

chicago endnote format example dissertation citation

chicago endnote format example dissertation citation is a cornerstone of academic integrity, ensuring that your extensive research and original arguments are properly attributed to their sources. Navigating the intricacies of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), particularly when dealing with dissertations and the endnote system, can seem daunting. This comprehensive guide aims to demystify the process, offering clear examples and detailed explanations for citing various source types within your dissertation. We will delve into the fundamental principles of endnote formatting according to CMOS, distinguishing between notes and bibliography entries, and providing specific examples for common academic sources like books, journal articles, and websites. Understanding these nuances is crucial for maintaining scholarly rigor and avoiding potential plagiarism. This article will serve as your definitive resource for mastering the Chicago endnote format for your dissertation citation needs.

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Understanding the Chicago Manual of Style Endnote System

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: the author-date system and the notes-bibliography system. For dissertations, particularly in the humanities and some social sciences, the notes-bibliography system, which utilizes footnotes or endnotes, is often preferred. This system involves placing a superscript number at the end of a sentence or clause where a citation is needed, corresponding to a detailed note at the bottom of the page (footnote) or at the end of the document (endnote). The endnote system allows for more flexibility in providing commentary or supplementary information alongside the citation itself, making it a robust choice for in-depth academic work.

The distinction between a note and a bibliography entry is fundamental to the Chicago endnote format. While both provide source information, the note is typically more concise, especially for subsequent citations of the same source. The bibliography entry, on the other hand, is a full bibliographic

record of every source consulted and cited in the dissertation, presented in alphabetical order at the end of the document. Understanding this dual nature is key to effectively managing your citations and ensuring a polished final product.

Key Components of a Chicago Endnote Citation

Regardless of the source type, a Chicago endnote citation generally comprises several essential elements. These components work together to uniquely identify the source and allow readers to locate it. The primary goal is to provide enough information for retrieval without being overly cumbersome in the endnotes themselves. Consistency in the application of these elements is paramount for academic credibility.

Essential Information for Notes

In the notes-bibliography system, the first time a source is cited, the note includes a more complete citation. Subsequent citations of the same source can be shortened. Key elements typically include:

- Author's full name (first name then last name for the first mention, last name only for subsequent mentions in the note)
- Title of the work (italicized for books and standalone works, in quotation marks for articles or chapters)
- Publication information (place of publication, publisher, year of publication for books; journal title, volume, issue number, and page numbers for articles)
- Specific page numbers being referenced

Essential Information for Bibliography Entries

The bibliography, appearing at the end of the dissertation, provides a comprehensive list of all cited sources. Entries here are typically more detailed and formatted for alphabetical listing. Key elements include:

- Author's full name (last name first, followed by first name for alphabetical sorting)

- Full title of the work (italicized or in quotation marks as appropriate)
- Publication details (place, publisher, year for books; journal title, volume, issue, date, and page range for articles)
- DOI or URL for online resources

Citing Books in Chicago Endnote Format

Citing books is a frequent requirement for dissertations. The structure of the citation will vary slightly depending on whether it's a first or subsequent note, and how it appears in the bibliography. Precision in details like author names, titles, and publication data is crucial.

First Note Citation for a Book

When you cite a book for the first time in your endnotes, the citation should be comprehensive. For example:

1. Eleanor Vance, *The Art of Academic Writing* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018), 45.

Notice the author's first name is presented before their last name in the note. The title is italicized. Publication place, publisher, and year are included, followed by the specific page number referenced.

Subsequent Note Citation for a Book

For any subsequent citation of the same book in your endnotes, the citation can be shortened for brevity. This is where the author's last name is used, along with a shortened title and the page number.

2. Vance, *Art of Academic Writing*, 112.

If you have multiple works by the same author, you would use a shortened version of the title to distinguish between them. If there are multiple works by the same author with the same shortened title, then the full title would be needed in the subsequent note.

Bibliography Entry for a Book

In the bibliography, the author's last name comes first, facilitating alphabetical sorting. The entry is more complete and may include more details than the initial note.

Vance, Eleanor. *The Art of Academic Writing*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018.

Note the absence of specific page numbers unless the entire work is being referenced or it's a specific edition. The bibliography entry aims to provide enough information for a reader to identify and acquire the source.

Citing Journal Articles in Chicago Endnote Format

Academic journals are primary sources for dissertations. Correctly citing them in the Chicago endnote format is essential for demonstrating engagement with scholarly literature.

First Note Citation for a Journal Article

When citing a journal article for the first time, include the author's name, the article title in quotation marks, the journal title italicized, and the publication details, including volume, issue, year, and the specific page numbers.

3. Michael Chen, "The Evolution of Digital Humanities," *Journal of Digital Scholarship* 15, no. 2 (Spring 2020): 88.

Here, the article title is in quotes, and the journal title is italicized. The volume, issue number, publication date (in this case, a season), and the specific page number are provided.

Subsequent Note Citation for a Journal Article

Similar to book citations, subsequent notes for journal articles are shortened.

4. Chen, "Evolution of Digital Humanities," 95.

Again, the author's last name and a shortened version of the article title are used, along with the relevant page number.

Bibliography Entry for a Journal Article

The bibliography entry for a journal article is more detailed and structured for alphabetical listing.

Chen, Michael. "The Evolution of Digital Humanities." *Journal of Digital Scholarship* 15, no. 2 (Spring 2020): 85-102. doi:10.1086/657890.

The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is increasingly important for online journal articles and should be included if available, as it provides a persistent link to the article.

Citing Websites and Online Resources in Chicago Endnote Format

In the digital age, citing websites and online resources is commonplace. The Chicago Manual of Style provides guidelines for these sources, emphasizing clarity and accessibility.

First Note Citation for a Website

When citing a webpage, include the author (if known), the title of the specific page or article, the name of the website, the publication or last updated date, and the URL. It's also good practice to include an access date.

5. Sarah Miller, "Understanding AI Ethics," TechTrends Blog, November 15, 2022, <https://www.techtrends.com/articles/ai-ethics>.

If no specific author is listed, you might start with the title of the page or the name of the organization responsible for the website.

Subsequent Note Citation for a Website

Subsequent notes for websites can also be shortened, typically by using the author's last name and a shortened title.

6. Miller, "Understanding AI Ethics."

It's crucial to ensure the URL remains functional when the dissertation is finalized.

Bibliography Entry for a Website

The bibliography entry for a website will include all the information from the note, but formatted for alphabetical order.

Miller, Sarah. "Understanding AI Ethics." TechTrends Blog. November 15, 2022. <https://www.techtrends.com/articles/ai-ethics>.

For online sources where a publication date is not clearly indicated, the access date can be more critical.

Special Cases and Advanced Formatting

Dissertations often involve citing a wide array of source types, including edited books, book chapters, conference proceedings, and archival materials. Each may have specific formatting nuances within the Chicago endnote system.

Citing Book Chapters

For a chapter within an edited book, the citation in the note will typically include the chapter author, the chapter title, the book title, the editor(s), and the publication details for the book.

7. David Lee, "The Impact of Technology on Education," in *Modern Pedagogical Approaches*, ed. Maria Garcia (New York: Academic Press, 2019), 78.

The bibliography entry will follow a similar structure, with the editor information placed differently for alphabetical ordering.

Citing Dissertations and Theses

When citing another dissertation or thesis, you will need to indicate that it is a dissertation or thesis and include the institution and year of completion.

8. Emily Rodriguez, "Globalization and Local Cultures" (PhD diss., University of California, Berkeley, 2021), 150.

This format clearly identifies the work as an unpublished dissertation and provides the necessary context.

Multiple Authors and Editors

The treatment of multiple authors and editors varies. For two authors, both are listed in the note. For three or more, only the first author is listed, followed by "et al." in the note, but all are listed in the bibliography. Editors are treated similarly, with their role explicitly stated.

The Role of the Bibliography in Chicago Style

The bibliography serves as a vital companion to your endnotes. It is an exhaustive list of all sources cited within the dissertation, presented alphabetically by the author's last name. Each entry in the bibliography is a complete bibliographic record, allowing readers to easily find and verify your sources. Unlike the notes, which can be shortened for subsequent citations, the bibliography entries are always presented in full. This ensures that every reader has access to complete information for every source you have referenced, reinforcing the transparency and scholarly integrity of your work.

The consistent formatting of both endnotes and bibliography entries is crucial. While endnotes provide immediate citation context, the bibliography offers a comprehensive overview of your research foundation. Mastering the Chicago endnote format example dissertation citation is not just about following rules; it's about demonstrating respect for intellectual property and contributing to the academic conversation responsibly.

Q: What is the primary difference between Chicago endnotes and a bibliography entry?

A: The primary difference is that endnotes are typically more concise, especially for subsequent citations, while bibliography entries are comprehensive and provide full bibliographic details for every source cited. Endnotes also allow for explanatory notes, whereas bibliography entries are solely for identification and retrieval of sources.

Q: How do I cite a source I found online that has no publication date?

A: If a source has no publication date, you can use "n.d." (no date) in place of the date in your citation. However, it is often more helpful to include the access date for online sources when a publication date is unavailable to indicate when you viewed the material.

Q: What is the correct way to cite an edited book in Chicago endnote format?

A: For an edited book, the first note will typically look like this: 1. Editor First Name Last Name, ed., Title of Book (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year), page number. In the bibliography, it would be: Last Name, First Name, ed. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Q: Can I use a shortened title for subsequent citations if the author has multiple works with similar titles?

A: Yes, if an author has multiple works with similar titles, you will need to use a shortened version of the title in subsequent notes that is distinctive enough to identify the specific work. If even the shortened title is ambiguous, you may need to include a slightly longer version or refer to the first note.

Q: What is a DOI and why is it important for citing online journal articles?

A: A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a persistent identifier for electronic documents. It is important because it provides a stable link to the online article, even if the URL changes. Including the DOI in your citation makes it easier for readers to locate the source.

Q: How should I format citations for sources with more than three authors in Chicago style?

A: For notes, if there are more than three authors, you should list only the first author's last name followed by "et al." In the bibliography, you should list all authors up to ten. If there are more than ten authors, you list the first seven followed by "et al."

Q: When do I use italics versus quotation marks for titles in Chicago endnotes?

A: In Chicago style, full works such as books, journals, websites, and standalone publications are italicized. Shorter works that are part of a larger whole, such as journal articles, book chapters, and essays, are placed in quotation marks.

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