



THE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

The annotated bibliography has all the elements of the ordinary bibliography plus an added feature: a short description of the contents of the piece of work that you are listing.

How to Arrange Your Sources:

If you are doing a large bibliography, with more than two or three pages of entries, I would suggest that you organize the bibliography by **type of text**. One way to do this is to list all books first, then chapters in books, followed by articles from journals, government publications, pamphlets, and finally, other sources (such as videos, interviews, tapes etc.). You should indicate type of text at the top of the list. Each list would then be in alphabetical order.

What to Include:

You should include any of the following information that is available:

- Author
- Title
- Date and place of publication
- Publisher

In addition, you may need to include:

- Multiple or corporate authors
- Name of editor
- The edition
- Part of the work that is cited

The order of this information depends on the style manual that you have chosen to use (i.e. MLA, APA or Chicago). Generally, arts subjects follow the MLA style manual, but social sciences (Psychology, Sociology, Geography etc) may choose to follow the APA style manual.

The Descriptive Notes:

The descriptive note that accompanies each entry in the Annotated Bibliography should include specific information about the content of the entry. Here are some questions that may guide you:

- What is the thesis of the piece?
- How is the content organized (chronologically, by issues, by process)?

- What evidence is used: which areas are covered?
- How up-to-date is the source?
- Is this piece suitable for your research topic?

Example annotation (with Chicago Style citation):

Duis, Perry. *The Saloon: Public Drinking in Chicago and Boston, 1880-1920*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1983.

Though an older source, this text is an important history of public drinking in turn-of-the-century Chicago and Boston. Duis begins the book by looking at the growth of brewing in the two centres, and then moves to a discussion of the space of saloons and the services they offered to their local neighbourhoods and working-class people. He argues in Chapter 9, titled “The Long, Slow Death of the Saloon,” that as public drinking became less “respectable” and associated with criminal activity, state-based moral crusades targeted saloons, contributing to their decline. Since my topic is class and late-nineteenth-century drinking, I plan to use this chapter to describe the effect that such moralising had on blue-collar neighbourhoods, particularly the destruction of working-class centres of sociability and leisure.