The *Journal of Middle East Women’s Studies* Style Guide comprises three parts: (1) a style sheet listing elements of style and format particular to the journal; (2) starting on page 5 of this guide, the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide, which offers general rules for DUP journals based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th ed. (CMS); and (3) starting on page 13, an explanation with examples of the journal’s format for citations and reference list or bibliography.

**Journal of Middle East Women’s Studies Style Sheet**

April 2022

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Acknowledgments, headed “Acknowledgments,” appear at the end of the article’s text and are written in the first person.

I wish to thank the librarians of the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Paris, especially Rose Levyne, for their help with the research for this article; the participants in the Sexual Nationalisms conference in Amsterdam in January 2011, especially Theo van der Meer and Joan W. Scott; and the *Journal of Middle East Women’s Studies* reviewers for their comments.

For articles appearing in *JMEWS* that have been translated from another language into English, acknowledgment of translation is made on a separate line at the end of the article text, before the endnotes.

**CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE**

Each contributor’s note includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, most recent works, and email address. Dates of publication, but not publishers’ names, are given for books.

Indira Falk Gesink is professor of history at Baldwin Wallace University in Berea, Ohio. She is author of *Islamic Reform and Conservatism: Al-Azhar and the Evolution of Modern Sunni Islam* (2009). Contact: igesink@bw.edu.

Shaherzad R. Ahmadi is a PhD candidate at the University of Texas at Austin. Her dissertation, “Living on the Edge: The Iran-Iraq Frontier, 1881–1981,” is a social history exploring borderlands, transnational migration, citizenship, and national indifference. Contact: srahmadi@utexas.edu.

**DOUBLE DATING**

*JMEWS* does not use double dating. Common Era (CE) dates are used exclusively except in quoted matter, in which case the quoted date (hijri, solar, etc.) should be followed by the CE equivalent in brackets. For conversion of dates, refer to [https://timesprayer.com/en/dateconverter.html](https://timesprayer.com/en/dateconverter.html). The designations AD and AH precede the year, while other designations follow it. See also CMS 9.34 and 10.38 for information on era designations.
**EPIGRAPHS**
An epigraph, which may appear at the start of an article or a section, has an attribution that includes the author’s name or the author’s name and the work’s title. No other bibliographical information is required, and the source is not included in the references list unless it is cited elsewhere in the text. No endnote should be attached to an epigraph.

No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as any manner of thy friends or of thine own were; any man’s death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind. And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.

John Donne

**INTERVIEWS**
The title and subtitle give the name of the interviewee and the location and date of the interview, respectively. A sketch of the interviewee’s life, work, and other activities is given in a headnote. The first question and answer are introduced by the full names of the interviewer and interviewee, followed by a colon; thereafter, initials are used, without periods.

**REVIEW ESSAYS AND REVIEWS**
Review essays examine film festivals, scholarly panels, workshops, and conferences related to the journal’s aims and scope. The head matter, beneath the title and byline, identifies the material under review.

“Gendering the History of Libya: Transnational and Feminist Approaches”
Panel at the Sixteenth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women
May 22–25, 2014, Toronto
Papers Presented
“Centre and Periphery: Variation in Gendered Space among Libyan Jews,” by Rachel Simon
“Reimagining Colony and Metropole: Images of Italy and Libya during the Italo-Turkish War, 1911–1912,” by Jennifer G. Illuzzi

Films screened at Arab Film Festival Texas, May 2–4, 2014, Dallas
Festival presented by the Contemporary Arab and Muslim Cultural Studies Institute, University of North Texas
Films Reviewed
*Om Amira*, dir. Naji Ismail (2013)

Book reviews have no title. The head matter contains the book’s title, the author’s or editor’s name, the facts of publication, the number of pages, and the ISBN, followed by the reviewer’s name.

*Do Muslim Women Need Saving?*
Lila Abu-Lughod
324 pages. ISBN 9780674725164

Reviewed by JOAN W. SCOTT

TRANSLITERATION
For transliteration of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, refer to the system adopted by the International Journal of Middle East Studies (https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-file-manager/file/57d83390f6ea5a022234b400). For transliteration of Hebrew, refer to the table below. See CMS for additional information on Turkish (11.70) and on Arabic (11.76–81) and Hebrew (11.91–97).

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GLOSSARY
For terminology specific to the fields covered in JMEWS, refer to the word list adopted by the International Journal of Middle East Studies (https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-file-manager/file/57d9042c58fb76353506c8e7). Discrepancies in common usage between this word list and rules set forth elsewhere in this style guide or in CMS will be
reconciled in favor of the style guide or CMS. (For instance, the *IJMES* list has *20th century*; this style guide in numerous places stipulates spelled-out centuries; therefore *twentieth century* is used.)

ABBREVIATIONS
Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by the. Always use US as an adjective and United States as a noun.

- further expansion of NATO’s membership
- dissent within the AFL-CIO
- sexism is rampant at IBM
- certain US constituencies

Spell out Latin abbreviations such as i.e., e.g., and etc. in the text, though allow abbreviations within parentheses in the text. Allow abbreviations in notes. When used, these abbreviations are set in roman type, not italics. The word sic, however, is italicized.

Personal initials have periods and are spaced.

W. E. B. Du Bois; C. D. Wright

ABSTRACTS
Substantial articles should include an abstract of approximately 200 words. Book reviews and short issue introductions do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person (“This article proposes . . .”), not the first person (“I propose . . .”).

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND HYPHENATION
See CMS, chap. 8, for general guidance on capitalization.

In Romance and other languages, use diacritics with capital letters.

After a Colon
If the material introduced by a colon consists of more than one sentence, or if it is a quotation or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.63.

Quotations
Silently correct initial capitalization in quotations depending on the relationship of the quotation to the rest of the sentence (see CMS 13.19). For instance:

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

but

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”
A lowercase letter following a period plus an ellipsis should be capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 13.53).

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive. . . . The conservative movement . . . is timid, and merely defensive of property.

Terms
A down (lowercase) style is generally preferred for terms. See CMS, chap. 8, for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms.

Titles of Works
For titles in English, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions (if, because, that, etc.). Lowercase articles (a, an, the), coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions (regardless of length). The to in infinitives and the word as in any function are lowercased.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, capitalize first elements; subsequent elements are capitalized unless they are articles, prepositions, or coordinating conjunctions. Subsequent elements attached to prefixes are lowercased unless they are proper nouns. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized.

  Nineteenth-Century Literature
  Avoiding a Run-In
  Policies on Re-creation
  Reading the Twenty-Third Psalm

When titles contain direct quotations, the headline-capitalization style described above and in CMS should be imposed.

  “We All Live More like Brutes than Humans”: Labor and Capital in the Gold Rush

In capitalizing titles in any non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See CMS 11.70 and 11.39 for the treatment of Dutch and German titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS; DOUBLE DATING in the JMEWS style sheet
For more information, see CMS 9.29–38.

  May 1968
  May 1, 1968
  May 1–3, 1968
  on February 8, 1996, at 8:15 a.m. and again at 6:15 p.m.
  September–October 1992
  from 1967 to 1970
  1960s counterculture; sixties [not 60s or ’60s] counterculture
the 1980s and 1990s
mid-1970s American culture
the mid-nineteenth century [note hyphen, not en dash]
the late twentieth century; late twentieth-century Kenya
the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1910–18
“The Audacity of His Enterprise: Louis Riel and the Métis Nation That Canada Never Was, 1840–1875” [use full year range in titles of works and headings]
AD 873; the year 640 BC; Herod Antipas (21 BCE–39 CE) [use full caps without periods for era designations]
ca. 1820

EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and PUNCTUATION (Ellipses)
Set off quotations that are more than 400 characters (including spaces) in length.

FIGURES AND TABLES
Each figure or table should be referred to either parenthetically (figure is abbreviated as fig. when referenced parenthetically) or in running text at a relevant place in the discussion. Number tables and figures consecutively.

The pressure of the flow repeatedly threatened to break down the walls that had just been created by cooling (fig. 3).

As figure 1 shows, our labor took the form of designing supported experiences for GTAs.

The problem with school attendance in the Bronx (see table 1) is largely the fault of a social system that neglects its children.

Figure Captions
Captions take sentence-style capitalization and have terminal punctuation. If credit or source information is provided, it should be the last element of the caption.

Figure 1. The author with unidentified friend, 1977.
Figure 2. The author posed for this picture with an unidentified friend in 1977.
Figure 3. Noam Chomsky at a political rally, 1971. Courtesy of John Allan Cameron Archives, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Figure 4. Coal miners in Matewan, West Virginia, April 1920. The miners’ strike was depicted in John Sayles’s film *Matewan*. Photograph courtesy of Matewan Historical Society.
Figure 5. Winston Roberts, *When Last I Saw* (1893). Oil on canvas, 56 × 48 in. Courtesy of the Campbell Collection, Central State Community College Library, Pleasance, Nebraska.
Figure 6. Harvey Nit, *These. These? Those!* (2011). Mascara on cocktail napkin, 16 × 16 cm. © Harvey Nit.

Table Titles
Table titles take sentence-style capitalization but do not have terminal punctuation.

Table 3. Comparative frequency of bicycles, mopeds, and Segways in Amsterdam, Dublin, and Toronto, 2005–2015

GRAMMAR
A split infinitive is OK if the text reads better with a split infinitive.

Make a distinction between *that* (restrictive) and *which* (nonrestrictive) but not obsessively (i.e., if making the distinction means that there will be several *thats* in a row, allow a restrictive *which*).

Maintain parallel structure.

Maintain subject-verb agreement and tense consistency.

**INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE**
Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (*chairman, mankind*, etc.). Use gender-neutral alternatives, including recasting to plural or using singular *they*, rather than *he or she* constructions. Never allow the form *s/he*. Avoid alternating the use of masculine and feminine pronouns in an article. See CMS 5.251–60 (bias-free language), especially 5.255–56, and 5.48 (singular *they*).

However, there may be times when the generic masculine pronoun or gendered language is appropriate or preferred by the author: for example, in discussions of works of philosophy in which the original author used *he, him, man*, and the like generically, or if the article’s author intentionally uses female pronouns exclusively or uses alternative pronouns such as *ze*.

**INITIALS. See ABBREVIATIONS**

**KEYWORDS. See also ABSTRACTS**
Articles that include an abstract should also include three to five keywords. Keywords should be lowercase (except for names or titles that would otherwise be capitalized) and separated by commas.

> Keywords negative affect, self-portrait, Del LaGrace Volcano, intersex, Polaroid photography

**NOTES. See also the section on documentation below.**
Avoid callouts for footnotes or endnotes in article titles, in heads, at the ends of epigraphs, or in figure captions.

Wherever possible, place note callouts at the end of a sentence, or at least at the end of a clause.

Callouts for footnotes in tables are handled separately. Each table has its own set of notes. See the journal’s style sheet for guidance on the format used for callouts (e.g., lowercase letters, numerals, or symbols). See also CMS 3.79.

**NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES**
Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by *hundred, thousand, million, billion*, etc.), any number at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions are spelled out. Common fractions are hyphenated as well. See CMS, chap. 9.

- no fewer than six of the eight victims
- One hundred eighty-seven people were put to death there during the twenty-third century BC.
- attendance was about ninety thousand
at least two-thirds of the electorate
there were two million ballots cast
the population will top between 27.5 and 28 billion

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

no fewer than 6 of the 113 victims
Almost twice as many people voted Republican in the 115th precinct as in the 23rd.

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, and percentages are written as figures.

an average of 2.6 years
now estimated at 1.1 billion inhabitants
more than $56, or 8 percent of the petty cash
a decline of $0.30 per share

Inclusive page numbers are given as follows (per CMS 9.61):

1–2, 3–11, 74–75, 100–103, 104–9, 112–15, 414–532, 505–16, 600–612, 1499–1501

Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and
the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, in legal
instruments, and in the titles of certain sequels.

On page iii Bentsen sets out his agenda.
Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.
Yet Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.
Most critics consider The Godfather, Part II a better movie than Jaws 2. [Follow the usage in the
original work, per CMS 9.43.]

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the Collected Works, our assumptions are overturned.

POSSESSIVES
The possessive of nouns ending with the letter s are formed by adding an apostrophe and an s
(CMS 7.17).

Burns’s poetry
Camus’s novels
Descartes’s philosophy
Euripides’s plays
Jesus’s name

PUNCTUATION
En and Em Dashes
See CMS 6.75–92. Use real en and em dashes to indicate en and em dashes in the manuscript.
The United States’ hegemony—that is, its domination of other nations—is increasing.

Ellipses. See also CAPITALIZATION (Quotations)
Three dots indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used at the start of a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or at the end of a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 13.50–58 for more detailed guidelines on the use of ellipses.

Hyphens. See SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

QUOTATIONS. See EXTRACTS

RACIAL AND ETHNIC TERMS
Capitalize terms used to identify people of color or of historically marginalized origins (e.g., Black, Indigenous). As a rule, do not capitalize terms used to identify people outside these groups (e.g., white). Do not capitalize of color constructions (e.g., people of color, women of color). Exceptions are allowed if the author insists or if the author’s text would be, in the editor’s view and with the author’s concurrence, well served by alternative treatment. The list that follows is intended to be illustrative, not comprehensive.

Aborigine, Aboriginal
BIPOC [Black, Indigenous, and People of Color]
Black, Blackness, anti-Black, anti-Blackness
Brown
First Nations
Indigenous, Indigeneity
Native
white, whiteness

SPELLING AND HYPHENATION
Follow the online Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary (https://www.merriam-webster.com) and Webster’s Third New International Dictionary for spelling. If more than one spelling is provided in the dictionary, follow the first form given (e.g., judgment, not judgement; focused, not focussed).

Common foreign terms are set in roman type. (Common foreign terms are defined as those with main entries and not classified as “foreign term” in Webster’s.)

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words; refer to Webster’s for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are
hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original.

For further guidance regarding the hyphenation of compound words, see CMS 7.89.

Put neologisms within quotation marks at first use.

A term referred to as the term itself is italicized.

In the twentieth century *socialism* acquired many meanings.

The word *hermeneutics* is the most overused term in recent monographs.

The term *lyricism* was misused in Smith’s book review.

**TABLES. See FIGURES AND TABLES and NOTES**

**TRANSLATIONS. See also the section on documentation below.**

**Non-English Titles with English Translation**

When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in the text, the first version (whether original or translation) takes the form of an original title, and the second version is always enclosed in parentheses and treated like a published title (whether or not the work represents a published translation; contra CMS 11.9) with title capitalization appropriate to the language.

I read *Mi nombre es Roberto* (*My Name Is Roberto*) in 1989.
I read *My Name Is Roberto* (*Mi nombre es Roberto*) in 1989.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Azul” (“Blue”) is one of my favorites.
Rubén Darío’s poem “Blue” (“Azul”) is one of my favorites.

**URLS. See also the section on documentation below.**

Use complete URLs when they appear in articles (notes, references, and main text). Include the protocol (https or http) and trailing slash (if it is part of the URL). DOIs appearing in notes and reference lists are presented as complete URLs. See CMS 14.10 for advice on shortening excessively long URLs.

https://doi.org/10.1215/00982601-9467191
https://georgianpapers.com/research-funding/transcription/
Documentation

April 2022

*JMEWS* uses author-date citations with a corresponding list of references, headed “References,” at the end of the article. Archival materials, as explained immediately below, are confined to the notes.

**ARCHIVAL MATERIALS**

*JMEWS* does not publish separate lists of primary, secondary, and archival sources. All details concerning archival sources are provided in the notes. On first mention, the full name of the archive, an English translation or transliteration, and a location are provided.

See principality declaration, file 931, doc. 40340B (AH 1248/1833), Hatt-ı Hümayun Tasnifi (Register of Imperial Records, hereafter HAT), Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi (Prime Ministerial Ottoman Archives, hereafter BOA), Istanbul.

Subsequent citations are given in abbreviated form.

For earlier references regarding the missions of the office, see file 1050, doc. 43278A (AH 1243/1828), HAT, BOA.

There is no one standard format for archival sources. *JMEWS* follows the author’s preference as long as the citations are consistent throughout the article.

Notes may also include material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text, such as discursive adjuncts and additional sources of information. Any material necessary for understanding the argument set forth in the article should appear in the text.

The notations f. (ff.), ibid., op. cit., and loc. cit. are not used, nor are eadem, idem, infra, passim, and supra. Commonly used abbreviations include cf., ed. (eds.), e.g., esp., et al., etc., fig. (figs.), fol. (fols.), i.e., n. (nn.), p. (pp.), pt. (pts.), ser., trans., vol. (vols.). Latin abbreviations are not italicized. Note that in et al., et is a whole word (meaning "and") and therefore is not followed by a period. In references to poetry, where the abbreviation “l.” or “ll.” might be mistaken for a numeral, the word “line” or “lines” is spelled out.

The reference list at the end of the article contains only works cited. References are arranged alphabetically by author, then chronologically in ascending order. For multiple references by the same author, the author’s name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. In titles of works, serial commas are added, ampersands are spelled out, and numbers are spelled out. URLs, including for DOIs, use “https://” to ensure that links work online (CMS 14.7). For additional guidelines concerning the treatment of titles, see CAPITALIZATION in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide.
SAMPLE REFERENCE LIST ITEMS

BOOK

Langford, Gerald. 1971. *Faulkner’s Revision of “Absalom, Absalom!”: A Collation of the Manuscript and the Published Book*. Austin: University of Texas Press. [A book title within a book title is quoted and italicized (CMS 14.94). A main title ending in an exclamation point or a question mark is followed by a colon only if the question mark or exclamation point appears within quotation marks (CMS 14.96).]


Smith, John. 2011. *All Tongue-Tied and Nowhere to Go; or, How to Save Face When They Put You on the Spot*. Vail, CO: Slippery Slopes. [Treatment of double titles, contra the preferred form in CMS 8.167]

E-BOOK


CHAPTER

ʿAnad, ʿAbd al-Karim. 2002. “Haris al-Layli fi al-Rashid” (“The Night Watchman in al-Rashid Street”). In *Shariʿ al-Rashid (al-Rashid Street)*, edited by Basim ʿAbd al-Hamid Hamudi, 224–38. Baghdad: Dar al-Shuʿun al-Thaqafiyya al-ʿAmma. [This form is recommended for works in languages relatively unfamiliar to the journal’s expected readership. The translated titles use headline capitalization and quotation marks or italics (contra CMS 11.9)—in other words, they are treated as if they named published translations even if they do not.]

Weinstein, Donald. 1989. “The Art of Dying Well and Popular Piety in the Preaching and Thought of Girolamo Savonarola.” In Tetel, Witt, and Goffen 1989: 88–104. [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

PREFATORY MATTER


EDITED WORK


REPRINT

Williams, Theodore. (1905) 1974. *The Art of Porcelain during the Late Ming Dynasty*. New York: Grove. [For reprint editions, the date of first publication may be supplied parenthetically, followed by the date of the reprint (CMS 15.40). Both dates appear in the corresponding citation.]

TRANSLATION

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WORK CITED IN ENGLISH

al-Tarabulsi, Muhammad Nabih. 1948. *Al-Mujrimun al-ahdath fi al-qanun al-Misri wa al-Tashri’ al-Muqaran* (*Child Criminals in the Egyptian Code and Comparative Law*). Cairo: Dar al-fikr al-ʿArabi. [This form is recommended for works in languages relatively unfamiliar to the journal’s expected readership. The translated title uses italics and headline capitalization (contra CMS 11.9)—in other words, it is treated as if it named a published translation even if it does not.]


MULTIVOLUME WORK


Hooker, Joseph. 1977–82. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Edited by Georges Edelen, W. Speed Hill, P. G. Stanwood, and John E. Booty. 4 vols. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. [If there are ten editors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

MULTIAUTHOR WORK


Gustafson, Albert K., Jonas Edwards, Ezra Best, and Nathan Wise. 1985. *If I Were a Rich Man: Comparative Studies of Urban and Rural Poverty*. Murphy, WI: Fore and Aft. [If there are ten authors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

ANONYMOUS WORK. See also UNSIGNED ARTICLE

*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. [The title appears in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used. For purposes of alphabetization an initial article is ignored (CMS 14.79).]

UNDATED WORK


Sales, Robert. n.d. *Victory at Sea: Being a True Account of the Recent Destruction of an Infamous Foreign Fleet*. Dublin. [Note that the “n” in “n.d.” is not capitalized (CMS 14.145).]

REFERENCE WORK

JOURNAL ARTICLE, PRINT

Meban, David. 2008. “Temple Building, Primus Language, and the Proem to Virgil’s Third Georgic.” Classical Philology 103, no. 2: 150–74. [Journal published in volumes; the month or season is not required. As a courtesy to readers who consult articles online, issue numbers should be given if available.]


JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONLINE

Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau. 2008. “Specific Capital and Technological Variety.” Journal of Human Capital 2, no. 2: 129–52. https://doi.org/10.1086/590066. [If the author has provided a DOI rather than a URL, use the DOI in URL form, as indicated here. See CMS 14.8.]


REVIEW

Jameson, Fredric. 1991. “The Historian as Body-Snatcher.” Review of Learning to Curse: Essays in Early Modern Culture, by Stephen J. Greenblatt. Times Literary Supplement, January 18, 7. [Page numbers are not needed in citations of or references to newspapers (CMS 14.191) but may be included in citations of or references to supplements and other special sections (CMS 14.197).]

SPECIAL ISSUE, and ARTICLE IN SPECIAL ISSUE


MAGAZINE ARTICLE


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, PRINT


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ONLINE


UNSIGNED ARTICLE

DISSERTATION


PAPER OR PRESENTATION


PERSONAL COMMUNICATION OR INTERVIEW

Noah Fence (pers. comm., April 1, 2014) speculated on the pitfalls of having a play on words for a name. [References to such communications as emails or private messages shared on social media often can be run in to the text, without need of note or reference (CMS 14.214).]

24. Jacques Petits Fours (provost, Upper Midwestern University), interview by author, Ames, IA, February 20, 1995. [Interviews or other personal communications in which more information than the date is pertinent may appear in a note (CMS 14.214).]

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

[Citations of social media content may contain such elements as the author of the post; the title, or the text, of the post; the type of post (e.g., the service and/or a brief description); the date; and a URL. Contra CMS 14.209, such citations have corresponding references.]


WEBSITES (OTHER THAN ONLINE PUBLICATIONS)

[Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and access date (if no publication date is provided). The titles of websites and blogs generally use headline-style capitalization. See CMS 8.191 and 14.206 for guidance as to whether such titles should be set in roman type or italicized. Websites and social media postings are cited in notes but are not included in the reference list. Items resembling articles in form, such as blog postings, are cited in notes and also included in the reference list.]

AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS
This system uses in-text citations—usually enclosed in parentheses and comprising the author’s surname (with first initial if ambiguous), the date, and the pages cited—and a reference list at the end of the article contains the complete bibliographic information of the works cited. See the sample references immediately above. For multiple references by the same author, the author’s name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. Note that in the author-date system, works published in the same year by the same author must be labeled “a,” “b,” and so on for clarity.

The witnesses had been, one observer surmised, tampered with (Northrup 1957: 3). [The date and page number are separated by a colon, not a comma (contra CMS 15.9).]

As Sylvia Molloy (1991: 43) observes, “The previous letter, marked by subservience, waived Manzano’s rights to the text by ‘giving’ it to del Monte; the second letter, marked instead by resistance, has Manzano keep the text for himself.” [The date and page number appear immediately after the author, not at the end of the sentence, if he or she is named in the sentence (CMS 15.25).]

25. Wert (1984: 115–17) insists that his predecessors’ conclusions were the merest speculation (see M. McLain 1981; P. McLain 1981). [No note should consist solely of an author-date citation, but discursive notes may contain author-date citations.]

If more than one work by the same author is cited, the author’s name is not repeated.

(Wilson 1963, 1974)
(Miller 1978: 267; 1994)

For works by more than three authors, only the surname of the first author is used, followed by et al.

not (Cobb, Hornsby, Ott, and Smith 1982) but (Cobb et al. 1982)

If there is no author, use the shortened title or publication title in the author position in the reference.

(New Yorker 1974)

If there is no date, n.d. is used.

(McGarry n.d.)

If the work is meant, rather than the author, the parentheses are omitted.

Medwick 1924 remains the standard reference.

If the citation is to a reprint edition, the original date of publication should be cited first, in brackets within a parenthetical citation and in parentheses not within a parenthetical citation (e.g., in a note). See CMS 15.40.
(Williams [1905] 1974: 41)

1. For a more in-depth discussion of this point, see Williams (1905) 1974.

To refer again to the most recently cited source, a page number is used.

The sperm whale, Beale (1839: 46) concluded in The Natural History of the Sperm Whale, is “remarkably timid, and is readily alarmed by the approach of a whale boat.” Beale noted that “it is difficult to conceive any object in nature calculated to cause alarm to this leviathan” (46).

When one volume of a multivolume work is cited, the volume number is indicated after the date.

(Koufax 1973, 1:223)

To cite an unnumbered note, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. With numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space (CMS 14.157).

(Javitch 2010: 385n; Adams 2009: 5n10, 8nn20–21)

Personal communications, such as telephone conversations, email messages, and nonarchived letters, are identified as “pers. comm.” and dated in the text but are not included in the reference list.

Wilson (pers. comm., March 13, 2007) proved the hypothesis false.

When “emphasis added,” “my translation,” and the like are used, they come after a quotation:

According to Brodsky (1990: 257), “Marcus Aurelius was one of the greatest men who ever lived” (emphasis added). [Emphasis in quoted material is assumed to match the original source unless otherwise stated; omit notes such as “original emphasis.”]

When an author’s name doesn’t appear in the text, it’s best to have the citation before the final mark of punctuation:

Many scholars and poets believe that Marcus Aurelius was one of the greatest men in history (see, e.g., Brodsky 1990: 257; Patterson 1996: 112).

If the journal follows the author-date system, make sure to differentiate between authors and works. For example: “In Smith 1980, there is . . .” or “Smith (1980) argues that there is . . .”

**CITING WORKS WHOSE AUTHORS HAVE CHANGED NAMES**
Sometimes a cited author’s affirmed name differs from the name on the work cited. In these cases, use the author’s affirmed name when discussing their published work in the text of an article or book. We also recommend using the affirmed name in citations:

**Text/note discussion** As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”


However, if it is known that a cited author would like citations to their work to use the name on the publication, use the published name in the citation instead:

**Text/note discussion** As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”


In cases where the author deems it appropriate to include both names in a reference list item, we recommend listing the affirmed name first, followed in brackets by the name under which the work was originally published: