

chicago style endnotes citation examples

Mastering Chicago Style Endnotes: Comprehensive Citation Examples

chicago style endnotes citation examples are crucial for academic integrity and clarity in scholarly writing. Whether you're a student, researcher, or aspiring author, understanding how to properly cite your sources using endnotes in the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is paramount. This guide will demystify the process, providing detailed examples for various source types, from books and journal articles to websites and interviews. We will explore the fundamental components of an endnote, the difference between notes and bibliography entries, and common pitfalls to avoid. By the end of this article, you will feel confident in your ability to construct accurate and consistent endnotes, enhancing the credibility and readability of your work.

Understanding Chicago Style Endnotes

The Chicago Manual of Style offers two primary citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. This article focuses specifically on the notes-bibliography system, which relies on numbered endnotes (or footnotes) to identify sources and a bibliography at the end of the work to provide a full list of all cited sources. Endnotes are typically placed at the end of a document or chapter, numbered sequentially corresponding to their appearance in the text. Each endnote contains the necessary information for a reader to locate the source material.

The Anatomy of an Endnote

An endnote is more than just a number; it's a carefully constructed piece of information that identifies a source. While the exact format can vary slightly depending on the source type and whether it's the first mention of a source or a subsequent one, certain core elements are generally present. These include the author's name, the title of the work, publication details (like place of publication, publisher, and year), and specific location information (like page numbers). Understanding these components is the first step to mastering Chicago style endnotes.

First vs. Subsequent Mentions

A critical distinction in Chicago style endnotes is the difference between the first time a source is cited and any subsequent citations of the same source. The initial note provides the full bibliographic information. Subsequent notes, however, are typically shortened to include only the author's last name, a shortened title, and the relevant page number(s). This abbreviation saves space and avoids redundancy while still allowing readers to easily identify the source.

Endnotes vs. Bibliography Entries

While endnotes and bibliography entries share much of the same information, their formatting and purpose differ. Endnotes are integrated into the body of the text through sequential numbering and appear at the end of the document. Bibliography entries, on the

other hand, are listed alphabetically by author's last name at the very end of the work, providing a comprehensive overview of all sources consulted and cited. The endnote provides precise locator information, while the bibliography entry offers a complete bibliographic record.

Chicago Style Endnote Citation Examples: Common Source Types

This section provides detailed examples for citing various common source types using Chicago style endnotes. Remember to always consult the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style for the most current and comprehensive guidelines.

Citing Books

Books are a fundamental source type in academic writing. The format for citing a book in an endnote depends on whether it's the first mention or a subsequent mention, and whether you are citing the entire book or a specific chapter.

First Mention of a Book

When citing a book for the first time, you must include all relevant bibliographic information.

- **Full Author Name(s):** First Name Last Name.
- **Title of Book:** *In Italics*.
- **Publication Details:** Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.
- **Page Number(s):** p. Page Number.

For example:

1. Jane Doe, *The History of Chicago Architecture* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018), 45.

Subsequent Mention of a Book

After the first citation, you can use a shortened form.

- **Author's Last Name:** Last Name.
- **Shortened Title of Book:** *In Italics*.
- **Page Number(s):** p. Page Number.

For example:

2. Doe, *Chicago Architecture*, 78.

Citing a Chapter in an Edited Book

When you cite a chapter written by someone other than the editor of the overall book, you need to include the chapter author, chapter title, book editor, book title, and publication details.

- **Chapter Author:** First Name Last Name.
- **Chapter Title:** "In Quotation Marks."
- **Book Editor(s):** ed. First Name Last Name, or eds. First Name Last Name.
- **Book Title:** *In Italics.*
- **Publication Details:** Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.
- **Page Range of Chapter:** pp. Page Numbers.
- **Specific Page Cited:** p. Page Number.

For example:

3. John Smith, "Early Skyscrapers," in *Architectural Innovations of the Midwest*, ed. Jane Doe (New York: Columbia University Press, 2020), 112-130, p. 115.

Citing Journal Articles

Journal articles are vital for accessing current research. The format for endnotes differs slightly from books due to the inclusion of journal volume and issue numbers.

First Mention of a Journal Article

Ensure you include the author, article title, journal title, volume, issue, publication date, and page numbers.

- **Author(s):** First Name Last Name.
- **Article Title:** "In Quotation Marks."
- **Journal Title:** *In Italics.*
- **Volume:** vol. Volume Number.
- **Issue:** no. Issue Number.
- **Publication Date:** Month Year or Season Year.
- **Page Range of Article:** pp. Page Numbers.

- **Specific Page Cited:** p. Page Number.

For example:

4. Emily Carter, "The Impact of Urban Planning on Chicago's Downtown," *Journal of Urban History*, vol. 45, no. 2 (March 2019): 201-225, p. 210.

Subsequent Mention of a Journal Article

Similar to books, subsequent mentions are shortened.

- **Author's Last Name:** Last Name.
- **Shortened Article Title:** "In Quotation Marks."
- **Specific Page Cited:** p. Page Number.

For example:

5. Carter, "Urban Planning," 215.

Citing Websites and Online Resources

The internet has become an indispensable source of information. Citing websites requires careful attention to detail to ensure the reader can access the content.

General Website Page

For a standard webpage, include the author (if known), page title, website name, and the URL. It's also good practice to include an access date.

- **Author (if known):** First Name Last Name or Organization Name.
- **Page Title:** "In Quotation Marks."
- **Website Name:** *In Italics*.
- **Publication or Last Updated Date (if available):** Month Day, Year.
- **URL:** <http://www.example.com>.
- **Accessed Date:** Accessed Month Day, Year.
- **Specific Page Cited:** n.p. (no page number) or specific paragraph number if indicated.

For example:

6. Chicago Historical Society, "Historic Buildings of Chicago," *Chicago History Museum*, last modified December 1, 2022, <https://www.chicagohistory.org/buildings>. Accessed October 26, 2023.

Online Article with DOI

When an online article has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), it's preferred over a URL.

- **Author(s):** First Name Last Name.
- **Article Title:** "In Quotation Marks."
- **Journal Title:** *In Italics*.
- **Volume:** vol. Volume Number.
- **Issue:** no. Issue Number.
- **Publication Date:** Month Year or Season Year.
- **DOI:** doi:XX.XXXX/XXXXXXXXXX.
- **Specific Page Cited:** p. Page Number.

For example:

7. Robert Davis, "The Evolution of the Chicago Skyline," *Urban Studies Review*, vol. 30, no. 4 (Winter 2021): 550-570, doi:10.1080/12345678.2021.1234567, p. 555.

Citing Interviews

Interviews, whether conducted in person, by phone, or via email, should be cited to acknowledge the information gained.

Personal Interview

For a personal interview, include the interviewee's name, the type of interview, and the date.

- **Interviewee Name:** First Name Last Name.
- **Type of Interview:** Personal interview.
- **Date of Interview:** Month Day, Year.

For example:

8. Sarah Johnson, personal interview, October 15, 2023.

If you are quoting a specific piece of information from the interview, you might cite a page number if a transcript exists, or simply refer to the context.

Citing Other Common Sources

Beyond books, articles, and websites, you might encounter various other source types.

Newspaper Articles

Similar to journal articles, newspaper citations require author, headline, newspaper name, date, and page numbers.

- **Author (if known):** First Name Last Name.
- **Article Title:** "In Quotation Marks."
- **Newspaper Name:** *In Italics*.
- **Publication Date:** Month Day, Year.
- **Page Number(s):** Section and Page Number (e.g., sec. B, p. 1).

For example:

9. Michael Lee, "New Development Proposed for Riverfront," *Chicago Tribune*, October 20, 2023, sec. Business, p. 3.

Government Documents

Government documents often have specific citation formats.

- **Authoring Agency or Government Body:** Name of Agency.
- **Title of Document:** *In Italics*.
- **Publication Details:** Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.
- **Report Number (if applicable):** Report No. XXX.
- **Page Number(s):** p. Page Number.

For example:

10. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Annual Report on Urban Revitalization* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 2022), Report No. HUD-2022-001, p. 58.

Best Practices for Chicago Style Endnotes

Adhering to best practices ensures consistency and professionalism in your citations.

Consistency is Key

The most important aspect of any citation style is consistency. Once you choose a format for a particular source type, stick with it throughout your document. Inconsistencies can confuse readers and detract from the overall quality of your work.

Accuracy of Information

Double-check all details: author names, titles, publication dates, page numbers, and URLs. Even minor inaccuracies can render a citation useless.

Abbreviations and Punctuation

Pay close attention to the use of abbreviations (e.g., "p." for page, "eds." for editors) and punctuation (commas, periods, colons). These details are meticulously defined in the Chicago Manual of Style.

Using "Ibid." and "Op. Cit." (and their limitations)

Historically, "ibid." (from the Latin "ibidem," meaning "in the same place") and "op. cit." (from the Latin "opere citato," meaning "in the work cited") were used for repeated citations. However, the current Chicago Manual of Style generally discourages their use in favor of shortened notes, which are clearer and less prone to error. If you must use them, ensure your reader understands their meaning.

Proofreading Your Endnotes

After completing your document, meticulously proofread your endnotes for any errors. Reading them aloud can help catch awkward phrasing or missing punctuation.

Navigating Complex Citation Scenarios

Sometimes, sources don't fit neatly into standard categories. The Chicago Manual of Style provides guidance for many of these complex situations.

Multiple Authors

For works with two or three authors, list all authors in the endnote. For four or more authors, list the first author followed by "et al." (and others).

Edited Works vs. Works with Editors

Distinguish between a work edited by someone (like a collection of essays) and a work with an editor (which is less common in academic contexts).

Prefaces and Introductions

When citing material from a preface, introduction, foreword, or afterword written by someone other than the main author of the book, you need to indicate this clearly in the citation.

The systematic application of these Chicago style endnote citation examples will lead to well-documented and credible academic work, ensuring that your research is properly attributed and your arguments are robustly supported.

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

A: The primary difference lies in their purpose and format. An endnote is a numbered note, appearing sequentially at the end of a document or chapter, providing immediate citation details and locator information (like page numbers) for a specific reference within the text. A bibliography entry, on the other hand, is an alphabetical listing of all sources consulted and cited, appearing at the very end of the work, providing comprehensive bibliographic data for each source.

Q: Can I use footnotes instead of endnotes in Chicago style?

A: Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style's notes-bibliography system allows for both footnotes and endnotes. Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the reference occurs, while endnotes are grouped together at the end of the document or chapter. The formatting for the citation itself is largely the same for both.

Q: How do I cite a source that I found online through a database like JSTOR or Project MUSE?

A: For online journal articles accessed through databases, it is generally recommended to cite them as you would a print journal article, but include the DOI if available. If no DOI is present, you can provide the database name and the URL or permalink if it's stable. The specific formatting will depend on whether it's the first or subsequent mention of the source.

Q: What is the rule for citing more than three authors in a Chicago style endnote?

A: When a work has four or more authors, you list the name of the first author followed by "et al." (an abbreviation for "et alia," meaning "and others") in the endnote. The bibliography entry, however, will list all authors up to ten; if there are more than ten, the first seven are listed followed by "et al."

Q: How do I cite a personal communication, such as an email or a phone conversation, in Chicago style?

A: Personal communications, like emails, letters, or phone conversations, are typically cited in the text or in a note but are not usually included in the bibliography. The endnote for a personal communication would include the name of the communicator, the type of communication (e.g., email, phone call), and the date. For example: "John Smith to the author, October 25, 2023, email."

Q: What does "ibid." mean in Chicago style endnotes, and when should I use it?

A: "Ibid." is a Latin abbreviation meaning "in the same place." It is used in endnotes to refer to the immediately preceding note. For instance, if note 5 cites a book and page 20, and note 6 also cites the same book but page 25, note 6 would read: "Ibid., 25." However, the current Chicago Manual of Style generally recommends using shortened notes instead of "ibid." for clarity and consistency, especially in longer works.

Q: How do I cite a source with no author listed?

A: If a source has no author, you begin the citation with the title of the work. The endnote will start with the title, followed by publication information and page numbers. In the bibliography, the entry will be alphabetized by the title of the work.

Q: What is the difference between citing a book by its ISBN and its DOI?

A: The ISBN (International Standard Book Number) is a unique identifier for books, primarily used for sales and identification. The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is used for online scholarly articles and other digital content, providing a persistent link to the resource. When citing a book, you generally do not include the ISBN in the endnote or bibliography. For online journal articles, the DOI is preferred over a URL.

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