

References and Conventions

Citations to works by J. R. R. Tolkien are given parenthetically in the text, using the conventions and abbreviations described here and below. Citations from *The Lord of the Rings* are from the Houghton Mifflin second edition. Because of the many different editions and typesettings of this three-volume work (with different page numberings), references are by volume number and chapter number (rather than by page number), in uppercase and lowercase Roman numerals respectively. Thus the reference “III/iv” refers to volume 3, chapter 4 of *The Lord of the Rings*, a chapter titled “The Siege of Gondor” found in *The Return of the King*. Except where noted, Scripture citations come from the Douay-Rheims Catholic edition commonly in use during the lifetime of Tolkien. All other works (authors other than Tolkien) are cited using endnotes, with a list of sources at the end of the book.

Abbreviations for Works by J. R. R. Tolkien

“Fairy”	“On Fairy-Stories.” In <i>The Monsters and the Critics, and Other Essays</i> . Edited by Christopher Tolkien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1984.
Foreword	Foreword to <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> . 2nd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1966.
<i>Hobbit</i>	<i>The Annotated Hobbit</i> . Revised and expanded ed., annotated by Douglas A. Anderson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1994.

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“Homecoming”	“The Homecoming of Beorhtnoth Beorhthelm’s Son.” In <i>The Tolkien Reader</i> . New York: Ballantine, 1966.
<i>Letters</i>	<i>The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien</i> . Selected and edited by Humphrey Carpenter, with the assistance of Christopher Tolkien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1981.
“Monsters”	“Beowulf: The Monsters and the Critics.” In <i>The Monsters and the Critics, and Other Essays</i> . Edited by Christopher Tolkien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1984.
<i>Morgoth</i>	<i>Morgoth’s Ring: The Later Silmarillion, Part One</i> . Vol. 10 of <i>The History of Middle-Earth</i> . Edited by Christopher Tolkien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993.
“Niggle”	“Leaf by Niggle.” In <i>Tree and Leaf</i> , including the poem “Mythopoeia,” with an introduction by Christopher Tolkien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1989.
Prologue	Prologue to <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> . 2nd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1966.
<i>Silm</i>	<i>The Silmarillion</i> . 1st American ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1977.
<i>Treason</i>	<i>The Treason of Isengard: The History of the Lord of the Rings, Part Two</i> . Edited by Christopher Tolkien. London: Unwin Hyman, 1989.

A Note on Capitalization

There does not seem to be any standard and consistently used convention for the capitalization of races. My preferred convention is to capitalize a race (Dwarf, Hobbit, Elf, etc.) only when it is used to refer to the race as a whole, or to characteristics of that race, and to leave the word lowercased when referring to any number of individuals of that race (for example, “the hobbits Merry and Pippin” or “the hobbits of the Shire”). This convention, however, is not universally used in Tolkien scholarship, and there are places in the text where a distinction is difficult to make. For this reason, I leave lowercased all the following race names: dwarf/dwarves, elf/elves, goblin/goblins, hobbit/hobbits, orc/orcs, troll/trolls, wizard/wizards. Of these, only *hobbit* is a linguistic creation of Tolkien. Though his conception of elves, goblins, trolls, and even dwarves is

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unique, these names appear in other earlier literature and Tolkien borrowed something from previous conceptions. As for orcs, they belong to the same race as goblins, and so do not constitute a new race (even if Tolkien's concept of them matured from *The Hobbit* to *The Lord of the Rings*). Likewise, hobbits belong to the race of men and so do not constitute a new race. Only the Ents—though the word *ent* itself, like the word *orc*, can be traced to Old English and Old Norse—are a race entirely of Tolkien's creation. For that reason, and to keep consistent with Tolkien's own usage, Ent/Ents will remain capitalized, along with Entwives and Entings.