The notes and bibliography system’s primary components are notes (instead of in-text citations) and a bibliography that includes full entries for all cited sources and, if necessary, other select readings. (If you are considering a select bibliography, please contact SISP.) Sometimes known as “humanities” style. If your subject requires a different style, choose from those accepted systems on SISP’s Resources page.

Notes
Notes contain additional information for the reader, including reference to sources. Notes are called out in text with superscript numerals, then all notes are combined, divided by chapter headings, and placed at the back of the book in a section titled “Notes.” In edited collections, notes are placed at the end of each individual paper.

Superscript Callouts
- Use superscripts to call out notes in the text.
  “…the dog sat on the sidewalk.¹ After we called his name…”
- Superscript callouts should not be used in titles or headings.
- Superscript callouts that occur next to punctuation should follow punctuation.
- Table notes should be independent of text notes, and should be called out at the appropriate level by lowercased letters (a, b, c). The notes should be positioned beneath the table.

Endnotes
- Do not use footnotes.
- Do not use “Ibid.” Refer to next bullet for guidance on shortened citations.
- The first note in which a source is cited, include full bibliographic information. For subsequent citations, use a shortened citation in notes, using author last name, abbreviated title, page(s).
  Example: Jones, “Title of Article,” 948.
- Restart note numbering in each chapter.
- Indent the first line of each note.
- Use regular-sized numbers followed by periods within the Notes section.
- Similar to the author-date system, any source referenced in a note must be backed up with a full citation in the bibliography at the back of the manuscript.

2. Smith, Endnote Style, 56.
4. Normile, Recipe for Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells Just Got Clearer.
Bibliography

The Bibliography is the final section of the book before the index. It contains all citations, quotation sources, and other works – published or unpublished – that the author references, summarizes, or paraphrases.

Examples of the most common types of citations are provided here. If you encounter variations in style, refer to these examples for SISP’s preferences.

1. All references in notes must have complete references in the Bibliography.
2. References by the same author should be listed alphabetically by title.
3. For multiple authors, use “and” (not ampersand “&”).
4. Invert name for single or first author; subsequent authors appear in first-last order.
5. If using author initials, separate with periods and a space.
6. List all authors; do not use “et al.” in citations.
7. For names containing particles (e.g., van, von, de, di, van den), alphabetize by the particle.
8. Type book titles as they appear on their title page (i.e., as published).
9. Do not abbreviate titles of books, articles, journals, and monographic series.
10. If a foreign title, use the capitalization rules of the language of publication.

Key differences in references when compared to notes are:

- References use periods instead of commas to separate information
- References invert first author’s surname and first name
- References omit page numbers except in “In” entries.

Examples

Book

Edited book

Chapter within a book


Multi-volume sets


Journal article

Newspaper article (authored and “unsigned”)

Translation

Foreign-language article

Identical author(s)


Same-year publications

Thesis or dissertation


* Note: If a school’s location is in a well-known city (e.g., New York) or the state is identified by the name of the school (e.g., Mississippi State University), only the name of the city should follow the name of the school.

Internet sources (e.g., DOI, web page, online PDF)


* Note: No period should immediately follow the final character in a URL or URI.

* Note: In most cases, MS Word will either keep a URL on a single line or, if it falls beyond the end of a line, automatically break it while it is being typed. Do not manually insert a hyphen if a URL must be broken.