

CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT EXAMPLE ARTICLE CITATION

CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT EXAMPLE ARTICLE CITATION: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT EXAMPLE ARTICLE CITATION SERVES AS A CRITICAL CORNERSTONE FOR ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL WRITING, ENSURING THAT SOURCES ARE PROPERLY ACKNOWLEDGED AND READERS CAN EASILY LOCATE ORIGINAL MATERIAL. NAVIGATING THE INTRICACIES OF CHICAGO STYLE, PARTICULARLY FOR ARTICLE CITATIONS WITHIN AN ENDNOTE SYSTEM, CAN BE A DAUNTING TASK FOR MANY WRITERS. THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE WILL DEMYSTIFY THE PROCESS, OFFERING CLEAR EXAMPLES AND DETAILED EXPLANATIONS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF ARTICLES, FROM SCHOLARLY JOURNAL PIECES TO MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES. WE WILL DELVE INTO THE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF AN ENDNOTE CITATION, THE NUANCES OF CITING ONLINE VERSUS PRINT SOURCES, AND BEST PRACTICES FOR ENSURING ACCURACY AND CONSISTENCY IN YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHIC WORK. UNDERSTANDING THESE ELEMENTS IS PARAMOUNT FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM AND ENHANCING THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR RESEARCH.

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UNDERSTANDING THE BASICS OF CHICAGO STYLE ENDNOTES

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) OFFERS TWO PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEMS: THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM (USING FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES) AND THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM. THIS ARTICLE FOCUSES EXCLUSIVELY ON THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, WHERE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED NUMERICALLY AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT IN AN "ENDNOTES" SECTION. EACH ENDNOTE CORRESPONDS TO A SUPERScript NUMBER IN THE TEXT, POINTING READERS TO THE SOURCE INFORMATION. THE PRIMARY GOAL IS TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT DETAIL FOR RETRIEVAL WHILE MAINTAINING A CLEAN AND UNOBTRUSIVE TEXT.

THE CORE COMPONENTS OF A CHICAGO ENDNOTE CITATION FOR AN ARTICLE GENERALLY INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S NAME, THE ARTICLE TITLE, THE PUBLICATION TITLE, VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS (FOR JOURNALS), PUBLICATION DATE, AND PAGE NUMBERS. THE ORDER AND PUNCTUATION ARE CRUCIAL FOR ADHERENCE TO THE STYLE GUIDE. WHEN CITING FOR THE FIRST TIME, A FULL CITATION IS TYPICALLY PROVIDED. SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF THE SAME SOURCE CAN BE SHORTENED FOR BREVITY.

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF AN ARTICLE ENDNOTE

A WELL-FORMED CHICAGO ENDNOTE CITATION FOR AN ARTICLE REQUIRES SPECIFIC PIECES OF INFORMATION, PRESENTED IN A PRECISE ORDER. THESE ELEMENTS WORK TOGETHER TO GUIDE THE READER DIRECTLY TO THE SOURCE MATERIAL. MISSING EVEN ONE CRUCIAL PIECE CAN MAKE RETRIEVAL DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE. THEREFORE, METICULOUS ATTENTION TO DETAIL IS PARAMOUNT IN CONSTRUCTING ACCURATE ENDNOTES.

- AUTHOR'S NAME: FIRST NAME LAST NAME (OR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIES, BUT FOR ENDNOTES, IT'S TYPICALLY FIRST NAME LAST NAME).
- ARTICLE TITLE: ENCLOSED IN QUOTATION MARKS.
- PUBLICATION TITLE: ITALICIZED.
- PUBLICATION DETAILS: INCLUDING VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS FOR JOURNALS, CITY OF PUBLICATION FOR NEWSPAPERS, ETC.
- DATE OF PUBLICATION: MONTH AND YEAR FOR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS, FULL DATE FOR SOME ONLINE SOURCES.
- PAGE NUMBERS: THE SPECIFIC PAGE(S) WHERE THE INFORMATION WAS FOUND, OR A RANGE.
- DOI OR URL: FOR ONLINE SOURCES.

CITING SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLES IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES

SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLES ARE A STAPLE IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH, AND THEIR CITATION IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES FOLLOWS A STRUCTURED FORMAT TO REFLECT THEIR ACADEMIC NATURE. THE EMPHASIS IS ON PROVIDING PRECISE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA THAT ALLOWS OTHER SCHOLARS TO VERIFY AND ACCESS THE RESEARCH.

FIRST CITATION OF A JOURNAL ARTICLE

THE INITIAL CITATION OF A SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE IN YOUR ENDNOTES REQUIRES THE MOST COMPLETE INFORMATION. THIS ENSURES THAT READERS HAVE ALL THE NECESSARY DETAILS TO LOCATE THE SPECIFIC ARTICLE. THE FORMAT IS DESIGNED TO BE COMPREHENSIVE AND UNAMBIGUOUS.

FORMAT:

FIRST NAME LAST NAME, "ARTICLE TITLE," *JOURNAL TITLE* VOLUME, no. ISSUE (MONTH YEAR): PAGE NUMBER(S).

EXAMPLE:

1. ELEANOR VANCE, "THE IMPACT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH," *JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY* 15, no. 2 (SPRING 2022): 145-162.

SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF A JOURNAL ARTICLE

ONCE AN ARTICLE HAS BEEN FULLY CITED, SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES TO THE SAME SOURCE CAN BE SIGNIFICANTLY SHORTENED. THIS STREAMLINES THE ENDNOTE SECTION AND AVOIDS REDUNDANCY, WHILE STILL PROVIDING ENOUGH INFORMATION TO UNIQUELY IDENTIFY THE SOURCE. THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME AND A SHORTENED TITLE ARE TYPICALLY USED, ALONG WITH THE SPECIFIC PAGE NUMBER.

FORMAT:

LAST NAME, "SHORTENED ARTICLE TITLE," PAGE NUMBER.

EXAMPLE:

5. VANCE, "RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES," 150.

JOURNAL ARTICLES WITH MULTIPLE AUTHORS

WHEN A JOURNAL ARTICLE HAS MORE THAN ONE AUTHOR, THE CITATION FORMAT ADJUSTS SLIGHTLY TO ACCOMMODATE ALL NAMES IN THE FIRST CITATION. FOR SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS, THE PRACTICE REMAINS THE SAME AS FOR SINGLE-AUTHORED ARTICLES.

FORMAT FOR TWO AUTHORS:

FIRST NAME LAST NAME AND SECOND AUTHOR'S FIRST NAME LAST NAME, "ARTICLE TITLE," *JOURNAL TITLE* VOLUME, NO. ISSUE (MONTH YEAR): PAGE NUMBER(S).

EXAMPLE FOR TWO AUTHORS:

2. DAVID CHEN AND SARAH LEE, "ADVANCEMENTS IN NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS," *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED MATERIALS* 20, no. 4 (OCTOBER 2021): 310-325.

FOR THREE OR MORE AUTHORS, LIST ALL NAMES IN THE FIRST CITATION. IN SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS, YOU CAN USE THE FIRST AUTHOR'S LAST NAME FOLLOWED BY "ET AL."

CITING MAGAZINE ARTICLES IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES

MAGAZINE ARTICLES, WHILE LESS FORMAL THAN SCHOLARLY JOURNALS, STILL REQUIRE PROPER CITATION TO ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR SOURCES. THE FORMAT IS SIMILAR TO JOURNAL ARTICLES BUT TYPICALLY OMITTS VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, AS THESE ARE LESS STANDARDIZED IN MAGAZINE PUBLISHING.

FIRST CITATION OF A MAGAZINE ARTICLE

THE INITIAL CITATION FOR A MAGAZINE ARTICLE NEEDS TO PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION FOR THE READER TO LOCATE THE SPECIFIC ISSUE AND ARTICLE. THIS INCLUDES THE AUTHOR, ARTICLE TITLE, MAGAZINE TITLE, AND PUBLICATION DATE, ALONG WITH PAGE NUMBERS.

FORMAT:

FIRST NAME LAST NAME, "ARTICLE TITLE," *MAGAZINE TITLE*, MONTH DAY, YEAR, PAGE NUMBER(S).

EXAMPLE:

3. EMILY CARTER, "THE RISE OF URBAN FARMING," *NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC*, JULY 2023, 78-85.

SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF A MAGAZINE ARTICLE

AS WITH JOURNAL ARTICLES, SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF MAGAZINE ARTICLES ARE SHORTENED. THIS INVOLVES USING THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, A SHORTENED VERSION OF THE ARTICLE TITLE, AND THE SPECIFIC PAGE NUMBER(S) REFERENCED.

FORMAT:

LAST NAME, "SHORTENED ARTICLE TITLE," PAGE NUMBER.

EXAMPLE:

7. CARTER, "URBAN FARMING," 82.

CITING NEWSPAPER ARTICLES IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, OFTEN COVERING CURRENT EVENTS, ALSO REQUIRE CLEAR AND ACCURATE CITATION. THE FORMAT EMPHASIZES THE PUBLICATION DATE AND THE NEWSPAPER'S NAME, ALONG WITH PAGE NUMBERS OR SECTION DETAILS.

FIRST CITATION OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

WHEN CITING A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE FOR THE FIRST TIME, INCLUDE THE AUTHOR'S NAME, THE ARTICLE'S TITLE, THE NEWSPAPER'S NAME, THE DATE OF PUBLICATION, AND THE RELEVANT PAGE NUMBER(S). FOR MAJOR NEWSPAPERS, THE CITY OF PUBLICATION MIGHT ALSO BE INCLUDED IF IT HELPS DISTINGUISH IT FROM OTHER PAPERS WITH SIMILAR NAMES.

FORMAT:

FIRST NAME LAST NAME, "ARTICLE TITLE," *NEWSPAPER TITLE*, MONTH DAY, YEAR, PAGE NUMBER(S).

EXAMPLE:

4. ROBERT MILLER, "CITY COUNCIL APPROVES NEW ZONING LAWS," *CHICAGO TRIBUNE*, AUGUST 15, 2023, B3.

SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

SHORTENED CITATIONS FOR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES FOLLOW THE SAME PRINCIPLE AS OTHER TYPES OF ARTICLES. SUBSEQUENT REFERENCES USE THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, A CONCISE VERSION OF THE ARTICLE TITLE, AND THE PAGE NUMBER.

FORMAT:

LAST NAME, "SHORTENED ARTICLE TITLE," PAGE NUMBER.

EXAMPLE:

9. MILLER, "ZONING LAWS," B3.

ONLINE ARTICLE CITATIONS IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES

THE PROLIFERATION OF ONLINE CONTENT NECESSITATES CLEAR GUIDELINES FOR CITING ARTICLES ACCESSED DIGITALLY. THE KEY IS TO PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION TO LOCATE THE ONLINE SOURCE, OFTEN INCLUDING A DOI (DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER) OR A URL.

JOURNAL, MAGAZINE, OR NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ACCESSED ONLINE

WHEN AN ARTICLE IS AVAILABLE ONLINE, WHETHER IT ORIGINALLY APPEARED IN A PRINT PUBLICATION OR WAS PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY ONLINE, YOU SHOULD INCLUDE ACCESS INFORMATION. A DOI IS PREFERRED IF AVAILABLE, AS IT PROVIDES A STABLE LINK. IF NO DOI IS AVAILABLE, A URL IS USED.

FORMAT WITH DOI:

FIRST NAME LAST NAME, "ARTICLE TITLE," *PUBLICATION TITLE*, MONTH DAY, YEAR, ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR.
doi:XX.XXXX/XXXXXXXXXXXX.

EXAMPLE WITH DOI:

5. ANYA SHARMA, "THE FUTURE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE," *DIGITAL HEALTH JOURNAL*, SEPTEMBER 10, 2023, ACCESSED NOVEMBER 1, 2023. doi:10.1080/23748590.2023.2250111.

FORMAT WITH URL:

FIRST NAME LAST NAME, "ARTICLE TITLE," *PUBLICATION TITLE*, MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

EXAMPLE WITH URL:

6. BEN DAVIS, "EXPLORING THE DEPTHS OF THE MARIANA TRENCH," *OCEANOGRAPHY MONTHLY*, JUNE 2023.
[HTTPS://WWW.OCEANOGRAPHYMONTHLY.COM/MARIANA-TRENCH](https://www.oceanographymonthly.com/mariana-trench).

ARTICLES PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY ONLINE

FOR ARTICLES THAT WERE NEVER PUBLISHED IN PRINT AND EXIST ONLY ONLINE, THE CITATION SHOULD REFLECT THIS. IT WILL GENERALLY INCLUDE THE AUTHOR, TITLE, WEBSITE NAME, PUBLICATION DATE, AND THE URL.

FORMAT:

FIRST NAME LAST NAME, "ARTICLE TITLE," *WEBSITE NAME*, MONTH DAY, YEAR. URL.

EXAMPLE:

7. CHLOE GREEN, "SUSTAINABLE LIVING TIPS FOR CITY DWELLERS," *ECO-FRIENDLY LIVING BLOG*, AUGUST 1, 2023.
HTTPS://WWW.ECOFRIENDLYLIVINGBLOG.COM/CITY-LIVING.

KEY DIFFERENCES: ENDNOTES VS. FOOTNOTES IN CHICAGO STYLE

WHILE THIS GUIDE FOCUSES ON ENDNOTES, IT'S IMPORTANT TO BRIEFLY DISTINGUISH THEM FROM FOOTNOTES WITHIN THE CHICAGO NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM. BOTH SERVE THE SAME PURPOSE OF PROVIDING SOURCE CITATIONS, BUT THEIR PLACEMENT DIFFERS, IMPACTING THE READER'S EXPERIENCE AND THE VISUAL FLOW OF THE TEXT.

ENDNOTES:

- LOCATED AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, OR ARTICLE.
- COLLECT ALL CITATIONS IN A SINGLE, NUMBERED LIST.
- CAN SOMETIMES ACCOMMODATE MORE EXTENSIVE EXPLANATORY NOTES WITHOUT INTERRUPTING THE MAIN TEXT.

FOOTNOTES:

- PLACED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE WHERE THE REFERENCE IS MADE.
- EACH FOOTNOTE CORRESPONDS TO A SUPERScript NUMBER IN THE TEXT.
- CAN BE MORE CONVENIENT FOR READERS WHO WANT IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO SOURCE INFORMATION WITHOUT FLIPPING TO THE END.

THE CHOICE BETWEEN ENDNOTES AND FOOTNOTES IS OFTEN DICTATED BY PUBLISHER GUIDELINES OR INSTRUCTOR PREFERENCE. FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMATTING EXAMPLES, THE STRUCTURE OF THE CITATION ITSELF REMAINS LARGELY THE SAME, ONLY THE PLACEMENT OF THE NUMBERED REFERENCE CHANGES.

COMMON CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS IN CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMATTING

WRITERS FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTER CHALLENGES WHEN ADHERING TO THE PRECISE RULES OF CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMATTING. UNDERSTANDING THESE COMMON PITFALLS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS CAN SAVE SIGNIFICANT TIME AND PREVENT ERRORS.

INCONSISTENT PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION

A FREQUENT ISSUE IS THE INCONSISTENT USE OF COMMAS, PERIODS, QUOTATION MARKS, AND ITALICS. FOR EXAMPLE, FORGETTING TO ITALICIZE PUBLICATION TITLES OR ENCLOSE ARTICLE TITLES IN QUOTATION MARKS CAN DETRACT FROM THE PROFESSIONALISM OF THE CITATION.

SOLUTION: CREATE A CHECKLIST FOR EACH CITATION TYPE AND METICULOUSLY REVIEW EACH ELEMENT AGAINST A RELIABLE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GUIDE OR CITATION GENERATOR. PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE SPECIFIED PUNCTUATION AT THE END OF EACH ELEMENT.

INCORRECT AUTHOR NAME ORDER

THE AUTHOR'S NAME ORDER DIFFERS BETWEEN NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES. IN ENDNOTES, IT'S TYPICALLY FIRST NAME LAST NAME, WHEREAS IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, IT'S LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. MIXING THESE UP IS A COMMON OVERSIGHT.

SOLUTION: ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT ENDNOTES GENERALLY USE THE "NATURAL" ORDER OF NAMES (FIRST LAST), WHILE BIBLIOGRAPHIES INVERT THE FIRST AUTHOR'S NAME (LAST, FIRST). DOUBLE-CHECK THIS FOR EVERY ENTRY.

HANDLING MISSING INFORMATION

OCCASIONALLY, YOU MAY ENCOUNTER AN ARTICLE WHERE ONE OR MORE PIECES OF INFORMATION (LIKE THE AUTHOR'S NAME OR PUBLICATION DATE) ARE MISSING. THE CHICAGO STYLE OFFERS GUIDANCE FOR SUCH SITUATIONS.

SOLUTION: CONSULT THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO HANDLE MISSING ELEMENTS. FOR INSTANCE, YOU MIGHT USE "N.D." FOR "NO DATE" OR OMIT ELEMENTS THAT ARE TRULY UNAVAILABLE. HOWEVER, ALWAYS STRIVE TO FIND THE MISSING INFORMATION.

DIFFERENTIATING SIMILAR SOURCES

WITH THE VAST NUMBER OF ONLINE ARTICLES, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THEM, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH SIMILAR TITLES OR PUBLISHED BY LESS FAMILIAR ENTITIES, CAN BE CHALLENGING.

SOLUTION: ENSURE THAT YOU ARE CAPTURING ALL RELEVANT IDENTIFYING INFORMATION, INCLUDING WEBSITE NAMES, SPECIFIC PUBLICATION DATES, AND DOIs OR URLs. THE MORE SPECIFIC THE INFORMATION, THE EASIER IT IS FOR READERS TO FIND THE SOURCE.

USING CITATION MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

MANUALLY FORMATTING EVERY CITATION CAN BE TEDIOUS AND ERROR-PRONE. WHILE NOT A REPLACEMENT FOR UNDERSTANDING THE RULES, CITATION MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE CAN BE A VALUABLE TOOL.

SOLUTION: UTILIZE SOFTWARE LIKE ZOTERO, MENDELEY, OR ENDNOTE. HOWEVER, ALWAYS CRITICALLY REVIEW THE OUTPUT OF THESE TOOLS TO ENSURE THEY ALIGN WITH THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE CHICAGO STYLE AND YOUR ASSIGNMENT.

FAQ

Q: WHAT IS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF USING CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT FOR ARTICLE CITATIONS?

A: THE MAIN PURPOSE OF USING THE CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT FOR ARTICLE CITATIONS IS TO PROVIDE READERS WITH A CLEAR AND ORGANIZED SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING AND LOCATING THE SOURCES USED IN A DOCUMENT. IT ENSURES ACADEMIC INTEGRITY BY GIVING CREDIT TO ORIGINAL AUTHORS AND ALLOWS READERS TO VERIFY INFORMATION AND EXPLORE FURTHER RESEARCH ON THE TOPIC.

Q: HOW DOES A FIRST-TIME CHICAGO ENDNOTE CITATION FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE DIFFER FROM SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS?

A: THE FIRST-TIME CITATION FOR A JOURNAL ARTICLE IN CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT IS COMPREHENSIVE, INCLUDING THE AUTHOR'S FULL NAME, THE COMPLETE ARTICLE TITLE IN QUOTATION MARKS, THE FULL JOURNAL TITLE IN ITALICS, VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, THE PUBLICATION DATE, AND THE PAGE RANGE. SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS ARE SHORTENED, TYPICALLY INCLUDING ONLY THE AUTHOR'S LAST NAME, A SHORTENED ARTICLE TITLE, AND THE SPECIFIC PAGE NUMBER(S) REFERENCED.

Q: SHOULD I INCLUDE THE DOI OR URL FOR ONLINE ARTICLES IN MY CHICAGO ENDNOTES?

A: YES, WHEN CITING ONLINE ARTICLES IN CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO INCLUDE THE DOI (DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER) IF ONE IS AVAILABLE. IF NO DOI EXISTS, THEN A URL SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO ALLOW READERS TO ACCESS THE ARTICLE ONLINE.

Q: WHAT IS THE CORRECT WAY TO CITE A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WITH NO AUTHOR IN CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT?

A: IF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE HAS NO AUTHOR, YOU SHOULD BEGIN THE CHICAGO ENDNOTE CITATION WITH THE ARTICLE TITLE IN QUOTATION MARKS, FOLLOWED BY THE NEWSPAPER TITLE IN ITALICS, THE DATE OF PUBLICATION, AND THE PAGE NUMBER(S). FOR EXAMPLE: "LOCAL ECONOMY SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY," *THE DAILY TIMES*, OCTOBER 26, 2023, A1.

Q: HOW DO I HANDLE ARTICLES WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES?

A: FOR ARTICLES WITH THREE OR MORE AUTHORS, IN THE FIRST CHICAGO ENDNOTE CITATION, YOU SHOULD LIST ALL AUTHORS' FULL NAMES. SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS CAN THEN USE THE LAST NAME OF THE FIRST AUTHOR FOLLOWED BY "ET AL." (MEANING "AND OTHERS").

Q: ARE THERE ANY SPECIFIC RULES FOR ITALICIZING TITLES IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES FOR ARTICLES?

A: YES, IN CHICAGO ENDNOTE FORMAT, THE TITLES OF PUBLICATIONS SUCH AS JOURNALS, MAGAZINES, AND NEWSPAPERS ARE ITALICIZED. CONVERSELY, THE TITLES OF INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES ARE PLACED WITHIN QUOTATION MARKS.

Q: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE PAGE NUMBER IN A CHICAGO ENDNOTE ARTICLE CITATION?

A: THE PAGE NUMBER IN A CHICAGO ENDNOTE ARTICLE CITATION IS CRUCIAL AS IT DIRECTS THE READER TO THE EXACT LOCATION WITHIN THE SOURCE WHERE THE CITED INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND. FOR A FULL CITATION, IT OFTEN INCLUDES THE PAGE RANGE OF THE ARTICLE; FOR SUBSEQUENT CITATIONS, IT'S THE SPECIFIC PAGE BEING REFERRED TO.

Q: CAN I USE ABBREVIATIONS FOR MONTHS IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES?

A: YES, CHICAGO STYLE ALLOWS FOR THE ABBREVIATION OF MONTHS IN CITATIONS, TYPICALLY AFTER THE FIRST MENTION OF THE MONTH. FOR EXAMPLE, "JANUARY" CAN BECOME "JAN." HOWEVER, IT'S IMPORTANT TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE ABBREVIATION STYLE THROUGHOUT YOUR DOCUMENT.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A CHAPTER FROM AN EDITED BOOK AS AN ARTICLE IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES?

A: WHILE NOT STRICTLY AN "ARTICLE" IN THE SENSE OF A JOURNAL OR MAGAZINE, A CHAPTER FROM AN EDITED BOOK IS CITED SIMILARLY IN CHICAGO ENDNOTES. THE FORMAT TYPICALLY INCLUDES THE CHAPTER AUTHOR'S NAME, THE CHAPTER TITLE IN QUOTATION MARKS, THE BOOK TITLE IN ITALICS, THE EDITOR'S NAME (OFTEN PRECEDED BY "ED."), PUBLICATION INFORMATION, AND PAGE NUMBERS FOR THE CHAPTER.

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CHICAGO NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM AND THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM?

A: THE CHICAGO NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM USES NUMBERED FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES FOR CITATIONS, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE END LISTS ALL SOURCES. THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM USES PARENTHETICAL IN-TEXT CITATIONS (AUTHOR YEAR, PAGE) AND A REFERENCE LIST AT THE END. THIS ARTICLE FOCUSES ON THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM'S ENDNOTE FORMAT.

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