Chicago Style Citation Guide (Notes and Bibliography)

Based upon the 16th edition of The Chicago Manual of Style, the library has the entire manual in print in the reference room at (Ref 808.02 Un3e), as well as online.

There are two types of citation for the Chicago style. The **Notes and Bibliography** is one type: it is favored by writers in literature, history, and the arts, and features bibliographic citations in notes, often supplemented by a bibliography. The notes (footnotes or endnotes) are numbered.

The second type is **Author-Date**. This type is favored by writers of the sciences, and social sciences, and features parenthetical text citations, and a full reference list at the end of the paper.

If you are unsure of which type of Chicago style citation you need to use, please consult with your instructor.

**Notes and Bibliography Footnotes**

A footnote or an end note generally lists the author, title, and publication information, in that order.

**Bibliography**

Only a few of the Chicago citation rules can be demonstrated below. For more detailed information consult the 16th edition of the Chicago Manual of Style, (Ref 808.02 Un3e), or online. In each example, Notes (with the numbers and with an “N”) are the first example, followed by the full bibliographic entry “B”. The first note is always the full note citation, but any other note referring to the same source can be shortened, as shown in the examples below.

**Books**

**One Author**


**Two or more Authors**


For a book with four or more authors, list all the authors in the bibliography entry, following the same entry as above. The note, however, would only cite the name of the first-listed author, followed by et al.


**Editor, translator, or compiler (book)**


**Editor, translator, compiler in addition to the author**


**Book Chapter, Encyclopedia article, entry in an Anthology**


**Electronic books**


**Articles**

**Article in a print journal**


**Article in an online journal**

Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your discipline. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to http://dx.doi.org/ in the address bar of a browser, will lead to the source.


**Article in an online newspaper or popular magazine (from a database)**

If you consulted the article online, include a stable URL; include an access date only if your discipline requires one.


**Other Citation Examples**

**Works of Art reproduced in a print source**


**Works of Art reproduced in an electronic resource**


**Original Artwork**


**Thesis or dissertation (from database)**

1. Richard Fancy, “Patterns in Value Differences Across Cultures” (PhD diss., Wayne State University, 2004), 173-175, Proquest (AAT 9976404).


**Conference papers (unpublished)**


**Online Public Papers or Speeches**


Video/Audio


Document in a Website

In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation. To cite original documents from the web, include as much of the following material as possible: the author’s name, the title of the document, the title or owner of the web site, and the URL. Also include the access date, if no publication or “last modified” date is given.


Blog entry or comment

Be sure and add the word “blog” in parentheses (blog) after the name if it does not have the word blog in it! The entry into the bibliography is only if there are frequent citations to the blog, otherwise the citation can be in the notes only.


Many of the citations given in this handout were culled from the Chicago Manual of Style (16th edition), available in print at (Ref 808.02 Un3e), as well as online.