

KATE L. TURABIAN

A Manual for
Writers

**OF RESEARCH
PAPERS, THESES,
AND DISSERTATIONS**

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Chicago Style for Students and Researchers

Ninth Edition

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19 Author-Date Style: *Citing Specific Types of Sources*

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Chapter 18 presents an overview of the basic pattern for citations in the author-date style, including both reference list entries and parenthetical citations. If you are not familiar with this citation style, read that chapter before consulting this one.

This chapter provides detailed information on the form of reference list entries (and, to a lesser extent, parenthetical citations) for a wide range of sources. It starts with the most commonly cited sources—books and journal articles—before addressing a wide variety of other sources. The sections on books (19.1) and journal articles (19.2) discuss variations in such elements as authors' names and titles of works in greater depth than sections on less common sources.

Examples of sources consulted online are included alongside most other types of examples. Electronic book formats are discussed at 19.1.10. For some general considerations, especially if you are new to research, see 15.4. For tips related to citation management tools, see 15.6.

Most sections include guidelines and examples for reference list entries (identified with an *R*). Since most parenthetical citations follow the basic pattern described in [chapter 18](#), they are discussed here (and identified with a *P*) only for clarification or if unusual elements might cause confusion in preparing a parenthetical citation (for example, when a work has no author).

If you cannot find an example in this chapter, consult chapter 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition (2017). You may also create your own style, adapted from the principles and examples given here. Most instructors, departments, and universities accept such adaptations, as long as you apply them consistently.

19.1 Books

Citations of books may include a wide range of elements. Many of the variations in elements discussed in this section are also relevant to other types of sources.

19.1.1 Author's Name

In your reference list, give the name of each author (and editor, translator, or other contributor) exactly as it appears on the title page, and in the same order. If a name includes more than one initial, use spaces between them (see 24.2.1). Put the first-listed author's name in inverted order (last name first), except for some non-English names and other cases explained in 18.2.1.2. Names of any additional authors should follow but should not be inverted.

R:

Barker-Benfield, G. J. 2010. *Abigail and John Adams: The Americanization of Sensibility*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Kinder, Donald R., and Allison Dale-Riddle. 2012. *The End of Race? Obama, 2008, and Racial Politics in America*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

Mukherjee, Ankhi. 2013. *What Is a Classic? Postcolonial Rewriting and Invention of the Canon*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

In parenthetical citations, use only the author's last name, exactly as given in the reference list. For works with three or more authors, see figure 18.1.

P:

(Barker-Benfield 2010, 499)

(Kinder and Dale-Riddle 2010, 47)
(Mukherjee 2013, 184–85)

19.1.1.1 EDITOR OR TRANSLATOR IN ADDITION TO AN

AUTHOR. If a title page lists an editor or a translator in addition to an author, treat the author’s name as described above. Add the editor or translator’s name after the book’s title. If there is a translator as well as an editor, list the names in the same order as on the title page of the original.

In reference list entries, insert the phrase *Edited by* or *Translated by* before the editor’s or translator’s name.

R:

Elizabeth I. 2000. *Collected Works*. Edited by Leah S. Marcus, Janel Mueller, and Mary Beth Rose. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. 2010. *The Science of Logic*. Edited and translated by George di Giovanni. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Jitrik, Noé. 2005. *The Noé Jitrik Reader: Selected Essays on Latin American Literature*. Edited by Daniel Balderston. Translated by Susan E. Benner. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

When a title page identifies an editor or translator with a complicated description, such as “Edited with an Introduction and Notes by” or “Translated with a Foreword by,” you can simplify this phrase to *edited by* or *translated by* and follow the above examples. In general, if a foreword or an introduction is written by someone other than the author, you need not mention that person unless you cite that part specifically (see 19.1.9).

In parenthetical citations, do not include the name of an editor or translator if the work appears in your reference list under the author’s name.

P:

(Elizabeth I 2000, 102–4)

(Hegel 2010, 642–43)
(Jitrik 2005, 189)

19.1.1.2 EDITOR OR TRANSLATOR IN PLACE OF AN AUTHOR.

When an editor or a translator is listed on a book's title page instead of an author, use that person's name in the author's slot. Treat it as you would an author's name (see the beginning of this section), but in the reference list, add the abbreviation *ed.* or *trans.* following the name. If there are multiple editors or translators, use *eds.* or *trans.* (singular and plural) and follow the principles for multiple authors shown in [figure 18.1](#).

R:

Heaney, Seamus, trans. 2000. *Beowulf: A New Verse Translation*. New York: W. W. Norton.

Logroño Narbona, María del Mar, Paulo G. Pinto, and John Tofik Karam, eds. 2015. *Crescent over Another Horizon: Islam in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Latino USA*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

P:

(Heaney 2000, 55)
(Logroño Narbona, Pinto, and Karam 2015, 140–41)

19.1.1.3 ORGANIZATION AS AUTHOR. If a publication issued by an organization, association, commission, or corporation has no personal author's name on the title page, list the organization itself as author, even if it is also given as publisher. For public documents, see [19.9](#).

R:

American Bar Association. 2016. *The 2016 Federal Rules Book*. Chicago: American Bar Association.

P:

(American Bar Association 2016, 192)

19.1.1.4 PSEUDONYM. Treat a widely recognized pseudonym as if it were the author's real name. If the name listed as the author's is known to be a pseudonym but the real name is unknown, add *pseud.* in brackets after the pseudonym in a reference list entry, though not in a parenthetical citation.

R:

Centinel [pseud.]. 1981. "Letters." In *The Complete Anti-Federalist*, edited by Herbert J. Storing. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Twain, Mark. 1899. *The Prince and the Pauper: A Tale for Young People of All Ages*. New York: Harper and Brothers.

P:

(Twain 1899, 34)
(Centinel 1981, 2)

19.1.1.5 ANONYMOUS AUTHOR. If the authorship is known or guessed at but omitted from the book's title page, include the name in brackets (with a question mark if there is uncertainty). If the author or editor is unknown, avoid the use of *Anonymous* in place of a name (but see below), and begin the reference list entry with the title. In parenthetical citations, use a shortened title (see 18.3.2).

R:

[Hawkes, James?]. 1834. *A Retrospect of the Boston Tea-Party, with a Memoir of George R. T. Hewes*. By a Citizen of New-York. New-York.

A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced. 1610. London.

P:

([Hawkes, James?] 1834, 128–29)
(*True and Sincere Declaration* 1610, 17)

If the author is explicitly listed as “Anonymous” on the title page, cite the book accordingly.

B:

Anonymous. 2015. *The Secret Lives of Teachers*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

P:

(Anonymous 2015, 202)

19.1.2 Date of Publication

The publication date for a book consists only of a year, not a month or day, and is usually identical to the copyright date. It generally appears on the copyright page and sometimes on the title page.

In a reference list entry, set off the date as its own element with periods. In a parenthetical citation, put it after the author’s name without intervening punctuation.

R:

Chen, Cheng. 2016. *The Return of Ideology: The Search for Regime Identities in Postcommunist Russia and China*. Ann

Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

P:

(Chen 2016, 34–35)

Revised editions and reprints may include more than one copyright date. In this case, the most recent indicates the publication date—for example, 2017 in the string “© 2003, 2010, 2017.” See 19.1.4 for citing publication dates in such works.

If you cannot determine the publication date of a printed work, use the abbreviation *n.d.* in place of the year. If no date is provided but you believe you know it, you may add it in brackets, with a question mark to indicate uncertainty. (For the use of access dates for undated sources consulted online, see 19.5.1.)

R:

Agnew, John. *n.d.* *A Book of Virtues*. Edinburgh.
Miller, Samuel. [1750?]. *Another Book of Virtues*. Boston.

P:

(Agnew *n.d.*, 5)
(Miller [1750?], 5)

If a book is under contract with a publisher and is already titled but the date of publication is not yet known, use *forthcoming* in place of the date. To avoid confusion, include a comma after the author’s name in a parenthetical citation of this type. Treat any book not yet under contract as an unpublished manuscript (see 19.6).

R:

Author, Jane Q. Forthcoming. *Book Title*. Place of Publication:
Publisher's Name.

P:

(Author, forthcoming, 16)

19.1.3 Title

List complete book titles and subtitles in reference list entries. Italicize both, and separate the title from the subtitle with a colon. (In the rare case of two subtitles, either follow the punctuation in the original or use a colon before the first and a semicolon before the second.)

R:

Marsden, Philip. 2016. *Rising Ground: A Search for the Spirit of Place*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Capitalize all titles and subtitles headline-style; that is, capitalize the first letter of the first and last words of the title and subtitle and all major words. For titles in languages other than English, use sentence-style capitalization—that is, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of the title and subtitle and any proper nouns or other terms that would be capitalized under the conventions of the original language (in some Romance languages, proper adjectives and some proper nouns are not capitalized). (See 22.3.1 for a more detailed discussion of the two styles.)

(headline style) *How to Do It: Guides to Good Living for Renaissance Italians*

(sentence style) *A quoi rêvent les algorithmes: Nos vies à l'heure des big data*

Preserve the spelling, hyphenation, and punctuation of the original title, with two exceptions: change words in full capitals (except for initialisms or acronyms; see chapter 24) to upper- and lowercase, and change an

ampersand (&) to *and*. Spell out numbers or give them as numerals according to the original (*twelfth century* or *12th century*) unless there is a good reason to make them consistent with other titles in the list.

For titles of chapters and other parts of a book, see 19.1.9.

19.1.3.1 SPECIAL ELEMENTS IN TITLES. Several elements in titles require special treatment.

- *Dates*. Use a comma to set off dates at the end of a title or subtitle, even if there is no punctuation in the original source. But if the source introduces the dates with a preposition (for example, “from 1920 to 1945”) or a colon, do not add a comma.

R:

Hayes, Romain. 2011. *Subhas Chandra Bose in Nazi Germany: Politics, Intelligence, and Propaganda, 1941–43*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Sorenson, John L., and Carl L. Johannessen. 2009. *World Trade and Biological Exchanges before 1492*. Bloomington, IN: iUniverse.

- *Titles within titles*. When the title of a work that would normally be italicized appears *within* the italicized title of another, enclose the quoted title in quotation marks. (If the title-within-a-title would normally be enclosed in quotation marks, keep the quotation marks.)

R:

Ladenson, Elisabeth. 2007. *Dirt for Art’s Sake: Books on Trial from “Madame Bovary” to “Lolita.”* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

McHugh, Roland. 1991. *Annotations to “Finnegans Wake.”* 2nd ed. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

However, when the entire main title of a book consists of a title within a title, do not add quotation marks (but keep any quotation marks used in the source).

R:

Light, Alan. 2014. *Let's Go Crazy: Prince and the Making of "Purple Rain."* New York: Atria Books.

Wilde, Oscar. 2011. *The Picture of Dorian Gray: An Annotated, Uncensored Edition.* Edited by Nicholas Frankel. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

- *Italicized terms.* When an italicized title includes terms normally italicized in text, such as species names or names of ships, set the terms in roman type.

R:

Pennington, T. Hugh. 2003. *When Food Kills: BSE, E. coli, and Disaster Science.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Lech, Raymond B. 2001. *The Tragic Fate of the U.S.S. Indianapolis: The U.S. Navy's Worst Disaster at Sea.* New York: Cooper Square Press.

- *Question marks and exclamation points.* When a title or a subtitle ends with a question mark or an exclamation point, no other punctuation normally follows (but see 21.12.1).

R:

Allen, Jafari S. 2011. *¡Venceremos? The Erotics of Black Self-Making in Cuba.* Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

Wolpert, Stanley. 2010. *India and Pakistan: Continued Conflict or Cooperation?* Berkeley: University of California Press.

19.1.3.2 OLDER TITLES. For titles of works published in the eighteenth century or earlier, retain the original punctuation and spelling. Also retain the original capitalization, even if it does not follow headline style. Words in all capital letters, however, should be given in upper- and lowercase. If the title is very long, you may shorten it, but provide enough information for readers to find the full title in a library or publisher's catalog. Indicate omissions in such titles by three ellipsis dots. Put the dots in square brackets to show that they are not part of the original title. (Square brackets are also used in the second example to show that the place of publication is known but did not appear with the source.) If the omission comes at the end of a title, add a period after the bracketed dots.

R:

Escalante, Bernardino. 1579. *A Discourse of the Navigation which the Portugales doe make to the Realmes and Provinces of the East Partes of the Worlde* [. . .]. Translated by John Frampton. London.

Ray, John. 1673. *Observations Topographical, Moral, and Physiological: Made in a Journey Through part of the Low-Countries, Germany, Italy, and France: with A Catalogue of Plants not Native of England* [. . .] *Whereunto is added A Brief Account of Francis Willughby, Esq., his Voyage through a great part of Spain.* [London].

19.1.3.3 NON-ENGLISH TITLES. Use sentence-style capitalization for non-English titles, following the capitalization principles for proper nouns and other terms within the relevant language. If you are unfamiliar with these principles, consult a reliable source.

R:

Kelek, Necla. 2006. *Die fremde Braut: Ein Bericht aus dem Inneren des türkischen Lebens in Deutschland.* Munich: Goldmann Verlag.

Piletić Stojanović, Ljiljana, ed. 1971. *Gutfreund i češki kubizam*.
Belgrade: Muzej savremene umetnosti.
Reveles, José. 2016. *Échale la culpa a la heroína: De Iguala a
Chicago*. New York: Vintage Español.

If you add the English translation of a title, place it after the original.
Enclose it in brackets, without italics or quotation marks, and capitalize it
sentence-style.

R:

Wereszycki, Henryk. 1977. *Koniec sojuszu trzech cesarzy* [The
end of the Three Emperors' League]. Warsaw: PWN.
Yu Guoming. 2011. *Zhongguo chuan mei fa zhan qian yan tan suo*
[New perspectives on news and communication]. Beijing: Xin
hua chu ban she.

If you need to cite both the original and a translation, use one of the
following forms, depending on whether you want to focus readers on the
original or the translation.

R:

Furet, François. 1995. *Le passé d'une illusion*. Paris: Éditions
Robert Laffont. Translated by Deborah Furet as *The Passing of
an Illusion* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999).

or

Furet, François. 1999. *The Passing of an Illusion*. Translated by
Deborah Furet. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally
published as *Le passé d'une illusion* (Paris: Éditions Robert
Laffont, 1995).

19.1.4 Edition

Some works are published in more than one edition. Each edition differs in content or format or both. Always include information about the edition you actually consulted (unless it is a first edition, which is usually not labeled as such).

19.1.4.1 REVISED EDITIONS. When a book is reissued with significant content changes, it may be called a “revised” edition or a “second” (or subsequent) edition. This information usually appears on the book’s title page and is repeated, along with the date of the edition, on the copyright page.

When you cite an edition other than the first, include the number or description of the edition after the title. Abbreviate such wording as “Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged” as *2nd ed.*; abbreviate “Revised Edition” as *Rev. ed.* Include the publication date only of the edition you are citing, not of any previous editions (see 19.1.2).

R:

Foley, Douglas E. 2010. *Learning Capitalist Culture: Deep in the Heart of Tejas*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Levitt, Steven D., and Stephen J. Dubner. 2006. *Freakonomics: A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything*. Rev. ed. New York: HarperCollins.

19.1.4.2 REPRINT EDITIONS. Many books are reissued or published in more than one format—for example, in a paperback edition (by the original publisher or a different publisher) or in electronic form (see 19.1.10). Always record the facts of publication for the version you consulted. If the edition you consulted was published more than a year or two after the original edition, you may include the date of the original (see 19.1.2) in parentheses in the reference list entry.

R:

Jarrell, Randall. 2010. *Pictures from an Institution: A Comedy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (Orig. pub. 1954.)

P:

(Jarrell 2010, 79–80)

If the reprint is a modern printing of a classic work, you should still cite the reprint edition, but if the original publication date is important in the context of your paper, include it in brackets before the reprint date in both your reference list and your parenthetical citations.

R:

Dickens, Charles. 2011. *Pictures from Italy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Orig. pub. 1846.)

P:

(Dickens 2011, 10)

or

R:

Dickens, Charles. [1846] 2011. *Pictures from Italy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

P:

(Dickens [1846] 2011, 10)

19.1.5 Volume

If a book is part of a multivolume work, include this information in your citations.

19.1.5.1 SPECIFIC VOLUME. To cite a specific volume that carries its own title, list the title for the multivolume work as a whole, followed by the volume number and title of the specific volume. Use the publication date of the individual volume. Abbreviate *vol.* and use arabic numbers for volume numbers. See also 18.2.1.

R:

Naficy, Hamid. 2011. *A Social History of Iranian Cinema. Vol. 2, The Industrializing Years, 1941–1978.* Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

———. 2012. *A Social History of Iranian Cinema. Vol. 4, The Globalizing Era, 1984–2010.* Durham, NC: Duke University Press.

P:

(Hamid 2011, 119)

(Hamid 2012, 44)

If the volumes are not individually titled, list each volume that you cite in the reference list (see also 19.1.5.2). In a parenthetical citation, put the specific volume number immediately before the page number, separated by a colon and no intervening space.

R:

Byrne, Muriel St. Clare, ed. 1981. *The Lisle Letters. Vols. 1 and 4.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

P:

(Byrne 1981, 4:243)

Some multivolume works have both a general editor and editors or authors for each volume. When citing a specific volume in such a work, include information about the volume editor(s) or author(s) (see 19.1.1) as well as information about the editor(s) of the multivolume work as a whole. The example from *The History of Cartography* shows not only how to cite an individual contribution to such a work (see 19.1.9) but also how to cite a volume published in more than one physical part (*vol. 2, bk. 3*).

R:

Armstrong, Tenisha, ed. 2014. *To Save the Soul of America, January 1961–August 1962*. Vol. 7 of *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.*, edited by Clayborne Carson. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Mundy, Barbara E. 1998. "Mesoamerican Cartography." In *The History of Cartography*, edited by J. Brian Harley and David Woodward, vol. 2, bk. 3, *Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australian, and Pacific Societies*, edited by David Woodward and G. Malcolm Lewis, 183–256. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

P:

(Armstrong 2014, 182)

(Mundy 1998, 233)

19.1.5.2 MULTIVOLUME WORK AS A WHOLE. To cite a multivolume work as a whole, give the title and the total number of volumes. If the volumes have been published over several years, list the full span of publication dates in both your reference list and your parenthetical citations.

R:

Aristotle. 1983. *Complete Works of Aristotle: The Revised Oxford Translation*. Edited by J. Barnes. 2 vols. Princeton, NJ:

Princeton University Press.
Tillich, Paul. 1951–63. *Systematic Theology*. 3 vols. Chicago:
University of Chicago Press.

P:

(Tillich 1951–63, 2:41)

For works that include individual volume titles or volume editors (see 19.1.5.1), it is usually best to cite each volume in the reference list individually.

19.1.6 Series

If a book belongs to a series, you may choose to include information about the series to help readers locate the source and understand the context in which it was published. Place the series information after the title (and any volume or edition number or editor's name) and before the facts of publication.

Put the series title in roman type with headline-style capitalization, omitting any initial *The*. If the volumes in the series are numbered, include the number of the work cited following the series title. The name of the series editor is often omitted, but you may include it after the series title. If you include both an editor and a volume number, the number is preceded by *vol.*

R:

Hausman, Blake M. 2011. *Riding the Trail of Tears*. Native Storytellers: A Series of American Narratives. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
Lunning, Frenchy, ed. 2014. *World Renewal*. Mechademia 10. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
Stein, Gertrude. 2008. *Selections*. Edited by Joan Retallack. Poets for the Millennium, edited by Pierre Joris and Jerome Rothenberg, vol. 6. Berkeley: University of California Press.

19.1.7 Facts of Publication

The facts of publication usually include two elements: the place (city) of publication and the publisher's name. (A third fact of publication, the date, appears as a separate element following the author's name in this citation style; see 19.1.2.)

R:

Coates, Ta-Nehisi. 2015. *Between the World and Me*. New York: Spiegel & Grau.

For books published before the twentieth century, you may omit the publisher's name.

R:

Darwin, Charles. 1871. *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*. 2 vols. London.

19.1.7.1 PLACE OF PUBLICATION. The place of publication is the city where the book publisher's main editorial offices are located. If you do not see it listed on the title page, look for it on the copyright page instead. Where two or more cities are given ("Chicago and London," for example), include only the first.

Los Angeles: Getty Publications
New York: Columbia University Press

If the city of publication might be unknown to readers or confused with another city of the same name, add the abbreviation of the state (see 24.3.1), province, or (if necessary) country. When the publisher's name includes the state name, no state abbreviation is needed.

Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press
Harmondsworth, UK: Penguin Books
Cambridge, MA: MIT Press

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press

Prefer current, commonly used English names for cities whenever such forms exist. (When in doubt about which form to use, record the name of the city as it appears with the source.)

Belgrade (*not* Beograd)

Milan (*not* Milano)

When the place of publication is not known (an uncommon occurrence for older works, which typically specify a city of publication), you may use the abbreviation *N.p.* before the publisher's name. If the place can be guessed, include it in brackets and add a question mark to indicate uncertainty.

N.p.: Windsor.

[Lake Bluff, IL?]: Vliet and Edwards.

It is common for books published more recently through modern self-publishing platforms not to list a place of publication. If you cite such a source, the place of publication can usually be omitted (see 19.1.7.2 for an example).

19.1.7.2 PUBLISHER'S NAME. Give the publisher's name for each book exactly as it appears on the title page, even if you know that the name has since changed or appears in a different form for other books in your reference list.

Harcourt Brace and World

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

Harcourt, Brace

You may, however, omit an initial *The* and such abbreviations as *Inc.*, *Ltd.*, *S.A.*, *Co.*, & *Co.*, and *Publishing Co.* (and the spelled-out forms of such corporate abbreviations).

University of Texas Press *instead of* The University of Texas Press

Houghton Mifflin

instead of Houghton Mifflin Co.

Little, Brown

instead of Little, Brown & Co.

For non-English publishers, do not translate or abbreviate any part of the publisher's name, but give the city name in its English form (as noted in 19.1.7.1). When the publisher is unknown, use just the place (if known). If a book has been self-published, however, this fact may be noted (see also 17.1.7.1).

R:

Albin, Eleazar. 1738. *A Natural History of Birds: Illustrated with a Hundred and One Copper Plates, Engraven from the Life.*

London: printed by the author.

Rai, Alisha. 2015. *Serving Pleasure.* Self-published, CreateSpace.

19.1.8 Page Numbers and Other Locators

Page numbers and other information used to identify the location of a cited passage or element generally appear in parenthetical citations but not in reference lists. One exception: if you cite a chapter or other section of a book in a reference list, give the page range for that chapter or section (see 19.1.9 for examples).

For guidelines for expressing a span of numbers, see 23.2.4. For page numbers and other locators in e-book formats, see 19.1.10.

19.1.8.1 PAGE, CHAPTER, AND DIVISION NUMBERS. The locator is usually the last item in a parenthetical citation. Before page numbers, the word *page* or the abbreviation *p.* or *pp.* is generally omitted. Use arabic numbers except for pages numbered with roman numerals in the original.

P:

(Arum and Roksa 2011, 145–46)

(Jones 2010, xiv–xv)

Sometimes you may want to refer to a full chapter (abbreviated *chap.*), part (*pt.*), book (*bk.*), or section (*sec.*) instead of a span of page numbers.

P:

(Datar, Garvin, and Cullen 2010, pt. 2)

Some books printed before 1800 do not carry page numbers but are divided into signatures and then into leaves or folios, each with a front side (*recto*, or *r*) and a back side (*verso*, or *v*). To cite such pages, include the relevant string of numbers and identifiers, run together without spaces or italics: for example, G6v, 176r, 232r–v, or (if you are citing entire folios) fol. 49.

19.1.8.2 OTHER TYPES OF LOCATORS. Sometimes you will want to cite a specific note, a figure or table, or a numbered line (as in some works of poetry).

- *Note numbers.* Use the abbreviation *n* (plural *nn*) to cite notes. If the note cited is the only footnote on its page or is an unnumbered footnote, add *n* after the page number (with no intervening space or punctuation). If there are other footnotes or endnotes on the same page as the note cited, list the page number followed by *n* or (if two or more consecutive notes are cited) *nn* and the note number(s).

P:

(Grafton 1997, 72n)

(Bolinger 1980, 192n23, 192n30, 199n14, 201nn16–17)

- *Illustration and table numbers.* Use the abbreviation *fig.* for *figure*, but spell out *table*, *map*, *plate*, and names of other types of illustrations. Give the page number before the illustration number.

P:

(Sobel 1993, 87, table 5.3)

- *Line numbers.* For poetry and other works best identified by line number, avoid the abbreviations *l.* (line) and *ll.* (lines); they are too easily confused with the numerals 1 and 11. Use *line* or *lines*, or use numbers alone where you have made it clear that you are referring to lines.

P:

(Nash 1945, lines 1–4)

19.1.9 Chapters and Other Parts of a Book

In most cases you can cite the main title of any book that offers a continuous argument, narrative, or theme, even if you actually use only a section of it. But sometimes you will want to cite an independent essay or chapter if that is the part most relevant to your research. By doing so, you help readers see how the source fits into your project.

R:

Nishizaki, Yoshinori. 2015. "Big Is Good: The Banharn-Jaemsai Observatory Tower in Suphanburi." In *A Sarong for Clio: Essays on the Intellectual and Cultural History of Thailand—Inspired by Craig J. Reynolds*, edited by Maurizio Peleggi, 143–62. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

P:

(Nishizaki 2015, 143)

instead of

R:

Peleggi, Maurizio, ed. 2015. *A Sarong for Clio: Essays on the Intellectual and Cultural History of Thailand—Inspired by Craig J. Reynolds*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

P:

(Peleggi 2015, 143)

19.1.9.1 PARTS OF SINGLE-AUTHOR BOOKS. If you cite a chapter or other titled part of a single-author book, the reference list should include the title of the part first, in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. After the designation *In*, give the book title, followed by the full span of page numbers for that part.

R:

Gay, Roxane. 2014. "The Careless Language of Sexual Violence." In *Bad Feminist*, 128–136. New York: Harper Perennial.

Some books attributed to a single author include a separately authored part with a generic title such as *preface* or *afterword*. To cite such a part, add that term before the title of the book in roman type without quotation marks, and capitalize the first word only. Parenthetical citations mention only the part author's name.

R:

Calhoun, Craig. 2005. Foreword to *Multicultural Politics: Racism, Ethnicity, and Muslims in Britain*, by Tariq Modood, ix–xv. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

P:

(Calhoun 2005, xii)

If the author of the generic part is the same as the author of the book, however, cite the book as a whole in the reference list, not just the part (the part, if relevant, can be mentioned in the text).

19.1.9.2 PARTS OF EDITED COLLECTIONS. In a reference list, if you cite part of an edited collection with contributions by multiple authors, first list the part author, the date, and the part title (in roman type, enclosed in quotation marks). After the designation *In*, give the book title, the name of the editor, and the full span of page numbers for that part. Parenthetical citations mention only the part author's name.

R:

Binkley, Cameron. 2011. "Saving Redwoods: Clubwomen and Conservation, 1900–1925." In *California Women and Politics: From the Gold Rush to the Great Depression*, edited by Robert W. Cherny, Mary Ann Irwin, and Ann Marie Wilson, 151–74. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

P:

(Binkley 2011, 155)

If you cite two or more contributions to the same edited collection, you may use a space-saving shortened form. In your reference list, provide a full citation for the whole book and shortened citations for each individual part. For the latter, provide the full author's name, the publication date, and the full title of the part; after the designation *In*, add the shortened name of the book's editor, the publication date, and the full span of page numbers for that part.

R:

Bruegmann, Robert. 2008. "Built Environment of the Chicago Region." In Keating 2008, 76–314.

Keating, Ann Durkin, ed. 2008. *Chicago Neighborhoods and Suburbs: A Historical Guide*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Reiff, Janice, L. 2008. "Contested Spaces." In Keating 2008, 55–63.

If you use this form, your parenthetical citations should refer to the parts only, not to the book as a whole.

P: (Bruegmann 2008, 299–300) *not* (Keating 2008, 299–300)
(Reiff 2008, 57) *not* (Keating 2008, 57)

19.1.9.3 WORKS IN ANTHOLOGIES. Cite a short story, poem, essay, or other work published in an anthology in the same way you would a contribution to an edited collection with multiple authors. Give the titles of most works published in anthologies in roman type, enclosed in quotation marks. An exception is a book-length poem or prose work that is anthologized in full or in part; its title should be italicized (see 22.3.2).

R:

Allende, Isabel. 1997. "The Spirits Were Willing." In *The Oxford Book of Latin American Essays*, edited by Ilan Stavans, 461–67. New York: Oxford University Press.

Wigglesworth, Michael. 2003. Excerpt from *The Day of Doom*. In *The New Anthology of American Poetry*, vol. 1, *Traditions and Revolutions, Beginnings to 1900*, edited by Steven Gould Axelrod, Camille Roman, and Thomas Travisano, 68–74. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

P:

(Allende 1997, 463–64)
(Wigglesworth 2003, 68)

If the original publication date of a work is important in the context of your paper, include it in brackets before the anthology's publication date in both your reference list and your parenthetical citations.

R:

Wigglesworth, Michael. [1662] 2003. Excerpt from . . .

P:

(Wigglesworth [1662] 2003, 68)

19.1.9.4 LETTERS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS IN PUBLISHED COLLECTIONS.

Cite a letter, memorandum, or other such item in a published collection by the date of the collection. (For unpublished personal communications, see 19.6.2; for unpublished letters in manuscript collections, see 19.7.4.) The word *letter* is unnecessary, but label other forms, such as a report or memorandum. Give the title and other data for the collection in the usual form for an edited book. The dates of individual correspondence should be woven into the text.

R:

James, Henry. 1984. *Letters*. Edited by Leon Edel. Vol. 4, 1895–1916. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

White, E. B. 1976. *Letters of E. B. White*. Edited by Dorothy Lobrano Guth. New York: Harper & Row.

In a letter to Edith Wharton on November 8, 1905 (James 1984, 373), James wrote . . .

White (1976, 273) sent Ross an interoffice memo on May 2, 1946, pointing out that . . .

19.1.10 Electronic Books

Electronic books, or e-books, are cited just like print books, as discussed throughout 19.1. In addition, you will need to include information about the format you consulted. If you read the book online, include a URL. If you consulted the book in a commercial database, you can instead give the name of the database. See 15.4.1 for more details.

On the other hand, if you downloaded a book from Amazon or Apple or the like in a format that requires a specific app or device, include that information instead.

Many e-book formats lack fixed page numbers. Avoid citing app- or device-specific screen or location numbers, which may not be the same for others even if they consult the same format. Instead, cite by chapter or section number (see 19.1.8.1) or, if these are unnumbered, by the name of the chapter or section (see 19.1.9). Especially for a frequently cited source, it may be better simply to consult a version that reproduces the pagination of a printed edition. In the Dostoevsky example below, the page images from the Internet Archive are easier to cite than the reflowable Project Gutenberg text, and because they reproduce the original text exactly, they are also more authoritative.

R:

Crispin, Jessa. 2015. *The Dead Ladies Project: Exiles, Expats, and Ex-Countries*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, Adobe Digital Editions PDF.

Davis, Janet M. 2016. *The Gospel of Kindness: Animal Welfare and the Making of Modern America*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199733156.001.0001>.

Dostoevsky, Fyodor. 2012. *Crime and Punishment*/ Translated by Constance Garnett. Project Gutenberg. Last updated November 5, 2012. <http://gutenberg.org/files/2554/2554-h/2554-h.htm>.

or, better,

Dostoevsky, Fyodor. 1917. *Crime and Punishment*. Translated by Constance Garnett. Edited by William Allan Neilson. New York: P. F. Collier & Son. <https://archive.org/details/crimepunishment00dostuoft>.

Gladwell, Malcolm. 2008. *Outliers: The Story of Success*. Boston: Little, Brown, 2008. Kindle.

Lee, Harper. 2015. *Go Set a Watchman*. New York: Harper. iBooks.

Schlosser, Eric. 2001. *Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of the American Meal*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. ProQuest Ebrary.

P:

(Crispin 2015, 100–101)

(Davis 2016, 144–45)

(Dostoevsky 2012, pt. 6, chap. 1)

or, better,

(Dostoevsky 1917, 444)

(Gladwell 2008, 193)

(Lee 2015, chap. 19)

(Schlosser 2001, 88)

19.2 Journal Articles

Journals are scholarly or professional periodicals available primarily in academic libraries and by subscription. They often include the word *journal* in their title (*Journal of Modern History*) but not always (*Signs*). Journals are not the same as magazines, which are usually intended for a more general readership. This distinction is important because journal articles and magazine articles are cited differently (see 19.3). If you are unsure whether a periodical is a journal or a magazine, see whether its articles include citations; if so, treat it as a journal.

Many journal articles are available online, often through your school's library website or from a commercial database. To cite an article that you read online, include a URL. If a URL is listed along with the article, use that instead of the one in your browser's address bar. If a DOI is listed, append the DOI to <https://doi.org/> to form the URL. If you consulted the article in a commercial database, you may give the name of the database instead of a URL. See 15.4.1 for more details.

19.2.1 Author's Name

Give authors' names exactly as they appear at the heads of their articles. Use last names in parenthetical citations. In the reference list, the name of the first-listed author is inverted. For some special cases, see 18.2.1.2.

19.2.2 Date of Publication

The main date of publication for a journal article consists only of a year. In a reference list entry, set it off as its own element with periods following the author's name. In a parenthetical citation, put it after the author's name without intervening punctuation.

R:

Bartfeld, Judi, and Myoung Kim. 2010. "Participation in the School Breakfast Program: New Evidence from the ECLS-K." *Social*

Service Review 84, no. 4 (December): 541–62. <https://doi.org/10.1086/657109>.

Garber, Marjorie. 2016. “Over the Influence,” *Critical Inquiry* 42, no. 4 (Summer): 731–59. <https://doi.org/10.1086/686960>.

P:

(Bartfeld and Kim 2010, 550–51)

(Garber 2016, 735)

Notice that additional date information appears in parentheses later in a reference list entry, after the volume number and issue information (see 19.2.5).

If an article has been accepted for publication but has not yet appeared, use *forthcoming* in place of the date (and page numbers). To avoid confusion, include a comma after the author’s name in a parenthetical citation of this type. Treat any article not yet accepted for publication as an unpublished manuscript (see 19.6).

R:

Author, Margaret M. Forthcoming. “Article Title.” *Journal Name* 98.

P:

(Author, forthcoming)

19.2.3 Article Title

List complete article titles and subtitles. Use roman type, separate the title from the subtitle with a colon, and enclose both in quotation marks. Use headline-style capitalization (see 22.3.1).

R:

Taylor, Quentin. 2016. "The Mask of Publius: Alexander Hamilton and the Politics of Expediency." *American Political Thought* 5, no. 1 (Winter): 55–79. <https://doi.org/10.1086/684559>.

Terms normally italicized in text, such as species names and book titles, remain italicized within an article title; terms quoted in the title are enclosed in single quotation marks because the title itself is within double quotation marks. Do not add either a colon or a period after a title or subtitle that ends in a question mark or an exclamation point. But see 21.12.1.

R:

Lewis, Judith. 1998. "'Tis a Misfortune to Be a Great Ladie': Maternal Mortality in the British Aristocracy, 1558–1959." *Journal of British Studies* 37, no. 1 (January): 26–40. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/176034>.

Twomey, Lisa A. 2011. "Taboo or Tolerable? Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls* in Postwar Spain." *Hemingway Review* 30, no. 2 (Spring): 54–72.

Titles in languages other than English should generally be capitalized sentence-style (see 22.3.1) according to the conventions of the particular language. If you add an English translation, enclose it in brackets, without quotation marks.

R:

Carreño-Rodríguez, Antonio. 2009. "Modernidad en la literatura gauchesca: Carnavalización y parodia en el *Fausto* de Estanislao del Campo." *Hispania* 92, no. 1 (March): 12–24. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40648253>.

Kern, W. 1938. "Waar verzamelde Pigafetta zijn Maleise woorden?" [Where did Pigafetta collect his Malaysian words?]. *Tijdschrift voor Indische taal-, land-en volkenkunde* 78:271–73.

19.2.4 Journal Title

After the article title, list the journal title in italics, with headline-style capitalization (see 22.3.1). Give the title exactly as it appears on the title page or on the journal website; do not use abbreviations, although you can omit an initial *The* (see also 22.3.2.1). If the official title is an initialism such as *PMLA*, do not expand it. For non-English journal titles, you may use either headline-style or sentence-style capitalization, but retain all initial articles (*Der Spiegel*).

19.2.5 Issue Information

In addition to a date of publication, most reference list entries include volume number, issue number, and month or season. Readers may not need all of these elements to locate an article, but including them all guards against a possible error in one of them.

The volume number follows the journal title without intervening punctuation and is not italicized. Use arabic numerals even if the journal itself uses roman numerals. If there is an issue number, it follows the volume number, separated by a comma and preceded by *no*.

Include additional date information beyond the year of publication (see 19.2.2) in parentheses after the volume and issue number. Follow the practice of the journal regarding such information; it may include a season, a month, or an exact day. Capitalize seasons in journal citations, even though they are not capitalized in text.

R:

Brown, Campbell. 2011. "Consequentialize This." *Ethics* 121, no. 4 (July): 749–71. <https://doi.org/10.1086/660696>.

Ionescu, Felicia. 2011. "Risky Human Capital and Alternative Bankruptcy Regimes for Student Loans." *Journal of Human Capital* 5, no. 2 (Summer): 153–206. <https://doi.org/10.1086/661744>.

When a journal uses issue numbers only, without volume numbers, a comma follows the journal title.

R:

Beattie, J. M. 1974. "The Pattern of Crime in England, 1660–1800." *Past and Present*, no. 62 (February): 47–95.

19.2.6 Page Numbers

For a reference list entry, give the full span of page numbers for the article (see 23.2.4). By convention, page numbers of journal articles in reference lists follow colons rather than commas.

R:

Hitchcock, Tim. 2005. "Begging on the Streets of Eighteenth-Century London." *Journal of British Studies* 44, no. 3 (July): 478–98. <https://doi.org/10.1086/429704>.

Wang, ShiPu. 2016. "We Are Scottsboro Boys: Hideo Noda's Visual Rhetoric of Transracial Solidarity." *American Art* 30, no. 1 (Spring): 16–20. <https://doi.org/10.1086/686545>.

If you cite a particular passage in a parenthetical citation, give only the specific page(s) cited, preceded by a comma (not a colon).

P:

(Hitchcock 2005, 478)
(Wang 2016, 16–17)

19.2.7 Special Issues and Supplements

A journal issue devoted to a single theme is known as a *special issue*. It carries a normal volume and issue number. If a special issue has a title and an editor of its own, include both in a reference list entry. The title is given

in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. In a parenthetical citation, give only the author of the part cited.

R:

Sunder Rajan, Rajeswari. 2014. "Zeitgeist and the Literary Text: India, 1947, in Qurratulain Hyder's *My Temples, Too* and Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children*." In "Around 1948: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Global Transformation," edited by Leela Gandhi and Deborah L. Nelson. Special issue, *Critical Inquiry* 40, no. 4 (Summer): 439–65. <https://doi.org/10.1086/676415>.

P:

(Sunder Rajan 2014, 440–41)

If you need to cite the issue as a whole, omit the article information.

R:

Gandhi, Leela, and Deborah L. Nelson, eds. 2014. "Around 1948: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Global Transformation." Special issue, *Critical Inquiry* 40, no. 4 (Summer).

A journal *supplement* may also have a title and an author or editor of its own. Unlike a special issue, it is numbered separately from the regular issues of the journal, often with *S* as part of its page numbers. Use a comma between the volume number and the supplement number.

R:

Ekeland, Ivar, James J. Heckman, and Lars Nesheim. 2004. "Identification and Estimation of Hedonic Models." In "Papers in Honor of Sherwin Rosen," *Journal of Political Economy* 112, S1 (February): S60–S109. <https://doi.org/10.1086/379947>.

19.2.8 Abstracts

You can cite information in the abstract of a journal article or other work in a parenthetical citation. In the reference list, include the full citation for the journal article (or other work, such as a dissertation). In the parenthetical citation, insert the word *abstract*, set off by commas, after the year of publication and before any page number.

R:

Brown, Campbell. 2011. "Consequentialize This." *Ethics* 121, no. 4 (July): 749–71.

P:

(Brown 2011, abstract, 749)

19.3 Magazine Articles

Articles in magazines are cited much like journal articles (see 19.2), but dates and page numbers are treated differently.

Cite magazines by date only, even if they are numbered by volume and issue. In reference list entries, put the year in the usual position and the month and day (if specified) after the magazine title (but not in parentheses). You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date. If you cite a specific passage in a parenthetical citation, include its page number. But you may omit the article's inclusive page numbers in a reference list entry, since magazine articles often span many pages that include extraneous material. (If you do include page numbers, use a comma rather than a colon to separate them from the date of issue.) As with journals, you can omit an initial *The* from the magazine title (see also 22.3.2.1).

R:

Lepore, Jill. 2016. "The Woman Card." *New Yorker*, June 27, 2016.

P:

(Lepore 2016, 23)

If you cite a department or column that appears regularly, capitalize it headline-style and do not enclose it in quotation marks.

R:

Walraff, Barbara. 2005. Word Court. *Atlantic Monthly*, June 2005.

P:

(Walraff 2005, 128)

Magazine articles consulted online should include in the reference list entry a URL (see also 15.4.1.3) or the name of a commercial database (see 15.4.1.4). Typically there will be no page numbers to cite.

R:

Lukianoff, Greg, and Jonathan Haidt. 2015. "The Coddling of the American Mind." *Atlantic*, September 2015. <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2015/09/the-coddling-of-the-american-mind/399356/>.

Williams, Michael K. 2016. Interview by Eliana Dockterman. *Time*, July 25, 2016. EBSCOhost.

P:

(Lukianoff and Haidt 2015)

(Williams 2016)

Magazine articles published online sometimes include readers' comments. These are cited like comments on blog posts (see 19.5.2).

19.4 Newspaper Articles

19.4.1 Name of Newspaper

You can usually omit an initial *The* from the name of an English-language newspaper (see also 22.3.2.1). If the name of a local newspaper does not include a city, it may be added to the official title. If a name is shared by many cities or is obscure, you may add the state or province in parentheses (for abbreviations, see 24.3.1); for national papers, you may need to identify the country. For non-English newspapers, you may use headline-style capitalization, but retain an initial article if it is formally part of the name; add city or other information after titles for clarity, if necessary.

Chicago Tribune

New York Times

Hackensack (NJ) Record

Saint Paul (Alberta or AB) Journal

Le Monde

La Crónica de Hoy (Mexico City)

Al-Akhbar (Beirut)

Times (UK)

The name of a news website can usually be treated in a similar way, except that a location will rarely be necessary.

Huffington Post

Vox

For blogs, which are treated similarly, see 19.5.2. For websites, see 19.5.1.

19.4.2 Citing Newspapers in Reference Lists and Parentheses

In your reference list, cite articles and other pieces from newspapers (or news websites) generally as you would articles in magazines (see 19.3). As with magazine articles, you can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date. For

an unsigned article, use the name of the newspaper in place of the author. Because a newspaper may have several editions with slightly different contents, you may clarify which edition you consulted by adding *final edition*, *Midwest edition*, or some such identifier. Articles read online should include a URL. For articles obtained through a commercial database, you may give the name of the database instead. See 15.4.1 for more details.

R:

- Anderssen, Erin. 2016. "Through the Eyes of Generation Z." *Globe and Mail* (Toronto), June 25, 2016. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/through-the-eyes-of-generation-z/article30571914/>.
- Associated Press. 2015. "Ex UConn Student Applies for Probation over Mac and Cheese Meltdown." *USA Today College*, November 23, 2015. <http://college.usatoday.com/2015/11/23/mac-and-cheese-uconn-probation/>.
- Gaddafi, Saif al-Islam. 2011. Interview by Simon Denyer. *Washington Post*, April 17, 2011.
- Lind, Dara. 2016. "Moving to Canada, Explained." *Vox*. September 15, 2016. <http://www.vox.com/2016/5/9/11608830/move-to-canada-how>.
- McIntosh, Fergus. 2016. Letter to the editor, *New York Times*, June 24, 2016.
- Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*. 2016. "Residency Ruling: State Supreme Court Guts Local Control." Editorial. June 24, 2016.
- Pareles, John. 2016. Obituary for David Bowie. *New York Times*, January 26, 2016. New York edition.
- Pegoraro, Rob. 2007. "Apple's iPhone Is Sleek, Smart and Simple." *Washington Post*, July 5, 2007. LexisNexis Academic.
- Svrluga, Susan. 2017. "Harvard Law School Will No Longer Require LSAT for Admission." *Washington Post*, March 9, 2017. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/grade-point/wp/2017/03/08/harvard-law-school-will-no-longer-require-the-lsat-for-admission/>.

Omit page numbers in parenthetical citations because the item may appear on different pages or may even be dropped in different editions of the newspaper.

P:

(Anderssen 2016)
(Associated Press 2015)
(Gaddafi 2011)
(Lind 2016)
(McIntosh 2016)
(*Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* 2016)
(Pareles 2016)
(Pegoraro 2007)
(Svrluga 2017)

Comments to online articles are cited in the text in reference to the article, which must be cited in the reference list or elsewhere in the text. See also 19.4.3 and 19.5.2.

... according to a comment by Lauren K. (Svrluga 2017).

Articles from Sunday “magazine” supplements or other special sections should be treated as you would magazine articles (see 19.3).

19.4.3 Citing Newspapers in Text

Instead of using a standard parenthetical citation, you can include some of the elements of the citation in your text. You should still give a full citation to the article in your reference list.

In his op-ed in support of a challenge by students over the use of Woodrow Wilson’s name at Princeton (*New York Times*, November 24, 2015), Davis traces the negative impact of Wilson’s policies on his paternal grandfather’s career at the Government Printing Office.

19.5 Websites, Blogs, and Social Media

19.5.1 Website Content

Cite web pages and related content by identifying the following elements in your reference list entries: author, publication or revision date, title of the page (in roman type, enclosed in quotation marks), title (or description) of the site (usually in roman type; see 22.3.2.3), and the owner or sponsor of the site (if not the same as the title). Include a URL as the final element (see 15.4.1.3).

If there is no author, the source should be listed under the name of the owner or sponsor of the site or its title. For a frequently updated source (such as a wiki), you can record a time stamp if the source includes one. You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date. If no date can be determined from the source, use *n.d.* (see 19.1.2) and include an access date (see 15.4.1.5).

R:

Alliance for Linguistic Diversity. n.d. "Balkan Romani." Endangered Languages. Accessed June 10, 2016. <http://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/5342>.

Columbia University. n.d. "History." Accessed July 1, 2016. <http://www.columbia.edu/content/history.html>.

Google. 2016. "Privacy Policy." Privacy & Terms. Last modified March 25, 2016. <http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

Higgins, Susan B. 2016. "High School Students Explore Key Issues Facing American Indian Communities." News at Princeton, Princeton University, June 23, 2016. <https://www.princeton.edu/main/news/archive/S46/66/02A46/>.

Wikipedia. 2016. "Wikipedia: Manual of Style." Wikimedia Foundation. Last modified June 27, 2016, 09:57. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style.

P:

(Alliance for Linguistic Diversity n.d.)
(Columbia University n.d.)
(Google 2016)
(Higgins 2016)
(Wikipedia 2016)

Articles from news websites can usually be cited like articles in newspapers (see 19.4). For blogs, see 19.5.2.

19.5.2 Blog Posts

Blog posts (also called entries) are similar to articles in magazines and newspapers and can be cited in much the same way (see 19.3 and 19.4). In the reference list, put the title of the post in quotation marks and the title of the blog in italics (you can indicate “blog” in parentheses if it is not clear from the title). If the blog is part of a larger publication such as a newspaper or website, give the name of the publication after the title of the blog. You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date.

R:

Germano, William. 2017. “Futurist Shock.” *Lingua Franca* (blog). *Chronicle of Higher Education*, February 15, 2017, <http://www.chronicle.com/blogs/linguafranca/2017/02/15/futurist-shock/>.

Jayson, Sharon. 2016. “Is Selfie Culture Making Our Kids Selfish?” *Well* (blog). *New York Times*, June 23, 2016. <http://well.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/06/23/is-selfie-culture-making-our-kids-selfish/>.

West, Lindy. 2013. “Sweden Introduces New Gender-Neutral Pronoun, Makes Being a Man ILLEGAL.” *Jezebel*, April 11, 2013. <http://jezebel.com/sweden-introduces-new-gender-neutral-pronoun-makes-bei-472492079>.

P:

(Germano 2017)
(Jayson 2016)
(West 2013)

Comments are cited in the text, in reference to the original post, which must be cited in the reference list or elsewhere in the text. Identify the commenter and the date of the comment. Cite the name exactly as it appears, along with any identifying information. You can include the information either parenthetically or directly in the text.

P:

(Muberra [Istanbul], June 26, 2016, comment on Jayson 2016)

According to a comment on June 26, 2016, by Muberra of Istanbul (Jayson 2016), . . .

References to an entire blog should also be made in the text rather than in a reference list. The URL can be listed in parentheses.

Lingua Franca, a blog published by the *Chronicle of Higher Education* (<http://www.chronicle.com/blogs/linguafranca/>), . . .

19.5.3 Social Media

Social media content can normally be cited in the text or in parenthetical citations. Include a specific item in your reference list only if it is critical to your argument or frequently cited. To cite direct messages and other personal or private content, follow the guidelines for citing personal communications (see 19.6.2). For publicly posted content, model your citations on the examples shown here. Include the following elements:

1. The author of the post. List a screen name in addition to the name of the person or group on the account, if known. Otherwise just use the screen name.

2. The year of the post. List the year after the author's name to facilitate parenthetical citations.
3. In place of a title, the text of the post. Quote up to the first 160 characters (enough to capture the typical text message), capitalized as in the original.
4. The type of post. This can include a description (*photo*, *video*, etc.).
5. The exact date of the post, including month and day. You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date. You can also include a time stamp to help differentiate a post from others on the same day.
6. A URL. A URL can often be found via the date stamp for the item.

Social media can often be cited in the text, as in the first example. (If it is especially important to link back to the original post and there is no reference list entry to refer to, add the URL in parentheses, after the date.)

Conan O'Brien's tweet was characteristically deadpan: "In honor of Earth Day, I'm recycling my tweets" (@ConanOBrien, April 22, 2015).

R:

Chicago Manual of Style. 2015. "Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993." Facebook, April 17, 2015. <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoManual/posts/10152906193679151>.

Díaz, Junot. 2016. "Always surprises my students when I tell them that the 'real' medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume." Facebook, February 24, 2016. <https://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454>.

O'Brien, Conan [@ConanOBrien]. 2015. "In honor of Earth Day, I'm recycling my tweets." Twitter, April 22, 2015, 11:10 a.m. <https://twitter.com/ConanOBrien/status/590940792967016448>.

Souza, Pete [@petesouza]. 2016. "President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear

Security Summit.” Instagram photo, April 1, 2016. <https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt/>.

P:

(Chicago Manual of Style 2015)
(Díaz 2016)
(O’Brien 2015)
(Souza 2016)

Comments are cited in the text, in reference to the original post, which must be cited in the reference list or elsewhere in the text.

Michele Truty agreed, saying that “we do need a gender-neutral pronoun” (April 17, 2015, comment on Chicago Manual of Style 2015).

Items shared on social media tend to disappear; always keep a screenshot of whatever you cite in case you need to refer to it later (see also 15.4.1.1).

19.5.4 Online Forums and Mailing Lists

Material posted or sent to an online forum or mailing list should normally be cited only in the text. Include the name of the correspondent, the title of the subject or thread (in quotation marks and capitalized as in the original), the name of the forum or list, and the date and time of the post or message. Omit email addresses. (Posts on private forums or lists should be cited as personal communications; see 19.6.2.) Include a URL (see 15.4.1.3).

As with newspaper articles (see 19.4.3), you may choose to weave much of this information into the text. Be sure to preserve enough information to allow readers to identify the source.

P:

(Caroline Braun, reply to “How did the ‘cool kids’ from high school turn out?,” Quora, August 9, 2016, <https://www.quora.com/How->

did-the-cool-kids-from-high-school-turn-out/)

Sharon Naylor, in her email of August 23, 2011, to the Educ. & Behavior Science ALA Discussion List (<http://listserv.uncc.edu/archives/ebss-1.html>), pointed out that . . .

If you cite several items from a particular group or list, you may choose to include a particular thread or subject as a whole in your reference list. For the date, use the year (or span of years) for the posts cited in the text.

R:

Quora. 2016. "How did the 'cool kids' of high school turn out?"
<https://www.quora.com/How-did-the-cool-kids-from-high-school-turn-out/>.

19.6 Interviews and Personal Communications

19.6.1 Interviews

To cite an unpublished interview (including one you have conducted yourself), begin a reference list entry with the name of the person interviewed, followed by the date and the name of the interviewer. Also include the place and specific day of the interview (if known) and the location of any recordings or transcripts (if available). (You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date.)

R:

Shields, David. 2016. Interview by author. Seattle. July 22, 2016.
Spock, Benjamin. 1974. Interview by Milton J. E. Senn. November 20, 1974. Interview 67A, transcript, Senn Oral History Collection, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD.

In parenthetical citations, use the name of the person interviewed, not that of the interviewer.

P:

(Shields 2016)
(Spock 1974)

If you cannot reveal the name of the person interviewed, use only a parenthetical citation or weave the information into the text; you do not need to include the interview in your reference list. Explain the absence of a name (“All interviews were confidential; the names of interviewees are withheld by mutual agreement”) in a footnote or a preface.

P:

(interview with a home health aide, July 31, 2017)

Cite a published interview according to the rules for that type of publication, with one difference: the interviewee is treated as author.

R.

Snowden, Edward. 2015. "Edward Snowden Explains How to Reclaim Your Privacy." Interview by Micah Lee. *The Intercept*, November 12, 2015. <https://theintercept.com/2015/11/12/edward-snowden-explains-how-to-reclaim-your-privacy/>.

P:

(Snowden 2015)

For more examples, see 19.3 (magazine), 19.4.2 (newspaper), 19.10.3.6 (video). See also 22.3.2.1.

19.6.2 Personal Communications

Cite conversations, letters, email or text messages, and direct or private messages shared through social media only in parenthetical citations. The key elements, which should be separated with commas, are the name of the other person, the date, and the type of communication. In many cases you may be able to include some or all of this information in the text. Omit email addresses. To cite content shared publicly through social media, see 19.5.3; for online forums and mailing lists, see 19.5.4. To cite letters in published collections, see 19.1.9.4. For items in manuscript collections, see 19.7.4.

P:

(Roland J. Zuckerman, email message to author, June 1, 2017)

In a conversation with me on March 1, 2017, Carla C. Ramirez confirmed that . . .

A copy of the postcard, postmarked San Diego, March 7, 1965 (Emma Fenton to author, Instagram direct message, March 25, 2017), . . .

19.7 Papers, Lectures, and Manuscript Collections

19.7.1 Theses and Dissertations

Theses and dissertations are cited much like books except for the title, which is in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks. After the author, date, and title, list the kind of paper and the academic institution.

Abbreviate *dissertation* as *diss.* If you've consulted the paper online, include a URL. If you consulted the document in an institutional repository or commercial database, you can list the name of the repository or database instead. See 15.4.1 for more details.

R:

Culcasi, Karen Leigh. 2003. "Cartographic Representations of Kurdistan in the Print Media." Master's thesis, Syracuse University.

Levin, Dana S. 2010. "Let's Talk about Sex . . . Education: Exploring Youth Perspectives, Implicit Messages, and Unexamined Implications of Sex Education in Schools." PhD diss., University of Michigan. <http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/75809>.

Navarro-Garcia, Guadalupe. 2016. "Integrating Social Justice Values in Educational Leadership: A Study of African American and Black University Presidents." PhD diss., University of California, Los Angeles. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

19.7.2 Lectures and Papers Presented at Meetings

After the author, date, and title of the lecture or paper, list the sponsorship, location of the meeting, and the specific date(s) of the meeting at which it was given. (You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date.) If you consulted a text or transcript of the lecture or paper online, include a URL (see

15.4.1.3). If you watched or listened to the presentation online, adapt the examples here to the advice at 19.10.3.3.

R:

- Carvalho Filho, Irineu de, and Renato P. Colistete. 2010. "Education Performance: Was It All Determined 100 Years Ago? Evidence from São Paulo, Brazil." Paper presented at the 70th annual meeting of the Economic History Association, Evanston, IL, September 24–26, 2010. http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/24494/1/MPRA_paper_24494.pdf.
- Hong, Viviana. 2015. "Censorship in Children's Literature during Argentina's Dirty War (1976–1983)." Lecture, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, April 30, 2015.
- Pycior, Julie Leininger. 2016. "Trailblazers and Harbingers: Mexicans in New York before 1970." Paper presented at the 130th annual meeting of the American Historical Society, Atlanta, GA, January 8, 2016.

19.7.3 Pamphlets and Reports

Cite a pamphlet, corporate report, brochure, or similar freestanding publication as you would a book. If you lack data for some of the usual elements, such as author and publisher, give enough other information to identify the document. Sources consulted online should include a URL (see 15.4.1.3).

R:

- Clark, Hazel V. 1957. *Mesopotamia: Between Two Rivers*. Mesopotamia, OH: Trumbull County Historical Society.
- Donahue, Elisabeth Hirschhorn, ed. 2015. *Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs: Annual Report 2014–15*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University. <http://www.princeton.edu/about-wws/wws-annual-report>.

19.7.4 Manuscript Collections

Documents from physical collections of unpublished manuscripts involve more complicated and varied elements than published sources. In your citations, include as much identifying information as you can, format the elements consistently, and adapt the general patterns outlined here as needed.

19.7.4.1 ELEMENTS TO INCLUDE AND THEIR ORDER. If you cite multiple documents from a collection, list the collection as a whole in your reference list, under the name of the collection, the author(s) of the items in the collection, or the depository. For similar types of unpublished material that have not been placed in archives, replace information about the collection with such wording as “in the author’s possession” or “private collection,” and do not mention the location. Do not include a date, since most collections contain items from various dates.

R:

Egmont Manuscripts. Phillipps Collection. University of Georgia Library, Athens. House, Edward M., Papers. Yale University Library, New Haven, CT.

Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery. Papers. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Strother, French, and Edward Lowry. Undated correspondence. Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, West Branch, IA.

Women’s Organization for National Prohibition Reform. Papers. Alice Belin du Pont files, Pierre S. du Pont Papers. Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Wilmington, DE.

To cite an individual document from such a collection in your text, identify the author and date, the title or type of document, and the name of the collection or the depository used in the reference list entry. Separate the elements with commas. In many cases you may be able to include some or all of this information in the text.

P:

(James Oglethorpe to the trustees, January 13, 1733, Egmont Manuscripts)

In his letter of January 13, 1733, to the trustees (Egmont Manuscripts), James Oglethorpe declared . . .

If you cite only one document from a collection, list it individually in your reference list, and follow the usual pattern for parenthetical citations.

R:

Dinkel, Joseph. 1869. Description of Louis Agassiz written at the request of Elizabeth Cary Agassiz. Agassiz Papers. Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

P:

(Dinkel 1869)

19.7.4.2 HOW TO FORMAT THE ELEMENTS. Here are some special formatting recommendations for documents in manuscript collections.

- *Specific versus generic titles.* Use quotation marks for specific titles of documents but not for generic terms such as *report* and *minutes*. Capitalize generic names of this kind only if they are part of a formal heading in the manuscript, not if they are merely descriptive.
- *Locating information.* Although some manuscripts may include page numbers that can be included in parenthetical citations, many will have other types of locators, or none at all. Older manuscripts are usually numbered by signatures only or by folios (*fol.*, *fol.*) rather than by page. Some manuscript collections have identifying series or file numbers that you can include in a citation. Items on microfilm may have roll (or sheet) and frame numbers.

- *Papers and manuscripts*. In titles of manuscript collections the terms *papers* and *manuscripts* are synonymous. Both are acceptable, as are the abbreviations *MS* and *MSS* (plural).
- *Letters*. To cite a letter in a parenthetical citation, start with the name of the letter writer, followed by *to* and the name of the recipient. Omit the word *letter*, which is understood, but for other forms of communication, specify the type (telegram, memorandum). For letters in published collections, see [19.1.9.4](#).

19.7.5 Online Collections

Some manuscript collections have been scanned and organized for consultation online. Cite such items by adapting the rules for manuscript collections in [19.7.4](#). Include a URL for the collection in the reference list entry (see also [15.4.1.3](#)).

R:

Washington, George, Papers. 1750–96. Series 5: Financial Papers. Library of Congress, Washington, DC. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gwhtml/gwseries5.html>.

P:

(Daily Expenses, July 1787, images 7–8, Washington Papers 1750–96)

19.8 Older Works and Sacred Works

19.8.1 Classical, Medieval, and Early English Literary Works

Literary works produced in classical Greece and Rome, medieval Europe, and Renaissance England are cited differently from modern literary works. These sources are often organized into numbered sections (books, lines, stanzas, and so forth) that are generally cited in place of page numbers. Because such works have been published in so many versions and translations over the centuries, the date and other facts of publication for modern editions are generally less important than in other types of citations.

For this reason, classical, medieval, and early English literary works should usually be cited only in parenthetical citations. If the author's name and the title are not already mentioned in the surrounding text, include them along with the section number upon first reference. If subsequent citations clearly refer to the same work, list only the section number. See below regarding differences in punctuation, abbreviations, and numbers among different types of works.

The eighty days of inactivity for the Peloponnesian fleet at Rhodes (Thucydides, *The History of the Peloponnesian War* 8.44.4), terminating before the end of winter (8.60.2–3), suggests . . .

or

The eighty days of inactivity reported by Thucydides for the Peloponnesian fleet at Rhodes (*The History of the Peloponnesian War* 8.44.4), terminating before the end of winter (8.60.2–3), suggests . . .

If your paper is in literary studies or another field concerned with close analysis of texts, or if differences in translations are relevant, include such works in your reference list. Follow the rules for other translated and edited books in 19.1.1.1.

R:

Propertius. 1990. *Elegies*. Edited and translated by G. P. Goold. Loeb Classical Library 18. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Aristotle. 1983. *Complete Works of Aristotle: The Revised Oxford Translation*. Edited by J. Barnes. 2 vols. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

19.8.1.1 CLASSICAL WORKS. In addition to the general principles listed above, the following rules apply to citations of classical works.

Use no punctuation between the title of a work and a line or section number. Numerical divisions are separated by periods without spaces. Use arabic numerals (and lowercase letters, if needed) for section numbers. Put commas between two or more citations of the same source and semicolons between citations of different sources.

P:

(Aristophanes, *Frogs* 1019–30)
(Cicero, *In Verrem* 2.1.21, 2.3.120; Tacitus, *Germania* 10.2–3)
(Aristotle, *Metaphysics* 3.2.996b5–8; Plato, *Republic* 360e–361b)

You can abbreviate the names of authors, works, collections, and so forth. The most widely accepted abbreviations appear in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*. Use these abbreviations rather than *ibid.* in succeeding references to the same work. In the first example, the author (Thucydides) stands in for the title so no comma is needed.

P:

(Thuc. 2.40.2–3)
(Pindar, *Isthm.* 7.43–45)

19.8.1.2 MEDIEVAL WORKS. The form for classical references works equally well for medieval works written in languages other than English.

P:

(Augustine, *De civitate Dei* 20.2)

(Abelard, *Epistle 17 to Heloïse*, in Migne, *PL* 180.375c–378a)

19.8.1.3 EARLY ENGLISH WORKS. In addition to the general principles listed above, the following rules apply to citations of early English literary works.

Cite poems and plays by book, canto, and stanza; stanza and line; act, scene, and line; or similar divisions. Separate the elements with commas for clarity.

P:

(Chaucer, “Wife of Bath’s Prologue,” *Canterbury Tales*, lines 105–14)

(Milton, *Paradise Lost*, book 1, lines 83–86)

You may shorten numbered divisions by omitting words such as *act* and *line*, using a system similar to the one for classical references (see 19.8.1.1). Be sure to explain your system in a footnote (“References are to book and line numbers”).

P:

(Milton, *Paradise Lost* 1.83–86)

If editions differ in wording, line numbering, and even scene division—common in works of Shakespeare—include the work in your reference list, with edition specified.

R:

Shakespeare, William. 2006. *Hamlet*. Edited by Ann Thompson and Neil Taylor. Arden Shakespeare 3. London: Arden

Shakespeare.

19.8.2 The Bible and Other Sacred Works

Cite the Bible and sacred works of other religious traditions in parenthetical citations. You do not need to include them in your reference list.

For citations from the Bible, include the abbreviated name of the book, the chapter number, and the verse number—never a page number. Depending on the context, you may use either traditional or shorter abbreviations for the names of books (see 24.6); consult your instructor if you are unsure which form is appropriate. Use arabic numerals for chapter and verse numbers (with a colon between them) and for numbered books.

Traditional abbreviations:

P:

(1 Thess. 4:11, 5:2–5, 5:14)

Shorter abbreviations:

P:

(2 Sm 11:1–17, 11:26–27; 1 Chr 10:13–14)

Since books and numbering differ among versions of the scriptures, identify the version you are using in brackets in your first citation with either the spelled-out name or an accepted abbreviation (see 24.6.4).

P:

(2 Kings 11:8 [New Revised Standard Version])
(1 Cor. 6:1–10 [NAB])

For citations from the sacred works of other religious traditions, adapt the general pattern for biblical citations as appropriate (see 24.6.5).

19.9 Reference Works and Secondary Citations

19.9.1 Reference Works

Well-known reference works, such as major dictionaries and encyclopedias, should usually be cited only in parenthetical citations. You generally need not include them in your reference list, although you may choose to include a specific work that is critical to your argument or frequently cited. Omit the date, but specify the edition (if not the first, or unless no edition is specified). Articles consulted online will require a URL (see 15.4.1.3); for undated items, include an access date (see 15.4.1.5). For a work arranged by key terms such as a dictionary or encyclopedia, cite the item (not the volume or page number) preceded by *s.v.* (*sub verbo*, “under the word”; pl. *s.vv.*)

P:

(*Oxford English Dictionary*, 3rd ed., s.v. “ROFL,” accessed March 9, 2017, <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/156942#eid1211161030>)

(*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, s.v. “Dame Margaret Drabble,” accessed June 26, 2016, <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Margaret-Drabble>)

Reference works on disk should include information about the medium.

P:

(*Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd ed., CD-ROM, version 4.0, s.v. “onomatopoeia”)

Treat reference works that are more specialized or less well known as you would a book (see 19.1).

R:

MLA Handbook. 2016. 8th ed. New York: Modern Language Association of America.

Aulestia, Gorka. 1989. *Basque–English Dictionary*. Reno: University of Nevada Press.

P:

(*MLA Handbook* 2016, 6.8.2)

(Aulestia 1989, 509)

An individual entry by a named author can be cited like a chapter in a book (see 19.1.9).

19.9.2 Reviews

Reviews of books, performances, and so forth may appear in a variety of periodicals and other sources. In your reference list, include the name of the reviewer; the words *review of*, followed by the name of the work reviewed and its author (or composer, director, or the like); any other pertinent information (such as film studio or location of a performance); and, finally, the periodical in which the review appeared. (You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date.) If the review was consulted online, include a URL (see 15.4.1.3).

R:

Brody, Richard. 2013. Review of *Gravity*, directed by Alfonso Cuarón. Warner Bros. Pictures. *New Yorker*, October 4, 2013.

Cox, Katharine. 2016. Review of *Covered in Ink: Tattoos, Women, and the Politics of the Body*, by Beverly Yuen Thompson. *Journal of Gender Studies* 25, no. 3: 349–50. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2016.1171889>.

Williams, Richard. 2015. Review of Bob Dylan in concert at the Royal Albert Hall, London, UK. *Guardian*, October 22, 2015.

<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2015/oct/22/bob-dylan-review-royal-albert-hall-london>.

19.9.3 One Source Quoted in Another

Responsible researchers avoid repeating quotations that they have not actually seen in the original. If one source includes a useful quotation from another source, readers expect you to obtain the original to verify not only that the quotation is accurate but also that it fairly represents what the original meant.

If the original source is unavailable, however, cite it as “quoted in” the secondary source in your reference list. In a parenthetical citation, give only the name of the original author.

R:

Zukofsky, Louis. 1931. “Sincerity and Objectification.” *Poetry* 37 (February): 269. Quoted in Bonnie Costello, *Marianne Moore: Imaginary Possessions* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1981).

P:

(Zukofsky 1931, 269)

The same situation may arise with a quotation you find in a secondary source drawn from a primary source (see 3.1). Often you will not be able to consult the primary source, especially if it is in an unpublished manuscript collection. In this case, follow the principles outlined above.

If, however, you consult a primary document or other work exhibited by the holding institution as part of an online collection (as opposed to a copy posted by someone else), such a source can usually be considered primary for the purposes of research. See 19.7.5 and 19.10.1.1 for examples.

19.10 Sources in the Visual and Performing Arts

The visual and performing arts generate a variety of sources, including artworks, live performances, broadcasts and streams, recordings in various media, and texts. Citing these sources involves determining which elements are needed to fully identify them, formatting the elements consistently, and adapting the general patterns outlined here as needed.

Some of the sources covered in this section, where noted, can be cited in parenthetical citations only or by weaving the key elements into your text, although you may choose to include a specific item in your reference list that is critical to your argument or frequently cited. If your paper is for a course in the arts, media studies, or a similar field, consult your instructor.

19.10.1 Artworks and Graphics

19.10.1.1 PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS. Cite paintings, sculptures, photographs, drawings, and the like only in parenthetical citations. Include the name of the artist, the title of the artwork (in italics) and date of its creation (preceded by “ca.” [circa] if approximate), and the name of the institution that houses it (if any), including location. Separate the elements with commas. You may also include the medium and related information, if relevant.

P:

(Georgia O’Keeffe, *The Cliff Chimneys*, 1938, oil on canvas, Milwaukee Art Museum)

(Michelangelo, *David*, 1501–4, Galleria dell’Accademia, Florence)

(Ansel Adams, *North Dome, Basket Dome, Mount Hoffman, Yosemite*, ca. 1935, silver print, 16.5 × 21.9 cm, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Washington, DC)

(Erich Buchholz, *Untitled*, 1920, gouache on paper, Museum of Modern Art, New York)

Instead of using a parenthetical citation, you can sometimes cite artworks by weaving the elements into your text.

O’Keeffe first demonstrated this technique in *The Cliff Chimneys* (1938, Milwaukee Art Museum).

If you viewed the artwork in a published source or online and your local guidelines require you to identify this source, include it in your reference list. For images consulted online, include a URL (see also 15.4.1.3). Whenever possible, consult the item through the website of the institution at which it is physically located. In your parenthetical citation, if the source is different from the artist, give the usual author-date citation in place of the institutional name and location.

R:

Buchholz, Erich. 1920. *Untitled*. Gouache on paper. Museum of Modern Art, New York. <http://www.moma.org/collection/works/38187>.

Lynes, Barbara Buhler, Lesley Poling-Kempes, and Frederick W. Turner. 2004. *Georgia O’Keeffe and New Mexico: A Sense of Place*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

P:

(Buchholz 1920)

(Georgia O’Keeffe, *The Cliff Chimneys*, 1938, in Lynes, Poling-Kempes, and Turner 2004, 25)

19.10.1.2 GRAPHIC ARTS. Cite graphic sources such as print advertisements, maps, cartoons, and so forth only in parenthetical citations, adapting the basic patterns for artworks and giving as much information as possible. Give any title or caption in roman type, enclosed in quotation marks, and identify the type of graphic if it is unclear from the title. For items consulted online, include a URL (see 15.4.1.3); for undated sources, also include an access date (see 15.4.1.5).

P:

- (Apple Inc., “Shot on iPhone 6S by Anh N.,” full-page advertisement, *New Yorker*, July 4, 2016, back cover)
- (*Yu ji tu* [Map of the tracks of Yu], AD 1136, Forest of Stone Steles Museum, Xi’an, China, stone rubbing, 1933?, 84 × 82 cm, Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/item/gm71005080/>)
- (Chrissy Teigen crying at the 2015 Golden Globe Awards, animated GIF, GIPHY, accessed July 3, 2016, <http://giphy.com/gifs/girl-lol-crying-P2kEMJjHosUUg>)
- (Evan Brown, “The 10 Commandments of Typography,” infographic, DesignMantic, April 11, 2014. <http://www.designmantic.com/blog/infographics/ten-commandments-of-typography/>)

Any information included in the text need not be repeated in the parenthetical citation.

Apple’s full-page *New Yorker* ad (“Shot on iPhone 6S by Anh N.,” back cover, July 4, 2016) . . .

19.10.2 Live Performances

Cite live theatrical, musical, or dance performances only in parenthetical citations. Include the title of the work performed, the author, any key contributors or performers and an indication of their roles, the venue and its location, and the date. Italicize the titles of plays and long musical compositions, but set the titles of shorter works in roman type, enclosed in quotation marks except for musical works referred to by genre (see 22.3.2.3). If the citation is focused on an individual’s performance, list that person’s name before the title of the work. Separate the elements with commas.

P:

(*Hamilton*, music and lyrics by Lin-Manuel Miranda, directed by Thomas Kail, choreographed by Andy Blakenbuehler, Richard Rodgers Theatre, New York, NY, February 2, 2016)
(Simone Dinnerstein, pianist, *Intermezzo in A*, op. 118, no. 2, by Johannes Brahms, Portland Center for the Performing Arts, Portland, OR, January 15, 2012.)

Instead of relying entirely on a parenthetical citation, you can usually weave some of the elements into your text.

Simone Dinnerstein's performance of Brahms's *Intermezzo in A*, op. 118, no. 2 (January 15, 2012, at Portland Center for the Performing Arts), was anything but intermediate . . .

If you viewed or listened to a live performance in a recorded medium, cite the recording in your reference list. See 19.10.3 for similar types of examples.

R:

Rubinstein, Artur, pianist. 1975. "Spinning Song," by Felix Mendelssohn. Ambassador College, Pasadena, CA, January 15, 1975. On *The Last Recital for Israel*. BMG Classics, 1992. VHS.

19.10.3 Multimedia

Citations of movies, television and radio programs, recorded music, and other works in multimedia formats will vary depending on the type of source. At a minimum, identify the title of the work, the date it was created or published or otherwise made available, the name of the studio or other entity responsible for producing or distributing the work, and information about the medium in which you consulted it. If you consulted the source online, include a URL (see 15.4.1.3).

19.10.3.1 MOVIES. In the reference list, cite a movie under the name of the director. After the date (the year the movie was released or created or otherwise made available), give the title of the movie (in italics), followed by the name of the company that produced or distributed it. (You may also include a publication date for the recording.) Include information about writers, actors, producers, and so forth if it is relevant to your discussion. Finish with any relevant information about the medium. If you watched online, include a URL (see 15.4.1.3).

R:

Cuarón, Alfonso, director. 2013. *Gravity*. Warner Bros. Pictures, 2014. Blu-ray Disc, 1080p HD.

Famuyiwa, Rick, director. *Dope*. Open Road Films, 2015. 1 hr., 43 min. <https://www.netflix.com/watch/80037759>.

Kubrick, Stanley, director. 1964. *Dr. Strangelove, or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb*. Featuring Peter Sellers, George C. Scott, and Sterling Hayden. Columbia. 1 hr., 34 min. <https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000P407K4>.

Weed, A. E. 1903. *At the Foot of the Flatiron*. American Mutoscope and Biograph. 35mm film. From Library of Congress, *The Life of a City: Early Films of New York, 1898–1906*. MPEG video, 2:19 at 15 fps. <https://www.loc.gov/item/00694378>.

In the text you can include information about timings, in the form displayed with the source.

P:

(Kubrick 1964, 0:11:43 to 0:14:54)

Information about ancillary material included with the movie should be woven into the text, with the parenthetical reference referring to the movie as a whole.

In a special feature titled “Complete Silence” (Cuarón 2013), the director acknowledges a tension between realism and audience expectations . . .

19.10.3.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO PROGRAMS. To cite a television or radio program, include, at a minimum, the title of the program, the name of the episode or segment, the date on which it was first aired or made available, and the entity that produced or broadcast the work. (You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date.) You may also include an episode number, the name of the director or author of the episode or segment, and (if relevant to your discussion) the names of key performers. Italicize the titles of programs, but put the titles of episodes or segments in roman type, enclosed in quotation marks. Finish with any relevant information about the medium. If you watched online, include a URL (see 15.4.1.3).

R:

- American Crime Story: The People v. O. J. Simpson.* 2016. Episode 6, “Marcia, Marcia, Marcia.” Directed by Ryan Murphy. Written by D. V. DeVincentis. Featuring Sterling K. Brown, Kenneth Choi, and Sarah Paulson. Aired March 8, 2016, on FX. <https://www.amazon.com/dp/B01ARVPCOA/>.
- Brady Bunch, The.* 1971. Season 3, episode 10, “Her Sister’s Shadow.” Directed by Russ Mayberry. Aired November 19, 1971, on ABC. <https://www.hulu.com/the-brady-bunch>.
- Fresh Air.* 2016. “Pen-Pal Passion Is Revived In Broadway’s ‘She Loves Me.’” Hosted by David Bianculli. NPR, June 24, 2016. <http://www.npr.org/2016/06/23/483245382/pen-pal-passion-is-revived-in-broadways-she-loves-me>.
- Jane the Virgin.* 2016. Season 2, chapter 36. Directed by Uta Briesewitz. Aired March 7, 2016, on the CW Television Network.
- Mad Men.* 2007. Season 1, episode 12, “Nixon vs. Kennedy.” Directed by Alan Taylor. Featuring Jon Hamm, Elisabeth Moss, and Vincent Kartheiser. Aired October 11, 2007, on AMC. Lions Gate Television. DVD, disc 4.

P:

(People v. O. J. Simpson 2016)

Instead of using a parenthetical citation, you can often cite such programs by weaving the key elements into your text, especially if some or all of the additional elements are not relevant to the citation.

By alluding to *The Brady Bunch* (specifically “Her Sister’s Shadow,” from 1971), the title of episode 6 (“Marcia, Marcia, Marcia,” March 8, 2016) not only calls attention to the central role of television in the trial but also . . .

19.10.3.3 VIDEOS AND PODCASTS. To cite videos other than movies (19.10.3.1) or television programs (19.10.3.2), adapt the examples in those sections accordingly. To cite a podcast, adapt the example for citing a radio program (19.10.3.2).

R:

Beyoncé. 2016. “Sorry.” Directed by Kahlil Joseph and Beyoncé Knowles. June 22, 2016. Music video, 4:25. <https://youtu.be/QxsmWxxoulM>.

Danforth, Mike, and Ian Chillag. 2015. “F-Bombs, Chicken, and Exclamation Points.” April 21, 2015. In *How to Do Everything*, produced by Gillian Donovan. Podcast, MP3 audio, 18:46. <http://www.npr.org/podcasts/510303/how-to-do-everything>.

Donner, Fred. 2011. “How Islam Began.” Alumni Weekend 2011, University of Chicago, June 3. Video of lecture. <https://youtu.be/5RFK5u51khA>.

Kessler, Aaron M. 2015. “The Driverless Now.” Produced by Poh Si Teng and Jessica Naudziunas. *New York Times*, May 2, 2015. Video, 2:01. <http://www.nytimes.com/video/business/100000003662208/the-driverless-now.html>.

If relevant, you may include the time at which the cited material appears in the file in your parenthetical citation.

P:

(Beyoncé 2016, at 1:09–1:24)

19.10.3.4 SOUND RECORDINGS. To cite recorded music and the like, include as much information as you can to distinguish it from similar recordings, including the date of the recording, the name of the recording company, the identifying number of the recording, the copyright date (if different from the year of the recording), and any relevant information about the medium. List the recording under the name of the composer or the performer, depending on which is more relevant to your discussion. Titles of albums should be in italics; individual selections should be in quotation marks except for musical works referred to by genre (see 22.3.2.3). Abbreviate *compact disc* as *CD*. Recordings consulted online should include a URL (see 15.4.1.3); in some cases the name of a music service can stand in for a URL. In general, cite by year of recording, but you may repeat dates to avoid any confusion.

R:

Holiday, Billie, vocalist. 1958. “I’m a Fool to Want You,” by Joel Herron, Frank Sinatra, and Jack Wolf. Recorded February 20, 1958, with Ray Ellis. Track 1 on *Lady in Satin*. Columbia CL 1157. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm.

Pink Floyd. 1970. “Atom Heart Mother.” Recorded April 29, 1970, at Fillmore West, San Francisco. Concert Vault streaming audio. <http://www.concertvault.com/pink-floyd/fillmore-west-april-29-1970.html>.

Rihanna. 2007. “Umbrella.” Featuring Jay-Z. Track 1 on *Good Girl Gone Bad*, Island Def Jam. Spotify streaming audio, 320 kbps.

Rubinstein, Artur, pianist. 1946 and 1958–67. *The Chopin Collection*. RCA Victor/BMG 60822–2-RG, 1991. 11 CDs.

Shostakovich, Dmitri. 1959 and 1965. Symphony no. 5 /
Symphony no. 9. Conducted by Leonard Bernstein. Recorded
with the New York Philharmonic, October 20, 1959 (no. 5), and
October 19, 1965 (no. 9). Sony SMK 61841, 1999. CD.
Strauss, Richard. 1940. Don Quixote. With Emanuel Feuermann
(violoncello) and the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by
Eugene Ormandy. Recorded February 24, 1940. Biddulph LAB
042, 1991. CD.

P:

(Holiday 1958)
(Shostakovich 1959 and 1965)

Treat recordings of drama, prose or poetry readings, lectures, and the like
as you would musical recordings.

R:

Strayed, Cheryl. *Wild: From Lost to Found on the Pacific Crest
Trail*. Read by Bernadette Dunne. New York: Random House
Audio, 2012. Audible audio ed., 13 hr., 6 min.
Thomas, Dylan. 1953. *Under Milk Wood*. Performed by Dylan
Thomas et al. Recorded May 14, 1953. On *Dylan Thomas: The
Caedmon Collection*, discs 9–10. Caedmon, 2002. 11 CDs.

19.10.3.5 VIDEO GAMES AND APPS. To cite video games and apps,
adapt the examples included throughout this section on multimedia as
needed. Titles of video games, like titles of movies, can be italicized.
Include a version number and information about the device or operating
system required to run the game or app. In the first example, the publishing
information for *Gems and Gemstones* is in parentheses because such
annotations are styled like regular text.

R:

Grande, Lance, and Allison Augustyn. 2011. *Gems and Jewels*. iPad ed., v. 1.01. Touchpress. Adapted from Lance Grande and Allison Augustyn, *Gems and Gemstones: Timeless Natural Beauty of the Mineral World* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2009).

Rovio Entertainment. 2014. *Angry Birds Transformers*. V. 1.4.25. Rovio Entertainment. Android 4.0 or later. Soundtrack by Vince DiCola and Kenny Meriedeth.

19.10.3.6 INTERVIEWS. To cite interviews in multimedia formats, treat the person interviewed as the author, and identify the interviewer in the context of the citation. Also include the program or publication and date of the interview (or publication or air date). For unpublished interviews and interviews in other types of published sources, see 19.6.1.

R:

Sanders, Bernie. 2015. Interview by Rachel Maddow. *The Rachel Maddow Show*. September 18, 2015, MSNBC. Video, 19:51. <https://youtu.be/8jV4sv9waB0>.

P:

(Sanders 2015)

19.10.3.7 ADVERTISEMENTS. Cite advertisements from television, radio, and the like only in parenthetical citations or by weaving the elements into your text, or both.

P:

(Fitbit, “Dualities,” advertisement, aired February 7, 2016, during Super Bowl 50, CBS, 30 sec., <http://www.superbowlcommercials2016.org/fitbit/>)

As with television shows (19.10.3.2), you can often cite advertisements by weaving the key elements into your text, especially if some or all of the additional elements are not available or relevant to the citation.

Fitbit’s “Duality,” a thirty-second spot that aired during the third quarter of Super Bowl 50 (CBS, February 7, 2016) . . .

19.10.4 Texts in the Visual and Performing Arts

19.10.4.1 ART EXHIBITION CATALOGS. Cite an art exhibition catalog as you would a book. In your reference list, include information about the exhibition following the publication data.

R:

Chi, Jennifer Y., ed. 2015. *The Eye of the Shah: Qajar Court Photography and the Persian Past*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. Published in conjunction with an exhibition of the same name at New York University’s Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, October 22, 2015–January 17, 2016.

19.10.4.2 PLAYS. In some cases you can cite well-known English-language plays in parenthetical citations only. (See also 19.8.1.) Separate the elements with commas. Omit publication data, and cite passages by act and scene (or other division) instead of by page number.

P:

(Eugene O’Neill, *Long Day’s Journey into Night*, act 2, scene 1)

If your paper is in literary studies or another field concerned with close analysis of texts, or if you are citing a translation or an obscure work, cite every play as you would a book, and include each in your reference list. Cite passages either by division or by page, according to your local guidelines.

R:

Anouilh, Jean. 1996. *Becket, or The Honor of God*. Translated by Lucienne Hill. New York: Riverhead Books.

Bagnold, Enid. 1956. *The Chalk Garden*. New York: Random House.

P:

(Bagnold 1956, 8–9)

(Anouilh 1996, act 1, scene 1)

19.10.4.3 MUSICAL SCORES. Cite a published musical score as you would a book.

R:

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus. 1960. *Sonatas and Fantasies for the Piano*. Prepared from the autographs and earliest printed sources by Nathan Broder. Rev. ed. Bryn Mawr, PA: Theodore Presser.

Verdi, Giuseppe. 2008. *Giovanna d'Arco, dramma lirico* in four acts. Libretto by Temistocle Solera. Edited by Alberto Rizzuti. 2 vols. Works of Giuseppe Verdi, ser. 1, Operas. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; Milan: G. Ricordi.

Cite an unpublished score as you would unpublished material in a manuscript collection.

R:

Shapey, Ralph. 1966. "Partita for Violin and Thirteen Players." Score. Special Collections, Joseph Regenstein Library. University of Chicago.

19.11 Public Documents

Public documents include a wide array of sources produced by governments at all levels throughout the world. This section presents basic principles for some common types of public documents available in English; if you need to cite other types, adapt the closest model.

Such documents involve more complicated and varied elements than most types of published sources. In your citations, include as much identifying information as you can, format the elements consistently, and adapt the general patterns outlined here as needed.

The bulk of this section is concerned with documents published by US governmental bodies and agencies. For documents published by the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom and by international bodies, see [19.11.9–11](#). For unpublished government documents, see [19.11.12](#).

19.11.1 Elements to Include, Their Order, and How to Format Them

In your reference list, include as many of the following elements as you can:

- name of the government (country, state, city, county, or other division) and government body (legislative body, executive department, court bureau, board, commission, or committee) that issued the document
- date of publication
- title, if any, of the document or collection
- name of individual author, editor, or compiler, if given
- report number or other identifying information (such as place of publication and publisher, for certain freestanding publications or for items in secondary sources)
- page numbers or other locators, if relevant
- a URL, or the name of the database, for sources consulted online (see [15.4.1](#) and, for examples, [19.11.2.2](#), [19.11.3](#), [19.11.7](#), and [19.11.11](#))

In general, list the relevant elements in the order given above. Exceptions for certain types of documents are explained in the following sections of 19.11.

R:

US Congress, House of Representatives, Select Committee on Homeland Security. 2002. Homeland Security Act of 2002. 107th Cong., 2d sess. HR Rep. 107–609, pt. 1.

For parenthetical citations, treat the information listed before the date in your reference list as the author. If this information is lengthy, you may shorten it, as long as you do so logically and consistently in your citations. In many cases you may be able to include some or all of this information in the text instead of a parenthetical citation.

P:

(US House 2002, 81–82)

. . . as the Select Committee decreed in its report accompanying the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (81–82).

Note that, by convention, ordinals in public documents end in *d* instead of *nd* (2*d* instead of 2*nd*).

19.11.2 Congressional Publications

For congressional publications, reference list entries usually begin with the designation *US Congress*, followed by *Senate* or *House of Representatives* (or *House*). (You may also simplify this to *US Senate* or *US House*.) Other common elements include committee and subcommittee, if any; date of publication; title of document; number of the Congress and session (abbreviated *Cong.* and *sess.* respectively in this position); and number and description of the document (for example, H. Doc. 487), if available.

19.11.2.1 DEBATES. Since 1873, congressional debates have been published by the government in the *Congressional Record*. Whenever possible, cite the permanent volumes, which often reflect changes from the daily editions of the *Record*. Begin parenthetical citations with the abbreviation *Cong. Rec.*, and identify the volume and part numbers as well as the page numbers. (For citations of the daily House or Senate edition, retain the *H* or *S* in page numbers.)

R:

US Congress. *Congressional Record*. 2008. 110th Cong., 1st sess. Vol. 153, pt. 8.

P:

(*Cong. Rec.* 2008, 153, pt. 8: 11629–30)

If you need to identify a speaker and the subject in a debate, do so in text, and include a parenthetical citation for the publication only.

Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts spoke for the Joint Resolution on Nuclear Weapons Freeze and Reductions (*Cong. Rec.* 1982, 128, pt. 3: 3832–34).

Before 1874, congressional debates were published in *Annals of the Congress of the United States* (also known by other names and covering the years 1789–1824), *Register of Debates* (1824–37), and *Congressional Globe* (1833–73). Cite these works similarly to the *Congressional Record*.

19.11.2.2 REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS. When you cite reports and documents of the Senate (abbreviated *S.*) and the House (*H.* or *HR*), include both the Congress and session numbers and, if possible, the series number. This example was consulted online using an official government resource (the US Government Publishing Office). See also 15.4.1.3.

R:

US Congress, House. 2015. Blocking Property and Suspending Entry of Certain Persons Engaging in Significant Malicious Cyber-Enabled Activities. 114th Cong., 1st sess. H. Doc. 114–22. <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CDOC-114hdoc22>.

P:

(US House 2015, 1–2)

19.11.2.3 BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Congressional bills (proposed laws) and resolutions are published in pamphlet form. In citations, bills and resolutions originating in the House of Representatives are abbreviated *HR* or *H. Res.* and those originating in the Senate, *S.* or *S. Res.* Include publication details in the *Congressional Record* (if available). If a bill has been enacted, cite it as a statute (see 19.11.2.5).

R:

US Congress, House. 2016. Email Privacy Act. H. Res. 699. 114th Cong., 2d sess. *Congressional Record* 162, no. 65, daily ed. (April 27): H2022–28.

P:

(US House 2016, H2022)

19.11.2.4 HEARINGS. Records of testimony given before congressional committees are usually published with formal titles, which should be included in reference list entries (in italics). The relevant committee is normally listed as part of the title.

R:

US Congress, House. 2002. *Hearing before the Select Committee on Homeland Security*. HR 5005, Homeland Security Act of

2002, day 3. 107th Cong., 2d sess., July 17.

P:

(US House 2002, 119–20)

19.11.2.5 STATUTES. Statutes, which are bills or resolutions that have been passed into law, are first published separately and then collected in the annual bound volumes of the *United States Statutes at Large*, which began publication in 1874. Later they are incorporated into the *United States Code*. Cite *US Statutes*, the *US Code*, or both. Section numbers in the *Code* are preceded by a section symbol (§; use §§ and *et seq.* to indicate more than one section).

In a parenthetical citation, indicate the year the act was passed; in your reference list, also include the publication date of the statutory compilation, which may differ from the year of passage.

R:

Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Public Law 585. 79th Cong., 2d sess.
August 1.

Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970. *US Code* 15 (2000), §§ 1681 et
seq.

Homeland Security Act of 2002. Public Law 107–296. *US Statutes
at Large* 116 (2002): 2135–321. Codified at *US Code* 6 (2002),
§§ 101 et seq.

P:

(Atomic Energy Act of 1946, 12, 19)

(Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970)

(Homeland Security Act of 2002, 2163–64)

Before 1874, laws were published in the seventeen-volume *Statutes at Large of the United States of America, 1789–1873*. Citations of this

collection include the volume number and its publication date.

19.11.3 Presidential Publications

Presidential proclamations, executive orders, vetoes, addresses, and the like are published in the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* and in *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*. Proclamations and executive orders are also carried in the daily *Federal Register* and then published in title 3 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Once they have been published in the *Code*, use that as your source. Put individual titles in quotation marks. The example of a proclamation was consulted online from an official government resource (see also 15.4.1.3).

R:

- US President. 1997. Executive Order 13067. "Blocking Sudanese Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions with Sudan." *Code of Federal Regulations*, title 3 (1997 comp.): 230–31.
- US President. 2016. Proclamation 9465. "Establishment of the Stonewall National Monument." *Federal Register* 81, no. 125 (June 29): 42215–20. <https://federalregister.gov/a/2016-15536>.

P:

- (US President 1997)
- (US President 2016)

The public papers of US presidents are collected in two multivolume works: *Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1897* and, starting with the Hoover administration, *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*. (Papers not covered by either of these works are published elsewhere.) To cite items in these collections, follow the recommendations for multivolume books (see 19.1.5).

19.11.4 Publications of Government Departments and Agencies

Executive departments, bureaus, and agencies issue reports, bulletins, circulars, and other materials. Italicize the title, and include the name of any identified author(s) after the title.

R:

US Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Environmental Division. 2007. *Oil-Spill Risk Analysis: Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lease Sales, Central Planning Area and Western Planning Area, 2007–2012, and Gulfwide OCS Program, 2007–2046*, by Zhen-Gang Ji, Walter R. Johnson, and Charles F. Marshall. Edited by Eileen M. Lear. MMS 2007–040, June 2007.

US Department of the Treasury. 1850–51. *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Transmitting a Report from the Register of the Treasury of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the Year Ending the 30th of June, 1850*. 31st Cong., 2d sess. House Executive Document 8. Washington, DC.

P:

(US Department of the Interior 2007, 23)

(US Department of the Treasury 1850–51, 15–16)

19.11.5 US Constitution

The US Constitution should be cited only in parenthetical citations; you need not include it in your reference list. Include the article or amendment, section, and, if relevant, clause. Use arabic numerals and, if you prefer, abbreviations for terms such as *amendment* and *section*.

P:

(US Constitution, art. 2, sec. 1, cl. 3)

(US Constitution, amend. 14, sec. 2)

In many cases you can include the identifying information in your text, but spell out the part designations. Capitalize the names of specific amendments when used in place of numbers.

The US Constitution, in article 1, section 9, forbids suspension of the writ “unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.”

The First Amendment protects the right of free speech.

19.11.6 Treaties

The texts of treaties signed before 1950 are published in *United States Statutes at Large*; the unofficial citation is to the *Treaty Series (TS)* or the *Executive Agreement Series (EAS)*. Those signed in 1950 or later appear in *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements (UST, 1950–)* or *Treaties and Other International Acts Series (TIAS, 1945–)*. Treaties involving more than two nations may be found in the *United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS, 1946–)* or, from 1920 to 1946, in the *League of Nations Treaty Series (LNTS)*.

Italicize titles of the publications mentioned above and their abbreviated forms. Unless they are named in the title of the treaty, list the parties subject to the agreement, separated by hyphens. An exact date indicates the date of signing and may be included in addition to the year the treaty was published. (You can repeat the year with the month and day in the reference list entry to avoid any confusion regarding the exact date.)

R:

United States. 1922. Naval Armament Limitation Treaty with the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan. February 6, 1922. *US Statutes at Large* 43, pt. 2.

US Department of State. 1963. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water. US-UK-USSR. August 5, 1963. *UST* 14, pt. 2.

P:

(United States 1922)
(US Department of State 1963, 1313)

19.11.7 Legal Cases

Citations of legal cases generally take the same form for courts at all levels. In your reference list, italicize the full case name (including the abbreviation *v.*). Include the volume number (arabic), name of the reporter (abbreviated; see below), ordinal series number (if applicable), opening page number of the decision, abbreviated name of the court and date (together in parentheses), and other relevant information, such as the name of the state or local court (if not identified by the reporter title).

R:

Profit Sharing Plan v. Mbank Dallas, N.A. 683 F. Supp. 592 (N.D. Tex. 1988).
United States v. Christmas. 222 F.3d 141 (4th Cir. 2000).

The one element that depends on the level of the court is the name of the reporter. The most common ones are as follows.

- *US Supreme Court.* For Supreme Court decisions, cite *United States Supreme Court Reports* (abbreviated *US*) or, if not yet published there, *Supreme Court Reporter* (abbreviated *S. Ct.*).

R:

AT&T Corp. v. Iowa Utilities Bd. 525 US 366 (1999).
Brendlin v. California. 127 S. Ct. 2400 (2007).

- *Lower federal courts.* For lower federal-court decisions, cite *Federal Reporter* (F.) or *Federal Supplement* (F. Supp.).

R:

Eaton v. IBM Corp. 925 F. Supp. 487 (S.D. Tex. 1996).
United States v. Dennis. 183 F. 201 (2d Cir. 1950).

- *State and local courts.* For state and local court decisions, cite official state reporters whenever possible. If you use a commercial reporter, cite it as in the first example below. If the reporter does not identify the court's name, include it before the date, within parentheses.

R:

Bivens v. Mobley. 724 So. 2d 458 (Miss. Ct. App. 1998).
Williams v. Davis. 27 Cal. 2d 746 (1946).

To cite a legal case in your text, give the name of the case and the date (if citing specific language, provide the page number as well). In many instances you may be able to include either or both elements in the text.

P:

(*United States v. Christmas* 2000)

... this principle was best exemplified by *United States v. Christmas* (2000).

Cases consulted online should normally be cited to the appropriate reporter(s) as described above. A URL that points directly to an official resource may be added as the final element (see also 15.4.1.3).

R:

State v. Griffin. 211 W. Va. 508, 566 S.E.2d 645 (2002). <http://www.courtsww.gov/supreme-court/docs/spring2002/30433.htm>.

Many researchers use Lexis or Westlaw to research court cases and other legal materials. To cite a case in one of those databases, add any identifying

date and number supplied by the database (see also 15.4.1.4). Page or screen numbers are typically preceded by an asterisk.

R:

Family Service Association of Steubenville v. Wells Township.
2015 US Dist. LEXIS 75017, *7 (SD Ohio, June 10, 2015).
LexisNexis Academic.

19.11.8 State and Local Government Documents

Cite state and local government documents as you would federal documents. Use roman type (no quotation marks) for state laws and municipal ordinances; use italics for codes (compilations) and the titles of freestanding publications. State constitutions are cited only in parenthetical citations or in the text (see also 19.11.5).

R:

Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality (IIEQ). 1977. *Review and Synopsis of Public Participation regarding Sulfur Dioxide and Particulate Emissions*. By Sidney M. Marder. IIEQ Document 77/21. Chicago.
Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act. 2005. *Illinois Compiled Statutes*, chap. 720, no. 646 (2005).
Page's Ohio Revised Code Annotated. 2011. Title 35, Elections.

P:

(IIEQ 1977, 44–45)
(Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act 2005, sec. 10)
(*Page's Ohio Revised Code Annotated* 2011, sec. 3599.01)
(New Mexico Constitution, art. 4, sec. 7)

19.11.9 Canadian Government Documents

Cite Canadian government documents similarly to US public documents. End citations with the word *Canada* (in parentheses) unless it is obvious from the context.

Canadian statutes appeared through 1985 in the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, a consolidation that was published every fifteen to thirty years; federal statutes enacted since then are cited as session laws in the annual *Statutes of Canada*. Identify the statute by title, reporter, year of compilation, chapter, and section.

R:

Assisted Human Reproduction Act. *Statutes of Canada* 2004, chap. 2, sec. 2.

Canada Wildlife Act. *Revised Statutes of Canada* 1985, chap. W-9, sec. 1.

P:

(Canada Wildlife Act 1985)

Canadian Supreme Court cases since 1876 are published in *Supreme Court Reports* (SCR). Federal Court cases are published in *Federal Courts Reports* (FC, 1971–2003; FCR, 2004–) or *Exchequer Court Reports* (Ex. CR, 1875–1971). Cases not found in any of these sources may be found in *Dominion Law Reports* (DLR). Include the name of the case (in italics), followed by the date (in parentheses), the volume number (if any), the abbreviated name of the reporter, and the opening page of the decision.

R:

Canada v. CBC/Radio-Canada. (2014) 1 FCR 142.

Robertson v. Thomson Corp. (2006) 2 SCR 363 (Canada).

19.11.10 British Government Documents

Cite British government documents similarly to US public documents. End citations with the phrase *United Kingdom* (in parentheses or brackets) unless it is obvious from the context.

Acts of Parliament should usually be cited only in parenthetical citations or in the text. Include a specific act in your reference list only if it is critical to your argument or frequently cited. Identify acts by title, date, and chapter number (arabic numeral for national number, lowercase roman for local). Acts from before 1963 are cited by regnal year and monarch's name (abbreviated) and ordinal (arabic numeral).

P:

(Act of Settlement 1701, 12 & 13 Will. 3, c. 2)
(Consolidated Fund Act 1963, chap. 1 [United Kingdom])
(Manchester Corporation Act 1967, chap. xl)

Most British legal cases can be found in the applicable report in the *Law Reports*, among these the Appeal Cases (AC), Queen's (King's) Bench (QB, KB), Chancery (Ch.), Family (Fam.), and Probate (P.) reports. Until recently the courts of highest appeal in the United Kingdom (except for criminal cases in Scotland) had been the House of Lords (HL) and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (PC). In 2005 the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom (UKSC) was established.

Include the name of the case, in italics (cases involving the Crown refer to *Rex* or *Regina*); the date, in parentheses; the volume number (if any) and abbreviated name of the reporter; and the opening page of the decision. If the court is not apparent from the name of the reporter, or if the jurisdiction is not clear from context, include either or both, as necessary, in parentheses.

R:

NML Capital Limited (Appellant) v. Republic of Argentina (Respondent). (2011) UKSC 31.

Regal (Hastings) Ltd. v. Gulliver. (1967) 2 AC 134 (HL) (appeal taken from Eng.).

Regina v. Dudley and Stephens. (1884) 14 QBD 273 (DC).

19.11.11 Publications of International Bodies

Documents published by international bodies such as the United Nations can be cited much like books. Identify the authorizing body (and any author or editor), the date, the title or topic of the document, and the publisher or place of publication (or both). Also include any series or other identifying publication information. For documents consulted online, include a URL (see 15.4.1.3).

R:

League of Arab States and United Nations. 2010. *The Third Arab Report on the Millennium Development Goals 2010 and the Impact of the Global Economic Crises*. Beirut: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

United Nations Security Council. 2015. Resolution 2222, Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. S/RES/2222. New York: UN, May 27. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2015.shtml>.

P:

League of Arab States and United Nations 2010, 82)
(UN General Assembly 2015)

19.11.12 Unpublished Government Documents

If you cite unpublished government documents, follow the patterns given for unpublished manuscripts in 19.7.4.

Most unpublished documents of the US government are housed in the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, DC, or in one of its branches, and cataloged online. Cite them all, including

films, photographs, and sound recordings as well as written materials, by record group (RG) number.

The comparable institution for unpublished Canadian government documents is the Library and Archives Canada (LAC) in Ottawa, Ontario. The United Kingdom has a number of depositories of unpublished government documents, most notably the National Archives (NA) and the British Library (BL), both in London. Each of these resources has been cataloged online.