We allow such authors from the humanities who are used to include bibliographical entries in the footnotes, to do so. The general practice however, and one which we prefer, is for a bibliography to appear at the end of the article, and for bibliographic citations and bibliographical entries to be formatted as follows. The preferred format for citations is:

Ritterband and Wechsler (1994)
(Singer at al. 1901–1906)
Swieringa (1994, p. 102)
Swieringa (1994, p. 104, his brackets and ellipse)

Appendices, if any, should appear before the bibliography.
The bibliography may optionally be followed by one biosketch per author.
The format for the bibliography is:

References


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For jointly authored publications, the first name or initial(s) of the first author should follow the family name. For all subsequently listed joint authors, please be consistent in having their respective first name (forename) or initial(s) either precede or follow their last name (family name). Let is be either this way:


... or by sticking to this other convention:


If a bibliographical entry is a chapter in a book edited by more than one author, then those editors first name or initials should precede their respective last name:


Please do neither abbreviate, not acronymise the names of journals. There is one exception to this rule, namely, PMLA, which is how the *Proceedings of the Modern Language Association* are usually referred to; the acronym appears on the journal cover:


If the first name of some author is not known, it is permissible to use the initial, but please make an effort (for example, by searching the Web) and complete the first names. It is nevertheless permissible to use initials as follows:


The following are bibliographical entries of the review of one or several books:


Quite sporadically, it is conceivable for a bracketed remark to follow the publication data, but an alternative is to make such a remark into a footnote to the bibliographical entry itself:


Spitzer, Leo. 1952. “Confusion Schmooshun”. Journal of English and Germanic Philology, 51, pp. 226–227. [“In the New Yorker’s comment ‘Oh confusion schmooshun’, quoted by Spitzer in his first cited work, we have not only the unpunctuated form, but one which is both shortened and changed in spelling. (The ‘classical’ version would have been: confusion, conshmusion” (Feinsilver 1961, pp. 302–303).]


———. 2004a. “Teaching America’s GAPE (Or Any Other Period) with Political Cartoons: A Systematic Approach to Primary Source Analysis”. The History Teacher, 37(4), pp. 425–446. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1555548 [“In United States history, the GAPE or Gilded Age and Progressive Era, roughly the last third of the nineteenth and first two decades of the twentieth centuries, constitutes one of the most

1The Winterthur Portfolio is published by the University of Chicago Press on behalf of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum.

2The journal MELUS is published by the Society for the Study of the Multi-Ethnic Literature of the United States (MELUS).

3Thomas Hill St. Nast provides a collection of cartoons by his grandfather, Thomas Nast.
formative and complex of periods, a time that historians designate as the birth of the modern United States.” (425)].


A rather complex entry (for a book in Veneto-Brasiliāno, Portuguese, and Italian) is: