

chicago style citation guide anthropology

Mastering Chicago Style Citations for Anthropology Research

chicago style citation guide anthropology is essential for academic integrity and clear communication in the field. This guide aims to demystify the intricacies of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) as applied to anthropological research, providing a comprehensive resource for students and scholars alike. Understanding how to properly cite sources ensures that your work is credible, traceable, and respects the intellectual contributions of others. We will delve into the nuances of both the notes-bibliography and the author-date systems, covering common source types encountered in anthropology, from ethnographic studies and archival materials to interviews and digital resources. Mastering these citation practices is not merely a procedural requirement but a fundamental aspect of scholarly discourse, enabling robust academic engagement and preventing plagiarism.

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Understanding the Two Chicago Style Systems

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two distinct citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. Both are widely accepted in academia, but the choice often depends on the discipline or the specific requirements of an institution or journal. For anthropology, the notes-bibliography system, with its footnotes or endnotes and a corresponding bibliography, is

frequently favored due to its ability to accommodate extensive explanatory notes often found in ethnographic and historical research. The author-date system, conversely, uses in-text parenthetical citations (Author Year, Page) followed by a reference list, which can be more streamlined for disciplines that emphasize rapid data presentation and empirical evidence.

The notes-bibliography system allows for a more fluid integration of citations and supplementary information within the text itself. Footnotes or endnotes can be used not only to cite sources but also to provide definitions, historical context, or brief digressions that might interrupt the main narrative. This system is particularly beneficial in anthropology where nuanced descriptions and interpretations are paramount. The bibliography at the end of the work then provides a comprehensive list of all sources consulted.

The author-date system, while less common for traditional ethnographic dissertations, is gaining traction in certain subfields of anthropology, particularly those that align more closely with social science methodologies. It offers a concise way to reference sources directly within the text, making it easier for readers to quickly identify the origin of specific claims. The reference list, similar to a bibliography, provides the full citation details for each in-text mention.

Key Elements of Chicago Style Citations

Regardless of which system you choose, several core elements constitute a complete Chicago style citation. These elements ensure that readers can locate and verify the information you present. Understanding these components is fundamental to constructing accurate citations for any source type. The goal is to provide enough information for a reader to uniquely identify and retrieve the source.

Essential components typically include the author's full name, the title of the work, publication information (such as place of publication, publisher, and year), and page numbers. For articles, this would extend to the journal title, volume, issue, and date. For online sources, URLs and access dates become crucial. The precise order and formatting of these elements vary slightly between the notes-bibliography and author-date systems, but the underlying information remains consistent.

Accuracy in these details is paramount. Misspelled names, incorrect dates, or incomplete publication details can render a citation useless. Therefore, meticulous attention to detail during the citation process is a hallmark of scholarly practice. It demonstrates respect for the original authors and contributes to the overall reliability of your research.

Citing Books in Chicago Style for Anthropology

Books are foundational to anthropological research, and mastering their citation is a primary concern. Whether you are citing a seminal ethnographic monograph, a theoretical treatise, or a historical account, the process requires careful attention to bibliographic details. Both the notes-bibliography and author-date systems have specific formats for books, ensuring clarity and consistency.

Books in the Notes-Bibliography System

When citing a book in the notes-bibliography system, a footnote or endnote will typically include the author's first and last name, the full title of the book (italicized), followed by the place of publication, publisher, year of publication, and the specific page number(s) being referenced. For example, a footnote might look like this: Margaret Mead, *Coming of Age in Samoa: A Psychological Study of Primitive Youth for Western Civilization* (New York: Harper Perennial, 2001), 57.

The corresponding bibliography entry will list the author's last name first, followed by their first name, the full title of the book (italicized), and then the publication information without the specific page number: Mead, Margaret. *Coming of Age in Samoa: A Psychological Study of Primitive Youth for Western Civilization*. New York: Harper Perennial, 2001.

Books in the Author-Date System

In the author-date system, in-text citations are brief, typically appearing as (Author Last Name Year, Page). For example: (Mead 2001, 57). The reference list at the end of the work will provide the full citation details. The format for the reference list entry is similar to the bibliography entry in the notes-bibliography system but omits the period after the year: Mead, Margaret. 2001. *Coming of Age in Samoa: A Psychological Study of Primitive Youth for Western Civilization*. New York: Harper Perennial.

When citing multiple works by the same author in the same year, Chicago style dictates the use of lowercase letters following the year (e.g., 2001a, 2001b). This helps distinguish between different publications within the same reference list and in-text citations.

Citing Journal Articles in Chicago Style for Anthropology

Journal articles are critical for staying abreast of current research and engaging with scholarly debates in anthropology. Proper citation ensures that readers can locate these vital sources, which often present cutting-edge findings and theoretical developments.

Journal Articles in the Notes-Bibliography System

For journal articles in the notes-bibliography system, the footnote or endnote includes the author's first and last name, the article title (in quotation marks), the journal title (italicized), the volume and issue numbers, the year of publication, and the page number(s). For example: Jane Collier, "From Maria Cristina to Chiapas: The Indigenous Women's Movement in Southern Mexico," *Latin American Perspectives* 33, no. 2 (March 2006): 37.

The bibliography entry would then present the information in a similar order, with the author's last

name first and without the specific page number: Collier, Jane. "From Maria Cristina to Chiapas: The Indigenous Women's Movement in Southern Mexico." *Latin American Perspectives* 33, no. 2 (March 2006): 35-54.

Journal Articles in the Author-Date System

In the author-date system, the in-text citation for a journal article appears as (Author Last Name Year, Page). For instance: (Collier 2006, 37). The reference list entry for a journal article under this system would be: Collier, Jane. 2006. "From Maria Cristina to Chiapas: The Indigenous Women's Movement in Southern Mexico." *Latin American Perspectives* 33 (2): 35-54.

Pay close attention to the punctuation and the inclusion of "no." before the issue number in the notes-bibliography system, and its omission in the author-date system, as these are common points of error.

Citing Online Sources and Digital Anthropology

The increasing prevalence of digital resources in anthropological research necessitates clear guidelines for citing online materials. This includes websites, online archives, digital databases, and even social media content. Chicago style provides specific formats to accommodate these diverse digital sources.

Online Sources in the Notes-Bibliography System

Citing online sources in the notes-bibliography system requires the author's name (if available), the title of the specific page or document (in quotation marks), the name of the website (italicized), the publication date or last updated date (if available), and the URL. Crucially, it also includes the date of access. For example: Sarah B. Hrdy, "The Woman Who Went to the Moon," *The New York Times*, June 16, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/16/books/review/jane-goodall-outshine-the-moon-sarah-blakely-hrdy.html>. Accessed October 26, 2023.

The bibliography entry would be similar but typically omits the access date unless the source is likely to change significantly: Hrdy, Sarah B. "The Woman Who Went to the Moon." *The New York Times*, June 16, 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/16/books/review/jane-goodall-outshine-the-moon-sarah-blakely-hrdy.html>.

Online Sources in the Author-Date System

In the author-date system, in-text citations for online sources follow the standard (Author Last Name Year, Page) format if page numbers are applicable. If not, just the author and year might suffice. The

reference list entry would look something like this: Hrdy, Sarah B. 2019. "The Woman Who Went to the Moon." *The New York Times*, June 16.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/16/books/review/jane-goodall-outshine-the-moon-sarah-blakely-hrdy.html>.

For sources without a clear author, the organization or website name can be used as the author. When no publication date is available, indicating "n.d." (no date) is appropriate.

Citing Interviews and Archival Materials

Anthropological research often relies heavily on primary sources such as interviews conducted by the researcher and materials found in archives. Chicago style provides specific methods for citing these unique types of sources.

Interviews in Chicago Style

Personal interviews are treated differently depending on whether they are published or unpublished. For an unpublished interview conducted by the author, the note would include the interviewee's name, the type of interview (e.g., "personal interview" or "interview by phone"), and the date. For example, in a footnote: Maria Garcia, interview by author, October 15, 2023. In the bibliography, unpublished interviews are generally not listed unless they form a substantial part of the research and have been made accessible to the reader.

If the interview has been published or is part of a collection, it is cited as you would any other published work (book or article). For example, an interview published in a journal would follow the journal article citation format. The key is to provide enough information for the reader to understand the nature of the source and its origin.

Archival Materials in Chicago Style

Citing archival materials requires precision to guide researchers to the exact document within a collection. The note should include the collection name, the item or folder number, and the archive's name and location. For example: "Papers of Edward Sapir," Folder 72, Box 3, Edward Sapir Papers, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. In the bibliography, archival materials are generally not listed unless they are extensively used and considered a primary source for the entire work.

The level of detail for archival citations can vary based on the specific archive and the nature of the material. Always consult the archive's finding aids and any specific citation guidelines they may provide.

Common Citation Pitfalls in Anthropology

Even experienced scholars can fall prey to common citation errors. Being aware of these pitfalls can save you time and help ensure the accuracy and credibility of your work. These errors often stem from oversights in detail or misunderstandings of the Chicago style guidelines.

One frequent mistake is inconsistent formatting between the in-text citations (or notes) and the bibliography or reference list. Another common issue is the incorrect ordering of elements within a citation, such as placing the publication year before the publisher. Forgetting to italicize book or journal titles, or failing to enclose article titles in quotation marks, are also prevalent errors. Inadequate page number references, especially for direct quotes, can be problematic.

Another area of confusion involves citing secondary sources. While it's always best to consult the original source, if you must cite a work that discusses another work, Chicago style provides specific methods to clearly indicate this. Misrepresenting the source or providing incomplete information for online or obscure sources can also lead to issues. Finally, simple typographical errors in author names, titles, or publication details can render citations useless.

The Importance of Consistency in Citation

Consistency is not just a matter of aesthetic preference in academic writing; it is a fundamental principle of clarity and professionalism. In Chicago style, maintaining a uniform approach to citations throughout your entire paper, from the first footnote to the last bibliography entry, is paramount. This uniformity ensures that your readers can easily navigate and understand your sources without encountering jarring changes in format.

Inconsistent citation practices can undermine the credibility of your research. If readers encounter different formatting styles for similar source types, it can suggest a lack of attention to detail or an incomplete understanding of the citation system. This can lead them to question the rigor of your scholarship. Therefore, a consistent application of the rules, whether for books, articles, or online materials, demonstrates meticulousness and respect for scholarly conventions.

Choosing one of the two Chicago style systems (notes-bibliography or author-date) and adhering strictly to its guidelines for all your citations is crucial. Similarly, if you are using specific editorial conventions, such as the treatment of foreign language titles or the abbreviation of journal names, these should be applied consistently. This commitment to consistency elevates the professionalism of your anthropological research.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between the notes-

bibliography and author-date systems in Chicago style for anthropology?

A: The primary difference lies in how sources are referenced. The notes-bibliography system uses footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations and includes a bibliography at the end. The author-date system uses parenthetical in-text citations (Author Year, Page) and a reference list at the end. The notes-bibliography system is often preferred in anthropology for its ability to incorporate supplementary information.

Q: When is it appropriate to use the author-date system in Chicago style for anthropology?

A: While the notes-bibliography system is traditionally more common in anthropology, the author-date system may be preferred by certain journals or institutions, especially in subfields that align closely with social science methodologies or when a more streamlined citation format is desired. Always check the specific guidelines of your assignment or publication.

Q: How should I cite an ethnographic interview I conducted myself in Chicago style?

A: For an unpublished interview conducted by you, the note would include the interviewee's name, the type of interview (e.g., "interview by author"), and the date. In the bibliography, unpublished interviews are typically not listed unless they are a central part of the research and accessible to readers.

Q: What are the essential elements for citing a book in Chicago style anthropology?

A: Essential elements for citing a book include the author's name, the full title of the book (italicized), the place of publication, the publisher, and the year of publication. Page numbers are included for specific references in notes or in-text citations.

Q: How do I cite a journal article with multiple authors in Chicago style anthropology?

A: In the notes-bibliography system, for two authors, list both names in the note and the bibliography (First Last and First Last). For three or more authors, list the first author's name followed by "et al." (and others) in both the note and the bibliography. The author-date system follows similar conventions for multiple authors.

Q: What is the correct way to cite a website in Chicago style for anthropological research?

A: For online sources, include the author's name (if available), the title of the page or document (in

quotation marks), the website name (italicized), the publication or last updated date (if available), the URL, and the date of access. The specific format varies slightly between the notes-bibliography and author-date systems.

Q: How do I cite archival materials in Chicago style anthropology?

A: Citing archival materials requires precise details. Include the collection name, the specific item or folder number, and the name and location of the archive. For example: "Collection Name," Folder Number, Box Number, Archive Name, Archive Location.

Q: What does "et al." mean in Chicago style citations?

A: "Et al." is Latin for "and others." It is used in Chicago style citations when referring to works with three or more authors. Instead of listing all authors, you list the first author's name followed by "et al." in the bibliography/reference list and in notes (in the notes-bibliography system) or in-text citations (in the author-date system).

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