

## Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide

From the Chicago Style site ([http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide.html](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html)):

*The Chicago Manual of Style* presents two basic documentation systems, the humanities style (notes and bibliography) and the author-date system. Choosing between the two often depends on subject matter and nature of sources cited, as each system is favored by different groups of scholars.

The humanities style is preferred by many in literature, history, and the arts. This style presents bibliographic information in notes and, often, a bibliography. It accommodates a variety of sources, including esoteric ones less appropriate to the author-date system.

The more concise author-date system has long been used by those in the physical, natural, and social sciences. In this system, sources are briefly cited in the text, usually in parentheses, by author's last name and date of publication. The short citations are amplified in a list of references, where full bibliographic information is provided.

The style identified in the last paragraph is what I require. What follows are several examples provided by the Chicago Style site. Under each heading, the first entry is the in-text citation and the second entry is the citation in the reference section of the paper. These examples are consistent with those presented in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition.

I get a lot of questions about on-line sources. This is what the Chicago Style says about this:

Online sources that are analogous to print sources (such as articles published in online journals, magazines, or newspapers) should be cited similarly to their print counterparts but with the addition of a URL. Some publishers or disciplines may also require an access date. For online or other electronic sources that do not have a direct print counterpart (such as an institutional Web site or a Weblog [blog]), give as much information as you can in addition to the URL. The following examples include some of the most common types of electronic sources.

Note: I do not generally require an access date. Exceptions noted below.

### **Book**

(Doniger 1999, 65)

Doniger, Wendy. 1999. *Splitting the difference*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Two authors*

(Cowlshaw and Dunbar 2000, 104–7)

Cowlshaw, Guy, and Robin Dunbar. 2000. *Primate conservation biology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Four or more authors*

(Laumann et al. 1994, 262)

Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels. 1994. *The social organization of sexuality: Sexual practices in the United States*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author*

(Lattimore 1951, 91–92)

Lattimore, Richmond, trans. 1951. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

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

(Bonney 1995, 22)

Bonney, Yves. 1995. *New and selected poems*. Ed. John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Chapter or other part of a book*

(Wiese 2006, 101–2)

Wiese, Andrew. 2006. “The house I live in”: Race, class, and African American suburban dreams in the postwar United States. In *The new suburban history*, ed. Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue, 99–119. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources)*

(Cicero 1986, 35)

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. Handbook on canvassing for the consulship. In *Rome: Late republic and principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of *University of Chicago readings in western civilization*, ed. John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

*Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book*

(Rieger 1982, xx–xxi)

Rieger, James. 1982. Introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, xi–xxxvii. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Book published electronically*

If a book is available in more than one format, you should cite the version you consulted, but you may also list the other formats, as in the second example below.

(Kurland and Lerner 1987)

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

### **Journal article**

*Article in a print journal*

(Smith 1998, 639)

Smith, John Maynard. 1998. The origin of altruism. *Nature* 393: 639–40.

*Article in an online journal*

(Hlatky et al. 2002)

Hlatky, Mark A., Derek Boothroyd, Eric Vittinghoff, Penny Sharp, and Mary A. Whooley. 2002. Quality-of-life and depressive symptoms in postmenopausal women after receiving hormone therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (February 6), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo> (accessed January 7, 2004).

**Popular magazine article** [These cannot count towards required scholarly sources.]

(Martin 2002, 84)

Martin, Steve. 2002. Sports-interview shocker. *New Yorker*, May 6.

**Newspaper article** [These cannot count towards required scholarly sources.]

Newspaper articles may be cited in running text (“As William Niederkorn noted in a *New York Times* article on June 20, 2002, . . .”) instead of an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.

(Niederkorn 2002)

Nieder Korn, William S. 2002. A scholar recants on his “Shakespeare” discovery. *New York Times*, June 20, Arts section, Midwest edition.

**Book review** [These can count towards required scholarly sources but cannot be used in place of a book.]

(Gorman 2002, 16)

Gorman, James. 2002. Endangered species. Review of *The last American man*, by Elizabeth Gilbert. *New York Times Book Review*, June 2.

**Thesis or dissertation**

(Amundin 1991, 22–29, 35)

Amundin, M. 1991. Click repetition rate patterns in communicative sounds from the harbour porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*. PhD diss., Stockholm University.

**Paper presented at a meeting or conference** [Unless the entire papers are peer reviewed, these won’t count towards required scholarly sources.]

(Doyle 2002)

Doyle, Brian. 2002. Howling like dogs: Metaphorical language in Psalm 59. Paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, June 19–22, in Berlin, Germany.

**Web site** [These cannot count towards required scholarly sources and are generally disallowed in my classes. Check with me first.]

Web sites may be cited in running text (“On its Web site, the Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees states . . .”) instead of in an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. [The date the page was published or updated must be cited. If no date then access date.] The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.

(Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees)

Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees. Evanston Public Library strategic plan, 2000–2010: A decade of outreach. Evanston Public Library. <http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html>.

**Weblog entry or comment** [These cannot count towards required scholarly sources and are generally disallowed in my classes. Check with me first.]

Weblog [blog] entries or comments may be cited in running text (“In a comment posted to the Becker-Posner Blog on March 6, 2006, Peter Pearson noted . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. [The date the page was published or updated must be cited. If no date then access date.]

(Peter Pearson, The Becker-Posner Blog, comment posted March 6, 2006)

Becker-Posner blog, The. <http://www.becker-posner-blog.com/>.

### **E-mail message**

E-mail messages may be cited in running text (“In an e-mail message to the author on October 31, 2005, John Doe revealed . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are rarely listed in a bibliography or reference list. The following example shows the more formal version of a note. [These cannot count towards required scholarly sources and are generally disallowed. Check with me first.]

John Doe, e-mail message to author, October 31, 2005.

### **Item in online database** [These cannot count towards required scholarly sources.]

Journal articles published in online databases should be cited as shown above, under “Article in an online journal.” [Date accessed is required.]

(Pliny the Elder, Perseus Digital Library)

Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/>.