

Malachi, Zvi, ed. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Literary and Linguistic Computing*. [Tel Aviv]: [Fac. of Humanities, Tel Aviv U], n.d. Print.

Michelangelo. *The Sistine Chapel*. New York: Wings, 1992. N. pag. Print.  
*Photographic View Album of Cambridge*. [Eng.]: n.p., n.d. N. pag. Print.

Sendak, Maurice. *Where the Wild Things Are*. New York: Harper, 1963. N. pag. Print.

#### 5.5.25. An Unpublished Dissertation

Enclose the title of an unpublished dissertation in quotation marks; do not italicize it. Then write the descriptive label *Diss.*, and add the name of the degree-granting university, followed by a comma and the year. Conclude with the work's medium.

Kane, Sonia. "Acts of Coercion: Father-Daughter Relationships and the Pressure to Confess in British Women's Fiction, 1778-1814." Diss. City U of New York, 2003. Print.

Kelly, Mary. "Factors Predicting Hospital Readmission of Normal Newborns." Diss. U of Michigan, 2001. Print.

To cite a master's thesis, substitute the appropriate label (e.g., *MA thesis*, *MS thesis*) for *Diss.* On documenting other unpublished writing, see 5.7.12.

#### 5.5.26. A Published Dissertation

Cite a published dissertation as you would a book, but add pertinent dissertation information before the publication facts. If the dissertation was privately published, state *privately published* in place of the publisher's name.

Dietze, Rudolf F. *Ralph Ellison: The Genesis of an Artist*. Diss. U Erlangen-Nürnberg, 1982. Nürnberg: Carl, 1982. Print. Erlanger Beiträge zur Sprach- und Kunstwissenschaft 70.

Fullerton, Matilda. *Women's Leadership in the Public Schools: Towards a Feminist Educational Leadership Model*. Diss. Washington State U, 2001. Ann Arbor: UMI, 2001. Print.

Wendriner, Karl Georg. *Der Einfluss von Goethes Wilhelm Meister auf das Drama der Romantiker*. Diss. U Bonn, 1907. Leipzig: privately published, 1907. Print.

See 5.6.2 for dissertations on the Web, 5.4.8 for dissertation abstracts published in the print version of *Dissertation Abstracts* or *Dissertation Abstracts International*, and 5.6.4 for dissertation abstracts on the Web.

## 5.6. CITING WEB PUBLICATIONS

### 5.6.1. Introduction

In performing research on the World Wide Web, you may access bibliographic databases, academic journals, archives of print publications, critical editions, reference works, dissertations, and a wide variety of other documents and recordings. Citations of Web publications share some traits with those of print publications and other traits with those of reprinted works, broadcasts, and live performances. For example, most works on the Web have an author, a title, and publication information and are thus analogous to print publications. But while readers seeking a cited print publication can be reasonably assured that a copy in a local library will be identical to that consulted by the author, they can be less certain that a Web publication will be so. Electronic texts can be updated easily and at irregular intervals. They may also be distributed in multiple databases and accessed through a variety of interfaces displayed on different kinds of equipment. Multiple versions of any work may be available. In this sense, then, accessing a source on the Web is akin to commissioning a performance. Any version of a Web source is potentially different from any past or future version and must be considered unique. Scholars therefore need to record the date of access as well as the publication data when citing sources on the Web.

Publications on the Web present special challenges for documentation. Because of the fluidity of the network and the many hypertextual links between works accessed there, it is often difficult to determine where one work stops and another begins. How, for example, does one define a Web site? One definition would consider all pages affiliated with a particular domain name, like [www.mla.org](http://www.mla.org), to constitute a site.

Another view would consider all the pages organized by a particular editor or project team as a site, even if the project is housed under a larger body's domain name or distributed over several domains; the *Victorian Women Writers Project*, for example, appears under Indiana University's domain name (www.indiana.edu). Since both views have merit, the guidelines presented here do not take one side but instead offer a method to record the relation of works on the Web to the information hierarchies surrounding them.

In the past, this handbook recommended including URLs of Web sources in works-cited-list entries. Inclusion of URLs has proved to have limited value, however, for they often change, can be specific to a subscriber or a session of use, and can be so long and complex that typing them into a browser is cumbersome and prone to transcription errors. Readers are now more likely to find resources on the Web by searching for titles and authors' names than by typing URLs. You should include a URL as supplementary information only when the reader probably cannot locate the source without it or when your instructor requires it. If you present a URL, give it immediately following the date of access, a period, and a space. Enclose the URL in angle brackets, and conclude with a period. If a URL must be divided between two lines, break it only after the double slashes or a single slash; do not introduce a hyphen at the break or allow your word-processing program to do so. If possible, give the complete address, including *http*, for the specific work you are citing (see fig. 29).

Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong., 28 Sept. 2007. Web. 20 Nov. 2007. <<http://www.blakearchive.org/blake/>>.

The recommendations in this section mostly treat peer-reviewed, scholarly sources and primary sources for which a considerable amount of relevant publication information is available. In truth, though, many sources do not supply all desired information—for instance, many texts do not include reference markers, such as page or paragraph numbers, so it is difficult if not impossible to direct a reader to the exact location of the material you are citing. Thus, while aiming for comprehensiveness, writers must often settle for citing whatever information is available to them. Since the Web can deliver sound and images as well as written text, you may want to describe your source in your text or endnotes when there is a risk that readers will not appreciate important aspects of the work. MLA style is flexible,

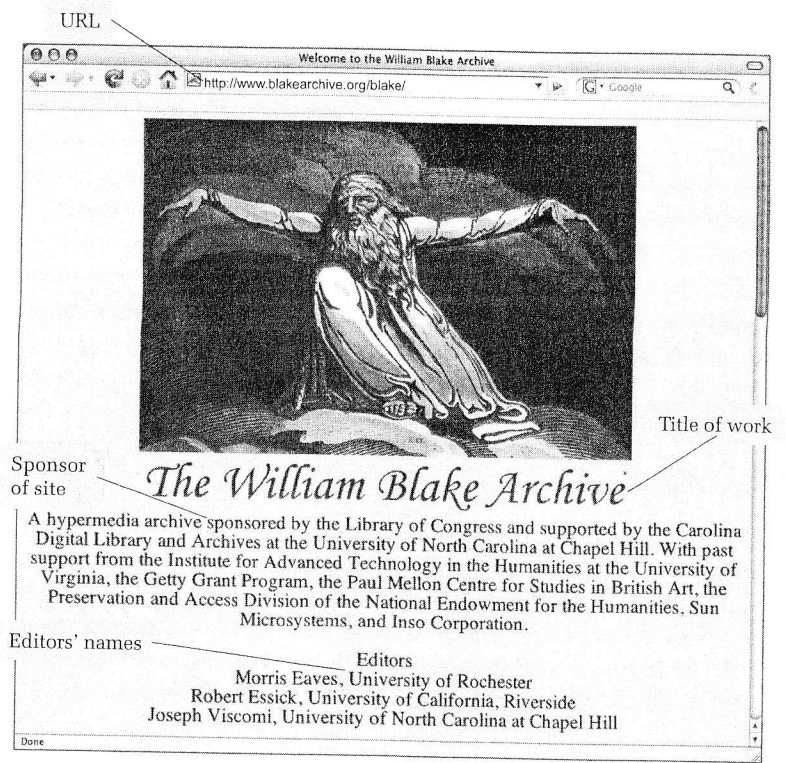


Fig. 29. The URL of a Web publication. If you decide to present a URL in your works-cited-list entry, place the entire URL in angle brackets: "<<http://www.blakearchive.org/blake/>>."

and sometimes you must improvise to record features not anticipated by this handbook. In some cases, citation formats devised to handle complex print publications may serve as a basis for improvisation; see in particular the sections on an article in a reference book (5.5.7), scholarly editions (5.5.10), translations (5.5.11), and government publications (5.5.20). Remember to be consistent in your formatting throughout your work. Since sites and other resources on the Web sometimes disappear altogether, you should consider downloading or printing the material you use during your research, so that you can verify it if it is inaccessible later.

Section 5.6.2 explains how to cite the vast majority of works found on the Web: nonperiodical publications. Section 5.6.3 covers works

in scholarly journals. Section 5.6.4 explains how to cite works from periodical publications that are collected in electronic databases. Publishers well known for their periodical publications in media not online, such as newspapers, magazines, and regular news broadcasts, also publish works at nonperiodical, or irregular, intervals on the Web. Thus, it is important to look carefully at the work you are consulting and establish the context for its publication. Note that 5.6 addresses only sources accessed on the Web. For electronic publications you consult apart from a network, such as digital files stored on your computer and on CD-ROMs, see 5.7.17–18.

## 5.6.2. A Nonperiodical Publication

### a. Introduction

Most works on the Web are nonperiodical—not released on a regular schedule. This section begins by describing the basic entry for nonperiodical works on the Web. Web sites sponsored by newspapers and magazines are generally nonperiodical and documented as shown in 5.6.2b. Sometimes it is important to indicate that a work consulted on the Web also appeared in another medium. For example, you may want to give bibliographic data for a book that was scanned for viewing on the Web or the full description of a film that was digitized for viewing in your browser. This section concludes with guidelines for citing such works.

### b. A Work Cited Only on the Web

An entry for a nonperiodical publication on the Web usually contains most of the following components, in sequence:

1. Name of the author, compiler, director, editor, narrator, performer, or translator of the work (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 work (italicized if the work is independent; in roman type and quotation marks if the work is part of a larger work [see 3.6.2–3])
3. Title of the overall Web site (italicized), if distinct from item 2
4. Version or edition used (see 5.5.13)
5. Publisher or sponsor of the site; if not available, use *N.p.*

6. Date of publication (day, month, and year, as available); if nothing is available, use *n.d.*
7. Medium of publication (*Web*)
8. Date of access (day, month, and year)

Each item is followed by a period except the publisher or sponsor, which is followed by a comma (see fig. 30). Untitled works may be identified by a genre label (e.g., *Home page*, *Introduction*, *Online posting*), neither italicized nor enclosed in quotation marks, in the place where the title goes (see 5.5.8 and 5.7.7–10 for additional guidance on the use of genre labels). If not otherwise recorded in the entry, the name of a creator of the overall Web site, such as its editor, may be listed following the title of the site (see the Yager example). If you cannot find some of this information, cite what is available.

Antin, David. Interview by Charles Bernstein. *Dalkey Archive Press*. Dalkey Archive P, n.d. Web. 21 Aug. 2007.

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying a website titled "A Bibliography of Literary Theory, Criticism and Philology". The browser's address bar shows the URL "http://www.unizar.es/departamentos/filologia\_ingl". The website content includes the title "A Bibliography of Literary Theory, Criticism and Philology" followed by "13th edition (2008)" and "by José Ángel García Landa". Below this, it lists "Universidad de Zaragoza" and "Facultad de Filosofía y Letras" with the address "50009 Zaragoza - Spain". There is a small graphic of a plant. The right side of the page features a search box with the text "bibliography" and a "Google" button. The page also contains text about the bibliography's scope and search instructions.

Labels on the left side of the screenshot point to the following elements:

- Title of work: Points to the main title of the bibliography.
- Edition number: Points to "13th edition (2008)".
- Date of publication: Points to "by José Ángel García Landa".
- Compiler's name: Points to "Universidad de Zaragoza" and "Facultad de Filosofía y Letras".
- Sponsor of site: Points to "50009 Zaragoza - Spain".

Fig. 30. A nonperiodical publication on the Web. Updates of this bibliography are issued in numbered editions.

Committee on Scholarly Editions. "Guidelines for Editors of Scholarly Editions." *Modern Language Association*. MLA, 25 Sept. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

Concerto Palatino, perf. "Canzon à 6 per l'Epistola." By Giovanni Priuli. *Boston Early Music Festival and Exhibition*. Boston Early Music Festival, 2003. Web. 20 July 2007.

"de Kooning, Willem." *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.

Eaves, Morris, Robert Essick, and Joseph Viscomi, eds. *The William Blake Archive*. Lib. of Cong., 8 May 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.

García Landa, José Ángel, comp. *A Bibliography of Literary Theory, Criticism and Philology*. 13th ed. U de Zaragoza, 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.

Green, Joshua. "The Rove Presidency." *The Atlantic.com*. Atlantic Monthly Group, Sept. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

"Hourly News Summary." *National Public Radio*. Natl. Public Radio, 20 July 2007. Web. 20 July 2007.

Lessig, Lawrence. "Free Debates: More Republicans Call on RNC." *Lessig 2.0*. N.p., 4 May 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

Liu, Alan, ed. Home page. *Voice of the Shuttle*. Dept. of English, U of California, Santa Barbara, n.d. Web. 15 May 2008.

"Maplewood, New Jersey." Map. *Google Maps*. Google, 15 May 2008. Web. 15 May 2008.

Quade, Alex. "Elite Team Rescues Troops behind Enemy Lines." *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 19 Mar. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

Salda, Michael N., ed. *The Cinderella Project*. Vers. 1.2. U of Southern Mississippi, Oct. 2005. Web. 15 May 2008.

"The Scientists Speak." Editorial. *New York Times*. New York Times, 20 Nov. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

"Six Charged in Alleged N.J. Terror Plot." *WNBC.com*. WNBC, 8 May 2007. Web. 9 May 2007.

Tyre, Peg. "Standardized Tests in College?" *Newsweek*. Newsweek, 16 Nov. 2007. Web. 15 May 2008.

"Utah Mine Rescue Funeral." *CNN.com*. Cable News Network, 21 Aug. 2007. Web. 21 Aug. 2007.

"Verb Tenses." Chart. *The OWL at Purdue*. Purdue U Online Writing Lab, 2001. Web. 15 May 2008.

Yager, Susan, narr. "The Former Age." By Geoffrey Chaucer. *Chaucer Metapage*. Ed. Mark E. Allen et al. U of North Carolina, 13 Feb. 2007. Web. 30 Nov. 2007.

If you need to include a URL, follow the guidelines in 5.6.1.

### c. A Work on the Web Cited with Print Publication Data

If the nonperiodical work you are citing also appeared in print, you may determine that it is important to include the bibliographic data for the print publication as part of your entry. A book that was scanned for access in a database, for example, is usually cited in this way (see fig. 31). Begin the entry with the relevant facts about print publication as described in 5.5. See in particular the guidelines for a work in an anthology (5.5.6), a translation (5.5.11), a multivolume work (5.5.14), a government publication (5.5.20), and an unpublished dissertation (5.5.25). Instead of concluding with *Print* as the medium of publication, record the following information in sequence:

1. Title of the database or Web site (italicized)
2. Medium of publication consulted (*Web*)
3. Date of access (day, month, and year)

If the guidelines in 5.5 call for inclusive page numbers and they are not present in the source, use *N. pag.* Supplementary bibliographic information that in 5.5 follows the medium of publication should be included immediately before item 1 above. Here are examples of entries for nonperiodical publications on the Web that have a previous or concurrent publication in print.

Bierce, Ambrose. "Academy." *The Devil's Dictionary. The Collected Works of Ambrose Bierce*. Vol. 7. New York: Neale, 1911. *N. pag.* *The Ambrose Bierce Project*. Web. 15 May 2008.

Bown, Jennifer M. "Going Solo: The Experience of Learning Russian in a Non-traditional Environment." Diss. Ohio State U, 2004. *OhioLINK*. Web. 15 May 2008.

Cascardi, Anthony J. *Ideologies of History in the Spanish Golden Age*. University Park: Pennsylvania State UP, 1997. *Penn State Romance Studies*. Web. 12 Mar. 2007.



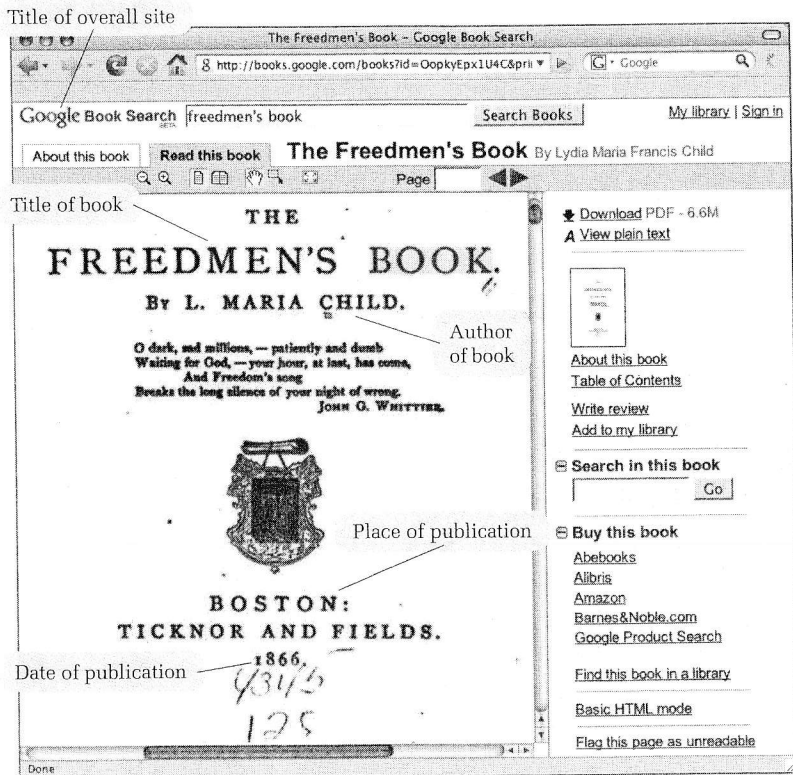


Fig. 31. A work on the Web cited with print publication data. This nineteenth-century book was scanned for access through *Google Book Search*. Since the book was published before 1900, you do not need to include the place of publication (see 5.5.23). Following the print publication data are the title of the overall Web site, the medium of publication consulted, and the date of access: "Child, L. Maria, ed. *The Freedmen's Book*. Boston, 1866. *Google Book Search*. Web. 15 May 2008."

Child, L. Maria, ed. *The Freedmen's Book*. Boston, 1866. *Google Book Search*. Web. 15 May 2008.

Heim, Michael Henry, and Andrzej W. Tymowski. *Guidelines for the Translation of Social Science Texts*. New York: ACLS, 2006. *American Council of Learned Societies*. Web. 15 May 2008.

United States. Dept. of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime*. By Howard N.

Snyder. 2001. *National Criminal Justice Reference Service*. Web. 15 May 2008.

Whitman, Walt. *Leaves of Grass*. Brooklyn, 1855. *The Walt Whitman Archive*. Web. 12 Mar. 2007.

Whittier, John G. "A Prayer." *The Freedmen's Book*. Ed. L. Maria Child. Boston, 1866. 178. *Google Book Search*. Web. 15 May 2008.

You may add supplementary information about the database or Web site (such as the name of its editor, sponsor, or publisher) following its name.

Ovid. *Metamorphoses*. Trans. Arthur Golding. London, 1567. *The Perseus Digital Library*. Ed. Gregory Crane. Tufts U. Web. 12 Mar. 2007.

If you need to include a URL, follow the guidelines in 5.6.1. See 5.6.4 for periodical print publications in online databases.

#### d. A Work on the Web Cited with Publication Data for Another Medium besides Print

The Web presents images (still and moving) and sound as well as written text. It is sometimes important to indicate that a source online is available in another medium besides print. If you viewed a digitized version of a film on the Web, for example, you may want to include in your entry the details usually cited for a film. To document sources such as these, begin the entry by following the recommendations in 5.7, but drop the medium of original publication (e.g., *Television*, *Photograph*). Conclude the entry with the following items:

1. Title of the database or Web site (italicized)
2. Medium of publication consulted (*Web*)
3. Date of access (day, month, and year)

Supplementary bibliographic information that in 5.7 follows the medium of publication should be included immediately before item 1 above. Be mindful of the distinction between sources accessed entirely on the Web and digital files used apart from an electronic network; for the latter, follow the directions in 5.7.18. Here are examples of entries for works available on the Web and in another medium besides print.

Currin, John. *Blond Angel*. 2001. Indianapolis Museum of Art. *IMA: It's My Art*. Web. 9 May 2007.

*The Great Train Robbery*. Dir. Edward Porter. Thomas Edison, 1903. *Internet Archive*. Web. 5 June 2008.

Lange, Dorothea. *The Migrant Mother*. 1936. Prints and Photographs Div., Lib. of Cong. *Dorothea Lange: Photographer of the People*. Web. 9 May 2007.

"Protest on Behalf of Southern Women." 1932. Mary Cornelia Barker Papers. Robert W. Woodruff Lib., Emory U. *Online Manuscript Resources in Southern Women's History*. Web. 5 June 2008.

If you need to include a URL, follow the guidelines in 5.6.1.

### 5.6.3. A Scholarly Journal

Some scholarly journals exist only in electronic form on the Web, while others appear both in print and on the Web. This section addresses journals published independently on the Web; periodicals collected in online databases are covered in 5.6.4. Following the legacy of print periodicals, most scholarly journals on the Web are organized by volume number (usually on an annual basis) and include issue numbers and the dates of publication. To cite a work in a scholarly journal on the Web, including an article, a review, an editorial, and a letter to the editor, begin the entry by following the recommendations in 5.5 for citing works in print periodicals, but do not give *Print* as the medium of publication. A periodical publication on the Web may not include page numbers, or it may include page numbers in a new sequence for each item rather than continuously across the entire issue. In such cases, use *n. pag.* in place of inclusive page numbers (see fig. 32). Conclude the entry with the following items:

1. Medium of publication consulted (*Web*)
2. Date of access (day, month, and year)

If the guidelines you are following in 5.5 call for supplementary bibliographic information after the medium of publication, this information should be included immediately before item 1 above. Here are examples of entries for scholarly journals on the Web.

Armstrong, Grace. Rev. of *Fortune's Faces: The Roman de la Rose and the Poetics of Contingency*, by Daniel Heller-Roazen. *Bryn Mawr Review of Comparative Literature* 6.1 (2007): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.

Dionísio, João, and Antonio Cortijo Ocaña, eds. *Mais de pedras que de livros / More Rocks Than Books*. Spec. issue of *eHumanista* 8 (2007): 1-263. Web. 5 June 2008.

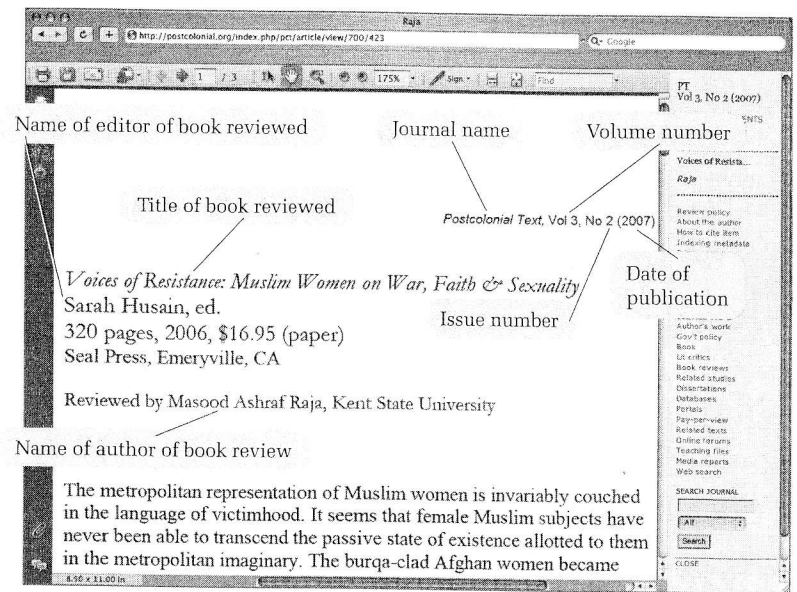


Fig. 32. A book review in a scholarly journal on the Web. The journal does not organize its contents with page numbering, so *n. pag.* is used in the place where inclusive page numbers are usually listed: "*Postcolonial Text* 3.2 (2007): n. pag."

Landauer, Michelle. "Images of Virtue: Reading, Reformation and the Visualization of Culture in Rousseau's *La nouvelle Héloïse*." *Romanticism on the Net* 46 (2007): n. pag. Web. 8 Nov. 2007.

Nater, Miguel. "El beso de la Esfinge: La poética de lo sublime en *La amada inmóvil* de Amado Nervo y en los *Nocturnos* de José Asunción Silva." *Romanitas* 1.1 (2006): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.

Ouellette, Marc. "Theories, Memories, Bodies, and Artists." Editorial. *Reconstruction* 7.4 (2007): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.

Raja, Masood Ashraf. Rev. of *Voices of Resistance: Muslim Women on War, Faith, and Sexuality*, ed. Sarah Husain. *Postcolonial Text* 3.2 (2007): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.

Schmidt-Nieto, Jorge R. "The Political Side of Bilingual Education: The Undesirable Becomes Useful." *Arachne@Rutgers* 2.2 (2002): n. pag. Web. 5 June 2008.