



TEXTILE MUSEUM JOURNAL Style Guide

The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum Washington, DC

Contents

I.Document Formatting	2
II.File Formatting	2
III.Figure Captions	3
IV.Grammar/Punctuation/POV	3
IV.A POV/Tense	3
IV.B Quotations	4
IV.C Hyphen/En---Dash/Em---Dash/Ellipsis	5
IV.D Foreign Terms and Transliterations	5
IV.E US Spelling.....	5
IV.F Centuries.....	5
IV.G Abbreviations.....	5
V. Endnotes	6
V.A General Formatting	6
V.A.1 More than one author with the same last name	6
V.A.2 Referencing illustrations, tables, figures, plates, etc.....	6
V.A.3 Referencing notes.....	6
V.A.4 Referencing works with many editions.....	6
V.A.5 Referencing personal communications.....	7
V.A.6 Referencing objects in collections	7
V.B Referring to Pages and Page Ranges.....	8
V.B.1 Abbreviating page ranges	8
V.C Unembedding Endnotes	9
The Textile Museum Publications Bibliography Format.....	10
General Formatting	10
Book.....	11
Monograph Series.....	15
Article from a Periodical.....	17
Article in Edited Volume.....	20
Article in Edited Volume in a Series.....	21
Slide Sets, Videotapes, and Film.....	22
Unpublished Sources.....	23
Web Sources.....	24

I. DOCUMENT FORMATTING

Manuscripts should adhere to the following:

Paper size should be set at **US Letter, 8.5 x 11 in.**

Document margins should be set at **1 inch. Do not justify the right margin.**

Text should be formatted in **12---pt Times New Roman typeface.**

Text (including endnotes and bibliography) should be **double---spaced.**

The first paragraph of your article (as well as the first paragraph of a new section) should not be indented. All following paragraphs should be indented.

Document spacing (**Line and Paragraph Spacing > Line Spacing Options**) should be set to the following:

The screenshot shows the 'Paragraph' dialog box with the 'Indents and Spacing' tab selected. Under 'General', 'Alignment' is set to 'Left' and 'Outline Level' is 'Body text'. Under 'Indentation', 'Before text' and 'After text' are both '0"', 'Special' is '(none)', and 'By' is blank. The checkbox 'Automatically adjust right indent when document grid is defined' is checked. Under 'Spacing', 'Before' is '0 pt', 'After' is '6 pt', and 'Line spacing' is 'Double'. The 'At' field is blank. There are three checkboxes at the bottom: 'Don't add space between paragraphs of the same style' (unchecked), 'Snap to grid when document grid is defined' (checked), and a preview area showing paragraph spacing. At the bottom are 'Tabs...', 'Cancel', and 'OK' buttons.

Pages should be **numbered in the lower right---hand corner.**

Insert a **page break** (Layout > page break) after each of the following: 1) The title of your manuscript and name; 2) abstract; 3) figure captions; 4) manuscript text; 5) endnotes; 6) bibliography.

We encourage the use of section headings. These should be **bolded.**

- In the first draft of your manuscript, **DO NOT include author's name, affiliation or location** anywhere in the manuscript.
- **DO NOT embed figures/images into your manuscript.** These should be combined into a single document when submitted as a first draft and should be submitted as separate image files with the second draft.

II. FILE FORMATTING

Files should be formatted with the author's last name, followed the first 2–3 words of the manuscript title, followed by the draft number. For example:

Smith_World---History_Text_1---Draft

Smith_World---History_Images_1---Draft

Documents must be sent as Microsoft Word files.

Images files should be submitted as follows:

Smith_Fig---1

Image files should be submitted as .JPEGS or .TIFFS.

III. FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure captions in your second draft should appear after your manuscript abstract and before your manuscript text. They should be labeled as follows:

FIG. 1 (bolded, small caps)

All figures must be referenced within the text of manuscript. They should be formatted as such:

(fig. 1)

When including dimensions within your figure captions, dimensions should be first given in centimeters (cm) and then in parentheses, in inches (in.). In the cases of objects originally given in millimeters, only provide millimeter dimensions (mm).

➤➤ Do not use the letter “x” when writing out dimensions (ex. 12 x 12 cm). Use the symbol “×”

Photo credits

Use “photo courtesy of “ before photo credits from an institution. Use “ Photography by” if the photographer is an author or a professional. Use the copyright symbol if applicable.

For Example:

Photo courtesy of the Royal Family of Bhutan.

Photograph by the author.

Photograph by Cornelia Bagg Srey.

IV. GRAMMAR/PUNCTUATION/POV

The *TMJ* adheres to the Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition (CMS). Online access at:

www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/

All manuscript drafts should be *carefully* edited for grammatical errors before submission to the editors.

IV.A POV/Tense

Generally, authors should avoid the use of first person. However, exceptions may be made or when first person is used within a quotation.

Authors should refer to their manuscripts within their text as “article” not “manuscript” or “essay”

IV.B Quotations

Authors should use quotes sparingly and with purpose. Authors should avoid producing manuscripts which appear as a continuous series of quotes.

Quoted text may be either run in to the surrounding text and enclosed in quotation marks, “like this,” or set off as a block quotation, or extract. Block quotations, which are not enclosed in quotation marks, always start a new line. They are further distinguished from the surrounding text by being indented. Authors should block quotations that are 100 words or more. (CMS 13.9–13.10)

IV.C Hyphen/En---Dash/Em---Dash/Ellipsis

Hyphen (---): Used in compounded words to separate numbers that are not inclusive and letters (CMS 6.76–6.77).

En---dash (–): The principle use of the en dash is to connect numbers and, less often, words. With continuing numbers—such as dates, times, and page numbers—it signifies up to and including (or through). The en dash may also be used in place of a hyphen in a compound adjective when one its elements consists of an open compound (ex. The post–World War II years). (CMS 6.78–6.81) To create en---dash in Word (alt + hyphen)

Em---dash (—): Used instead of commas, parentheses, or colons. Em dashes are used to set off an amplifying or explanatory element. It may also be used to set off an introductory noun, or series of nouns, and can indicate sudden breaks. (CMS 6.82–6.91) To create em---dash in Word (alt + shift + hyphen)

➤➤ There should be no space between hyphen, en---dash, em---dash and adjacent words/numbers.

Ellipsis: See CMS 13.48. Ellipsis should be formatting a series of three periods with non---breaking spaces: (. . .) To create non---breaking spaces on Word: alt + shift + space

IV.D Foreign Terms and Transliterations

- Authors are responsible of the accuracy for their transliterations. Foreign terms and phrases must be italicized and diacritics included.
 - When a foreign term is used repeatedly throughout a manuscript (thus allowing the reader to learn the term), the term should be italicized on its **first occurrence only**.
 - When a foreign term is used rarely, or there are numerous foreign terms that appear in the manuscripts (with no attention to helping the reader learn the term), then the term(s) should be italicized **throughout the manuscript**.
- Foreign names and titles must be fully transliterated when cited in the endnotes and in bibliography. For C14 dates, please cite the calibration table used.
- If articles use words in foreign languages where the orthography is variable or controversial (e.g. Quechua), authors should specify which system of transliteration is used.
- Exceptions include foreign words that have entered the English language. Please use *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* as the resource. These should be treated as English words, that is, not italicized and without diacritics.
- For the transliteration of Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish, please use *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* guide: http://ijmes.chass.ncsu.edu/IJMES_Translation_and_Transliteration_Guide.htm
- Authors should use *pinyin* in transcribing Mandarin Chinese.

IV.E US Spelling

Manuscripts must be submitted in English and should adhere to US spelling, not UK spelling. For example, “colour” should be “color” and double quotation marks (“”) should be used instead of single ones (‘’). For a comparative list see: <http://www.tysto.com/uk---us---spelling---list.html>

IV.F Centuries

Centuries should be spelled out in main text (nineteenth-century) and appear numerical (19th century) in figure captions with no superscripts. When used as adjective, centuries should be hyphenated; when used as noun, no hyphen.

IV.G Abbreviations

For a complete list of scholarly abbreviations, see CMS 10.43.

Circa should be shortened to c. not ca.

Use BCE/CE not BC/AD

When an abbreviation is used for an institution, it should be only be spelled out completely upon its first use and then abbreviated thereafter.

For example:

It was renamed the South Kensington Museum in 1857, and in turn became the Victoria and Albert Museum (V&A) in 1899.

IV. H Titles

All professional titles are lowercase, unless the position is endowed.

For example:

Sumru Belger Krody is the senior curator at The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum.

But

Ruth Barnes is the Thomas Jaffe Curator of Indo-Pacific Art at Yale University.

IV. I Numbers

Numbers 1–100 are spelled out, unless used as a unit of measurement. Measurements (centimeter, percent, etc.) are spelled out in the text but abbreviated in figure captions.

For example:

Altogether we interviewed fifty-six weavers, whose ages ranged from over eighty to under forty.

Presently, in the the 572 households in Duam Soung and neighboring Cyarap villages, only fourteen looms remain.

But

A 2 kilogram package of Vietnamese silk yarn, enough for ten to twelve pieces of *chorchung*, costs US\$48.

IV. J Geographical Places

Per the Chicago Manual of Style, names of mountains, rivers, oceans, islands are capitalized. Political divisions (such as district, village, town etc.) are not.

For example:

Further north along the bank of the Mekong River is Prek Takov village.

IV. K Serial Commas

Always use them.

V. ENDNOTES

V.A General Formatting

The principle is to make it as easy as possible to find the information in the original source. Therefore include, rather than exclude, information.

- Generally author's last name, the date of the publication (including "a" or "b" if needed in the bibliography), followed by a comma, and the page number prefaced by "p." (for one page) or "pp." (for multiple pages). Separate multiple references with a semicolon. Multiple references may be listed in order of date or alphabetical order, as appropriate.

- In the case of two authors, give both authors' last names, but for more than two, the citation can consist of the first author's last name, followed by "et al." It is not necessary to italicize this abbreviation.
- For edited works, "ed." should follow the editor's last name. If known, the author's name should also be included: Meisch in Rowe ed. 1998, p. x. Normally, however, the bibliography should include the portion of the work referenced under the author's name.
- In the case of Spanish names where the complete name includes a matronymic (or an abbreviation of the matronymic), only the patronymic (under which the name is alphabetized) need be used, unless the reference is unclear without it. Spanish names preceded by "de" should be included, however.

V.A.1 More than one author with the same last name

If more than one author with the same last name appears in the bibliography, include the author's initials in the reference, even if there is no overlap of dates: J.H. Rowe 1946, p. 242.

V.A.2 Referencing illustrations, tables, figures, plates, etc.

An illustration can be referenced, using whatever abbreviation appears in the publication (fig., pl., etc.). These abbreviations should be lower case, regardless of the original source. The page number is frequently also helpful. If the illustrations are not numbered, some other indication of their position in the book can be used, such as "pl. opp. p. x" or "p. x top left" or "pl. x of unnumbered plates". Do not convert Roman to Arabic numerals, but use whatever numbering system appears in the publication.

If the text referring to an illustration and the illustration are on separate pages, include "and" in the citation so that it is clear that separate pages are involved: Menzel 1976, pp. 137---38 and pl. 55, no. 58.

V.A.3 Referencing notes

If citing a note, give the note number: A.P. Rowe 1984, p. 150, note 3.

V.A.4 Referencing works with many editions

In the case of works originally in manuscript form or published at a relatively early date which have subsequently been published in many editions, such as the Bible, or works of classical antiquity, or works of early Spanish authors in the Americas, it is necessary to refer to the numbering system in the original manuscript or publication, so that someone using a different edition of the work can find the passage. This may mean referring to books, chapters, folio numbers, paragraph numbers, etc. All relevant referents should be given, using those of the original work. For untranslated works in foreign languages, do not translate the referents. A reference to the page in the edition used can also be given after the citation of the original. If you wish to

remind the reader of the original date of composition of a manuscript, this information can be included in square brackets.

Examples:

Acosta 1590, lib. 6, cap. 16; 1954, p. 197.

Cieza de León, 1a. pte., 1553, cap. xli, fol. 60; 1986, p. 132.

Juan and Ulloa 1748, vol. I, lib. 3, cap. 3, ¶ 271, p. 163.

Pizarro [1571], cap. 16, fols. 67---67v; 1986, p. 100.

V.A.5 Referencing personal communications

For personal communications, give the full name of the person and the date: Ann Pollard Rowe, personal communication, 2001. Remember that specific permission to cite is needed from the source of the information.

V.A.6 Referencing objects in collections

To cite an object in a museum collection, give the name of the museum, the city, and the museum's unique number of the piece (accession or catalog number as appropriate): California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco 389---2578. For works in auction catalogs, give the lot

number: Sotheby's 1994, lot 35.

V.B Referring to Pages and Page Ranges

In both the endnotes and in the bibliography, the notation "p." should be used to reference a single page while the notation "pp." should be used to reference a range of pages. For example:

Smith 2017, p. 7

Smith 2017, pp. 7--9

When referencing a source that was cited in a preceding endnote (using *Ibid.*), do not use the notation "p." Example: *Ibid.*, 6.

V.B.1 Abbreviating page ranges

When referring to ranges of pages in endnotes or in the bibliography, numbers should be abbreviated (see CMS 9.60). For example: pp. 125--129 should be pp. 125--9; pp. 145--159 should be 145--59.

V.C Unembedding Endnotes

When submitting the second draft of your manuscript following peer---review, your endnotes should be unembedded. This means that you must remove the automatic function on your word processing program that automatically inserts endnote numbers in---text and creates the corresponding endnote field at the bottom of your manuscript. Unfortunately, there is no easy way to unembed your endnotes. To manually unembed your endnotes, follow these steps:

- 1) Once you have finished all edits to the second draft of your manuscript, **save a copy of this file**. This is done so you do not lose any of your text in case of error.
- 2) Select (highlight) the entire text of your endnotes > click **edit** then select **copy**. **Open a second word document**. **Paste** the selected text into this document. You have now created a copy of your endnotes.
- 3) You may notice that your original endnote numbers are no longer sequentially numbered. See figure below:

¹ Catherine Herbert-Howell, *Flora Mirabilis* (Washington, DC: National Geographic, 2009), 148.

¹ Robert Thornton, "Explanation of the Picturesque Plates," *The Temple of Flora* (London: T. Bensley, 1807), np.

¹ Nancy Keeler, *Gardens in Perpetual Bloom* (Boston: MFA Publications, 2009), 76.

¹ Wilfred Blunt, *The Art of Botanical Illustration* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951), 204.



You will need to delete these numbers. Once deleted, you will now have a document that looks like the following with each new endnote starting on a separate line of text:

Catherine Herbert-Howell, *Flora Mirabilis* (Washington, DC: National Geographic, 2009), 148.

Robert Thornton, "Explanation of the Picturesque Plates," *The Temple of Flora* (London: T. Bensley, 1807), np.

Nancy Keeler, *Gardens in Perpetual Bloom* (Boston: MFA Publications, 2009), 76.

Wilfred Blunt, *The Art of Botanical Illustration* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951), 204.

4) You will now need to manually re---number your endnotes. Numbers should be bolded with a single space after.

1 Catherine Herbert-Howell, *Flora Mirabilis* (Washington, DC: National Geographic, 2009), 148.

2 Robert Thornton, "Explanation of the Picturesque Plates," *The Temple of Flora* (London: T. Bensley, 1807), np.

3 Nancy Keeler, *Gardens in Perpetual Bloom* (Boston: MFA Publications, 2009), 76.

4 Wilfred Blunt, *The Art of Botanical Illustration* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1951), 204.

5) Once finished re---numbering, check to make sure that the number of endnotes in this document corresponds to the number of endnotes in your original manuscript. Save this document.

6) Returning to your original manuscript, you will now need to manually insert the endnote references into the text of your manuscript. To do this, go to the first endnote in your document. Delete this endnote reference (you will need to click the delete button twice). Then, with your cursor in the same spot where you just deleted your endnote reference, click **superscript**. Type the number of the endnote (1). You have now created an unembedded endnote reference. To go to your next endnote reference, click the **reference** tab > then click the button that looks like this:



to proceed to the next endnote reference. You will notice that this endnote, which originally was your endnote reference #2, has now been renumbered to endnote reference #1. Follow the steps detailed above to delete this reference, renumbering it to the correct, unembedded endnote reference (2). Continue this process for the rest of the endnote references in your manuscript.

7) If you have successfully deleted your endnote references and renumbered them correctly in the text of manuscript, you should no longer see any linked endnote text at the bottom of your manuscript. From here, reopen the document you created earlier with text of your endnotes. Copy and paste this text back into your original manuscript.

Revised to reflect digital sources

THE TEXTILE MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS BIBLIOGRAPHY FORMAT

General:

- Complete information should be given for each title.
- Author's names and journal titles should not be abbreviated. The author's name should be cited the way he or she usually lists his or her name for publication. If the author is inconsistent, use the more complete version. If in doubt as to what form to use, consult a library card catalog and use the form found there.
- Both publisher and city of publication should be given for all sources, including periodicals whenever this information is not apparent from the title of the journal.
- If the city of publication is obscure, include also the state, and do not abbreviate it (U.S. postal service abbreviations may not be clear to our foreign readers). Do the same for country. If two cities are given on the title page, both are cited, but it is not necessary to cite more than two.
- If some important piece of information, such as the publication date or the author's name, does not appear in the publication, but you know it, include it in the appropriate place set off with brackets. It is not necessary to bracket parts of author's names. A question mark may be added if there is uncertainty.
- When in doubt, include rather than exclude information.
- The format is designed to simplify punctuation as much as possible, in order to make the information easier to type and read.
- Quotation marks are not used.
- Use of parentheses and colons is kept to a minimum. Commas are used to separate small units of information and periods to separate large ones.
- The names of any authors after the first one are not reversed and they are separated by commas.
- Book and periodical titles will be italicized in the publication but should be underlined in the manuscript.
- Style of capitalization follows the language of the title in question. Be sure to include the appropriate diacritical marks (by hand if not by machine).
- The publisher's name should be listed exactly as it appears on the title page, except that "Inc.", "Ltd.", "S.A." etc. may be omitted.
- List the city name as it appears on the title page; do not translate it into English.
- Works by the same author are listed in the order of the date of publication, with earlier works listed first and unpublished manuscripts appearing last. If an author has more than one work published in the same year, these are differentiated by adding "a", "b" etc. after the date.
- Bibliographies should be typed double-spaced throughout for ease in editing, with additional space between works. Leave eight spaces between the left margin and the text of the reference.

BOOK

Rowe, Ann Pollard

1977 *Warp-Patterned Weaves of the Andes*. The Textile Museum, Washington.

1981 *A Century of Change in Guatemalan Textiles*. Center for Inter-American Relations, New York. Distributed by the University of Washington Press, Seattle and London.

Note: Since it is easier to obtain the book from the University of Washington Press than from the Center for Inter-American Relations (which has also changed its name since the publication of the work), this information has been listed as well, although it is not essential. If the book is out of print, it is obviously not worth adding distribution information.

Note: "Washington", listed directly after a publisher's name is assumed to be the city.

Note: The Textile Museum should be so cited as publisher, regardless of the legal name of the institution at the time of publication, in order to preserve the appearance of consistency.

Subsidiary author:

- An author listed in a subsidiary position on the title page as having a specified contribution is listed after the title of the book with his or her contribution described as on the title page. Authors of forewords, prefaces, etc. should not be listed unless such material is cited in the text.

Rowe, Ann Pollard

1984 *Costumes and Featherwork of the Lords of Chimor: Textiles from Peru's North Coast*. Feather identification by John P. O'Neill. The Textile Museum, Washington.

Photographer as author:

- In a case where the photographs form the most important part of the book and are cited, the photographer may be listed as author.

Martel, Olivier (photographs)

[1975?] *Guatemala*. Text by Ph. Bordas and J.P. Gagnere. Editions Debrousse, Boulogne.

Multiple authors:

- Include all authors in the order listed on the title page. Where two authors have the same last name, repeat the name.

Lothrop, Samuel Kirkland, W.F. Foshag, and Joy Mahler

1957 *Pre-Columbian Art: Robert Woods Bliss Collection*. Phaidon Publishers, New York.

Sperlich, Norbert and Elizabeth Katz Sperlich

1980 *Guatemalan Backstrap Weaving*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Anonymous work:

- Anonymous should not be cited as the author, except as a last resort. If you know the author even if this information is not provided in the publication, list the author's name in brackets. If the author is not known, the party who appears to be most responsible for the work should be listed in the

author's position. In the case of books, this will often be the publisher. In the case of periodical articles, it may be the name of the periodical. The information cited in the author's position need not be repeated in what would be its usual position.

Centre International d'Etude des Textiles Anciens

1964 *Vocabulary of Technical Terms: Fabrics: English, French, Italian, Spanish*. Lyon, France.

[Gilroy, Clinton G.]

1845 *The History of Silk, Cotton, Linen, Wool, and other Fibrous Substances*. Harper & Bros., New York.

Note: Excessively long nineteenth-century titles may be abbreviated with the use of three dots, if desired.

Edited volume:

Co-published volume:

Rowe, Ann Pollard and Rebecca A.T. Stevens (editors)

1990 *Ed Rossbach: 40 Years of Exploration and Innovation in Fiber Art*. Lark Books, Asheville, North Carolina and The Textile Museum, Washington.

Published work with no date listed:

Dillmont, Thérèse de

n.d. *Encyclopedia of Needlework*. Revised edition. Editions Th. de Dillmont, D.M.C. Library, Mulhouse, France.

Note: Neither the original edition of this 19th century work, nor the revised edition cited here has a date listed.

Publication in press:

- A publication in press should be listed as n.d., with the notation "in press" at the end of the citation. This format is suitable for publications in which a publisher has agreed to issue a work. It is not advisable to guess at the year of publication, since such guesses often turn out to be wrong. If a manuscript is still being reviewed, it should be listed as unpublished (see below).

Paul, Anne

n.d. *Paracas Ritual Attire: Symbols of Authority in Ancient Peru*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, in press.

Work issued over several years:

Multi-volume work:

Needham, Joseph

1954- *Science and Civilization in China*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Reiss, Johann Wilhelm and Moritz Alphons Stübel

1880-87 *The Necropolis of Ancon in Peru: A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Culture and Industries of the Empire of the Incas, being the Results of Excavations Made on the Spot*. 3 vols. Translated by A.H. Keane. A. Asher & Co., Berlin.

Two titles from the same year:

Dissertation:

King, Mary Elizabeth

1965a *Ancient Peruvian Textiles from the Collection of the Textile Museum, Washington, D.C.* The Museum of Primitive Art, New York.

1965b *Textiles and Basketry of the Paracas Period, Ica Valley, Peru*. Ph.D. dissertation, Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor.

Note: In King 1965a, "Washington, D.C." is part of the title.

Note: A dissertation available from University Microfilms is considered to be a published work, not a manuscript. Degree and department should be given as well as the institution. Dissertations not available from University Microfilms are considered unpublished and should be cited as manuscripts (see below).

Bilingual title:

Castañeda León, Luisa

1981 *Vestido tradicional del Perú/Traditional Dress of Peru*. Museo Nacional de la Cultura Peruana, Lima.

Note: In Spanish (and French) only the first word and proper names are capitalized in book and article titles.

Title in unfamiliar language:

- When the language of a book is not likely to be familiar to the reader, it is helpful to translate the title. The translation is enclosed in brackets. An article title and periodical title may be treated in the same way.

Ogawa, Akiko

n.d. *Kodai Inka no Geijutsu [Art of the Ancient Incas]*. Ohara Gallery of Art, Kobe.

Note: In Chinese and Japanese names, the surname is customarily given first and also appears this way on the title page of a publication. In such a case, one cites it as it appears and no comma is needed. Japanese authors whose works are translated into English sometimes reverse their names on the title page in order to conform to Western custom. Therefore, one must check whether this has been done or not.

Books published by their author:

Speiser, Noémi

1983 *The Manual of Braiding*. Author-published, Basel, Switzerland.

Note: Ordinarily, the country would not need to be specified for Basel, but it is done so here since the work is in English while Basel is in the German-speaking part of Switzerland.

Second or later edition:

- In general, the edition used should be cited, but if the original date of publication is significant, it should be noted also.
- Since most of the information in Emery's work is the same in the 1966 edition as in the 1980 edition so that the 1980 edition is not described as revised or as a second edition, the original date should generally be cited.

Emery, Irene

1980 *The Primary Structures of Fabrics: an Illustrated Classification*. The Textile Museum, Washington. Originally published 1966.

Matthews, J. Merritt

1913 *The Textile Fibers*. Third edition. John Wiley and Sons, New York.

1947 *Matthew's Textile Fibers*. Fifth edition, edited by Herbert R. Mauersberger. John Wiley and Sons, New York.

Note: The edition should be described as it is on the title page, whether "Third edition", as above, or "Revised edition", etc.

Cieza de León, Pedro de

1985 *Segunda parte de la crónica del Perú* [1553]. Edited, with introduction and notes by Francesca Cantu. Fondo Editorial, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima.

Note: When the date of publication is significantly different than the date of composition, the date of composition is given in brackets following the original title (preceding any publisher's subtitles). The edition used may be cited, even if it is not the first publication, as in this case.

Significant editorial work should be acknowledged. If you are citing only the original text (Cieza's in the above example), the editor's role can be described more briefly, as "Edited by Francesca Cantu."

Translation:

Harcourt, Raoul d'

1962 *Textiles of Ancient Peru and their Techniques*. Edited by Grace G. Denny and Carolyn M. Osborne. Translated by Sadie Brown. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Note: Persons responsible for the translation of technical works on textiles should be credited. Later printings of a work by the same publisher should not be mentioned: it is the date of the first printing that is important.

Reprint by a different publisher:

- For an edition reprinted by a different publisher, it is not essential to cite the reprinted version, but if you do, cite the original first. The principle is the same as for a distributor.

O'Neale, Lila Morris

1945 *Textiles of Highland Guatemala*. Carnegie Institution of Washington. Johnson Reprint Corporation, New York, 1966.

MONOGRAPH SERIES

- The title of the monograph is underlined/italicized, not the series title, whether or not it is a numbered series.

Bird, Junius Bouton

1954 *Paracas Fabrics and Nazca Needlework: 3rd century B.C.-3rd century A.D.* Technical analysis by Louisa Bellinger. Catalogue Raisonné. The Textile Museum, Washington.

Note: National Publishing Company, which is listed on the title page, is identified on the back of the title page as the printer. A printer is not considered to be the publisher. The publisher is the one who pays the printer. In this case, The Textile Museum is the publisher. Normally, the printer is not so prominently identified in a book.

"Catalogue Raisonné" is considered to be a series title. These volumes are not numbered.

Greene, Francina S.

[1949] *Cleaning and Mounting Procedures for Wool Textiles*. Workshop Notes, Paper No. 1. The Textile Museum, Washington.

Note: The series title "Workshop Notes" does not appear on the first page of the first 11 papers of the series. However, it does appear as a heading on the illustration pages and is generally understood in the profession to be the title of the series.

O'Neale, Lila Morris and Alfred Louis Kroeber

1930 *Textile Periods in Ancient Peru*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, vol. 28, no. 2. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Note: If no page numbers are given, the item is assumed to be a monograph filling the entire issue listed.

Kuhn, Dieter

1988 *Textile Technology: Spinning and Reeling*. Chemistry and Chemical Technology, part IX. Science and Civilization in China, vol. V. Edited by Joseph Needham. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge and New York.

Note: This multi-volume series is listed as by Needham in library and bookstore catalogs (a listing for the series as a whole is included above), but in citing this individual volume, it seems appropriate to credit the author. The format is related to that for articles in edited volume series as described below.

Lavalle, José Antonio de and Werner Lang (editors)

1977 *Arte textil y adornos*. Text by Luis Guillermo Lumbreras, photos by Werner Lang. Arte precolombino, primera parte. Colección arte y tesoros del Perú. Banco de Crédito del Perú, Lima.

1983 *Paracas*. Text by Arturo Jiménez Borja, Fernando de Szyszlo and Sara Massey, photos by Werner Lang. Culturas precolombinas. Colección arte y tesoros del Perú. Banco de Crédito del Perú, Lima.

Note: In this series Lavalle and Lang provide the inspiration and continuity and are cited on the title page. The texts are comparatively short and the author's names given only in the back. However, if the text is being cited prominently, the volume could be listed under the author's name.

Xia Nai

1983 *Jade and Silk of Han China*. Translated and edited by Chu-tsing Li. The Franklin D. Murphy Lectures III. Helen Foresman Spencer Museum of Art, The University of Kansas, Lawrence.

ARTICLE FROM A PERIODICAL

- Include all identifying factors of the issue of the periodical (volume and issue numbers, time of year) that the periodical itself uses, as well as page numbers, in order to make it easy for a reader to locate the article in a library.
- Use of abbreviations for the type of number ("vol.", "pp.", etc.) makes the reference easier to read and allows for clarity in referring to the different numbering systems used by different periodicals. Use the designations employed by the periodical itself. Do not translate foreign language designations. Also, if the periodical uses Roman numerals, do not change them into Arabic.

Gayton, Anna Hadwick

1961 Early Paracas Textiles from Yauca, Peru, *Archaeology*, vol. 14, no. 2, June, pp. 117-121. Archaeological Institute of America, New York.

Note: The time of year is given as "Summer" on the cover and "June" on the title page. The latter has been used because the title page is apt to be more detailed than a cover and a month is more precise than a season. The AIA is headquartered in New York so this has been listed as the city, although the "publication offices" are listed as in Brattleboro, Vermont and the editor in Columbia, Missouri.

Copyright date different from issue date:

- This problem is not uncommon, especially in annual or biannual periodicals edited by scholars in their spare time or on a part time basis. Be sure to check for this discrepancy. When the dates differ, the copyright date is more likely to coincide with the actual date of publication, and therefore is the date that should appear in the left hand column.

Bird, Junius Bouton

1954 Two Guatemalan Wedding Huipils, *Bulletin of the Needle and Bobbin Club*, vol. 37, 1953, nos. 1-2, pp. 27-36. New York.

Note: In this case, the publisher is indicated in the title of the periodical and need not be repeated. Other examples are cited below.

Conklin, William J

1979 The Revolutionary Weaving Inventions of the Early Horizon, *Ñawpa Pacha* 16, 1978, pp. 1-12. Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley.

Note: Conklin does not use a period after his middle initial.

Periodical name change:

Article issued by two publishers:

- The title of the Textile Museum Journal changes beginning with vol. 22: compare the following citations. The same kind of change occurs in some other periodicals, such as the National Geographic Magazine/National Geographic. Place of publication may also change (e.g. American Antiquity, from Salt Lake City to Washington), as may publisher's names (e.g. American Craftsmen's Cooperative Council to American Craftsmen's Educational Council to American Craftsmen's Council to American Crafts Council to American Craft Council). Such changes are the bane of bibliographers and librarians, but should be noted.

Paul, Anne and Susan A. Niles

1985 Identifying Hands at Work on a Paracas Mantle, *The Textile Museum Journal*, vol. 23, 1984, pp. 5-15. Washington.

Sawyer, Alan R.

1963 Tiahuanaco Tapestry Design, *Textile Museum Journal*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 27-38. Washington. Also in Museum of Primitive Art Studies, no. 3. New York.

Note: A month (December except for vol. 1, no. 1 which is November) is given for issues of the Journal published through 1974. However, since the Journal is annual, it is not necessary to cite it.

Note: Sawyer's article was simultaneously issued by the Museum of Primitive Art and the Textile Museum. Although it is of course acceptable to cite the New York publication, obviously for a Textile Museum publication we like to cite the Journal either in addition to or instead of the New York publication. Museum of Primitive Art Studies is a monograph series, so is not underlined.

Discontinuous pagination:

No separate publisher:

- Discontinuous pagination should be noted. The publisher in this case did not exist apart from the magazine so it has not been separately noted.

Bird, Junius Bouton

1952 Before Heddles were Invented, *Handweaver and Craftsman*, vol. 3, no. 3, Summer, pp. 5-7, 45, 50. New York.

Note: For the city of publication, the location of the editorial and executive offices has been listed rather than the city from which the magazine was printed and mailed (Kutztown, Pennsylvania).

Foreign issue description:

Izikowitz, Karl Gustav

1933 L'origine probable de la technique du simili-velours péruvien, *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, n.s. tome XXV, fasc. 1, pp. 9-16, pls. I-V. Paris.

Note: Plates are numbered separately from text pages in this publication. "n.s." refers to "nouvelle série" (new series).

Speiser, Noémi

1972 Le Kago-Uchi, *Bulletin de Liaison du Centre International d' Étude des Textiles Anciens*, no. 36, pp. 9-24. Lyon.

Note: The name of the organization is a proper name and therefore is capitalized. The abbreviation for "number/numéro/numero" is the same in French and Spanish as in English.

Ulloa Torres, Liliana

1981 Evolución de la industria textil pre-hispánica en la zona de Arica, *Chungará*, no. 8, pp. 97-108. Depto. de Antropología, Universidad del Norte, Arica, Chile.

Book review:

Rowe, John Howland

1956 Review of *Paracas Fabrics and Nazca Needlework* by Junius B. Bird. *American Antiquity*, vol. XXI, no. 3, January, pp. 317-18. Society for American Archaeology, University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Encyclopedia article:

- Usually such articles are tertiary material and should not be cited in a scholarly publication.

Warner, Frank

1911 Silk (in part), *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, eleventh edition, vol. XXVIII, pp. 448-455. The Encyclopædia Britannica Company, New York.

Frame, Mary

- 1986 The Visual Images of Fabric Structures in Ancient Peruvian Art, *The Junius B. Bird Conference on Andean Textiles*, April 7th and 8th, 1984, pp. 47-80. Edited by Ann Pollard Rowe. The Textile Museum, Washington.

Rowe, John Howland

- 1962 Stages and Periods in Archaeological Interpretation, *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, vol. 18, no. 1, Spring, pp. 40-54. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. Reprinted in *Peruvian Archaeology: Selected Readings*, pp. 1-15. Edited by John Howland Rowe and Dorothy Menzel. Peek Publications, Palo Alto, California.
- 1967 Form and Meaning in Chavin Art. *Peruvian Archaeology: Selected Readings*, pp. 72-103. Edited by John Howland Rowe and Dorothy Menzel. Peek Publications, Palo Alto, California.

Note: Although the Rowe and Menzel volume is for the most part a collection of reprints, the second article has significant changes from the original publication, so only the new version has been cited.

Conklin, William J

1975 Pampa Gramalote Textiles, *Archaeological Textiles*, pp. 77-92. Edited by Patricia L. Fiske. Irene Emery Roundtable on Museum Textiles, 1974 Proceedings. The Textile Museum, Washington.

Rowe, John Howland

1946 Inca Culture at the Time of the Spanish Conquest, *The Andean Civilizations*, pp. 183-330. *Handbook of South American Indians*, vol. 2. Edited by Julian H. Steward. Bulletin 143. Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

SLIDE SETS, VIDEOTAPES AND FILMS

- The format should be similar to that for books, only the medium should be indicated after the title.
- The date used should be the date of the release of the item, if this conflicts with the copyright date. If possible use the date that appears on the film; if there is none, use the date on the film container.

Cohen, John

1987 *Only Interpretation*. Film. The Cinema Guild, New York.

Paul, Anne

1984 *Paracas Textiles*. Slide set. Pictures of Record, Weston, Connecticut. Smithsonian Institution, Office of Museum Programs

1976 *Lining a Wooden Storage Drawer for Textiles*. Slide-tape self-instructional kit. Washington.

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

- The dates at left refer to the date of publication, not the date when the work was completed, so the designation "ms." indicates that the work is unpublished. The date of completion is given at the end of the reference.

Unpublished theses, papers, and conference presentations:

Note: Ideas in such materials are the intellectual property of their originators. Specific written permission must therefore be obtained from the author in order to cite any unpublished work.

Frame, Mary

ms. Ancient Peruvian Sprang Fabrics. M.A. thesis, Fine Arts, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, 1982.

Meisch, Lynn Ann

ms. Northern Peru and Southern Ecuador as a Textile Region: Loom Styles and Pre-Incaic Populations. Paper presented at the 21st Annual Meeting of the Institute of Andean Studies, Berkeley, January 10-11, 1981.

Torrico, Cassandra

ms. Problems in the Study of Andean Textiles: The Design and Function of the Macha Costala. Mimeographed, 1984.

Archival sources:

- Cite the title if there is one, or a description of the work, the form in which the work appears and the date, and finally the repository of the materials. Permission should be sought from the archive for publication of such materials.

Rosbach, Ed

ms. Interview with Jim Carlson and unidentified woman. Tape recording, February 1981. Oral History Collection, American River College, Sacramento, California.

Stirling, Matthew W.

ms. Description of a Trip to the Tule Villages of the San Blas Coast. Copy of diary, October 1931. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Personal communications:

- In most cases, these do not need to be included in the bibliography, and may be cited in parentheses in the text or in a note. However, you must have specific permission from the person quoted in order to cite such information.
- In a case where the text is largely built on a variety of such sources which must be repeatedly referred to, it may be practical to list them in the bibliography, as for example in the Rosbach catalogue.

Rosbach, Ed

p.c.a Interview with author, Berkeley, June 18, 1986.

p.c.b Letter to author, August 28,

WEB SOURCES

- For original unpublished web content, include the title of the page (or a description), the author of the content (if available), the owner or sponsor of the website, and the URL.
- Also include either the date of publication or the date of the most recent modification. If neither of these dates are available, always include the access date.

Blog posts:

- Always include both the posting date and the access date.

Curran Amelia

2019 The evolution of fashion in Bhutan, *Experience Travel Group Blog*, posted July 12. Accessed April 4, 2020.
<https://www.experiencetravelgroup.com/blog/2019/07/the-evolution-of-fashion-in-bhutan/>.

Articles on a website:

- Include the access date and the posting date (if available).

Dara Artisans

2015 The Art of Bhutanese Weaving, Dara Artisans, posted June 23. Accessed April 4, 2020.
<http://journal.daraartisans.com/art-bhutanese-weaving/>.

Note: In this case, an author was unavailable, so the name of the website was substituted.

Kumar, Nitin

2002 Colour Symbolism in Buddhist Art, Exotic India Art. Accessed March 30, 2020.
<https://www.exoticindiaart.com/article/colors/>.

Online video:

- If the creator of the video cannot be determined, use the username or the name of the channel.
- Include the posting date, platform, and URL.

Tiendas Paris

2015 Volver a Tejer – Manos de Chile, posted April 28. YouTube video.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0yx7RtGTYxs>.

Victoria and Albert Museum

2019 Conservation: Egyptian Tunic, posted August 19. YouTube video. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-cdhnORIAVo>.

Electronic book:

- Generally, these can follow the same format as a print book.
- Include the URL (if open-source) or the device on which it was accessed.

Dooley, William H.

1914 Textiles For Commercial, Industrial, and Domestic Arts Schools. D. C. Heath & Company, New York, Chicago, and Boston. Project Gutenberg, 2007.<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/24077/24077-h/24077-h.htm>.

Note: This book was republished by Project Gutenberg, so both the original and web publishers are included, along with the URL.

Wellesley-Smith, Claire

2015 Slow Stitch: Mindful and Contemplative Textile Art. Kindle. Batsford, London.

Note: Here the device (Kindle) is specified.

Twitter post:

- Use the person or institution's name and put their handle (starting with "@") in parentheses.
- Use the entire post (if it is short) or the first sentence (if it is long) as a title.
- Give the posting date and URL, but no access date is needed.

Textile Society of America (@textilesoc)

2019 Congratulations to Elizabeth Kalbfleisch and Elaine K. Ng, the first recipients of TSA's 2018 Research Travel Grant. Twitter post, July 17. <https://twitter.com/TextileSoc/status/1151496391467909121>.

Instagram post:

- This is similar to a Twitter post:
- Use the person or institution's name and put their handle (starting with "@") in parentheses.
- Use the entire post (if it is short) or the first sentence (if it is long) as a title.
- Give the posting date and URL, but no access date is needed.

Fashion and TextileMuseum (@fashiontextilemuseum)

2019 This skirt, a part of a late twentieth century costume from Acopia, displays complex multi-coloured embroidery. Instagram photo, August 20. <https://www.instagram.com/p/B1ZLjIVHL5I/>.

Facebook post:

- Facebook posts can be edited, so include an access date.
- Facebook URLs are usually quite long, so do not include them.
- Use the first sentence in place of a title.

The George Washington University Museum and The Textile Museum

2020 Happy Lunar New Year's Eve! Facebook post, January 24. Accessed March 30, 2020.

Episode of a podcast:

- These are treated much like articles.

Coldon, Meadow-Lynn

2017 A Wool Mill Grows in Iceland, *The Woven Road*. Podcast episode, January 30. The Woven Road.

Note: In this case, the podcast and the publisher have the same name.