Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East (CSSAAME) Style Guide

The Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East Style Guide comprises three parts: (1) a style sheet listing elements of style and format particular to the journal; (2) the “Duke University Press Journals Style Guide,” which offers general rules for DUP journals based on The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th ed. (CMS); and (3) an explanation with examples of the journal’s format for citations and reference list or bibliography.

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CSSAAME Style Sheet

JOURNALS ART GUIDELINES

Full details on requirements for size, format, and resolution are available at https://www.dukeupress.edu/Journals/Journals-Authors-Editors/Submission-Guidelines. Please note that CSSAAME prints figures in grayscale.

DOCUMENTATION

CSSAAME does not publish separate lists of primary, secondary, and archival sources. Primary and secondary sources should be combined; archive information should be listed in a note.

ARCHIVES

All archival information is provided in an endnote. In general, authors should use the standard abbreviations and conventions of their particular field, while making sure readers understand what is being cited and how they could locate the information.

For non-English archive sources and texts, on first mention give the full name of the archive and a location, as follows:


Subsequent citations are given in abbreviated form.

For earlier references regarding the missions of the office, see NMML/HMS/P-110/1947/15-17.

LEGAL SOURCES

Legal sources (court cases, constitutions, treaties, statutes, and legislative materials, such as unenacted bills, hearings, and reports) should be cited in the main body of the article or in the notes. If a case or law is well known (e.g., Roe v. Wade), it is not necessary to provide a full citation. The general form of legal citations should follow the conventions for law review footnotes in The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, 20th ed. For example:

**USAGE**

**Translations**
In the main text of an article, translations of non-English titles of literary works, films, paintings, and other artistic works are provided. Translations of titles follow the original titles in parentheses and are treated as bona fide titles whether or not they represent published translations.

**Transliterations**
Because CSSAAME is an English-language journal of comparative studies, its contents are prepared so as to be accessible to an English-reading audience. A word should be transliterated only if there is no acceptable English equivalent. Per CMS 11.74, transliterated forms that are listed in Merriam-Webster’s are preferred (e.g., ulema, not ‘ulamă’).

If there is no acceptable English equivalent and no transliteration listed in Merriam-Webster’s, authors should consult the ALA-LC romanization tables for the appropriate language. However, as per CMS 11.74, diacritics should be kept to the minimum level necessary to preserve clarity and specificity.

In particular, for Arabic and Persian texts, authors should use diacritical marks only for ’ (ayn) and ’ (hamza) (for example, talaq, not ṭalāq). Per CMS 11.77, the hamza is represented by an apostrophe (as in da’im), and the ’ayn by a single opening quotation mark (as in ‘ayn).

**KITABKHANAS (BOOK REVIEWS)**

When citing the main work under review, provide an endnote at first mention that includes the author’s last name, short title, page number(s), and “hereafter cited in the text.” In subsequent citations, page numbers should be given parenthetically in the text.

**GLOSSARY**

- anti-colonial (hyphenated)
- anti-imperial (hyphenated)
- Arab revolution
- Arab Spring (caps)
- area studies (lc)
- burka
- claim making (two words)
- decision-making (hyphenated)
- global North (lc)
- global South (lc)
- government of India (lc)
- governor-general (hyphenated)

Updated May 2024
governorate (lc)
interior minister (lc, unless directly preceding a proper name)
interregional (no hyphen)
Iranian revolution
Islamic Republic (caps)
Islamic revolution (lc)
Left (capped), leftist (lc), left-wing (adj., lc)
Ministry of Interior (caps)
Muslim League (capped); the league (lc)
Muslim Personal Law
non-aligned movement (hyphenated)
nonalignment (closed)
noncooperation movement (lc, no hyphen)
Pakistan’s West Wing
Partition (capped)
policy making, policy maker
post–World War II years (en-dash, compound adjective)
pre-WWI (hyphen)
pre–World War I (en-dash)
Quran (not Koran)
Romanticism; Romantic
scheduled castes (lc)
Second International (caps)
settler colonialism (no hyphen)
sharia
Shariat benches
Shia, Shias
Shi‘i
Shi‘ism
Shiite
Third International (caps)
World War I; the First World War; the Great War; the war
World War II; the Second World War; World Wars I and II; the First and Second World Wars; the two world wars
Duke University Press Journals Style Guide

March 2024

Duke University Press journals adhere to the rules in this style guide and to The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th ed. (CMS). We also follow the European Accessibility Act’s guidelines and supply alt text for all illustrations and tag foreign-language words and phrases, which allows a screen reader to know when a shift in the dominant language occurs, making pronunciations more accurate.

ABBREVIATIONS

Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by the. Always use US as an adjective and United States as a noun.

  further expansion of NATO’s membership
  dissent within the AFL-CIO
  sexism is rampant at IBM
  certain US constituencies

Spell out Latin abbreviations such as i.e., e.g., and etc. in the text, though allow abbreviations within parentheses in the text. Allow abbreviations in notes. When used, these abbreviations are set in roman type, not italics. The word sic, however, is italicized.

Personal initials have periods and are spaced.

  W. E. B. Du Bois; C. D. Wright

ABSTRACTS

Substantial articles should include an abstract of approximately 200 words. Book reviews and short issue introductions do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person (“This article proposes . . .”), not the first person (“I propose . . .”).

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

See CMS, chap. 8, for general guidance on capitalization.

In Romance and other languages, use diacritics with capital letters.
After a Colon
If the material introduced by a colon consists of more than one sentence, or if it is a quotation or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.63.

Quotations
Silently correct initial capitalization in quotations depending on the relationship of the quotation to the rest of the sentence (see CMS 13.19). For instance:

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

but

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

A lowercase letter following a period plus an ellipsis should be capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 13.53).

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive. . . . The conservative movement . . . is timid, and merely defensive of property.

Terms
A down (lowercase) style is generally preferred for terms. See CMS, chap. 8, for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms.

Titles of Works
For titles in English, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions (if, because, that, etc.). Lowercase articles (a, an, the), coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions (regardless of length). The to in infinitives and the word as in any function are lowercased.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, capitalize first elements; subsequent elements are capitalized unless they are articles, prepositions, or coordinating conjunctions. Subsequent elements attached to prefixes are lowercased unless they are proper nouns. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized.

Nineteenth-Century Literature
Avoiding a Run-In
Policies on Re-creation
Reading the Twenty-Third Psalm

When titles contain direct quotations, the headline-capitalization style described above and in CMS should be imposed.

Updated May 2024
“We All Live More like Brutes than Humans”: Labor and Capital in the Gold Rush

In capitalizing titles in any non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See CMS 11.70 and 11.39 for the treatment of Dutch and German titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE

Each contributor’s note includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, areas of activity or research, and most recent works. Dates of publication, but not publishers’ names, are given for books.

Rebecca Newman is professor of history at the University of Chicago. She is author of In the Country of the Last Emperor (1991).

Yingjin Zhang teaches Chinese literature at Indiana University. His book Configurations of the City in Modern Chinese Literature is forthcoming.

DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS

For more information, see CMS 9.29–38.

May 1968
May 1, 1968
May 1–3, 1968
on February 8, 1996, at 8:15 a.m. and again at 6:15 p.m.
September–October 1992
from 1967 to 1970
1960s counterculture; sixties [not 60s or ‘60s] counterculture
the 1980s and 1990s
mid-1970s American culture
the mid-nineteenth century [note hyphen, not en dash]
the late twentieth century; late twentieth-century Kenya
the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1910–18
“The Audacity of His Enterprise: Louis Riel and the Métis Nation That Canada Never Was, 1840–1875” [use full year range in titles of works and headings]
AD 873; the year 640 BC; Herod Antipas (21 BCE–39 CE) [use full caps without periods for era designations]
ca. 1820
EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and PUNCTUATION (Ellipses)

Set off quotations that are more than 400 characters (including spaces) in length.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Each figure or table should be referred to either parenthetically (figure is abbreviated as fig. when referenced parenthetically) or in running text at a relevant place in the discussion. Number tables and figures consecutively.

The pressure of the flow repeatedly threatened to break down the walls that had just been created by cooling (fig. 3).

As figure 1 shows, our labor took the form of designing supported experiences for GTAs.

The problem with school attendance in the Bronx (see table 1) is largely the fault of a social system that neglects its children.

Figure Captions
Captions take sentence-style capitalization and have terminal punctuation. If credit or source information is provided, it should be the last element of the caption.

Figure 1. The author with unidentified friend, 1977.
Figure 2. The author posed for this picture with an unidentified friend in 1977.
Figure 3. Noam Chomsky at a political rally, 1971.Courtesy of John Allan Cameron Archives, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Figure 4. Coal miners in Matewan, West Virginia, April 1920. The miners' strike was depicted in John Sayles's film Matewan. Photograph courtesy of Matewan Historical Society.
Figure 5. Winston Roberts, When Last I Saw (1893).Oil on canvas, 56 × 48 in. Courtesy of the Campbell Collection, Central State Community College Library, Pleasance, Nebraska.
Figure 6. Harvey Nit, These. These? Those! (2011). Mascara on cocktail napkin, 16 × 16 cm. © Harvey Nit.

In addition to a caption, each figure requires alt text, a short description of the figure that allows nonsighted persons to access a publication's visual content.

Table Titles
Table titles take sentence-style capitalization but do not have terminal punctuation.

Table 3. Comparative frequency of bicycles, mopeds, and Segways in Amsterdam, Dublin, and Toronto, 2005–2015

GRAMMAR

A split infinitive is OK if the text reads better with a split infinitive.

Updated May 2024
Make a distinction between *that* (restrictive) and *which* (nonrestrictive) but not obsessively (i.e., if making the distinction means that there will be several *thats* in a row, allow a restrictive *which*).

Maintain parallel structure.

Maintain subject-verb agreement and tense consistency.

**INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE**

Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (*chairman, mankind*, etc.). Use gender-neutral alternatives, including recasting to plural or using singular *they*, rather than *he or she* constructions. Never allow the form *s/he*. Avoid alternating the use of masculine and feminine pronouns in an article. See CMS 5.251–60 (bias-free language), especially 5.255–56, and 5.48 (singular *they*).

However, there may be times when the generic masculine pronoun or gendered language is appropriate or preferred by the author: for example, in discussions of works of philosophy in which the original author used *he, him, man*, and the like generically, or if the article’s author intentionally uses female pronouns exclusively or uses alternative pronouns such as *ze*.

**INITIALS. See ABBREVIATIONS**

**KEYWORDS. See also ABSTRACTS**

Articles that include an abstract should also include three to five keywords. Keywords should be lowercase (except for names or titles that would otherwise be capitalized) and separated by commas.

*Keywords* negative affect, self-portrait, Del LaGrace Volcano, intersex, Polaroid photography

**NOTES. See also the section on documentation below.**

Avoid callouts for footnotes or endnotes in article titles, in heads, at the ends of epigraphs, or in figure captions.

Wherever possible, place note callouts at the end of a sentence, or at least at the end of a clause.

Callouts for footnotes in tables are handled separately. Each table has its own set of notes. See the journal’s style sheet for guidance on the format used for callouts (e.g., lowercase letters, numerals, or symbols). See also CMS 3.79.
NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES

Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by *hundred, thousand, million, billion*, etc.), any number at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions are spelled out. Common fractions are hyphenated as well. See CMS, chap. 9.

- no fewer than six of the eight victims
- One hundred eighty-seven people were put to death there during the twenty-third century BC.
- attendance was about ninety thousand
- at least two-thirds of the electorate
- there were two million ballots cast
- the population will top between 27.5 and 28 billion

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

- no fewer than 6 of the 113 victims
- Almost twice as many people voted Republican in the 115th precinct as in the 23rd.

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, and percentages are written as figures.

- an average of 2.6 years
- now estimated at 1.1 billion inhabitants
- more than $56, or 8 percent of the petty cash
- a decline of $0.30 per share

Inclusive page numbers are given as follows (per CMS 9.61):

1–2, 3–11, 74–75, 100–103, 104–9, 112–15, 414–532, 505–16, 600–612, 1499–1501

Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, in legal instruments, and in the titles of certain sequels.

- On page iii Bentsen sets out his agenda.
- Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.
- Yet Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.
Most critics consider The Godfather, Part II a better movie than Jaws 2. [Follow the usage in the original work, per CMS 9.43.]

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the Collected Works, our assumptions are overturned.

**POSSESSIVES**

The possessive of nouns ending with the letter s are formed by adding an apostrophe and an s (CMS 7.17).

- Burns’s poetry
- Camus’s novels
- Descartes’s philosophy
- Euripides’s plays
- Jesus’s name

**PUNCTUATION**

**En and Em Dashes**
See CMS 6.75–92. Use real en and em dashes to indicate en and em dashes in the manuscript.

115–36
post–Civil War era

The United States’ hegemony—that is, its domination of other nations—is increasing.

**Ellipses. See also CAPITALIZATION (Quotations)**
Three dots indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used at the start of a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or at the end of a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 13.50–58 for more detailed guidelines on the use of ellipses.

**Hyphens. See SPELLING AND HYPHENATION**
QUOTATIONS. See EXTRACTS

RACIAL AND ETHNIC TERMS

Capitalize terms used to identify people of color or of historically marginalized origins (e.g., Black, Indigenous). As a rule, do not capitalize terms used to identify people outside these groups (e.g., white). Do not capitalize of color constructions (e.g., people of color, women of color). Exceptions are allowed if the author insists or if the author’s text would be, in the editor’s view and with the author’s concurrence, well served by alternative treatment. The list that follows is intended to be illustrative, not comprehensive.

Aborigine, Aboriginal
BIPOC [Black, Indigenous, and People of Color]
Black, Blackness, anti-Black, anti-Blackness
Brown
First Nations
Indigenous, Indigeneity
Native
white, whiteness

SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

Follow the online Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary (https://www.merriam-webster.com) and Webster’s Third New International Dictionary for spelling. If more than one spelling is provided in the dictionary, follow the first form given (e.g., judgment, not judgement; focused, not focussed).

For further guidance regarding the hyphenation of compound words, see CMS 7.89.

Common foreign terms are set in roman type. (Common foreign terms are defined as those with main entries and not classified as “foreign term” in Webster’s.)

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words; refer to Webster’s for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original.

Put neologisms within quotation marks at first use.

A term referred to as the term itself is italicized.

In the twentieth century socialism acquired many meanings.
The word *hermeneutics* is the most overused term in recent monographs.

The term *lyricism* was misused in Smith’s book review.

**TABLES. See FIGURES AND TABLES and NOTES**

**TRANSLATIONS. See also the section on documentation below.**

**Non-English Titles with English Translation**

When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in the text, the first version (whether original or translation) takes the form of an original title, and the second version is always enclosed in parentheses and treated like a published title (whether or not the work represents a published translation; contra CMS 11.9) with title capitalization appropriate to the language.

I read *Mi nombre es Roberto (My Name Is Roberto)* in 1989.

I read *My Name Is Roberto (Mi nombre es Roberto)* in 1989.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Azul” (“Blue”) is one of my favorites.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Blue” (“Azul”) is one of my favorites.

**URLs. See also the section on documentation below.**

Use complete URLs when they appear in articles (notes, references, and main text). Include the protocol (*https* or *http*) and trailing slash (if it is part of the URL). DOIs appearing in notes and reference lists are presented as complete URLs. See CMS 14:10 for advice on shortening excessively long URLs.

https://doi.org/10.1215/00982601-9467191


https://georgianpapers.com/research-funding/transcription/
Documentation

This journal uses note citations with a corresponding reference list of works cited at the end of the article.

Notes may also include material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text, such as discursive adjuncts and additional sources of information. Any material necessary for understanding the argument set forth in the article should appear in the text.

The notations f. (ff.), ibid., op. cit., and loc. cit. are not used, nor are eadem, idem, infra, passim, and supra. Commonly used abbreviations include cf., ed. (eds.), e.g., esp., et al., etc., fig. (figs.), fol. (fols.), i.e., n. (nn.), p. (pp.), pt. (pts.), ser., trans., vol. (vols.). Latin abbreviations are not italicized. Note that in et al., et is a whole word (meaning “and”) and therefore is not followed by a period. In references to poetry, where the abbreviation “l.” or “ll.” might be mistaken for a numeral, the word “line” or “lines” is spelled out.

The reference list at the end of the article contains only works cited. References are arranged alphabetically by author, with multiple works by the same author arranged alphabetically by title. For multiple references by the same author, the author’s name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. In titles of works, serial commas are added, ampersands are spelled out, and numbers are spelled out. URLs, including for DOIs, use “https://” to ensure that links work online (CMS 14.7). For additional guidelines concerning the treatment of titles, see CAPITALIZATION in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide.

NOTE CITATIONS

Short-form citations appear in notes, and a reference list at the end of the article contains the complete bibliographic information of the works cited. Every citation of a work, including the first citation, contains the author’s surname, a shortened title, and, if needed, a page number. For consecutive citations of a given work, this information is repeated; ibid. is not used. For works that are cited frequently, an abbreviation for the title may be introduced at the first mention and used thereafter, with page number, in the running text.

SAMPLE NOTE CITATIONS WITH CORRESPONDING REFERENCE LIST ENTRIES

Book

1. Langford, Faulkner’s Revision of “Absalom, Absalom!,” 174; Midge, What Were They Thinking?, 63; Smith, All Tongue-Tied, 132.
Langford, Gerald. *Faulkner’s Revision of “Absalom, Absalom!”: A Collation of the Manuscript and the Published Book.* Austin: University of Texas Press, 1971. [A book title within a book title is quoted and italicized (CMS 14.94). A main title ending in an exclamation point or a question mark is followed by a colon only if the question mark or exclamation point appears within quotation marks (CMS 14.96).]


Smith, John. *All Tongue-Tied and Nowhere to Go; or, How to Save Face When They Put You on the Spot.* Vail, CO: Slippery Slopes, 2011. [Treatment of double titles, contra the preferred form in CMS 8.167]

**E-book**

2. Begler, *Updike,* chap. 9; Doubtfire, *Yeah, Right,* “Put-Ons and Put-Downs.” [Chapter numbers or section headings are used; page and location numbers are not (CMS 14.160).]


**Chapter**


Weinstein, Donald. “The Art of Dying Well and Popular Piety in the Preaching and Thought of Girolamo Savonarola.” In Tetel, Witt, and Goffen, *Life and Death in Fifteenth-Century Florence,* 88–104. [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

**Prefatory matter**


**Edited work**


**Reprint**


Williams, Theodore. *The Art of Porcelain during the Late Ming Dynasty*. 1905; repr., New York: Grove, 1974. [The date of first publication is followed by the facts of publication for the reprint edition (CMS 14.114).]

**Translation**


**Foreign-language work cited in English**


Dachuan, Sun. *Jiujiu jiu yici* (*One Last Cup of Wine*). Taipei: Zhang Laoshi Chubanshe, 1991. [This form is recommended for works in languages relatively unfamiliar to the journal’s expected readership. The translated title uses italics and headline capitalization (contra CMS 11.9)—in other words, it is treated as if it named a published translation even if it does not.]

**Multivolume work**


Hooker, Joseph. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Edited by Georges Edelen, W. Speed Hill, P. G. Stanwood, and John E. Booty. 4 vols. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1977–82. [If there are ten editors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

**Multiauthor work**

9. Dewey, Cheatham, and Howe, *Principles of Commerce*, 15 (hereafter cited as PC). [If a work has three or fewer authors, all are named in a citation (CMS 15.29).]

10. Gustafson et al., *If I Were a Rich Man*, 103–6. [If there are more than three authors, the first is named in a note, followed by “et al.” (CMS 15.29).]


Gustafson, Albert K., Jonas Edwards, Ezra Best, and Nathan Wise. *If I Were a Rich Man: Comparative Studies of Urban and Rural Poverty*. Murphy, WI: Fore and Aft, 1985. [If there are ten authors or fewer, all are listed by name in a reference; if more than ten, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 14.76).]

**Anonymous work. See also “Unsigned article”**

11. *True and Sincere Declaration*, 1. [A shortened title is used in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used (CMS 14.79).]

*A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced*. London, 1610. [The title appears in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used. For purposes of alphabetization an initial article is ignored (CMS 14.79).]

**Undated work**


**Reference work**


**Journal article, print**


Meban, David. “Temple Building, Primus Language, and the Proem to Virgil’s Third *Georgic*.” *Classical Philology* 103, no. 2 (2008): 150–74. [Journal published in volumes; the month or season is not required. As a courtesy to readers who consult articles online, issue numbers should be given if available.]


**Journal article, online**


Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau. “Specific Capital and Technological Variety.” *Journal of Human Capital* 2, no. 2 (2008): 129–52. https://doi.org/10.1086/590066. [If the author has provided a DOI rather than a URL, use the DOI in URL form, as indicated here. See CMS 14.8.]

**Review**


or references to newspapers (CMS 14.191) but may be included in citations of
or references to supplements and other special sections (CMS 14.197).

Special issue, and article in special issue

17. Ferguson and Brown, “Feminism in Time”; Mandell, “First Women
(Psycho)analysts,” 74.

Ferguson, Margaret, and Marshall Brown, eds. “Feminism in Time.” Special
Mandell, Laura. “The First Women (Psycho)analysts; or, The Friends of Feminist
History.” In “Feminism in Time,” edited by Margaret Ferguson and Marshall

Magazine article


Newspaper article, print


DeParle, Jason. “Whither on Welfare: Even Though They Please Moynihan,
Clinton’s Actions Are Far from Bold.” New York Times, February 3, 1993. [No
page number is required (CMS 14.191).]

Newspaper article, online


Associated Press. “Jackson Arrested at Yale after Protest Backing Strike.”
dyn/articles/A12012-2003Sep1.html.

Unsigned article

21. Cinéma, “Loin du Vietnam.” [The newspaper or magazine title appears in
place of the author (contra CMS 14.199). No page number is needed for a
newspaper citation (CMS 14.191).]

Dissertation


Paper or presentation

23. Poovey, “Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy.”


Personal communication or interview

Noah Fence (pers. comm., April 1, 2014) speculated on the pitfalls of having a play on words for a name. [References to such communications as emails or private messages shared on social media often can be run in to the text, without need of note or reference (CMS 14.214).]

24. Jacques Petits Fours (provost, Upper Midwestern University), interview by author, Ames, IA, February 20, 1995. [Interviews or other personal communications in which more information than the date is pertinent may appear in a note (CMS 14.214).]

Citation following quotation

25. As Sylvia Molloy observes, “The previous letter, marked by subservience, waived Manzano’s rights to the text by ‘giving’ it to del Monte; the second letter, marked instead by resistance, has Manzano keep the text for himself” (At Face Value, 43; emphasis added). [Emphasis in quoted material is assumed to match the original source unless otherwise stated; omit notes such as “original emphasis.”]

Note

26. Javitch, “Reconsidering the Last Part of Orlando Furioso,” 385n; Adams, “Christine de Pizan,” 5n10, 8nn20–21. [With unnumbered notes, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. With numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space (CMS 14.157).]


Social media content

[Citations of social media content may contain such elements as the author of the post; the title, or the text, of the post; the type of post (e.g., the service and/or a brief description); the date; and a URL. Contra CMS 14.209, such citations have corresponding references.]

27. O’Brien, “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.”
28. Souza, “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.”
29. The Chicago Manual of Style, “Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993.”


Websites (other than online publications)

[Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and access date (if no publication date is provided). The titles of websites and blogs generally use headline-style capitalization. See CMS 8.191 and 14.206 for guidance as to whether such titles should be set in roman type or italicized. Websites and social]
media postings are cited in notes but are not included in the reference list. Items resembling articles in form, such as blog postings, are cited in notes and also included in the reference list.]

32. Lasar, “FCC Chair Willing.”


**CITING WORKS WHOSE AUTHORS HAVE CHANGED NAMES**

Sometimes a cited author’s affirmed name differs from the name on the work cited. In these cases, use the author’s affirmed name when discussing their published work in the text of an article or book. We also recommend using the affirmed name in citations:

**Text/note discussion** As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”


However, if it is known that a cited author would like citations to their work to use the name on the publication, use the published name in the citation instead:

**Text/note discussion** As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”

**Bibliographical citation** {Name on publication: Last, First}. *Title: Subtitle*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1995.

In cases where the author deems it appropriate to include both names in a reference list item, we recommend listing the affirmed name first, followed in brackets by the name under which the work was originally published: