

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A bibliography that merely duplicates information available in the notes is unnecessary. A survey of works available on a given topic, especially unpublished and documentary sources, can often be handled with a bibliographic note or essay rather than a full listing of works cited. Readers will assume that your manuscript builds on your previous work, so limit the number of citations to your own earlier publications. Do not quote directly from any of your own previous publications in the text.

If a formal bibliography is necessary, it should be double-spaced throughout and prepared according to the following instructions. If you are uncertain whether or not a bibliography should be included, see the General Instructions memo or consult your editor before submitting your manuscript for editing.

ARRANGING THE ENTRIES

Only one bibliography should be submitted. All works in the bibliography (including both books and periodical articles) should be arranged as a single list sorted in alphabetical order by the author's last name. In rare situations, the bibliography may be divided into several subsections, for instance when it is necessary to include an extensive list of archives. If you believe subsections are required, consult your editor before you submit the final manuscript.

For each entry, give the author's last name first, followed by a comma and the author's first name or two initials. If there is more than one author, give the other authors' names in normal order.



Daly, Martin, and Margo Wilson. *Homicide*. Hawthorne, N.Y.: Aldine De Gruyter, 1988.

For successive works by *the same author*, substitute three hyphens for the author's name. These successive works should be listed in alphabetical order by title, disregarding any initial articles ("A," "The"). Works for which an individual has served as editor, translator, or compiler should follow after original works by the same person. When a coauthor is added, repeat the first author's name instead of using three hyphens. List coauthored works after any entries written only by the first author and arrange them in alphabetical order by the last name of the second author.



Maynard Smith, John. *Evolution and the Theory of Games*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1982.

---. "Group Selection and Kin Selection." *Nature* 201 (1964): 1145-1146.

---, ed. *Evolution Now*. San Francisco: Freeman, 1982.

Maynard Smith, John, and Eors Szathmary. *The Major Transitions of Life*. New York: W. H. Freeman, 1995.



Maynard Smith, John, and G. Vida, eds. *Organizational Constraints on the Dynamics of Evolution*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1990.

List anonymous works and public documents alphabetically by the first word of the title (omitting initial articles or their foreign-language equivalents). Do not list works under “Anonymous.”



Wine, Women, and War. New York: J.H. Sears, 1927.

BOOKS

For references to books, apply the principles above regarding alphabetization. After the author’s name, give the title and subtitle in italics, followed by the facts of publication in this form: Place: Publisher, date (for example, “Boston: Beacon Press, 1989”). Without the publisher, the facts of publication would appear as “Boston, 1989.”

Use the English form of place names and terms such as “edited,” “revised,” “translated” (abbreviated to “ed.,” “rev.,” and “trans.”) (“ed.,” *not* “herausgegeben” and “Vienna,” *not* “Wien.”) Use periods to separate units of information within the entry (author, title, series, publication data).

Cite the best scholarly text of the works of a writer, the latest revision of a scholarly edition, and the standard edition of a work rather than its paperback reprint.



Rawls, John. *A Theory of Justice*, rev. ed. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

For references to periodical articles, apply the principles above regarding alphabetization. After the author’s name, give the article title and subtitle enclosed in quotation marks, followed by the title of the periodical in italics. If the journal is paginated consecutively throughout the volume, include the volume number, the year of publication (in parentheses followed by a colon), and the page numbers after the title. If the journal is not paginated consecutively throughout the volume, provide the date of issue (in parentheses) and the page numbers after the title.



Johnson, Barbara. “The Postmodern in Feminism.” *Harvard Law Review* 105 (1992): 1076-1083.

If there is another periodical of the same name, or if the periodical is not widely known, give the place of publication in parentheses after the periodical title.





Garraty, John A. "The United States Steel Corporation versus Labor." *Labor History* (New York) 1 (May 1960): 3-38.

Cite newspapers and popular magazines by date and page numbers only.



Garland, P. N. "Lady Soul." *Time*, June 28, 1968, 62-66.



Streitfeld, David. "Books: The Hot New Bestseller." *Washington Post*, November 29, 1993, C1.

In dates, either the month or the day may appear first (July 15, 1900, or 15 July 1900), but the date style must be consistent throughout your manuscript.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TITLES

Foreign language titles should be translated only if the original language must be transliterated (such as Russian or Chinese). Do not attempt to render non-Roman characters.



Chien Po-tsan. "Kuan-yü Chung-kuo li-shih fen-ch'i ti wen-ti" (The problem of periodization in Chinese history). *Tôyôshi Kenkyû* 4 (1956): 4.

Starobinski, Jean. *Le remède dans le mal*. Paris: Gallimard, 1989.

SAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The sample below provides examples of some common types of bibliography entries. For specific information and examples of how to arrange entries for other kinds of material not included here, see *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th ed., chapter 16.



Adams, Henry. *Henry Adams: Selected Letters*, ed. Ernest Samuels. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1992. [If you choose to omit publisher names, the proper form would be: Cambridge, Mass., 1992.]

Cram, Ralph Adams. Introduction to *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres*, by Henry Adams. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1904.



Ebrey, Patricia Buckley. *Chinese Civilization and Society: A Sourcebook*. New York: Free Press, 1981.

---, trans. *Chu Hsi's Family Rituals*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991.

Ebrey, Patricia Buckley, and James L. Watson, eds. *Kinship Organization in Late Imperial China, 1000-1940*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986.

Franke, Otto. *Geschichte des Chinesischen Reiches*. 5 vols. Berlin: Walter De Gruyter, 1930-1952.

Gerontion, Thomas. "Further Reflections of an 'Old Man in a Dry Month,'" *Norton Review* 24 (April 1990): 99.

Jackson, W. A., F. S. Ferguson, and Katharine F. Pantzer. *A Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of English Books Printed Abroad, 1475-1640*, 2nd ed. 2 vols. London: Bibliographical Society, 1976-1986.

Liu, James T. C. "An Early Sung Reformer: Fan Chung-yen." In *Chinese Thought and Institutions*, ed. John K. Fairbank, pp. 105-131. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957.

McDonald, Malcolm Wallace. "The Sieges of the Fourth War of Religion in France." M.A. thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1980.

Montaigne, Michel de. *Les essais de Michel de Montaigne*, ed. Pierre Villey. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1965.

Schwartz, Benjamin. "A Bit of Bunting." *Atlantic Monthly*, November 2001, 127-135.

United States National Center for Health Statistics. "National Estimates of Marital Dissolution and Survivorship." *Vital and Health Statistics*, series 3, no. 19. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

Wang Shaowu, ed. *Zhongguo jin wubai nian hanlao fenbu tuji* (Annual maps of precipitation in China during the last five hundred years). Beijing: Ditu chubanshe, 1981.

