The following examples illustrate how references to books, articles, reviews, and other documents appear in a list of works cited (note that the word Print follows each reference). This guide is not comprehensive; researchers should also consult the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (7th edition).

Footnote or endnote examples are not included in this list. As the *MLA Handbook* points out in chapter 5, section 5.2: “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.” And as section 6.1 states, “Usually the author’s last name and a page reference are enough to identify the source and the specific location from which you borrowed material.” Using the first reference on page 2 as an illustration, if your research paper included material from page 123 of John Colville’s book *The Fringes of Power*, you would document this source in your text with the citation “(Colville 123).”

Notice that if you are citing print resources, you include the word “Print” at the end of your citation.

Entries are single-spaced to save space (and pages if students want to copy this document). Professors, however, may prefer double-spaced citations, so check with them.

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Books by One Author

The elements of a book citation include the author’s name, the title of the book (italicized), the place of publication, the publisher, the copyright date, and the word “Print.” As indicated in section 7.5 of the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, “shortened forms of publishers’ names” are used in citations. E.g., “Little” rather than “Little, Brown and Company, Inc.”


Books by Two Authors


Books by Three Authors

Books by More Than Three Authors

The elements of a book citation include the author’s / authors’ name(s), the title of the book (italicized), the place of publication, the publisher, the copyright date, and the word “Print.” As indicated in section 7.5 of the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, “shortened forms of publishers’ names” are used in citations. E.g., “Little” rather than “Little, Brown and Company, Inc.”

For books by more than three authors, writers may 1) include the name of the first author followed by “et al.” (meaning “and others”), or 2) list all of the authors’ names.


Or:


Edited Books


Books in Editions Other Than the First


**Translated Works**


**Books in Series**

*Books are occasionally published as volumes in named series. Notice that the title of the series (not in italics) is included at the end of the citation, following the word “Print.” If the titles in a series are numbered, include the series number (see Harry Eiss and Leonard Irwin references below). As noted in the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, section 5.5.15, “Use common abbreviations for words in the series name, including Ser. if Series is part of the name.”*


**Multivolume Works (Sets)**

*If an entire multivolume work is cited, include the number of volumes after the title. If the volumes were published over a period of years, note inclusive dates.*


Multivolume Works (Individual Volumes)

If an individual volume in a multivolume set has no title of its own, cite the volume number and provide the publication information for that book alone.


*According to the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, section 5.5.14, “Although not required, the complete number of volumes may be added as supplementary information at the end of the listing.”*


*If a volume in a multivolume work has its own title, cite the individual title rather than the general title.*


*As stated in the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, section 5.5.14, “Although not required, supplementary information about the complete multivolume work may follow the basic citation.”*


Essays, Poems, and Other Works in Anthologies and Collections

In the first citation, Lee Coyle is the author of the essay “Kenneth Roberts and the American Historical Novel.” *The essay appears on pages 70-77 in the book Popular Literature in America: A Symposium in Honor of Lyon N. Richardson. This volume is edited by James C. Austin and Donald A. Koch.*


**Magazine Articles**

*Titles of magazine articles are surrounded by quotation marks in citations while titles of the magazines themselves are italicized. See “An Article in a Magazine,” section 5.4.6 of the MLA Handbook. To cite a magazine article, include the complete date, beginning with the day and abbreviating the month (except for May, June, and July; see section 7.2 of the MLA Handbook for a list of abbreviations). Follow the date with a colon, then “the inclusive page numbers of the article, and the medium of publication consulted (e.g., Print).*

*If the article is not printed on consecutive pages, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space.” For example, see the Henry and Katherine Pringle citation below.*

Do not include volume and issue numbers, even if they are listed. If the article is published anonymously, begin the citation with the title.


**Journal Articles**

*Titles of magazine articles are surrounded by quotation marks in citations while titles of the magazines themselves are italicized. From “An Article in a Scholarly Journal,” section 5.4.2 of the MLA Handbook: “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.”*

As with magazine articles, “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.” (For example, see the Henry and Katherine Pringle citation above).


Journal Articles (Series Statements and Issue Numbers)

Some journals are published in series, which may be numbered, lettered, or identified as old series or new series (abbreviated “os” and “ns”). See section 5.4.4 of the MLA Handbook.


With a journal that is published in issues (not volumes), the issue number is treated the same way as a volume number.


Reprinted Works

According to section 5.5.6 of the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, “To cite a previously published scholarly article in a collection, give the complete data for the earlier publication and then add Rpt. in (“Reprinted in”), the title of the collection, and the new publication facts.”


Theses and Dissertations


Articles in Widely Used Reference Works

According to “An Article in a Reference Book,” section 5.5.7 of the MLA Handbook, “When citing widely used reference books, especially those that frequently appear in new editions, do not give full publication information. For such works, list only the edition (if stated) the year of publication, and the medium of publication consulted.”


Articles in Specialized Reference Works

From “An Article in a Reference Book,” section 5.5.7 of the MLA Handbook: “When citing specialized reference works, . . . give full publication information, omitting inclusive page numbers for the article if the dictionary or encyclopedia is arranged alphabetically.”


According to “A Multivolume Work,” section 5.5.14 of the MLA Handbook, “If you are using only one volume of a multivolume work and the volume has an individual title, you may cite the book without reference to the other volumes in the work. . . . Although not required, supplementary information about the complete multivolume work may follow the basic citation.”


Or:

Newspaper Articles (No Sections)

As stated in “An Article in a Newspaper,” section 5.4.5 of the MLA Handbook, “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).” If the city’s name is not part of the title, it should be added in square brackets (see the Shelley Holl reference further on down this page). It is not necessary to include cities of publication for prominent newspapers such as the Christian Science Monitor or the Wall Street Journal.

Except for May, June, and July, abbreviate the names of months in citations (see section 7.2 of the MLA Handbook for a list of abbreviations). If a newspaper article does not appear on consecutive pages (e.g., pages 1 and 8 rather than 2-3), note only the first page number and a plus sign (+). For example, see the Boston Herald example below.


Newspaper Articles (With Sections and Editions)

If a newspaper is divided into sections, the section number or letter is included in the citation. The MLA Handbook recommends three methods of referencing. 1) If the section designation appears with the pagination (e.g., B3 rather than 3), note the page number exactly as it appears on the page:


2) Some newspapers divided into sections do not include section designations with page numbers. As noted in the MLA Handbook, “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.” Also, if the newspaper masthead includes an edition (e.g., early ed., late ed., nat’l ed.), specify the edition in the citation:


3) If the section bears a title, not a letter or number (for example, “Arts and Leisure”), give the section title before the “sec.” abbreviation:

Book Reviews

According to section 5.4.7 of the MLA Handbook, 7th edition, “If the review is titled but unsigned, begin the entry with the title of the review and alphabetize by that title. If the review is neither titled nor signed, begin the entry with Rev. of and alphabetize under the title of the work reviewed.” The same rules that distinguish citations to magazine articles from journal references (e.g., volume numbers) apply to book reviews in these respective publications.

Signed, titled review in a newspaper:


Unsigned, titled review in a newspaper:


Signed, titled review in a journal (includes volume and issue numbers):


Signed, untitled review in a journal (includes volume and issue numbers):


Unsigned, titled review in a magazine (no volume or issue numbers):


Unsigned, untitled review in a magazine (no volume or issue numbers):

Rev. of Strive and Succeed, by Horatio Alger, Jr. Literary World 1 Nov. 1872: 93. Print.

Prepared by Jack Bales, jbales@umw.edu
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