Chicago has two systems of source citation.

**Notes & Bibliography:** The first uses a system of notes, whether footnotes or endnotes or both, and usually a bibliography. This is preferred by many writers in literature, history, and the arts.

**Author-Date:** The second system of source citation is an author-date system that is preferred for publications in the sciences and social sciences. Most reference list entries are identical to entries in a bibliography used in the endnote/footnote system except for the position of the year of publication, which in a reference list in this system follows the author’s name.

### USING ENDNOTES/FOOTNOTES

Note reference numbers in text are set as superior (superscript numbers). In the notes themselves, they are normally full size, not raised, and followed by a period.

**Note Reference number in text:**

“Nonrestrictive relative clauses are parenthetic, as are similar clauses introduced by conjunctions indicating time or place.”¹

Notes, whether footnotes or endnotes, should be numbered consecutively, beginning with 1, throughout each article and for each new chapter—not throughout an entire book unless the text has no internal divisions. If the bibliography includes all works cited in the notes, the notes need not duplicate the source information in full because readers can consult the bibliography for publication details and other information. In works with no bibliography or only a selected list, full details must be given in a note at first mention of any work cited; subsequent citations need only include a short form.

**Full citations in a note:**


**Shortened citations in a note:**

These are subsequent citations of sources already given in full, consisting of the last name of the author(s) and the main title of the work, usually shortened if more than four words, and the page number(s).


The abbreviation *ibid* usually refers to a single work cited in the note immediately preceding. In a departure from previous editions, Chicago *discourages* the use of *ibid* in favor of shortened citations. To avoid repetition, the title of a work just cited may be omitted.

**Bibliography:**

Sometimes an annotated paper will require either a full or selected bibliography. It is usually arranged in a single alphabetical list at the end of the paper. Most bibliography entries are identical to entries in reference list used in the Author-Date system except for the position of the year of publication, which is instead placed at the end of the entry.

**ENDNOTE/FOOTNOTE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY**


**AUTHOR-DATE REFERENCE LIST ENTRY**


### BOOKS

#### General Format

**Endnote/Footnote:**


**Bibliographic Entry:**


**Author-Date Reference Entry:**


#### Book with Author(s)

**Endnote/Footnote:**


**Bibliographic Entry:**


**Author-Date Reference Entry:**


### Book with an Editor

**Endnote/Footnote:**


**Bibliographic Entry:**


**Author-Date Reference Entry:**


### Book with an Author plus an Editor or Translator

**Endnote/Footnote:**


**Bibliographic Entry:**


**Author-Date Reference Entry:**


### Chapter or Contribution in a Book

**Endnote/Footnote:**


**Bibliographic Entry:**


**Author-Date Reference Entry:**

Endnote/Footnote:

Bibliographic Entry:

Author-Date Reference Entry:

PERIODICALS
Journal Articles

Endnote/Footnote:
1. Firstname Lastname, “Title of Article,” Title of Journal volume#, no. issue# (Date of Publication): page numbers, URL if found online.


Bibliographic Entry:
Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Article.” Title of Journal volume#, no. issue# (Date of Publication): page numbers. URL if found online.


Author-Date Reference Entry:
Lastname, Firstname. Year of Publication. “Title of Article.” Title of Journal volume#, no. issue# if no month/season (Month or Season or issue#): page numbers. URL if found online.


**Magazine Articles**

**Endnote/Footnote:**
5. Firstname Lastname, “Title of Article,” *Title of Magazine*, Date of Publication, page numbers, URL if found online.

**Bibliographic Entry:**
Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Article.” *Title of Magazine*, Date of Publication, page numbers. URL if found online.


**Author-Date Reference Entry:**
Lastname, Firstname. Year of Publication. “Title of Article.” *Title of Magazine*, Date of Publication, page numbers. URL if found online.


**Newspaper Articles**

**Endnote/Footnote:**
8. Firstname Lastname, “Title of Article,” *Title of Newspaper*, Date of Publication, edition or section if applicable, URL if found online.

**Bibliographic Entry:**
Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Article.” *Title of Newspaper* (Location), Date of Publication, edition or section if applicable. URL if found online.


**Author-Date Reference Entry:**
Lastname, Firstname. Year of Publication. “Title of Article.” *Title of Newspaper* (Location), Date of Publication, edition or section if applicable. URL if found online.


WEBSITES, BLOGS, AND SOCIAL MEDIA

General Websites—No Named Author

Endnote/Footnote:

1. “Title of Web Page” or Description of Web Page (website), Title or Description of the Site as a Whole, Owner or Sponsor of the Site, updated/last modified/accessed date, URL.


Bibliographic Entry:

Owner or Sponsor of Website. “Title of Web Page” or Description of Web Page (website). Title or Description of the Site as a Whole. Updated/Last modified/Accessed Date. URL.


Author-Date Reference Entry:

Owner or Sponsor of Website. Year of Publication. “Title of Web Page” or Description of Web Page (website). Title or Description of the Site as a Whole. Updated/Last modified/Accessed Date. URL.


General Websites—Named Author

Endnote/Footnote:

4. Firstname Lastname, “Title of Web Page” or Description of Web Page (website), Title or Description of the Site as a Whole, Owner or Sponsor of the Site, updated/last modified/accessed date, URL.


Bibliographic Entry:

Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Web Page” or Description of Web Page (website). Title or Description of the Site as a Whole, Owner or Sponsor of the Site. Updated/last modified/accessed Date. URL.


Author-Date Reference Entry:

Lastname, Firstname. Year of Publication. “Title of Web Page” or Description of Web Page (website). Title or Description of the Site as a Whole, Owner or Sponsor of the Site. Updated/last modified/accessed Date. URL.

Blogs

Endnote/Footnote:
6. Firstname Lastname, “Title of Blog Post,” Name of Blog (blog), Name of Larger Publication if Applicable, Date of Post, URL.


Bibliographic Entry:
Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Blog Post.” Name of Blog (blog). Name of Larger Publication if Applicable, Date of Post. URL.

Author-Date Reference Entry:
Lastname, Firstname. Year of Publication. “Title of Blog Post.” Name of Blog (blog), Name of Larger Publication if Applicable. Date of Post. URL.

Social Media

Endnote/Footnote:
8. Firstname Lastname (Screen Name), “Quote as much as first 160 characters/spaces of post,” Type of Post, Date of Post, URL.


10. Junot Díaz, “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ‘real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume,” Facebook, February 24, 2016, http://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454

Bibliographic Entry:
Lastname, Firstname “(Screen Name), “Quote as much as first 160 characters/spaces of post.” Type of Post, Date of Post. URL.

Díaz, Junot. “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ‘real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume.” Facebook, February 24, 2016. http://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454.

Author-Date Reference Entry:
Lastname, Firstname “(Screen Name). Year of Publication. “Quote as much as first 160 characters/spaces of post.” Type of Post, Date of Post. URL.

Díaz, Junot. 2016. “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ‘real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume.” Facebook, February 24, 2016. http://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454.
### AUTHOR-DATE IN-TEXT CITATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of citation</th>
<th>Authors cited in text</th>
<th>Parenthetical format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One work by one author</td>
<td>Pollan (2006) has argued this point. Greenberg (2008) stated that...</td>
<td>(Pollan 2006)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Greenberg 2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>One work by two authors</td>
<td>Ward and Burns (2007) describe their struggles as ...</td>
<td>(Ward and Burns 2007)</td>
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<tr>
<td>One work by three authors</td>
<td>Heatherton, Fitzgilroy, and Hsu (2008) argue that...</td>
<td>(Heatherton, Fitzgilroy, and Hsu 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One work by four or more authors</td>
<td>Barnes et al. (2008) indicated that ...</td>
<td>(Barnes et al. 2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>As Edward Tufte (2001, 139) points out, “A graphical... non-data-ink.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To cite multiple sources in the same parenthetical reference, separate the citations by a semi-colon:

There are at least three works that satisfy the criteria outlined in Smith’s (1999) study (see Rowen 2006; Bettelthorp 2004a; Choi 2008).
(Armstrong and Malacinski 1989; Beigl 1989; Picket and White 1985)
(Whittaker 1967, 1975; Wiens 1989a, 1989b)

### VARIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Bibliography &amp; Reference Entry</th>
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<td>Single Author</td>
<td>1. Cheryl Strayed,</td>
<td>Strayed, Cheryl.</td>
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<td>Two Authors</td>
<td>2. Brian Grazer and Charles Fishman,</td>
<td>Grazer, Brian, and Charles Fishman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four or More Authors</td>
<td>4. Dana Barnes et al.,</td>
<td>LIST ALL AUTHORS. Word order and punctuation are the same as for 2 or 3 authors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>5. Meghan Daum, ed.,</td>
<td>Daum, Meghan, ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>Begin with title</td>
<td>Begin with title</td>
</tr>
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