

Guidelines for authors submitting manuscripts for publication in the Journal of the Russell Society

Manuscripts should be typed using MS Word in 12pt Times New Roman with double spaces between sentences, single column, single line spaced, with single blank lines between paragraphs in an A4 format with pages numbered sequentially (placed centrally in the footer). The following guidelines refer to titles, section headings and subheadings, references, etc.; followed by advice for figures, tables, etc. Where CAPITALS, **bold**, *italics* or underlining appear in the guidelines, they should be used in the manuscript. This minimal formatting should mean that authors should not have to concern themselves with the introduction of some of the formatting that will appear in the published version (this will be added during the layout process).

TITLE

Firstname Initial. SURNAME

Institutional address and postcode, or if not affiliated home address and postcode

Firstname Initial. SURNAME

Repeat as above for additional authors – or delete if only one author

Summary (abstract) of the article placed here. This text should present the topic of research and summarise the main findings but should not duplicate text in the main body of the article. Word lengths of 100 to 250 words are customary but longer abstracts may be acceptable for long articles. In the latter case, paragraph breaks within the abstract are acceptable. Please insert two keyboard space characters between each sentence (this also applies to the main document and to figure and table captions).

INTRODUCTION

Outline the topic of the article, explaining its scope and aims. Outline previous published research. Use paragraphs to structure the text but not subheadings.

When citing published works, either refer to the author in the text (with date of publication in brackets), e.g. Tindle (2008), or place in brackets the author(s) with respective dates of publication(s) e.g. (Betterton, 2000; Ryback *et al.*, 2001; Tindle, 2008). In a list of publications such as this, authors are cited in alphabetical order and semicolons separate each citation. Note the use of '*et al.*' to abbreviate authorship if a publication has three authors or more. Page number(s) may be stated if it is necessary to specify particular page(s), e.g. Ryback *et al.* (2001, p.52).

Unpublished sources of information, or non-referred publications such as articles in the Russell Society Newsletter, are normally detailed within the text referring to volume/issue/page numbers as appropriate. Information obtained by direct communication from someone else (by speaking or in letters, e-mails etc.) is cited by naming the person, e.g. (Amanda Bloggs, *personal communication*).

GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

This heading and section is only necessary in articles describing the mineralogy of localities where the geological context and/or mineral assemblages are relatively complex and must be described in some detail to understand the context of the minerals and/or the analytical data that follow.

National Grid References should be given for localities described in the text and enclosed in square brackets, i.e., [...]. Following are examples of the format showing different levels of precision: [ST 4015 7185], [ST 401 718], or [ST 40 71].

The preferred position of Figures and Tables may be indicated by inserting appropriate text e.g. 'Figure 1' on a new line between paragraphs. Do **not** include (embed) images in the manuscript; these should be supplied as separate files (details below). Small tables can be included within the manuscript, but large or complex tables should be provided as separate documents. Provide captions for figures and tables in a separate list at the end of the document following the References.

EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUE, METHOD (or similar heading)

This heading and section is not always necessary. There is no need to state standard methods of collection and of mineral identification such as visual examination, optical and electron microscopy and/or XRD. However, this section is required if the research involves specialized techniques or a refinement of previous techniques used to characterise the minerals under consideration.

LOCALITIES or MINERALS or ANALYTICAL RESULTS

The heading depends on the type of article, i.e. whether it describes the occurrence at different localities of one or more specific mineral(s), the mineralogy of one locality (in which case the heading is MINERALS), or the variation in composition of one or more minerals at one locality. For other types of article, other headings may be appropriate. Text together with figures and tables as appropriate should be organised under sub-headings, using paragraph breaks to further structure the content.

In this section, the emphasis should be on presenting new observations and analytical results in a structured way; more involved interpretation and/or comparisons with published work should be placed in the following Discussion section. Identification of the less common minerals should be supported by sufficient proof (X-ray diffraction, microchemical analyses, etc.).

MINERAL or LOCALITY

The sub-headings are usually the mineral species with formula (if the article describes the mineralogy of one locality), or the localities at which the mineral is described. In the former case the minerals are normally considered in alphabetical order. Other sequences are acceptable if the format is clearly appropriate e.g. chronological sequence of mineral formation in which the headings are paragenetic stages; use a sub heading when describing different suites of minerals (e.g., Primary Minerals and Secondary Minerals) or groups of localities.

A useful convention for mineral species headings has been promoted by David Green: Where the identification is based on a reliable modern analysis, the sub-title is CAPITALISED; if there is some uncertainty or further investigation is required the sub-title is in Lower Case, where the identification is erroneous or the substance does not have a currently recognised mineral name, the title is *italicised*.

Mineral Formulae: Subscript the numbers of atoms in mineral formulae e.g. adamite, $\text{Zn}_2(\text{AsO}_4)(\text{OH})$. Superscript valencies if required, e.g. coronadite, $\text{Pb}(\text{Mn}^{4+}, \text{Mn}^{2+})_8\text{O}_{16}$. Where the mineral

formula includes water, use a central dot (Alt+0183) not a full stop before H₂O as in volborthite, Cu₃V₂O₇(OH)₂·2H₂O. Avoid spaces between characters.

DISCUSSION

This section may vary in length from one paragraph to a few pages as appropriate for the scope of the article. It should (a) draw together observations or results from different methods or sites described in the previous section(s) to make broader inferences, and (b) consider the results of the new research in the context of existing knowledge of the locality or region, and/or the mineral species/group/assemblage (whichever is the topic of the article). Sub-headings are desirable within a long Discussion section; use the same sub-heading style as in the Results section.

CONCLUSION

A final section headed CONCLUSION is not usually necessary, but may be appropriate at the end of long articles following a lengthy DISCUSSION. If a CONCLUSION is inserted, the text should be succinct and make minimal reference to previously published work; a numbered list or bullet points are accepted here.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Omitted if not necessary, Acknowledgements should be succinct and straightforward, avoiding 'gushing' or 'flowery' language. For example: "We would like to thank Joe Bloggs, who brought the specimens from The Hill to our attention and Jill Bloggs who kindly provided material from The Mine. John Bloggs assisted with XRD analyses and Julia Bloggs took the photographs."

REFERENCES

Alphabetically listed by first author surname; please follow conventions shown in the following examples for books, chapters/sections within books, and journal articles, particularly the use of *italics* and **bold** fonts and the underlining of internet addresses. When referring to an article in press (e.g. within the same volume of JRS), instead of page numbers, insert "pagination to be inserted at proof stage".

Spencer, L.J. (1958). Third supplementary list of British minerals. *Mineralogical Magazine*, **31**, 787-806.

Ryback, G., Hart, A.D. and Stanley, C.J. (2001). A.W.G. Kingsbury's specimens of British minerals. Part 1: Some examples of falsified localities. *Journal of the Russell Society*, **7(2)**, 51-69.

Back, M.E. and Mandarino, J.A. (2008). *Fleischer's Glossary of Mineral Species 2008*. The Mineralogical Record, Tucson, Arizona.

Braithwaite, R.S.W. (1991). Itineray XV. The mineralisation of Ecton Hill, Staffordshire, pp 96-101 in *Geology of the Manchester Area* (Eds. R.M.C. Eagar and F.M. Broadhurst). Geologists' Association Guide No. 7, Geologists' Association.

English Nature. (1987). *Bardon Hill Quarry: SSSI Notification Document and Map*. (www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi).

Jackson, N.J. (1977). *The Geology and Mineralization of the St Just District*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of London.

Tindle, A.G. (2008). *Minerals of Britain and Ireland*. Terra Publications, Harpenden.

Figures

Figures may comprise maps, graphs, photographs, SEM images, XRD scans etc. all of which are referred to as figures and are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are mentioned in the text. A list of figure captions should be provided on a separate page. In captions placed below figures the word 'Figure' is not abbreviated, whereas in the main text all references to figures are abbreviated to 'Fig. X' or, if more than one figure is being referred to, as 'Figs. X, Y, etc.'. For advice on captions, please refer to the caption to Fig. 1 below.

Please supply high-resolution images in JPEG or TIFF file format separate from the manuscript. The Editor normally creates low-resolution copies of figures to place in proof versions of the Journal for layout purposes. The high-resolution original images will be substituted prior to printing.

Figure 1. Caption stating the mineral species visible, and where more than one mineral is present referring to distinguishing features such as colour and form. Unless a scalebar is included within the image, the caption must provide an indication of dimensions. This can be the width/length of a crystal etc. or the width of the field of view. The owner of the collection and/or the photographer should be stated if these vary between figures in the article.

Figures that occupy a width greater than that of a single column will be placed within section breaks (e.g. Table 2 below). The caption text will be the same width as the figure.

Tables

Tables are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are mentioned in the text; a list of table captions should be provided on a separate page. In captions placed below tables and in the main text the word 'Table' is used in full; if more than one table is being referred to, use 'Tables X, Y, etc.'. For advice on captions, please refer to the tables below. Please do not use keyboard space characters to align text and numbers in tables; instead, either use tabs, or preferably the table tools within Microsoft Word. Use horizontal lines to demarcate sections within tables but avoid vertical lines.

	P342	P342	P342	P342	P342	P342
CuO	49.03	49.61	48.99	49.31	49.05	49.13
As ₂ O ₅	1.30	0.67	0.95	1.46	0.61	0.39
V ₂ O ₅	36.58	36.99	36.61	36.63	37.37	37.35
H ₂ O	11.23	11.06	11.10	11.27	11.36	11.23
Total	98.15	98.33	97.65	98.67	98.39	98.10

Table 1. Composition data for a crystal of volborthite from Newhurst Quarry, coded P342.

Standards used are: Cu and V = pure metals; As = cobaltite. The total including H₂O is calculated on the basis of the formula Cu₃V₂O₇(OH)₂·2H₂O. Extract from Tindle and Green (2009, Table 1).

Location	CuO	ZnO	P ₂ O ₅	As ₂ O ₅	Total	Cu	Zn	PO ₄	AsO ₄	Mol% Cu	Mol% As
Penberthy Croft	34.06	20.46	1.53	36.77	96.43	1.25	0.74	0.06	0.94	63.00	93.71
(pale green)	36.97	19.70	2.58	34.99	97.39	1.36	0.71	0.11	0.89	65.76	89.32
	35.33	22.21	2.12	36.13	98.73	1.29	0.79	0.09	0.91	61.94	91.33

Table 2. Selected composition data for adamite and zincolivenite from British locations. Column 1 gives the location, columns 2-5 are wt% oxide values for the major elements present, column 6 is a calculated total based on the formula M(TO₄)_{1.00}(OH)_{1.00}. Columns 7-10 provide the formula copper, zinc, phosphate and arsenate and columns 11 and 12 the mol% Cu and AsO₄ that is present. Extract from Braithwaite *et al.* (2009, Table 1).

Lists

Lists within the main text of articles are discouraged, but can be accommodated where necessary. The following example shows the preferred format; numbers may be substituted by lowercase letters within brackets e.g. (a).

Malachite is probably the most common supergene mineral that occurs in the quarry. King (1973) identified three different habits:

1. Pale shades of pastel green encrustations and small botryoidal masses.
2. Dark green lustrous tufts and rosettes of acicular crystals.
3. Wires of native copper coated with fur-like growths of acicular green malachite crystals projecting at 90° to the length of the wire, some forming rosettes up to 2.3 mm in diameter.