

# Chicago

## Notes & Bibliography Style

**Frequently Used In:**  
Humanities and  
Social Sciences

### The Title Page

**Center the Title in Bold  
About  $\frac{1}{3}$  Down the Page**



**A Thorny Subsistence:**  
**A History of Blackberry Foraging**



No Page Number on the Title Page

Double-Spaced Title Page  
and Main Text

Single-Space Footnotes and  
Bibliography Entries

1" Margins All Around

### The Main Text

**Author** → Rocky Bulldog  
**Course** → History 319: Southern Appalachian History and Culture  
**Due Date** → April 28, 2025

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The Cherokee called them *Kanugatii* and ate them raw or baked into cobbles.<sup>9</sup> Blackberries, and their accompanying brambles, have been a valued element of human life for millennia.

In the southern United States, the working classes depended on the blackberry bounty for both food and money. In the antebellum South, enslaved Black Americans picked blackberries for sustenance and to earn money outside of their enslaver's control.<sup>10</sup> "My furs' money was made by gathering blackberries to sell at Gushen Hill to a lady dat made wine from dem. I bought candy wit de money,"<sup>11</sup> recalled Gus Feaster in an interview for the WPA Slave Narrative Project. While Union and Confederate soldiers fought over slavery, blackberry fields became the locus of battles between Confederate and Union soldiers as both sides strove against their common enemies: hunger and scurvy.<sup>12</sup> After the war and until fence and trespass laws eliminated common rights, blackberry picking offered freed men, women, and children a way to put food on the table and some money in their pockets, or as one historian put it, a way of "getting by."<sup>13</sup> Yet, anti-foraging laws limited access to blackberries and gave rise to a once unthinkable prospect—farming blackberries.

Farming blackberries had always seemed a ludicrous prospect. After all, blackberries were available to everyone for free and thrived in neglect. The wide availability of blackberries stifled attempts to domesticate the berry for cultivation—<sup>14</sup> at least until access to the commons

<sup>9</sup> "Blackberry," *Cherokee Ethnobiology* (Cherokee Nation, 2011): [www.cherokee.org/media/u2rewppp/blackberry.pdf](http://www.cherokee.org/media/u2rewppp/blackberry.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Brian Sawers, "Property Law as Labor Control in the Postbellum South," *Law and History Review* 33 no. 2 (May 2015): 351-376, 357. And Steven Hahn, "Hunting, Fishing, and Foraging: Common Rights and Class Relations in the Postbellum South," *Crime and Capitalism: Readings in Marxist Criminology* (Temple University Press, 1970): 148-150.

<sup>11</sup> Gus Feaster, interviewed by Caldwell Sims, *Federal Writers' Project: Slave Narrative Project*, Vol. 14, South Carolina, Part 2 (Eddington-Hunter, 1936): 43.

<sup>12</sup> William Tecumseh Sherman, *Memoirs of General William T. Sherman* (United States: D. A. Appleton, 1886): 392.

<sup>13</sup> Bruce E. Baker, "A Recourse That Could Be Depended Upon: Picking Blackberries and Getting By After the Civil War," *Southern Cultures* (Winter 2010): 21-40.

<sup>14</sup> Hugh N. Starnes, *The Cultivated Blackberries and Dewberries* 33 (Atlanta: Georgia Experiment Station, 1896): 493. And A.M. Augustine, *Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society* (United States: Illinois State Horticultural Society, 1856): 256.

For citations in the text, use footnotes. To insert a footnote, place cursor at the end of the clause you need to cite and use the "Insert Footnote" on your word processor to create a superscript number in the text and in the footer. Footnotes have a first-line indent and text of equal or smaller size to the narrative text.

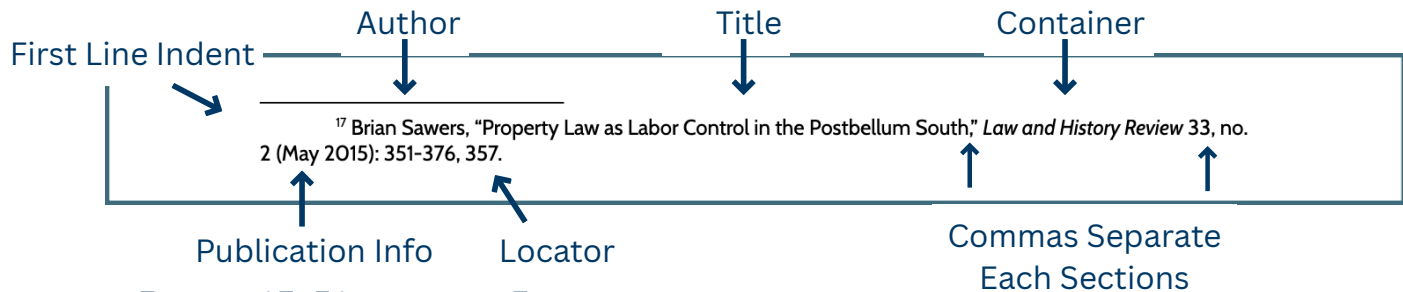
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### Anatomy of a Footnote



### The Bibliography

List Sources Alphabetically  
by Last Name

Page Number

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Bibliography

Centered Title  
with Space After

#### Article

Baker, Bruce E. "'A Recourse That Could Be Depended Upon': Picking Blackberries and Getting By After the Civil War." *Southern Cultures* (Winter 2010): 21-40.

#### Artwork

Barthé, Richmond. *Blackberry Woman*. 1932. Bronze. Smithsonian American Art Museum.

#### Blog

Dornfeld, Ann. "The Strange, Twisted Story Behind Seattle's Blackberries." *Food for Thought* (blog), *National Public Radio*. August 29, 2016, <https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2016/08/29/491797791/the-strange-twisted-story-behind-seattles-blackberries>.

#### Interview

Feaster, Gus. Interviewed by Caldwell Sims. *Federal Writers' Project: Slave Narrative Project*, Vol. 14, South Carolina, Part 2. Eddington-Hunter, 1936.

#### Article with Multiple Authors

Kaume, Lydia, Luke R. Howard, and Latha Devareddy. "The Blackberry Fruit: A Review on Its Composition and Chemistry, Metabolism and Bioavailability, and Health Benefits." *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* 60 (2012): 5716-5727.

#### Infographic

Mississippi State University Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. "Blackberry" (Infographic), <https://www.mafes.msstate.edu/discover/article.php?id=258>.

#### Translation

Pliny the Elder. *Natural History*. Translated by W. H. S. Jones. Loeb Classical Library. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1966.

#### Play

Shakespeare, William. *Henry IV*. Edited by A. L. Rowse. The Contemporary Shakespeare. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1985.

#### YouTube

South Carolina State Parks. "Wild Blackberries During the Civil War." *YouTube*. July 29, 2024, [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwOPUqx\\_X\\_Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iwOPUqx_X_Q).

#### Book

Starnes, Hugh N. *The Cultivated Blackberries and Dewberries*. Atlanta: Georgia Experiment Station, 1896.

Single-Spaced  
Entries

Blank Line After  
Each Entry