

Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace

14.8 Dates vs. Volume & Issue Numbers

Volume and page numbers may not be enough to relocate material. Many local or privately published periodicals, as well as magazines and newspapers, begin renumbering each issue with “page 1.” The result is duplicate sets of page numbers in a volume that contains several issues.

To identify the specific issue, researchers typically use the date of the issue or, sometimes, the issue number.

Evidence Style identifies issues by their dates rather than issue numbers, because unrecognized typing errors are more common with numbers than with words. When an issue number is mistyped and no month or season is specified, it can be difficult to relocate the material—especially when a publication is rare.

14.9 Dates vs. Volume: Variances by Type

Journal citations handle date/volume/issue data differently than citations for most popular magazines and newspapers. The common distinctions are these:

JOURNALS

Identify volume number, then add the month of publication in parentheses:

1. Jon Butler, “Magic, Astrology, and the Early American Religious Heritage,” *American Historical Review* 84 (April 1979): 317–46.

NEWSPAPERS & “POPULAR” MAGAZINES

Identify by exact date of publication, not by volume and issue numbers. Do not place the date in parentheses. Instead, treat it as another item in the series of items being separated by commas, as with the magazine and newspaper examples below:

2. Joyce Wolkomir and Richard Wolkomir, “When Bandogs Howl & Spirits Walk,” *Smithsonian*, January 2001, 39–44.
3. Dolores Flaherty and Roger Flaherty, “The Struggle to Save Antiquity for Posterity,” *Chicago Sun-Times*, 4 May 2003, 14.

14.10 Edition, Page & Column References

Modern citations rarely add *page*, *p.* or *p. no.* before the actual page reference. However, if you are referencing works that have other numbers to be cited, such as columns, then a citation such as “p. 5, col. 3” will clarify your intent. In your citation, you may spell out those words or abbreviate them.

Regarding whether to cite a specific page or inclusive pages, the convention is usually this:

- SOURCE LIST ENTRY ... Cite inclusive page numbers for the full article.
- FIRST NOTE Cite the exact page or pages used. If you wish to cite inclusive pages also, follow those page numbers with a note such as “specifically p. ____” to call attention to the precise material that supports whatever you have written in your text.
- SUBSEQUENT NOTE ... Cite the exact page(s) used.

Theoretically, citing section, page, and column numbers is a helpful practice. However, modern metropolitan papers are often issued in different editions with varying content.

For contemporary or twentieth-century newspapers, you should check the masthead to identify the edition. When one is specified, you would create a citation such as this:

Source List Entry

O'Connor, Anahad. “When the Barn Is the Battlefield.” *The New York Times*, national edition, 30 October 2006, page A24.

First Reference Note

1. Anahad O'Connor, “When the Barn Is the Battlefield,” *New York Times*, national edition, 30 October 2006, p. A24.

Subsequent Note

11. O'Connor, “When the Barn Is the Battlefield,” p. A24.

No column number needs to be cited in this example, because the article occupies a major portion of the page.

14.11 Place of Publication

Whether you will cite a place of publication for a periodical depends upon its type. The general guidelines are as follows:

TRADITIONAL MEDIA

- JOURNALS Place of publication is not required.
- MAGAZINES Place of publication is not required, unless the magazine is of such limited circulation that it might not otherwise be locatable.
- NEWSPAPERS Location is required. When a paper carries either