

chicago manual citation examples anthropology

chicago manual citation examples anthropology is a crucial element for any scholar navigating the field, ensuring academic integrity and clear communication of research. Anthropology, with its diverse methodologies and engagement with a wide array of source types – from ethnographic fieldwork to historical archives and theoretical texts – benefits immensely from the rigorous, yet flexible, framework provided by The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS). This article delves deeply into Chicago style citation examples specifically for anthropology, covering both the author-date and notes-bibliography systems. We will explore how to cite various sources commonly encountered in anthropological research, including books, journal articles, interviews, unpublished materials, and digital resources. Understanding these specific conventions is vital for crafting polished, credible scholarly work.

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Understanding Chicago Style in Anthropology

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. Both are widely accepted in academic circles, but the choice often depends on the specific discipline or journal requirements. In anthropology, both systems are prevalent, with the notes-bibliography system often favored for its detailed explanations and the author-date system for its conciseness, particularly in empirical research papers. Understanding the fundamental differences and applications of each is the first step towards mastering anthropological citations.

The notes-bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes to cite sources within the text, accompanied by a comprehensive bibliography at the end of the work. This system allows for extensive commentary and allows authors to provide granular detail about their sources, which can be particularly useful in nuanced anthropological arguments. Conversely, the author-date system places parenthetical citations directly in the text, referring to a reference list at the end. This method is often preferred for its ease of reading and its direct link between in-text mention and source details.

The Author-Date System for Anthropology Citations

The author-date system is a straightforward method of citation where the author's last name and the year of publication are placed in parentheses within the text. This in-text citation is then linked to a full bibliographic entry in a reference list at the end of the document. For anthropological works, this system is particularly useful for tracking the development of theoretical ideas or the history of ethnographic research on a particular topic. It allows readers to quickly identify the source and publication date of the information being discussed.

In-Text Citations (Author-Date)

When using the author-date system, the in-text citation typically includes the author's last name, the publication year, and sometimes a page number if a specific passage is being referenced. For example, a citation might appear as (Geertz 1973, 15) or (Ortner 2006). If the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, only the year and page number are needed in parentheses. This system prioritizes the recency and origin of the ideas being presented.

Reference List (Author-Date)

The reference list is an alphabetized compilation of all sources cited in the author-date system. Each entry provides complete publication details, allowing readers to locate the original works. For a book, the format is typically: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher. For a journal article, it would be: Author Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume (Issue): Page numbers.

The Notes-Bibliography System for Anthropology Citations

The notes-bibliography system is characterized by the use of footnotes or endnotes. Each note corresponds to a number in the text and provides citation information. This system is highly valued in anthropology for its capacity to integrate explanatory notes or methodological discussions alongside citations, enriching the reader's understanding of the source's context and relevance. The bibliography then serves as a comprehensive list of all sources consulted.

In-Text Citations (Notes-Bibliography)

In the notes-bibliography system, numbers are inserted into the text, typically at the end of a sentence or clause, to indicate a citation. These numbers correspond to either footnotes at the bottom of the page or endnotes collected at the end of the chapter or document. For example, a sentence might conclude with "...as argued by Appadurai.¹"

Footnotes/Endnotes (Notes-Bibliography)

The first time a source is cited in a note, the full bibliographic information is provided. Subsequent citations of the same source use a shortened format, usually including the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number. For example, the first note for a book might be: 1. Clifford Geertz, *The Interpretation of Cultures: Selected Essays* (New York: Basic Books, 1973), 26. A subsequent note for the same source would be: 2. Geertz, *Interpretation of Cultures*, 78.

Bibliography (Notes-Bibliography)

The bibliography is an alphabetized list of all sources cited in the notes. Unlike the reference list in the author-date system, the bibliography entries for books in the notes-bibliography system often begin with the author's last name followed by their first name. The publication details are presented in a similar manner to the reference list. The primary difference is the consistent use of the author's full name in the bibliography entry.

Citing Key Anthropological Source Types

Anthropological research draws from a wide array of materials, and accurate citation of these diverse

sources is paramount. The Chicago Manual of Style provides specific guidelines for each type, ensuring consistency and clarity. This section will detail how to cite common resources encountered by anthropologists.

Books

Books are a cornerstone of anthropological literature, whether they are monographs, edited volumes, or foundational texts. Properly citing them allows readers to access these essential works.

- **Author-Date System (Book):** Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.
- **Notes-Bibliography System (Book):** First Name Last Name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

For example, a book citation in the author-date system might be: Turner, Victor W. 1969. *The Ritual Process: Structure and Anti-Structure*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.

And in the notes-bibliography system: Turner, Victor W. *The Ritual Process: Structure and Anti-Structure*. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1969.

Journal Articles

Journal articles are critical for disseminating current research and theoretical debates within anthropology. Accurate citation ensures readers can find these often-cited pieces.

- **Author-Date System (Journal Article):** Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume (Issue): Page numbers.
- **Notes-Bibliography System (Journal Article):** First Name Last Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume (Issue): Page numbers. Year.

Example in author-date: Tsing, Anna Lowenhaupt. 2005. "Unruly Edges: Bananas as World History." *Environmental History* 10 (3): 375–398.

Example in notes-bibliography: Tsing, Anna Lowenhaupt. "Unruly Edges: Bananas as World History." *Environmental History* 10 (3): 375–398. 2005.

Chapters in Edited Volumes

Collected essays and edited volumes are common in anthropology, often presenting diverse perspectives on a single theme. Citing chapters correctly distinguishes the specific contribution from the entire volume.

- **Author-Date System (Chapter):** Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor First Name Last Name, Page numbers. Place of Publication: Publisher.
- **Notes-Bibliography System (Chapter):** First Name Last Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor First Name Last Name, Page numbers. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Example in author-date: Abu-Lughod, Lila. 2017. "After Edward Said." In *Reflections on Anthropology*,

Empire, and the Orient: A Tribute to Edward Said, edited by Gil Anidjar and Talal Asad, 119–130.
Berkeley: University of California Press.

Example in notes-bibliography: Abu-Lughod, Lila. "After Edward Said." In *Reflections on Anthropology, Empire, and the Orient: A Tribute to Edward Said*, edited by Gil Anidjar and Talal Asad, 119–130.
Berkeley: University of California Press, 2017.

Dissertations and Theses

Dissertations and theses represent original research and are valuable resources, especially for tracing the history of anthropological thought or specific ethnographic studies.

- **Author-Date System (Dissertation):** Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Dissertation." Type of document (e.g., PhD dissertation, MA thesis). Institution.
- **Notes-Bibliography System (Dissertation):** First Name Last Name. "Title of Dissertation." Type of document (e.g., PhD dissertation, MA thesis). Institution, Year.

Example in author-date: Mbembe, Achille. 2000. "On the Postcolony." PhD dissertation. University of Pennsylvania.

Example in notes-bibliography: Mbembe, Achille. "On the Postcolony." PhD dissertation. University of Pennsylvania, 2000.

Interviews and Personal Communications

Direct engagement with individuals through interviews is a core method in anthropology. Citing these requires careful attention to privacy and context.

- **Author-Date System (Interview):** Interviewee Last Name, First Name. Year. Interview by Interviewer First Name Last Name. Date of interview. Location of interview (if applicable). Type of interview (e.g., personal interview, recorded interview).
- **Notes-Bibliography System (Interview):** Interviewee First Name Last Name. Interview by Interviewer First Name Last Name. Date of interview. Location of interview (if applicable). Type of interview (e.g., personal interview, recorded interview).

Example in author-date: Nader, Laura. 2018. Interview by Jane Smith. October 25. Berkeley, CA. Personal interview.

Example in notes-bibliography: Nader, Laura. Interview by Jane Smith. October 25. Berkeley, CA. Personal interview. 2018.

For personal communications (letters, emails, conversations), cite them only in the notes, not in the bibliography or reference list, unless they are published works or have been made publicly accessible. For example: Your notes might read: "Personal communication with Professor Anya Sharma, March 15, 2023."

Archival and Unpublished Materials

Accessing archival documents, manuscripts, field notes, and other unpublished materials is crucial for historical and ethnographic research. These often require detailed descriptions.

- **Notes-Bibliography System (Archival Material):** Describe the item in the note, including author, title (if any), date, collection name, box/folder number, and repository.

Example Note: 1. Franz Boas to Aleš Hrdlička, November 10, 1907, box 12, folder 3, Franz Boas Papers, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

In the bibliography, an entry for archival material is usually omitted unless it is exceptionally significant or a specific, published collection of such materials is being cited. If included, it follows a similar descriptive format as the note.

Web Resources and Digital Media

The digital landscape provides a wealth of information, from online archives to ethnographic films and multimedia projects. Citing these requires accuracy and awareness of how the content is accessed.

- **Author-Date System (Web Page):** Last Name, First Name (or Organization Name). Year (if available). "Title of Web Page." Title of Website. Date of access. URL.
- **Notes-Bibliography System (Web Page):** First Name Last Name (or Organization Name). "Title of Web Page." Title of Website. Date of access. URL. Year of publication (if available).

Example in author-date: National Museum of Natural History. 2023. "Human Origins Initiative."
Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://humanorigins.si.edu/>.

Example in notes-bibliography: National Museum of Natural History. "Human Origins Initiative."
Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://humanorigins.si.edu/>. 2023.

For digital media like ethnographic films, ensure you include the director, year, title, format (e.g., DVD, streaming), and distributor or platform.

Common Citation Challenges in Anthropology

Anthropology often pushes the boundaries of traditional scholarship, leading to unique citation challenges. Researchers may encounter materials that don't fit neatly into established categories, or they might need to cite sources with complex authorship or publication histories. Addressing these complexities with care is essential for maintaining academic rigor.

One common challenge involves citing community-generated knowledge or oral traditions where authorship is collective or unknown. In such cases, The Chicago Manual of Style encourages descriptive citations that acknowledge the origin of the information while respecting cultural protocols. Another frequent issue is citing fieldwork data, including field notes, recordings, and photographic archives. These are typically cited in notes or as unpublished materials, with careful consideration for whether the data is publicly accessible or intended for private use.

The evolving nature of digital ethnography and online communities also presents evolving citation needs. Properly documenting websites, social media content, and digital archives requires attention to stable URLs, access dates, and the specific nature of the digital object. When encountering these nuanced situations, consulting the most recent edition of The Chicago Manual of Style and any specific guidelines from your publisher or institution is always recommended.

Ensuring Accuracy and Consistency

The bedrock of strong academic writing, regardless of the discipline, is accuracy and consistency in citation. For anthropological research, where the interpretation of nuanced cultural data is paramount, even minor errors in citation can undermine the credibility of the work. Adhering to the chosen Chicago style system—whether author-date or notes-bibliography—throughout the entire manuscript is crucial.

Regularly reviewing your bibliography or reference list against your in-text citations ensures that every source mentioned is accounted for and vice versa. Employing citation management software can be invaluable in maintaining this accuracy and consistency, especially for large projects or dissertations involving hundreds of sources. Furthermore, understanding the specific requirements of the journal or publisher to which you are submitting your work is vital, as they may have particular preferences or modifications to standard Chicago style.

Ultimately, mastering Chicago manual citation examples anthropology is not merely about following rules; it is about engaging in scholarly dialogue responsibly. It is about giving credit where credit is due, enabling readers to trace your intellectual journey, and contributing to the cumulative knowledge of the field with integrity and clarity. The detailed examples provided here serve as a guide, but a commitment to meticulous practice will ensure your research stands on a solid foundation of proper scholarly attribution.

FAQ

Q: What is the difference between the notes-bibliography and author-date systems in Chicago style for anthropology?

A: The notes-bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations and a bibliography at the end. It allows for more detailed explanatory notes. The author-date system uses parenthetical

citations (Author Year, Page) in the text and a reference list at the end, prioritizing conciseness. Both are accepted in anthropology, with the choice often depending on journal or institutional preference.

Q: How do I cite a foundational ethnographic text like Geertz's "The Interpretation of Cultures" using Chicago style in anthropology?

A: For the author-date system, it would be: Geertz, Clifford. 1973. *The Interpretation of Cultures: Selected Essays*. New York: Basic Books. For the notes-bibliography system, it would be: Geertz, Clifford. *The Interpretation of Cultures: Selected Essays*. New York: Basic Books, 1973. Page numbers are added to in-text citations as needed.

Q: I conducted interviews for my anthropological research. How should I cite these using Chicago style?

A: In both systems, interviews are typically cited in the notes or as personal communications. For a note, you would include: Interviewee First Name Last Name, interview by Interviewer First Name Last Name, date of interview, location (if relevant), and type of interview. For published interviews or recorded ones that are publicly accessible, you might create a bibliography entry with full details.

Q: What if I'm citing an online ethnographic film or documentary for my anthropology paper?

A: For online films, in the author-date system, cite as: Director's Last Name, First Name (or Production Company). Year. "Title of Film." Title of Website or Platform. Date of access. URL. In the notes-bibliography system, the format is similar but begins with the director's full name. Ensure you include details about the format and access method.

Q: How do I cite archival materials, such as field notes or correspondence, in Chicago style for anthropological research?

A: Archival materials are primarily cited in the notes-bibliography system. A note entry should comprehensively describe the item, including the author of the document, title (if any), date, collection name, relevant box and folder numbers, and the repository. These are usually not included in the bibliography unless it's a published collection of archival documents.

Q: I'm writing about a concept that has evolved over time with many scholars contributing. How does Chicago style help in this anthropological context?

A: Both Chicago systems are effective. The author-date system is particularly useful for showing the historical development of ideas by clearly linking arguments to specific publication dates (e.g., (Foucault 1977)). The notes-bibliography system allows for extensive discussion in footnotes about the lineage of concepts and acknowledges multiple interpretations or contributions within the notes.

Q: What is the best practice for citing community-generated knowledge or oral traditions in anthropology using Chicago style?

A: The Chicago Manual of Style emphasizes descriptive citations for such sources, acknowledging the community or individuals who possess the knowledge. Depending on the context and ethical considerations, you might cite it in a note as "Oral tradition from the X community, as recounted by Elder Y, [date]" or cite a published collection of oral traditions with full bibliographic details. Always prioritize ethical considerations and community consent.

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