House Style Sheet

House style for the John Donne Journal is based on the 4th edition of the MLA Handbook, with some modifications. In contrast to more recent versions of MLA style, JDJ makes more extensive use of footnotes, which appear on the same pages as their points of reference. Additionally, bibliographical citations also appear as footnotes instead of appearing in a separate “Works Cited” section. See below for more discussion of these considerations.

As with other American journals, the John Donne Journal prefers American English punctuation, spelling, and vocabulary. Use double quotation marks (" ") to enclose quotations and single quotation marks (' ') only for quotations within quotations. Periods and commas precede closing double and single quotation marks.

Numbers, Dates, and the Titles of Donne’s Works

The numbers one through ninety-nine are spelled out in the text, except in dates, page numbers, and parts of books: “one chapter concerns” and “chapter 1 concerns.” (Please note that the words chapter and part are not capitalized.) Use Arabic numerals instead of Roman, except for introductory materials, legal citations, personal titles, or original page numbers. Inclusive page numbers are written as follows: 66–67; 100–09; 115–508.

The titles of Donne’s works either can be printed fully (e.g., “A Hymn to God My God, in my sickness”) or, if the author prefers, in abbreviated form using the official short forms (e.g. Sickness) developed by The Variorum Edition of the Poetry of John Donne (see http://donnevariorum.tamu.edu/front-matter/ for a .pdf of the complete list of these forms.)

Quotations

Set off Long quotations of more than four typed lines of prose or four lines of verse in block form, double-spaced, like so:

A Bride, before a Good night could bee say’d,
Should vanish from her clothes into her bedd
As Soules from bodyes steale, and are not spy’d.
(73–78)

All other quotations are placed between quotation marks in the text. Lines of poetry (when not in a block quotation) should be separated by a virgule (/) between lines, and stanzas should be separated by two virgules (//). Line numbers should follow the quotations in parentheses—for example,
“Love, all alike, no season knowes, nor clyme, / Nor houres, dayes, moneths, which are the rags of time” (9-10).

Ellipses within the body of a quotation indicate omission (... or . . . . if the omission includes a period). Ellipses will take the place of all intervening punctuation (such as commas and colons), except in cases necessitating the exact transcription of a source text.

_Editions of Primary Sources_

Given the complex textual history of Donne’s works and of those of his contemporaries, be sure to indicate the edition consulted. Upon first quoting a primary source, specify the edition quoted in a footnote:


_Citing Sources_

The _John Donne Journal_ uses footnotes for citations, including page references. In the published version, these footnotes will appear on the same pages as their original points of reference, making for ease of reference.

On first reference of a source include the complete bibliographical information:

Name, _Title_ (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year), page number.

Or

Name, “Essay Title,” in _Collection Title_, ed. Name of Editor (Place of Publication, Year), page number.

Here are some representative examples:

Book:

Beal, _Index of English Literary Manuscripts_, vol. 1, part 1 (London: Mansell; New York: Bowker, 1980). (Refers to the entire book; the author’s first name is not necessary because he has been referenced in the text preceding the footnote.)


Essay in an edited collection:


Essay in a journal:


Article in an electronic publication:


Adopt the following abbreviations as necessary: vol., vols. for volume(s); n or nn for note(s); fol., fols., for folio(s); col., cols., for column(s); ms., mss., for manuscript(s); o.s., for old series; n.s., for new series.

For subsequent references of a source, print in the footnote merely the author’s last name and page number (e.g., “Morrissey, p. 1116.” or “Shami, pp. 12, 41.”), or if referring to a different page in a work immediately just cited, “Ibid., p. 27.”

Below is an example of a plausible sequence of footnotes:

6 James I, p. 83.
7 Ibid., p. 90.
8 Ibid.

Here, footnote four introduces the source; footnote five introduces another source; footnotes six, seven, and eight return to the previous source, footnote eight referencing the same page as footnote seven.
In cases where more than one title by the same author is included, insert the relevant title between the author and the page number. For example,


**Illustrations**

Permission to reprint visual sources must be secured by the author prior to publication. A credit line usually appears at the end of the relevant caption indicating copyright and permission to reprint. For example,

Fig. 1. June Wayne, “Hexastichon Bibliopolae” (Publisher’s Sextuplet), *John Donne Songs & Sonets* 1, December 1958; lithograph printed by Marcel Durassier on Rives BFK; image size: 15 1/8 x 11 1/8 in.; photo credit: unknown. Art © June Wayne/Licensed by VAGA, New York, NY. Used by permission.

Some permission grantors request specific language in the credit line: authors must check permissions agreements to ensure the correct inclusion of any required specific language. The *John Donne Journal* editors may rephrase credit-line language for consistency. Captions should but the information necessary to identify the illustration and its location.

The reprinting of modern contemporary poems also might require copyright permission, in which case permission to reprint will be introduced in the form of a footnote (e.g., “Glanmore Sonnet X” from *Field Work* by Seamus Heaney. Copyright © 1979 by Seamus Heaney. Reprinted by permission of Farrar, Straus and Giroux, LLC., and by Faber and Faber, Ltd.).

Place references to illustrations between parentheses and numbered sequentially beginning with the number 1: (Fig. 1). Note uppercase “F.”