A. General Instructions

1. Create endnotes. Do not use footnotes; do not include a bibliography or reference list. (If you are using author-date citations, see those instructions.)

2. Notes should constitute no more than 15–20% of the total word count of your manuscript.

3. Avoid excessive annotation, elaborate discursive notes, and long quotations. Do not put tables or figures (illustrations, lists, charts, maps, or graphs) in endnotes.

4. Create endnotes using the Word endnote function. Make sure note callouts are linked to the endnotes in the manuscript file (ask your editor for assistance if you are unsure how to do this).

5. Put information about prior publication of a chapter or portion of text (including permission language stipulated by the original publisher) into the acknowledgments or preface, not in a numbered note.

6. For notes to a table, use a, b, c and place them at the bottom of the table. See Art Submission Guidelines.

7. For annotation questions not covered by these instructions, consult the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style (available at http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html) or discuss with your editor.

B. Placing Callouts (endnote numbers) in Text

1. An endnote may contain several sources, including multiple references for a single sentence or paragraph.

2. Place endnote numbers at the ends of sentences, not in the middle of a sentence. Never use multiple note numbers in a single sentence.

3. Do not attach a note number to a chapter title, subheading, figure, or epigraph.
C. Reference Style: Special Issues

1. Full and short citations; “ibid.”

Use a full citation the first time a work is referred to in each chapter. Use the short title for subsequent citations within the same chapter.

For example:


Do not use ibid. Use the short title for repeated references to a work within a chapter.

Do not use “op. cit.” or “loc. cit.”; use the short title instead.

2. Electronic sources

If your reference includes an electronic link, or URL, provide the full citation—author, title, date of publication, name of website—before the URL. A URL by itself is not a complete reference.

Electronic links are unnecessary for citations of print sources such as well-known periodicals (e.g., *New York Times, Harper’s*).

If you provide DOIs for some journal articles, provide DOIs for all.

For sources that are available only electronically, provide the full citation (author, title, date, etc.) and include the link. The URL should point directly to the piece you are citing, not to a more general location such as an organization’s home page or a list of contents.

D. Formatting Endnotes

1. Number notes starting with “1” at the beginning of each chapter.

2. Do not cross-reference other notes. (Examples of what not to do: “see note 3, above”; “see note 10 in Chapter 6”; “supra, n. 3”; “infra, n. 10.”)

3. Subparts of works: Do not capitalize vol., sec., fol., etc. Use Arabic numbers, not Roman numerals, for volume numbers, chapter numbers, etc.

6. Abbreviations:

   Use “compare” or “see also” instead of “cf.”

   Use postal abbreviations for states (“MA,” not “Mass.”).

   Use “ed.” (for “edited by” or “editor” depending on its position), “trans.” (for “translated by” or “translator” depending on its position), “rev.” (for “revised”).

7. Capitalize article and book titles using headline capitalization style.

8. Italicize book titles and journal names; use quotation marks for article titles, titles of book chapters, titles of conference presentations, and dissertations.

**E. List of Abbreviations for Note Sources**

If you cite some sources repeatedly and the same sources appear in several chapters, you may create an abbreviation list for notes (check with your editor before you do this). If a source appears in only a couple of chapters, provide the full reference in each chapter and do not include a list of abbreviations.

Generally, an abbreviation list is used for collected works or archival sources.

The list will appear at the beginning of the endnotes section.

Prepare a two-column list of abbreviations for sources cited repeatedly, alphabetized by the abbreviation.

**Example:**


HH  Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, CA.

LSU  Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA.
Sample Notes

Books


Richards and Light, *Children of Social Worlds*, 68.

Journal Articles, Dissertations, and Newspapers


Electronic Sources


**Legal Citations**


United States v. Eller, 115.