

Writing Center Handouts

Rampolla Citations

A subset of Chicago citations by Mary Lynn Rampolla! These citations are minorly different from Chicago citations but still useful to know because they are used in certain history courses offered at Stetson. The biggest difference between Chicago citations and Rampolla citations is that Rampolla citations [in note form] state first name, last name. Widely used Chicago citations are last name, first name. In bibliographic form, Rampolla citations follow the same format as conventional (Chicago) citations.

Here's what Rampolla citations look like in NOTES vs BIBLIOGRAPHY.

NOTE (Footnote or Endnote)

[First Name] [Last Name] [Source Title] [Publisher] [Year] [page number(s)]

- Elizabeth A. Fenn, *Pox Americana: The Great Smallpox Epidemic of 1775-82*. (New York: Hill and Wang, 2001), 115.
- Note: Remember that the source is italicized.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Fenn, Elizabeth A. *Pox Americana: The Great Smallpox Epidemic of 1775-82*. New York: Hill and Wang, 2001.

- The bibliography lists authors by their last names; the first name and initials are separated from the last name by a comma.
- Commas separate the author and title in the note, while the author's name and the title are followed by periods in the bibliography.

Rampolla citations for commonly used sources

★ BOOK WITH ONE AUTHOR

[Author's First Name] [Last Name], [Book Title], [Publisher and Publication Date] [Page number(s) cited]

Example: 4. Robert McGhee, *The Last Imaginary Place: A Human History of the Arctic World*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), p.197.

Note: All first citations must look like this, with all bibliographic information.

★ TWO OR MORE AUTHORS

[Author 1 First Name] [Last Name 1] [Author 2 First Name] [Last Name 2] [Book Title] [Publisher and Publication Date] [page number(s)]

Example: 5. Philip F. Williams and Yenna Wu, *The Great Wall of Confinement: The Chinese Prison Camp Through Contemporary Fiction and Reportage* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2004), 153

★ ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY VOLUME

Revised: October 2024

[Author First Name] [Last Name] [Title] [Source] [Volume] (Year): [page number]

Example: 20. Lisa Lucero, "The Collapse of the Classic Maya: A Case for the Role of Water Control," *American Anthropologist* 104 (2002): 817-18

★ ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL PAGINATED BY ISSUE

This isn't that different from Volume. Only include the issue number next to the volume. For example: *Journal of the American Medical Association* 283, no. 5 (2000): 668.

★ EBOOKS

These also look exactly like their counterparts. The citations for an eBook will look exactly like the citations for a book's physical copy. Make sure you include the link to the eBook at the end of the citation.

Example: 54. Robert Brent Toplin, "The Filmmaker as Historian," *American Historical Review* 93 (1988): 1210-27. JSTOR, www.jstor.org.

★ INTERVIEWS

[Name of the Person Interviewed] ["interview by author"] [Full Date]

Example: 40. President George W. Bush, interviewed by Bob Schieffer, *Face the Nation*, CBS, January 27, 2006.

★ FILMS, VIDEOCASSETTE, DVD

[The Title of the Film] [The Name of the producer and director] [film's duration] [Name of the Production Company] [date]

Example: 39. "Forever Free," *The Civil War*, produced by Ken Burns, 76 minutes, PBS Video, 1990, videocassette.

★ Abbreviations

- For subsequent references, abbreviations are allowed.
- Use the term *Ibid*, Latin for 'in the same place.' It is used to indicate that footnotes have the same source.
- For example, if you cite the same source twice in one paragraph. Let's say these are footnotes 2 and 3. Footnote 2 will be the citation in note form, properly cited. The following footnote, 3, will simply be *Ibid*.
- Abbreviations can look like:
 1. McGhee, 232
 2. *Ibid.*, 79-84