5.1. DOCUMENTING SOURCES

Nearly all research builds on previous research. Researchers commonly begin a project by studying past work on their topics and deriving relevant information and ideas from their predecessors. This process is largely responsible for the continual expansion of human knowledge. In presenting their work, researchers generously acknowledge their debts to predecessors by carefully documenting each source, so that earlier contributions receive appropriate credit and readers can evaluate the basis for claims and conclusions.

As you prepare your paper, you should similarly seek to build on the work of previous writers and researchers. And whenever you draw on another's work, you must also document your source by indicating what you borrowed—whether facts, opinions, or quotations—and where you borrowed it from. Through documentation, you will provide your readers with a description of key features of each source (such as its authorship and its medium of publication). Documentation also assists readers in locating the sources you used. Cite only the sources you have consulted directly. If you have not already done so, read carefully the earlier section on plagiarism (ch. 2) to learn what you must document in your paper.

5.2. MLA STYLE

In MLA documentation style, you acknowledge your sources by keying brief parenthetical citations in your text to an alphabetical list of works that appears at the end of the paper. The parenthetical citation that concludes the following sentence is typical of MLA style.

The aesthetic and ideological orientation of jazz underwent considerable scrutiny in the late 1950s and early 1960s (Anderson 7).

The citation "(Anderson 7)" tells readers that the information in the sentence was derived from page 7 of a work by an author named Anderson. If readers want more information about this source, they can turn to the works-cited list, where, under the name Anderson, they would find the following information.

This entry states that the work’s author is Iain Anderson and its title is *This Is Our Music: Free Jazz, the Sixties, and American Culture*. The remaining information relates, in shortened form, that the work was produced in Philadelphia by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 2007 as a print publication in a book series called *The Arts and Intellectual Life in Modern America*. Using the abbreviations listed in chapter 7 makes an entry in MLA style concise yet readable. Similarly, when the name of a contributor to a work appears more than once in an entry, only the last name appears after the initial occurrence (for examples, see 5.5.8).

A citation in MLA style contains only enough information to enable readers to find the source in the works-cited list. If the author’s name is mentioned in the text, only the page number appears in the citation: “(7).” If more than one work by the author is in the list of works cited, a shortened version of the title is given: “(Anderson, *This 7*).” (See ch. 6 for a fuller discussion of parenthetical citations in MLA style.)

MLA style is not the only way to document sources. Many disciplines have their own documentation systems. MLA style is widely used in the humanities. Although generally simpler and more concise than other documentation styles, it shares with most others its central feature: parenthetical citations keyed to a works-cited list. If you learn MLA documentation style at an early stage in your school career, you will probably have little difficulty in adapting to other styles.

Documentation styles differ according to discipline because they are shaped by the kind of research and scholarship undertaken. For example, in the sciences, where timeliness of research is crucial, the date of publication is usually given prominence. Thus, in the style recommended by the American Psychological Association (APA), a typical citation includes the date of publication (as well as its abbreviation p. before the page number). Compare APA and MLA parenthetical citations for the same source.

APA

(Anderson, 2007, p. 7)
5.2 DOCUMENTATION: PREPARING THE LIST OF WORKS CITED

MLA

(Anderson 7)

In the humanities, where most important scholarship remains relevant for a substantial period, publication dates receive less attention: though normally stated in the works-cited list, they are omitted in parenthetical references. An important reason for this omission is that many humanities scholars like to keep their texts as readable and as free of disruptions as possible.

In an entry for a book in an APA-style works-cited list, the date (in parentheses) immediately follows the name of the author (whose first name is written only as an initial), just the first word of the title is capitalized, and the publisher’s full name is generally provided.

APA


By contrast, in an MLA-style entry, the author’s name appears as given in the work (normally in full), every important word of the title is capitalized, some words in the publisher’s name are abbreviated, the publication date follows the publisher’s name, and the medium of publication is recorded. The book in this example is part of a series, and the title of the series is included in the entry. In both styles, the first line of the entry is flush with the left margin, and the second and subsequent lines are indented.

MLA

Anderson, J. This Is Our Music: Free Jazz, the Sixties, and American
Intellectual Life in Mod. Amer.

As you conduct your research, you should note the provenance, or origin, of the sources you use. What are the available editions of a work? If a work is available in several media, which version did you consult and why? What are the differences between a live performance and a recording? Attention to such questions will assist you in creating a persuasive and authoritative research paper. If, after following the correct format for an entry in the list of works cited, you want to communicate additional information about the work, you may expand your description of it in your text or in a note (for the use of content notes, see 6.5.1).
Chapters 5 and 6 offer an authoritative and comprehensive presentation of MLA style.

5.3. THE LIST OF WORKS CITED

5.3.1. Introduction

MLA style provides a flexible, modular format for recording key features of works cited or consulted in the preparation of your research paper. This chapter describes several sequences of elements that can be combined to form entries in lists of works. In building an entry, you should know which elements to look for in the source. Not all elements will be present in a given source. Moreover, since MLA style is flexible about the inclusion of some information and even about the ordering of the elements, you should understand how your choice relates to your research project. For example, as noted in 5.7.3, a research paper on the work of a film director may list the director’s name first, while a research paper on the work of a film actor may list the performer’s name first (the guidelines for citing editions [5.5.10] and translations [5.5.11] are similarly flexible). While it is tempting to think that every source has only one complete and correct format for its entry in a list of works cited, in truth there are often several options for recording key features of a work. For this reason, software programs that generate entries are not likely to be useful. You may need to improvise when the type of scholarly project or the publication medium of a source is not anticipated by this handbook. Be consistent in your formatting throughout your work. Choose the format that is appropriate to your research paper and that will satisfy your readers’ needs.

Although the list of works cited appears at the end of your paper, you need to draft the section in advance, so that you will know what information to give in parenthetical references as you write. For example, you have to include shortened titles if you cite two or more works by the same author, and you have to add initials or first names if two of the cited authors have the same last name: “[K. Roemer 123–24],” “[M. Roemer 67].” This chapter therefore explains how to prepare a list of works cited, and the next chapter demonstrates how to document sources where you use them in your text.
As the heading Works Cited indicates, this list contains all the works that you will cite in your text. The list simplifies documentation by permitting you to make only brief references to these works in the text. For example, when you have the following entry in your list of works cited, a citation such as "(Harbord 32–35)" fully identifies your source to readers (provided that you cite no other work by an author with the same last name).


Other names for such a listing are Bibliography (literally, "description of books") and Literature Cited. Usually, however, the broader title Works Cited is most appropriate, since research papers often draw not only on printed books and articles but also on films, recordings, Web publications, and other nonprint sources.

Titles used for other kinds of source lists include Annotated Bibliography, Works Consulted, and Selected Bibliography. An annotated bibliography, also called Annotated List of Works Cited, contains descriptive or evaluative comments on the sources. (For more information on such listings, see James L. Harner, On Compiling an Annotated Bibliography [2nd ed.; New York: MLA, 2000; print].)


The title Works Consulted indicates that the list is not confined to works cited in the paper. The headings Selected Bibliography, Selected List of Works Consulted, and Suggestions for Further Reading are appropriate for lists that suggest readings.

5.3.2. Placement of the List of Works Cited

The list of works cited appears at the end of the paper. Begin the list on a new page and number each page, continuing the page numbers of the text. For example, if the text of your research paper ends on page 10, the works-cited list begins on page 11. The page number appears in the upper right-hand corner, half an inch from the top and
flush with the right margin (see fig. 12). Center the title, Works Cited, an inch from the top of the page. Double-space between the title and the first entry. Begin each entry flush with the left margin; if an entry runs more than one line, indent the subsequent line or lines one-half inch from the left margin. This format is sometimes called hanging indentation, and you can set your word processor to create it automatically for a group of paragraphs. Hanging indentation makes alphabetical lists easier to use. Double-space the entire list, both between and within entries. Continue the list on as many pages as necessary.

5.3.3. Arrangement of Entries

Entries in a works-cited list are arranged in alphabetical order, which helps the reader to find the entry corresponding to a citation in the text. In general, alphabetize entries in the list of works cited by the author’s last name, using the letter-by-letter system. In this system, the order of names is determined by the letters before the commas that separate last names and first names. Spaces and other punctuation marks are ignored. The letters following the commas are considered only when two or more last names are identical. The following examples are alphabetized letter by letter. (For more information on alphabetizing foreign names, see 3.3.)
5.3.3 DOCUMENTATION: PREPARING THE LIST OF WORKS CITED

Descartes, René
De Sica, Vittorio
MacDonald, George
McCulier, Carson
Morris, Robert
Morris, William
Morrison, Toni
Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de
St. Denis, Ruth

If two or more entries citing coauthors begin with the same name, alphabetize by the last names of the second authors listed.

Scholes, Robert, and Robert Kellogg
Scholes, Robert, Carl H. Klaus, and Michael Silverman
Scholes, Robert, and Eric S. Rabkin

If the author's name is unknown, alphabetize by the title, ignoring any initial A, An, or The or the equivalent in another language. For example, the title An Encyclopedia of the Latin American Novel would be alphabetized under a rather than e, the title Le théâtre en France au Moyen Âge under f rather than l. If the title begins with a numeral, alphabetize the title as if the numeral were spelled out. For instance, 1914: The Coming of the First World War should be alphabetized as if it began “Nineteen-Fourteen . . .” (But see 5.7.14 on alphabetizing titles from the United States Code.)

If the name of an author whose works you used appears in various spellings in the works (e.g., Virgil, Vergil), consolidate all the entries for the sources under the preferred variant in your works-cited list. If your sources include works published under both an author's real name and a pseudonym, either consolidate the entries under the better-known name or list them separately, with a cross-reference at the real name and with the real name in square brackets after the pseudonym (see 5.3.6 on cross-references). If works by a woman are published under both her natal and her married names, list them separately, with cross-references at both names.


Other kinds of bibliographies may be arranged differently. An annotated list, a list of works consulted, or a list of selected readings for a historical study, for example, may be organized chronologically by publication date. Some bibliographies are divided into sections and the items alphabetized in each section. A list may be broken down into primary and secondary sources or into different research media or genres (books, articles, films). Alternatively, it may be arranged by subject matter (literature and law, law in literature, law as literature), by period (classical utopia, Renaissance utopia), or by area (Egyptian mythology, Greek mythology, Norse mythology).

5.3.4. Two or More Works by the Same Author

To cite two or more works by the same author, give the name in the first entry only. Thereafter, in place of the name, type three hyphens, followed by a period and the title. The three hyphens stand for exactly the same name as in the preceding entry. If the person named edited, translated, or compiled the work, place a comma (not a period) after the three hyphens, and write the appropriate abbreviation (ed., trans., or comp.) before giving the title. If the same person served as, say, the editor of two or more works listed consecutively, the abbreviation ed. must be repeated with each entry. This sort of label does not affect the order in which entries appear; works listed under the same name are alphabetized by title.


If a single author cited in an entry is also the first of multiple authors in the following entry, repeat the name in full; do not substitute three hyphens. Repeat the name in full whenever you cite the same person as part of a different authorship. The three hyphens are never used in combination with persons' names.


### 5.3.5. Two or More Works by the Same Authors

To cite two or more works by the same authors, give the names in the first entry only. Thereafter, in place of the names, type three hyphens, followed by a period and the title. The three hyphens stand for exactly the same names, in the same order, as in the preceding entry. Authors' names whose order in the source work is different from that of the previously listed names should be listed in the same order as in the work and alphabetized appropriately.

THE LIST OF WORKS CITED


5.3.6. Cross-References

To avoid unnecessary repetition in citing two or more works from the same collection, you may create a complete entry for the collection and cross-reference individual pieces to the entry. In a cross-reference, state the author and the title of the piece, the last name of the editor or editors of the collection, and the inclusive page or reference numbers. If the piece is a translation, add the name of the translator after the title, unless one person translated the entire collection.

Atwan, Robert. Foreword. Oates and Atwan x-xvi.
Kingston, Maxine Hong. "No Name Woman." Oates and Atwan 383-94.

If you list two or more works under the editor's name, however, add the title (or a shortened version of it) to the cross-reference.

5.4. CITING PERIODICAL PRINT PUBLICATIONS

5.4.1. Introduction

Print periodicals—newspapers, magazines, journals—appear regularly at fixed intervals. Unlike newspapers and magazines, which typically appear daily, weekly, or monthly and include varied forms of writing on diverse topics, journals are usually issued no more than four times a year and address a discrete domain of scholarly, professional, or aesthetic concern through critical or creative writing. Also, unlike newspapers and magazines, most journals are paginated continuously throughout each annual volume—that is, if the first issue for a year ends on page 130, the second issue begins on page 131 and so forth. Some scholarly journals do not number pages continuously throughout an annual volume but begin each issue on page 1. Include the issue number, whenever available, along with the volume number in a citation for any journal, since the issue number is essential for identifying issues paginated separately in annual volumes and is useful even for specifying consecutively paginated issues (e.g., in retrievals by interlibrary loan or from online databases). The volume and issue numbers of newspapers and magazines are not cited.

Entries for publications in print periodicals consist of several elements in a prescribed sequence. This list shows most of the possible components of an entry for an article in a print periodical and the order in which they are normally arranged:

1. Author’s name (for more than one author, see 5.5.4; for a corporate author, see 5.5.5; for an anonymous work, see 5.5.9)
2. Title of the article (in quotation marks)
3. Name of the periodical (italicized)
4. Series number or name (if relevant; see 5.4.4)
5. Volume number (for a scholarly journal)
6. Issue number (if available, for a scholarly journal)
7. Date of publication (for a scholarly journal, the year; for other periodicals, the day, month, and year, as available)
8. Inclusive page numbers
9. Medium of publication consulted (Print)
10. Supplementary information (see esp. 5.4.12)

Section 5.4.2 explains how to formulate the entry for the most common kind of periodical print publication, an article in a scholarly
CITING PERIODICAL PRINT PUBLICATIONS

journal. The rest of 5.4 explains how to cite additional items. For information on citing periodical publications accessed through the Web, see 5.6.3–4. For a Web site sponsored by a newspaper or magazine, see 5.6.2b.

5.4.2. An Article in a Scholarly Journal

Since printed journals have been and continue to be fundamental outlets for scholarship, articles in them will be among the most common sources in the works-cited lists you compile. The works-cited-list entry for an article in a printed scholarly journal has three main divisions:

Author’s name. “Title of the article.” Publication information.

Here is an example:


Author’s Name

Take the author’s name from the beginning or the end of the article (see Fig. 13). Reverse the name for alphabetizing, adding a comma after the last name. Put a period after the complete name.

Piper, Andrew.

Apart from reversing the order, give the author’s name as it appears in the article. Never abbreviate a name given in full. If, for example, the journal lists the author as “Carleton Brown,” do not enter the name as “Brown, C.” But use initials if the journal does. For additional advice on this topic, see 5.5.2.

Title of the Article

In general, follow the recommendations for titles given in 3.6. State the full title of the article, enclosed in quotation marks (not italicized). Unless the title has its own concluding punctuation (e.g., a question mark), put a period before the closing quotation mark (see Fig. 13).

Piper, Andrew. “Rethinking the Print Object: Goethe and the Book of Everything.”
Rethinking the Print Object: Goethe and the Book of Everything

ANDREW PIPER

Indeed, I wanted to write that my work contains new parts that I had found before and that which I have not written. And it is precisely this second part that the more important.
—Ludwig Wittgenstein

Edition of the spirit

On Sunday 20 June 1995, a ceremony was held to mark the completion of a new building for the newly established Goethe and Schiller Society in Wiesbaden. It was a day of intense optimism; new projects were discussed, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was played, and newspapers around the world...

Fig. 13. The author and title of a journal article. Take the author's name and the title from the article itself, not from the journal cover or the table of contents.

Publication Information

In general, after the title of the article, give the journal title (italicized), the volume number, a period, the issue number, the year of publication (in parentheses), a colon, the inclusive page numbers, a period, the medium of publication consulted, and a period.


Take these facts directly from the journal, not from a source such as a bibliography. Publication information usually appears on the cover or title page of a journal (see fig. 14). Omit any introductory article in the title of an English-language journal (William and Mary Quarterly, not The William and Mary Quarterly), but retain articles before titles of non-English-language journals (La rivista dolmetschiana). For newspaper titles, see 5.4.5.

The journal's cover or title page usually displays a volume number and may include an issue number (“Number 3”) or a month or season before the year (“January 1998,” “Fall 2006”). In general, the issues of a journal published in a single year compose one volume. Volumes are usually numbered in continuous sequence—each new volume is...
numbered one higher than its predecessor—while the numbering of issues starts over with 1 in each new volume. Most printed scholarly journals are paginated continuously throughout each annual volume. Then, at the end of the year, the issues in the volume are bound together and shelved in the library by year number. If you are looking for the print version of the article by Andrew Piper cited above, for example, which was published in 2006 in an issue of the scholarly journal *PMLA*, you will likely locate it in your library in what appears to be a book with “*PMLA 2006*” printed on the spine. In that volume, you will find all the issues of *PMLA* published during 2006, and the page numbering of the volume will be continuous, from page 1 of the first issue through to the final page of the last issue published in the year.

In your entry, the volume number follows the title of the journal; do not precede the volume number with the word *volume* or the abbreviation *vol.* Add a period and the issue number directly after the volume number, without any intervening space: “14.2” signifies volume 14, issue 2; “10.3–4,” volume 10, issues 3 and 4 combined. Some scholarly journals use issue numbers alone, without volume numbers; on citing articles in such journals, see 5.4.3. Annuals, which are published only once a year, are usually numbered in sequence. Some annuals, such as *Profession*, are not numbered; instead, each issue’s place in the series is identified by the year of publication. Entries for newspapers and magazines do not require volume and issue numbers (see 5.4.5–6). Your instructor or a librarian will help you if you are uncertain whether a periodical is a magazine or a scholarly journal. If any doubt remains, include the volume number.
The inclusive page numbers cited should encompass the complete article, not just the portion you used. (Specific page references appear parenthetically at appropriate places in your text; see ch. 6.) Follow the rules for writing inclusive numbers in 3.5.6. Write the page reference for the first page exactly as shown in the source (“198–232,” “A32–34,” “TV-15–18,” “Ixii–Ixxv”). If an article is not printed on consecutive pages—if, for example, after beginning on page 6 it skips to page 10—write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space: “6+.” (See examples in 5.4.5–6.)

Here are additional examples of the basic entry for an article printed in a scholarly journal:


5.4.3. An Article in a Scholarly Journal That Uses Only Issue Numbers

Some scholarly journals do not use volume numbers at all, numbering issues only. Cite the issue numbers of such journals alone.


5.4.4. An Article in a Scholarly Journal with More Than One Series

Some scholarly journals have been published in more than one series. In citing a journal with numbered series, write the number (an arabic digit with the appropriate ordinal suffix: 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.) and the abbreviation ser. between the journal title and the volume number.


For a journal divided into a new series and an original series, indicate the series with ns or os before the volume number.


5.4.5. An Article in a Newspaper

To cite an English-language newspaper, give the name as it appears on the masthead but omit any introductory article (*New York Times*, not *The New York Times*). Retain articles before the names of non-English-language newspapers (*Le monde*). If the city of publication is not included in the name of a locally published newspaper, add the city in square brackets, not italicized, after the name: "Star-Ledger [Newark]." For nationally published newspapers (e.g., *Wall Street Journal, Chronicle of Higher Education*), you need not add the city of publication. Next give the complete date—day, month, and year. Abbreviate the names of all months except May, June, and July (see 7.2). Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed. If an edition is named on the masthead, add a comma after the date and specify the edition (e.g., *nati. ed., late ed.*), because different editions of the same issue of a newspaper contain different material. Follow the edition—or the date if there is no edition—with a colon and the page number or numbers. Then state the medium of publication consulted. For sections labeled with letters and paginated separately, the section letter is sometimes part of each page number: "A1," "B1," "C5," "D3." Copy the page number or numbers exactly. Here are examples illustrating
how an article appeared in different sections of two editions of the *New York Times* on the same day:


Sometimes a section is paginated separately and given a section number or letter, but the section designation is not part of the page numbers. In this case, put a comma after the date (or after the edition, if any) and add the abbreviation sec., the appropriate letter or number, a colon, the page number or numbers, and the medium of publication.


For sections paginated separately and designated only by title, not by number or letter, give the title before the abbreviation sec.


Newspaper articles are often not printed on consecutive pages—for example, an article might begin on page 1, then skip to page 16. For such articles, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space: "6+. " "C1+. " The parenthetical reference in the text tells readers the exact page from which material was used.

Here are additional examples from newspapers:


For a Web site sponsored by a newspaper, see 5.6.2b.

### 5.4.6. An Article in a Magazine

To cite a magazine published every week or every two weeks, give the complete date (beginning with the day and abbreviating the month,
Fig. 15. The publication information for a magazine. When your document works in a magazine, do not cite the volume and issue numbers, even if they are printed in the issue. Give the full date or the month or months and year. The entry for a magazine article ends with a colon, the page-number range of the article, and the medium of publication consulted: "Publishers Weekly 7 July 2008: 30–31. Print."

except for May, June, and July; see 7.2), followed by a colon, the inclusive page numbers of the article, and the medium of publication consulted. If the article is not printed on consecutive pages, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space. Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed (see fig. 15).


To cite a magazine published every month or every two months, give the month or months and year. If the article is not printed on consecutive pages, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space. Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed.


For a Web site sponsored by a magazine, see 5.6.2b.
5.4.7 A Review

To cite a review, give the reviewer's name and the title of the review (if there is one); then write Rev. of (neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks), the title of the work reviewed, a comma, the word by, and the name of the author. If the work of someone other than an author—say, an editor, a translator, or a director—is under review, use the appropriate abbreviation, such as ed., trans., or dir., instead of by.

For a review of a performance, add pertinent information about the production (see the sample entry for Tommasini). If more than one work is under review, list titles and authors in the order given at the beginning of the review (see the entry for Bordewich). Conclude the entry with the name of the periodical and the rest of the publication information.

If the review is titled but unsigned, begin the entry with the title of the review and alphabetize by that title (see the entry for "Racial Stereotype Busters"). If the review is neither titled nor signed, begin the entry with Rev. of and alphabetize under the title of the work reviewed (see the entry for Oxford Bible Atlas).


5.4.3. An Abstract in an Abstracts Journal

An abstracts journal publishes summaries of journal articles and of other literature. If you are citing an abstract, begin the entry with the publication information for the original work. Then add the relevant information for the journal from which you derived the abstract—title (italicized), volume number, issue number, year (in parentheses, followed by a colon and a space), item number or, when the abstract is not numbered, inclusive page numbers, and medium of publication. Place a period between the volume and issue numbers. Precede an item number with the word *item*. If the title of the journal does not make clear that you are citing an abstract, add the word *Abstract*, neither italicized nor in quotation marks, immediately after the original publication information.

*Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI)* has a long and complex history that might affect the way you cite an abstract in it. Before volume 30 (1969), *Dissertation Abstracts International* was titled *Dissertation Abstracts (DA)*. From volume 27 to volume 36, *DA* and *DAI* were paginated in two series: A, for humanities and social sciences, and B, for sciences and engineering. With volume 37, *DAI* added a third separately paginated section, C, for abstracts of European dissertations; in 1989 this section expanded its coverage to include institutions throughout the world. The abstracts in *DAI* are available from ProQuest. (For recommendations on citing dissertations themselves, see 5.5.25–26. On citing dissertation abstracts in an online database, see 5.6.4.)


5.4.9. An Anonymous Article

If no author's name is given for the article you are citing, begin the entry with the title. Ignore any initial *A*, *An*, or *The* when you alphabetize the entry. Do not include the name of a wire service or news bureau.


5.4.10. An Editorial

If you are citing a signed editorial, begin with the author's name, give the title, and then add the descriptive label Editorial, neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks. Conclude with the appropriate publication information. If the editorial is unsigned, begin with the title and continue in the same way.


5.4.11. A Letter to the Editor

To identify a letter to the editor, add the descriptive label Letter after the name of the author, but do not italicize the word or place it in quotation marks.


Identify a published response to a letter as "Reply to letter of . . . .," adding the name of the writer of the initial letter. Do not italicize this phrase or place it in quotation marks.


5.4.12. A Serialized Article

To cite a serialized article or a series of related articles published in more than one issue of a periodical, include all bibliographic information in one entry if each installment has the same author and title.

CITING PERIODICAL PRINT PUBLICATIONS

If the installments bear different titles, list each one separately. You may include a brief supplementary description at the end of the entry to indicate that the article is part of a series.


### 5.4.13. A Special Issue

To cite an entire special issue of a journal, begin the entry with the name of the person or persons who edited the issue (if given on the title page), followed by a comma and the abbreviation *ed.* or *eds.* Next give the title of the special issue (italicized) and a period, followed by *Spec. issue of* and the name of the journal (the name is italicized). Conclude the entry with the journal’s volume and issue numbers (separated by a period: "0.1"), the year of publication (in parentheses), a colon, a space, the complete pagination of the issue, a period, the medium of publication consulted, and a period. (To cite a book that is a reprint of a special issue of a journal, see 5.5.10.)

