

## Chicago - 2

# Chicago Style Bibliography

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🍌 The following are some examples of citation styles for various sources. For complete information on citing sources in Chicago style, see the *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th Edition or Jules R. Benjamin's *A Student's Guide to History*, 11th ed. The **humanities** style is used for history, the fine arts, and other humanities disciplines.

🍌 The Chicago style utilizes notes for in-text citations and a bibliographic entry for a reference page. The bibliography is an alphabetical listing of the sources that appear in your notes, though personal interviews and sources you merely consulted but did not include in the paper should not be included in the bibliography. Alphabetizing is based on the first letter of the author's last name, or, if there is no author, the entry should be alphabetized by the first word of the title, excluding the words "A," "An," and "The." A long bibliography may be organized into categories, such as books, articles, documents, and non-written sources. Each entry should begin at the left margin. If the entry goes on to two or more lines, the subsequent lines should be tabbed over, creating a hanging indent. Each entry should be single-spaced, with an extra line of space between entries. <sup>1</sup>

### **Book with Single Author:**

Rudolph, Jenni. *The Basset Hound Named Katie*. Philadelphia: Fork Press, 1995.

### **Book with More than Three Authors:**

Adkinson, Cary, Jessica Ebel, David Clarke, and Laura Langley. *How to Listen to Jazz CDs*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998.

### **Edited or compiled books or anthologies:**

Sanders, Jennifer and Jennifer Ashley. "Dance Moves." in *Competitive Swimming*, edited by Jennifer Sanders and Courtney Howe. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003.

### **Journal Article:**

Grimes, Kacey. "The Secret of Salsa." *Ethnic Food* 9 (2003): 26-30.

### **Journal Article from an Electronic Database:**

Roberts, Nathan. "Walrus Imagery in the Poetry of William Wordsworth," *International Journal of Walrus Literature* 37, no. 3 (2004): 356-81. <http://jstor.org> (accessed August 10, 2011).

### **Material from a Web Site:**

Wilkins, Gary. 2001. "Omaha Beach." *The Wilkins Poetry Page*. <http://www.gcwilkins.aol.com/poet.html> (accessed August 10, 2011).

1. Jules R. Benjamin, *A Student's Guide to History*, 11th ed. (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010), 174.

## Bibliography

- Dalzell, Robert F. *Enterprising Elite: The Boston Associates and the World They Made*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1987.
- Dublin, Thomas. *Transforming Women's Work: New England Lives in the Industrial Revolution*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1994.
- . *Women at Work: The Transformation of Work and Community in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1826-1860*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1979.
- “Factory Rules from the Handbook of Lowell, 1848.” *Illinois Labor History Society*. <http://www.kentlaw.edu/ilhs/lowell.html> (accessed August 10, 2011).
- Kulikoff, Allan. “The Transition to Capitalism in Rural America.” *William and Mary Quarterly* 46 (1989): 120-144.
- Licht, Walter. *Industrializing America: The Nineteenth Century*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995.
- Mohanty, Gail Fowler. “Handloom Outwork and Outwork Weaving in Rural Rhode Island, 1810-1821.” *American Studies* 30 (Fall 1989): 41-68.
- Robinson, Harriet H. *Loom and Spindle; Or, Life Among the Early Mill Girls*. 1898. Reprinted in *Women of Lowell*. New York: Arno Press, 1974.
- Tucker, Barbara M. “The Family and Industrial Discipline in Ante-Bellum New England.” *Labor History* 21 (Winter 1979-80): 55-74.
- . *Samuel Slater and the Origins of the American Textile Industry: 1790-1860*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1984.

1. Jules R. Benjamin, *A Student's Guide to History*, 11th ed. (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2010), 170-71.