Chicago-Style Citations: Quick Guide to 16th Edition
Updated May 2012

The Chicago Manual of Style presents two basic documentation systems: (1) notes and bibliography and (2) author-date. Choosing between the two often depends on subject matter and the nature of sources cited, as each system is favored by different groups of scholars. Mick Curran's students are advised to use the notes and bibliography approach.

The notes and bibliography style is preferred by many in the humanities, including those 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.

Notes and Bibliography: Sample Citations
The following examples illustrate citations using the notes and bibliography system. All Ns indicate the form for footnotes/end notes. All SNs indicate the form for subsequent footnote/end note usage for a source already listed as per the protocol of number 1. All Bs indicate how that entry ought to be made as a bibliography citation – in alphabetic order of the first letter of the author's last name (under subsection delineating the type of reference work, eg. BOOKS, ENCYCLOPEDIAS, JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, DIGITAL/ONLINE, DATA SERVICES, AND DVD/TAPE.

NOTE from Prof. Curran: Underline OR italicize all major works (book titles, play titles, album titles, etc.) and add quotation marks around articles and essay titles. Italics are used in the following major work examples.

1. **Book -One author**
   
   
   

2. **Book -Two or more authors**
   
   
   

3. **Book-For four or more authors**, list all of the authors in the bibliography; in the note, list only the first author, followed by *et al.* (“and others”):
   
   N. Dana Barnes et al., *Plastics: Essays on American Corporate Ascendance in the 1960s* . . .
   
   SB. Barnes et al., *Plastics* . . .

4. **Book-Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author**
   
   
   

5. **Book-Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author**
   
   
   SN. García Márquez, *Cholera*, 33.
   

6. **Chapter or other part of a book**


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


SN. Cicero, “Canvassing for the Consulship,” 35.


8. Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book


SN. Rieger, introduction, xxxiii.


9. Book published electronically

If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number. If citing an eBook from a commercial database like EBSCO or Gale, use the first example.


10. Journal article in a print journal

In a note, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the bibliography, list the page range for the whole article.

SN. Weinstein, “Plato’s Republic,” 452–53.

11. Journal article in an online journal

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


12. Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text (“As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a New York Times article on February 27, 2010, . . .”) instead of in a note, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your publisher or discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.


SN. Stolberg and Pear, “Wary Centrists.”


13. Book review


SN. Kamp, “Deconstructing Dinner.”


14. Website

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text or in a note (“As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald’s Corporation listed on its website . . .”). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified. Do not use access dates unless the publication date is unavailable.


SN. “Google Privacy Policy.”

McDonald’s Corporation.

SN. “Toy Safety Facts.”

Item in a commercial database

For items retrieved from a commercial database, add the name of the database and an accession number following the facts of publication. If you do not provide a DOI, you must provide a URL or title of the database for an online source. If citing an EBSCO eBook, use first example from Book Cited Electronically section above. REMEMBER: Ns are footnotes/end notes, NSs are subsequent footnote/end notes and Bs are bibliography entries. Access dates are not required.

15. Gale Virtual Reference Library – Print publication reproduced online


SN. Morgenstein, “Federal Reserve System.”

16. SIRS – Online reference, journal, magazine or newspaper article


17. EBSCOhost (Use Chicago/Turabian-Humanities format)


SN. Crowther, “Some Premises of the New Deal.”, 22.

18. Gale Literature Resource Center (Chicago not available. Use citation generator listed below of follow the example below.


Additional Resources:
NoodleTools – For detailed how-to citation information go to http://www.noodletools.com (Free Tool-NoodleBib Express-Chicago) Diane Hacker’s Research and Documentation Online 5th Ed. - For sample paper and more http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/ Chicago Manual of Style 16th Ed. – Some information on this site is limited to subscribers http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org .