

Hoplologia

Citation Guidelines

Hoplologia uses Chicago Style citations, described briefly below. Additional information on Chicago Style citation, including citation styles for electronic publications, may be found at: <https://www.library.georgetown.edu/tutorials/research-guides/turabian-footnote-guide>

In order to speed publication of your article (and to make your editors' lives easier) please adhere to the following guidelines:

A. For Original Research and Contextual Articles

1. You must provide full details of the sources you cited in your notes. (NOTE: For the first mention of a work in the notes, you must provide full publication details. Subsequent citations of the same work may be written in an abbreviated form, described below.)
2. You must cite and document any sources that you have consulted. This applies even if you are presenting the ideas you have found in these sources in your own words.

Citations are needed

- a) to identify other people's ideas and information used within your essay;
- b) to inform the reader where they should look if they want to find the same sources.

To introduce other people's arguments in your text, you might consider using something like:

Jacobsen hypothesizes, argues, concludes, refers to, explains, etc.

As Katsuragi and Montenegro demonstrate, prove, have shown, etc.

Footnotes or endnotes are used to cite quotations, paraphrases, and other in-text references.

To cite a source, a small superscript (raised) number is placed after each in-text reference. Throughout the article, these in-text references should be numbered in sequential order. For example:

As Cicero says, "Ut enim ad minima veniam, quis nostrum exercitationem ullam corporis suscipit laboriosam, nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequatur?"¹

Each numbered reference corresponds to a numbered citation in the footnote or endnote that provides the reader with the necessary information for each source (see the footnote below!).

¹ Marcus Tullius Cicero, *De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum*, ed. H. Rackham (London: Harcourt, 1993). 5.

The first in-text reference to any source must be cited in full, including the name of the author(s), the title of the work, the place of publication, the name of the publisher, and the page number(s) of the reference in question. (For resources accessed electronically, include the date you accessed them). For example:

Alice Johns, *Reasons I Don't Leave the House* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 2012). 5.

Subsequent notes for sources that have been previously cited may be shortened to just the author's last name, an abbreviated title (which must still be recognizable), and the proper page reference. For example:

Johns, *Reasons*, 115-6.

Titles of books should be italicized. Titles of articles should be in quotation marks, and should appear before the title of the book or journal. If a book has both an author and an editor, the author's name goes in the first position, while the editor's name appears after the book title.

In the event that no author or editor is provided (which may happen if you are consulting a primary source), the citation may be listed beginning with the title.

When books have editors, translators, or compilers (in addition to the original author), you should use the following abbreviations:

one editor – ed. / *two or more editors* – eds.

translators – trans.

one compiler – comp. / *two or more compilers* – comps.

For editions of books other than the first, the edition number (or description) and the abbreviation "ed." are placed after the book's title in all notes and bibliographic citations. For example:

second edition – 2nd ed.

revised edition – rev. ed.

B. For Annotated Bibliographies

Entries should be listed in alphabetical order by author's last name. If no author or editor is provided, you may use the title of the work instead.

Entries should include as much of the following information as is relevant for a given document:

Author(s) or editor [Surname, Given name].

"Article Title (if appropriate)",

Book Title;

Compiler, translator or editor (if listed in addition to an author) [Given name Surname].

Edition (if appropriate).

Name of series, including volume or number used (if appropriate).

Place of publication: publisher, date of publication.

Page numbers (if appropriate).

Stable URL (accessed Date of access) (for electronic documents).

Book:

Albrecht, Kevin. *Green grow the rushes*. Jay Gray, ed. 2nd ed. San Diego: Buxton Books, 2014.
 Davison, Donny. *Happy happy joy joy*. Vancouver: Why Inc., 2012.

Article in a book:

Tomonaga, Michihiro. "Translation issues", *Culture Shock*. Brad Guppy, ed. Montreal: Lost Editions, 1998.

Article in a periodical:

Stacy, Sarah J. "All the science." *Hoplologia*, vol. 1 (2019): 15-24.

Article online:

Moon, Michael, Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, Benjamin Gianni, and Scott Weir. "Queers in (Single-Family) Space." *Assemblage* 24 (August 1994): 30-7,
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/3171189> (accessed June 25, 2009).

For a website, the following information is required:

Author or editor of the website (if known)

Title of the website

URL

Date of access

When the bibliography includes more than one entry by the same author listed together, three dashes may be used to replace the author's name after the first entry. For example:

Stacy, Sarah J. "All the science." *Hoplologia*, vol. 1 (2019): 15-24.

---. *Because Science, That's Why*. New York: Random House, 2017.

For a more complete explanation of Chicago Style citation, including most kinds of electronic resources, please consult
<https://www.library.georgetown.edu/tutorials/research-guides/turabian-footnote-guide>.