

## How to Cite Internet Sources

References: Axelrod, R. B., C. R. Cooper. 1998. *A Writer's Guidebook*. St. Martin's Press, New York.

Cited within the Axelrod book: Harnack, Andrew and Eugen Kleppinger. 1998. *Online! A Reference Guide to Using Internet Sources*. St. Martin's Press, New York.

The typical format is:

Author's last name, First initial. Middle initial. (Publication date or date posted).  
Title of document. Title of Complete Work. <URL> (Date of access).

Because URLs can be so long, line breaks can be made in the following places:

- After the protocol abbreviation at the beginning (http://)
- Before a punctuation mark such as a hyphen, a period, or a slash
- If no other option is available, between syllables (do not hyphenate)

Examples are reproduced here (Table 1).

**Table 1. Internet sources are cited similar to other secondary sources**  
(Axelrod, R. B., and C. R. Cooper, 1998). Note use of URL line break rules.

Source	Citation Format Example
A World Wide Web site	Gibson, B. E. (1995). Still going on exhibit. Still going On: An Exhibit Celebrating the Life and Times of William Grant Still. <a href="http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/sgo/home.html">Http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/sgo/home.html</a> <(July 14, 1997)>
A posting on a listserv	Sherman, M. <mgs@vt.edu> (February 15, 1995). Writing process and self-discipline. <eng13764@ebbs.english.vt.edu> (February 16, 1995).
Article from an online journal	Nielsen, R. (March 1995). Radon risks [16 paragraphs]. Carcinogens [Online serial], 4(12). Available FTP: Hostname: princeton.edu Directory: pub/carcinogens/1995 File: radon.95.3.12.radonrisks
Material from a CD-ROM or other electronic media. Insert the type of media in brackets, after the title. Give the location and name of the producer and the distributor, if different.	Legal wear and tear of school uniforms. (July 31, 1996). <u>The Oakland Post</u> , 33(15) Ethnic Newswatch [CD-ROM]. Stamford, CT: Softline Information.