

chicago manual of style 17th edition citation examples

chicago manual of style 17th edition citation examples are crucial for academic integrity and clear communication. Navigating the intricacies of academic writing, especially in fields that rely heavily on the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS), can be challenging. This guide provides comprehensive and detailed examples for citing various sources according to the 17th edition of CMOS. We will delve into the two primary citation systems: notes and bibliography, and author-date. Understanding these systems is fundamental for researchers, students, and writers aiming for precision and adherence to scholarly standards. This article will equip you with the knowledge to accurately cite books, articles, websites, and other common source types, ensuring proper attribution and avoiding plagiarism.

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Understanding the Two CMOS Citation Systems

The Chicago Manual of Style offers two distinct systems for documenting sources: the notes and bibliography system and the author-date system. The choice between these systems often depends on the discipline or the publisher's requirements. The notes and bibliography system is prevalent in the humanities, such as literature, history, and the arts. It utilizes numbered footnotes or endnotes to indicate source information within the text, with a corresponding bibliography at the end of the work listing all sources consulted.

The author-date system, on the other hand, is more commonly found in the social sciences and natural sciences. In this system, parenthetical in-text citations include the author's last name and the year of publication, and these are linked to a reference list at the end of the document, which contains full publication details for each cited source. Both systems aim for clarity and accuracy in providing readers with the information needed to locate original sources.

Notes and Bibliography System: Detailed Examples

The notes and bibliography system is characterized by the use of numbered footnotes or endnotes. Each note corresponds to a superscript number in the text, directing the reader to the source of the information. The initial citation in a footnote or endnote for a specific source typically includes more publication details than subsequent notes for the same source.

Footnotes and Endnotes: The First Citation

When citing a source for the first time using the notes and bibliography system, the note should contain comprehensive bibliographic information. For a book, this would include the author's full name, the title of the book (italicized), publication information (city, publisher, year), and the specific page number(s) being referenced.

Example for a book:

- 1. Jane Doe, *The History of Citation Styles* (Chicago: University Press, 2023), 45.

For a journal article, the first note would include the author's full name, the article title (in quotation marks), the journal title (italicized), volume and issue numbers, the year of publication, and the page number(s).

Example for a journal article:

- 2. John Smith, "The Evolution of Academic Writing," *Journal of Scholarly Communication* 15, no. 2 (2022): 112.

Footnotes and Endnotes: Subsequent Citations

For subsequent citations of the same source, a shortened form is used to avoid repetition and maintain readability. This shortened note typically includes the author's last name, a shortened version of the title (if the original title is long), and the page number.

Example for a book (subsequent citation):

- 3. Doe, *History of Citation Styles*, 78.

If the author has only one work cited in the bibliography, the author's last name and page number are sufficient.

Example for a book (subsequent citation with single author):

- 4. Doe, 102.

The Bibliography

The bibliography, located at the end of the document, lists all sources consulted and cited in the work. Unlike footnotes or endnotes, bibliography entries are typically not numbered and are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name. The formatting for bibliography entries is similar to the first footnote or endnote, but with a few key differences, such as the author's name being listed as last name, first name, and the publisher's location being omitted for books in some cases (though CMOS 17th prefers its inclusion). The goal is to provide full publication details for each source.

Example for a book in the bibliography:

- Doe, Jane. *The History of Citation Styles*. Chicago: University Press, 2023.

Example for a journal article in the bibliography:

- Smith, John. "The Evolution of Academic Writing." *Journal of Scholarly Communication* 15, no. 2 (2022): 110–125.

Author-Date System: Detailed Examples

The author-date system provides in-text citations that directly reference the author and the year of publication, streamlining the flow of the main text. These in-text citations are then connected to a comprehensive reference list at the end of the document, which contains full bibliographic details for every source cited.

In-Text Citations

In the author-date system, in-text citations are typically placed in parentheses within the sentence or at the end of a sentence, just before the period. The basic format includes the author's last name and the year of publication. If a specific page number is being referenced, it is also included.

Example for a book:

- (Doe 2023, 45)

If the author's name is part of the narrative, only the year and page number need to be in parentheses.

Example for a book (author in narrative):

- According to Doe (2023), the history of citation styles is complex (45).

For a journal article, the format is similar, including the author's last name, year, and page number.

Example for a journal article:

- (Smith 2022, 112)

The Reference List

The reference list in the author-date system is crucial as it provides the full bibliographic information corresponding to each in-text citation. Like the bibliography, the reference list is alphabetized by the author's last name. The formatting for entries is similar to that of the notes and bibliography system, but it is crucial to ensure that all cited sources appear in the reference list.

Example for a book in the reference list:

- Doe, Jane. 2023. *The History of Citation Styles*. Chicago: University Press.

Example for a journal article in the reference list:

- Smith, John. 2022. "The Evolution of Academic Writing." *Journal of Scholarly Communication* 15 (2): 110–125.

Citing Common Source Types in CMOS 17th Edition

Accurate citation requires understanding the specific format for various types of sources. The Chicago Manual of Style provides detailed guidelines for an extensive range of materials, from classic books to digital media. Adhering to these guidelines ensures that your citations are both correct and consistent.

Books

Citing books is fundamental. Whether it's a single-author monograph, an edited volume, or a chapter in an edited book, the core components remain similar but with slight variations.

Single-Author Book (Notes and Bibliography):

- Note: 1. Author Last Name, Author First Name, *Title of Book* (City of Publication: Publisher, Year), Page Number.
- Bibliography: Author Last Name, Author First Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Edited Book (Notes and Bibliography):

- Note: 2. Editor Last Name, Editor First Name, ed., *Title of Book* (City of Publication: Publisher, Year), Page Number.
- Bibliography: Editor Last Name, Editor First Name, ed. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Chapter in an Edited Book (Notes and Bibliography):

- Note: 3. Author Last Name, Author First Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor First Name Editor Last Name, Page Numbers. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.
- Bibliography: Author Last Name, Author First Name. "Title of Chapter." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor First Name Editor Last Name, Page Numbers. City of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Journal Articles

Journal articles are frequently cited in academic work. The key elements include the author, article title, journal title, volume and issue numbers, and publication date and page range.

Journal Article (Notes and Bibliography):

- Note: 4. Author Last Name, Author First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue Number (Year): Page Numbers.
- Bibliography: Author Last Name, Author First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue Number (Year): Page Numbers.

If the article is accessed online, include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if available.

Example with DOI:

- 5. Author Last Name, Author First Name. "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue Number (Year): Page Numbers. <https://doi.org/xxxxxxxxx>.

Websites and Online Sources

Citing online sources requires careful attention to retrieval dates and URLs. The information to include often depends on what is available on the webpage itself.

Website Page (Notes and Bibliography):

- Note: 6. Author Last Name, Author First Name (if available). "Title of Web Page." Title of Website. Last modified or publication date (if available). Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.
- Bibliography: Author Last Name, Author First Name (if available). "Title of Web Page." Title of Website. Last modified or publication date (if available). Accessed Month Day, Year. URL.

If no author is listed, begin with the title of the page. If no specific publication or modification date is available, use the access date.

Other Source Types

The Chicago Manual of Style covers a wide array of source materials, including:

- Newspaper articles
- Magazine articles
- Dissertations and theses
- Government documents
- Reports
- Films and videos
- Interviews
- Personal communication

Each of these source types has specific formatting rules detailed in the CMOS 17th edition. For instance, newspaper articles generally follow a format similar to journal articles but include the newspaper title and edition information. Personal communications, such as emails or interviews, are typically cited in footnotes or endnotes only, not in the bibliography, as they are not retrievable by the reader.

Formatting Footnotes and Endnotes

Properly formatting footnotes and endnotes is critical for the notes and bibliography system. These notes are placed at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the document (endnotes). Each note begins with a superscript number that corresponds to the number in the text. The first citation of a source in a note should include full bibliographic details. Subsequent citations to the same source should be shortened.

Key formatting points for notes:

- Notes are numbered consecutively throughout the document.
- The first note for a source includes the author's full name, title, publication information, and page number.

- Subsequent notes for the same source use a shortened format: Author Last Name, Shortened Title, Page Number.
- If an author has only one work cited, the author's last name and page number may suffice for subsequent notes.
- Punctuation within notes is specific and should be followed carefully.

Formatting the Bibliography and Reference List

Both the bibliography and the reference list serve as the compilation of all sources used in the work. The bibliography is used with the notes and bibliography system, while the reference list is used with the author-date system. Both are alphabetized by the author's last name.

Key formatting points for bibliographies and reference lists:

- Entries are not numbered.
- Entries are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name.
- For the bibliography, the author's name is typically listed as Last Name, First Name.
- For the reference list (author-date system), the author's name is also Last Name, First Name, followed by the year of publication.
- Hanging indents are typically used, where the first line of each entry is flush with the left margin, and subsequent lines are indented.
- Consistency in punctuation and capitalization is essential.

Common Citation Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

Even with detailed guides, writers can encounter challenges when citing sources. Understanding common mistakes can help prevent them.

- Inconsistent formatting: Ensure all citations of the same source type follow the same format.
- Missing information: Double-check that all required publication details (author, title, publisher, date, page numbers) are included for each source.
- Incorrect placement of punctuation: Pay close attention to where commas, periods, and quotation marks are placed within citations.
- Failure to cite all sources: Ensure that every piece of information that is not common knowledge and every direct quotation or paraphrase is properly attributed.
- Over-reliance on secondary sources: While sometimes necessary, prioritize consulting original sources whenever possible.
- Confusing notes and bibliography entries: Understand the distinction between the detailed initial note and the concise subsequent notes, and the full entry in the bibliography.
- Incorrect use of italics and quotation marks: Titles of books and journals are italicized, while titles of articles and chapters are placed in quotation marks.

Consulting the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style is the definitive way to ensure accuracy and completeness in your citations. Familiarizing yourself with its extensive examples and guidelines will enhance the credibility and professionalism of your written work.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between the notes and bibliography system and the author-date system in CMOS 17th edition?

A: The primary difference lies in how sources are cited within the text. The notes and bibliography system uses numbered footnotes or endnotes for in-text citations, with a comprehensive bibliography at the end. The author-date system uses parenthetical in-text citations (author's last name, year) and a reference list at the end.

Q: How do I cite a book with multiple authors in CMOS 17th edition?

A: For two authors, list both names in the note/bibliography entry (e.g., Jane Doe and John Smith). For three or more authors, list the first author's name followed by "et al." in the note and bibliography, but list all authors in the reference list for the author-date system.

Q: What information should I include when citing a website in CMOS 17th edition?

A: You should include the author (if available), the title of the specific page, the title of the website, the publication or modification date (if available), the access date, and the URL. If no author or date is available, use the information that is present.

Q: Is it necessary to include page numbers for every citation in CMOS 17th edition?

A: Page numbers are required when quoting directly from a source or when referring to specific information on a particular page. For paraphrases or general references to a work, page numbers are often optional but can be helpful for the reader.

Q: How do I format the author's name in a bibliography entry versus a footnote in CMOS 17th edition?

A: In a bibliography entry (or reference list entry), the author's name is typically listed as Last Name, First Name. In a footnote or endnote, the author's name is usually listed as First Name Last Name.

Q: What is a DOI and why is it important for citing online articles in CMOS 17th edition?

A: A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a persistent identifier for electronic documents. Including a DOI in your citation for an online article makes it easier for readers to locate the exact source, even if the URL changes, and is preferred by CMOS 17th edition when available.

Q: Can I cite personal communications like emails or interviews in my bibliography using CMOS 17th edition?

A: No, personal communications such as emails, phone calls, or personal interviews are generally only cited in footnotes or endnotes and are not included in the bibliography or reference list because they are not retrievable by readers.

Q: How should I handle a source with no publication date in CMOS 17th edition?

A: For sources with no publication date, CMOS 17th edition recommends using "n.d." (no date) in place of the publication year in your citations.

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