

chicago style humanities examples

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a widely respected citation and style guide, particularly prevalent in the humanities disciplines. Understanding its nuances is crucial for students, researchers, and writers working with literature, history, art, philosophy, and other humanistic fields. This article delves into comprehensive chicago style humanities examples, covering essential aspects from in-text citations to bibliographies, and explores common formatting requirements that ensure academic rigor and clarity. We will examine how to cite various sources, the intricacies of footnotes and endnotes, and the structure of a bibliography, providing practical guidance for your academic writing endeavors. Mastering these elements will not only enhance the credibility of your work but also facilitate its accessibility to a broader scholarly audience.

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Understanding Chicago Style in the Humanities

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a cornerstone for academic writing, especially within the broad spectrum of the humanities. Its enduring popularity stems from its flexibility and comprehensive nature, offering two distinct systems for citations: the Notes and Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. For most humanities disciplines, the Notes and Bibliography system, characterized by the use of footnotes or endnotes, is the preferred method. This system allows for more detailed commentary and elaboration alongside the citation, a feature highly valued in fields that often engage in extensive textual analysis and nuanced argumentation.

The primary goal of any citation style is to provide clear and consistent attribution to sources, allowing readers to locate the original material easily. In the humanities, where arguments are often built upon the interpretations and findings of previous scholars, accurate and thorough referencing is paramount. Chicago style excels in this regard by offering a

robust framework that accommodates the complexities of citing a diverse range of materials, from rare manuscripts to contemporary digital media.

In-Text Citations: Notes and Bibliography System

The Notes and Bibliography system in Chicago style relies on superscript numbers placed within the text, corresponding to a footnote at the bottom of the page or an endnote at the end of the document. These notes serve a dual purpose: they provide the full bibliographic information for a source on its first citation and a shortened version for subsequent citations, while also allowing for explanatory notes or commentary that might disrupt the flow of the main text.

When quoting directly or paraphrasing a specific idea or piece of information, a superscript number should be inserted immediately after the quotation or the idea being referenced. The placement is typically after the punctuation mark, though there are exceptions for clarity. This method ensures that the reader can quickly identify the source of the information without interrupting their reading experience significantly, as the detailed citation is relegated to the notes section.

Purpose of Superscript Numbers

The superscript numbers are not merely markers for sources; they are integral to the reader's ability to verify information and explore further. Each number sequentially corresponds to a specific entry in either the footnotes or endnotes, acting as a direct link to the detailed citation and any accompanying commentary. This system is particularly advantageous in historical, literary, and philosophical studies where intricate arguments often require referencing multiple passages from a single source or engaging with specific interpretations.

When to Use a Note

A note is generally required for any direct quotation, any paraphrase of a specific idea or argument, any statistical data or factual claim that is not common knowledge, and any visual or audio material that is being referenced. Essentially, if the information is not generally known by an educated reader and originates from an external source, it necessitates a citation. This principle of attribution is fundamental to academic integrity and prevents plagiarism.

Footnotes and Endnotes: The Core of Chicago Style

Footnotes and endnotes are the bedrock of the Notes and Bibliography system in Chicago style. While both serve the same function of providing citation information, their placement differs. Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the reference is made, offering immediate context. Endnotes, on the other hand, are compiled at the end of the document, chapter, or article, often preferred for longer works to maintain cleaner page layouts.

The choice between footnotes and endnotes is often dictated by the publisher's or instructor's guidelines. Regardless of the choice, the format of the notes themselves must adhere strictly to Chicago style conventions. The first full citation of a source in a note will include all necessary bibliographic details, while subsequent citations of the same source will use a shortened format, typically including the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number.

Footnotes vs. Endnotes

Footnotes provide a seamless reading experience as the relevant citation or commentary is directly accessible on the same page as the reference in the text. This is particularly beneficial for readers who want to quickly check a source or understand a tangential point without having to flip to the end of the work. However, they can sometimes make pages appear crowded, especially in works with numerous citations.

Endnotes, conversely, keep the main text uncluttered. All supplementary information is consolidated at the back, which can be advantageous for printing and formatting. Readers who wish to consult the notes must actively seek them out, which might be less convenient for casual reference but can be preferred for formal academic submissions where the primary focus is on the main body of the text.

First Citation vs. Subsequent Citations

The distinction between the first and subsequent citations is critical for efficiency and clarity within the notes system. The first time a source is mentioned, a full note is provided, containing all the information needed to locate the original work. For example, a book's first note would include the author's full name, the full title and subtitle, publication details (place, publisher, year), and the specific page number(s).

Subsequent citations of the same source are significantly abbreviated. Typically, this shortened note includes the author's last name, a shortened

version of the title (often italicized or put in quotation marks depending on the source type), and the specific page number. This system prevents repetitive and lengthy citations throughout the notes section, making the work more concise and easier to navigate.

Key Elements of a Chicago Style Footnote/Endnote

A well-formed Chicago style footnote or endnote contains specific pieces of information that allow readers to precisely identify and locate the cited source. The order and punctuation of these elements are crucial for adherence to the style guide. The primary components include the author's name, the title of the work, publication details, and the specific location (page number or range) of the referenced information.

Understanding these core elements and their proper arrangement is fundamental to producing accurate Chicago style citations. Even minor deviations in punctuation or order can render a citation incorrect according to CMOS guidelines, potentially impacting the credibility of the academic work.

Author's Name

In notes, the author's name is typically presented in the standard first name, last name format. For example, instead of "Smith, John," it would be "John Smith." This is a departure from the bibliography where the last name usually comes first for alphabetical sorting. The consistency in the notes ensures ease of reading for those familiar with the author's works.

Title of the Work

The title of the work being cited is presented next. For books, the title and subtitle are italicized. For articles, chapters, or essays within a larger work, the title is enclosed in quotation marks. The specific formatting of titles is a key differentiator between various source types within Chicago style.

Publication Details

This section includes information necessary for locating the publication. For books, it typically comprises the place of publication, the publisher's name, and the year of publication, all enclosed in parentheses. For articles, it would include the journal title (italicized), volume and issue numbers, and the date of publication.

Page Numbers

The specific page number(s) from which the information was drawn is essential. This is usually indicated by "p." for a single page or "pp." for a page range. For example, "p. 45" or "pp. 112-115." Accuracy in page numbers is critical for readers who wish to verify the source material.

Citing Books in Chicago Style Humanities Examples

Citing books is a frequent requirement in humanities research. Chicago style provides clear guidelines for handling various book formats, including single-authored, co-authored, edited volumes, and books with multiple editions. Adhering to these formats ensures that your readers can easily find the specific book and edition you consulted.

The structure of a book citation in a footnote or endnote differs slightly from its bibliography entry, primarily in the order of author's name and the inclusion of page numbers. For example, a first note for a book would look like this: Author First Name Last Name, *Title of Book* (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year), page number.

Single-Authored Books

For a book written by a single author, the citation begins with the author's first name followed by their last name. The title of the book is italicized. Publication information and the specific page number are then provided.

Example Footnote:

1. Maryanne C. Jones, *The Art of Renaissance Florence* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2012), 78.

Example Shortened Note:

5. Jones, *Art of Renaissance Florence*, 150.

Edited Books

When citing a book that has been edited rather than authored by the person you are referencing (e.g., a collection of essays), the editor's name is used. The format specifies "ed." after the editor's name. If you are citing a specific chapter within an edited volume, you would cite the chapter author and title, followed by the editor and the volume title.

Example Footnote:

2. Edited by John Smith, *Essays on Modern Literature* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2015), 34.

If citing a specific chapter by a different author within that volume:

3. Jane Doe, "Thematic Analysis in Postmodern Fiction," in *Essays on Modern Literature*, ed. John Smith (New York: Oxford University Press, 2015), 55-70.

Multiple Editions

If you are citing a book that has gone through multiple editions, it is important to indicate which edition you used, especially if there are significant differences between editions. This is typically done by including the edition number after the title.

Example Footnote:

4. David Miller, *A History of European Philosophy*, 3rd ed. (London: Penguin Books, 2010), 211.

Citing Journal Articles in Chicago Style Humanities Examples

Journal articles are a vital source of current research and scholarly debate in the humanities. Chicago style provides a structured approach to citing these articles, ensuring clarity and ease of access for your readers. The citation typically includes the author, article title, journal title, volume and issue numbers, publication date, and page range of the article.

Similar to books, the format for journal articles in footnotes/endnotes differs from the bibliography. In the notes, the author's name appears as First Name Last Name, followed by the article title in quotation marks, the journal title in italics, volume and issue information, publication date, and the specific page number(s).

Basic Journal Article Citation

The standard format for a journal article citation in a footnote or endnote is as follows: Author First Name Last Name, "Title of Article," *Title of Journal* Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page number(s).

Example Footnote:

5. Eleanor Vance, "The Poetics of Silence in Modern American Poetry," *Journal of Literary Studies* 45, no. 2 (2018): 105.

Example Shortened Note:

7. Vance, "Poetics of Silence," 112.

Articles with DOIs

Increasingly, journal articles are assigned Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs), which provide a persistent link to the article online. When available, it is recommended to include the DOI in your citation. The DOI is typically placed at the end of the citation.

Example Footnote:

6. Samuel Chen, "The Economic Impact of the Renaissance on Italian City-States," *Renaissance Quarterly* 62, no. 4 (2009): 1123.
doi:10.1086/rq.62.4.524693.

Articles from Online Databases

When accessing journal articles through online databases like JSTOR, Project MUSE, or Academic Search Premier, you may be required to include information about the database and the URL. However, Chicago style generally prefers that if an article is available in its original print form, that information should be cited. If it is only available online, then the database and URL are necessary.

Example Footnote (if only online):

7. Maria Garcia, "Gender Roles in 19th Century Novels," *Victorian Literature Review* 30, no. 1 (2005): 45. Accessed October 26, 2023.
https://www.example.com/article_link.

Citing Websites and Online Resources in Chicago Style Humanities Examples

The digital landscape offers a vast array of resources for humanities research, from archival websites and digital humanities projects to scholarly blogs and online encyclopedias. Citing these online materials requires careful attention to detail to ensure clarity and verifiability, as online content can be dynamic and subject to change. Chicago style provides guidelines for citing various web-based resources.

When citing a website, it's important to include as much information as is available. This typically includes the author or organization responsible for the content, the title of the specific page or document, the website's name, the publication or last updated date, and the URL. Crucially, the date of access is also included, as online content can be altered or removed.

Web Pages

For a general web page, the citation in a note should include the author (if known), the title of the page in quotation marks, the website name

(italicized), and the publication or copyright date, followed by the URL and the date of access. If no author is listed, the organization or website name may be used as the author.

Example Footnote:

8. "The Declaration of Independence," National Archives, accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration>.

Online Books and Articles

If you are citing a book or article that is available online, you should generally cite it as you would its print counterpart, but also include the URL and access date if it's a web-only version or if accessing it through a specific online platform. For articles from online databases, as mentioned previously, the DOI or URL is crucial if the print version isn't readily available.

Example Footnote (for an online book chapter):

9. Sarah Lee, "Early Modern Theater," in *A Companion to English Renaissance Drama*, ed. John Williams (online: Routledge, 2011), accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203942625.ch5>.

Digital Humanities Projects

Digital humanities projects, such as online archives, interactive maps, or curated digital collections, require specific citation formats. The key is to identify the creators of the project, the title of the project, and provide a stable URL if possible, along with the access date.

Example Footnote:

10. "The Rossetti Archive," ed. Jerome McGann, Version 6.0 (2019), accessed October 26, 2023, <http://www.rossettiarchive.org>.

Citing Other Source Types

The humanities often involve engaging with a wide array of sources beyond traditional books and journal articles. This can include primary source documents, interviews, artworks, films, musical scores, and even unpublished materials. Chicago style offers specific guidance for each of these, ensuring that all forms of scholarly evidence can be properly attributed.

The principles remain consistent: provide enough information for the reader to locate the source. This often involves describing the physical or digital characteristics of the source, its provenance, and any relevant publication or archival details. Flexibility and clarity are key when dealing with less conventional source types.

Primary Source Documents

Citing primary source documents, such as letters, manuscripts, or archival records, requires specifying the document type, author, recipient (if applicable), date, and its location in an archive or collection. The archive's name, collection name, and item number or box and folder designation are crucial.

Example Footnote:

11. Letter from Emily Dickinson to Higginson, April 15, 1862, Thomas Wentworth Higginson Papers, Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, MS Am 1117.2 (106).

Interviews

When citing an interview, whether published or unpublished, include the name of the interviewee, the interviewer (if different), the date of the interview, and its location or format (e.g., personal collection, published transcript, online archive).

Example Footnote:

12. Interview with Dr. Anya Sharma by Prof. Ben Carter, October 10, 2020, conducted via Zoom, personal collection of Ben Carter.

Artworks and Visual Materials

Citing artworks, photographs, or other visual materials involves identifying the artist or creator, the title of the work (*italicized*), the medium, dimensions, date of creation, and its current location (e.g., museum, gallery, archive). For reproductions, cite the publication where the image appears.

Example Footnote:

13. Vincent van Gogh, *Starry Night*, 1889, oil on canvas, 73.7 cm × 92.1 cm, Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Films and Music

For films, cite the director, title (*italicized*), studio or distributor, year of release, and format (e.g., DVD, streaming). For music, cite the composer or performer, title (*italicized*), and recording or publication details.

Example Footnote (Film):

14. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock, *Psycho*, produced by Paramount Pictures, 1960, DVD.

Example Footnote (Music):

15. Johann Sebastian Bach, *Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 in D Major*, BWV 1050, performed by the Berlin Philharmonic, conducted by Herbert von Karajan, Deutsche Grammophon, 1979.

The Bibliography: A Comprehensive Guide

The bibliography is an essential component of any work employing the Notes and Bibliography system in Chicago style. It serves as a complete alphabetical list of all the sources cited within the text, providing readers with a consolidated reference point to explore the research further. Unlike the notes, which focus on specific instances of citation, the bibliography offers a comprehensive overview of the scholarly landscape engaged by the author.

The bibliography should include every source that has been formally cited using footnotes or endnotes. It is organized alphabetically by the author's last name. If a source has no author, it is alphabetized by its title, excluding leading articles like "A," "An," or "The." The formatting of bibliography entries is distinct from that of notes, primarily in the order of names and the absence of page numbers for the entire entry, though specific page ranges for chapters or articles are retained.

Purpose and Scope

The bibliography's purpose extends beyond mere attribution. It demonstrates the breadth and depth of the author's research, showcasing the foundational texts and significant scholarly contributions that informed the work. A well-constructed bibliography reflects thoroughness and academic rigor, allowing readers to trace the intellectual lineage of the arguments presented.

It is crucial to include only those sources that were actually cited in the text. A bibliography is not intended to be a comprehensive list of everything the author read, but rather a selective compilation of consulted and referenced materials. This ensures conciseness and relevance, making the bibliography a highly useful tool for researchers interested in the specific subject matter.

Alphabetical Order

The entries in the bibliography are arranged in strict alphabetical order based on the author's last name. If an author has multiple works cited, these are typically listed chronologically by publication date, with earlier works appearing before later ones. If there are multiple works by the same author in the same year, they are distinguished by adding lowercase letters (e.g., 2019a, 2019b) after the year.

For sources without a named author, such as anonymous works or government reports, the entry is alphabetized by the first significant word of the title, typically excluding articles like "A," "An," or "The." For example, a book titled *The History of Art* would be alphabetized under "H."

Formatting a Chicago Style Bibliography

The formatting of a Chicago style bibliography is distinct and follows precise rules for presenting bibliographic information. The most notable difference from notes is the ordering of the author's name: the last name precedes the first name, followed by a comma. The overall presentation aims for clarity, consistency, and ease of scanning.

Each entry in the bibliography begins with the author's last name, followed by a comma, then the author's first name. The title of the work is italicized for books and enclosed in quotation marks for articles or chapters. Publication details follow, and if the source is a chapter or article, the total page range of that specific contribution is provided, not the entire publication.

Bibliography Entry for Books

The standard format for a book in the bibliography is: Last Name, First Name. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year.

Example Bibliography Entry:

Jones, Maryanne C. The Art of Renaissance Florence. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2012.

Bibliography Entry for Journal Articles

For a journal article, the format is: Last Name, First Name. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume, no. Issue (Year): Page range.

Example Bibliography Entry:

Vance, Eleanor. "The Poetics of Silence in Modern American Poetry." Journal of Literary Studies 45, no. 2 (2018): 105–120.

Bibliography Entry for Websites

For websites, the format can vary slightly depending on the available information, but generally includes: Author Last Name, First Name (or Organization). "Title of Web Page." Website Name. Last modified or published Date. Accessed Date. URL.

Example Bibliography Entry:

National Archives. "The Declaration of Independence." Accessed October 26, 2023. <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration>.

Common Chicago Style Humanities Examples in Practice

Applying Chicago style effectively in humanities writing involves understanding how these rules translate into real-world academic documents. This section provides practical examples for common scenarios encountered by students and researchers, reinforcing the theoretical guidelines with concrete illustrations.

From citing multiple works by the same author to handling translations and historical documents, these examples aim to clarify the application of Chicago style, ensuring that your work meets the highest standards of academic citation and presentation. It's often the subtle details that make a citation correct and professional.

Multiple Works by the Same Author

When citing two or more works by the same author, list them alphabetically by title in the bibliography. In the bibliography, subsequent works by the same author are indicated by a long dash (–) in place of the author's name, followed by the title. Notes remain fully detailed for each citation.

Example Bibliography Entries:

Smith, John. *The Enlightenment Thinkers*. London: Verso, 2001.

–. *Revolutionary Ideas: A Study of French Political Thought*. New York: Penguin Books, 2015.

Translated Works

When citing a work that has been translated, include both the original author and the translator. In the bibliography, the translator is typically listed after the title.

Example Bibliography Entry:

Camus, Albert. *The Stranger*. Translated by Matthew Ward. New York: Vintage International, 1988.

In the notes, the translator might be mentioned, but the primary focus is on the author and title. If the translation is particularly significant to your argument, you might elaborate in a note.

Historical Documents and Archives

For historical documents housed in archives, the citation must be precise. It should identify the document, its date, the collection it belongs to, and the repository. This allows others to retrieve the exact same document.

Example Footnote:

16. Governor's Proclamation regarding Trade Restrictions, April 5, 1770, Records of the Colonial Office, Colonial Office, Class 5, Volume 78, The National Archives, Kew, UK.

Author-Date System: When to Use It

While the Notes and Bibliography system is dominant in most humanities fields, Chicago style also offers an Author-Date system. This system is less common in traditional humanities disciplines like literature, history, and philosophy but may be encountered in certain subfields or in specific journals and publications that have adopted it for its ease of in-text referencing, particularly in fields that lean towards the social sciences or interdisciplinary studies.

The Author-Date system uses parenthetical citations in the text, consisting of the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number(s). These parenthetical citations correspond to a reference list at the end of the document, which is similar to a bibliography but includes only the sources cited and is formatted slightly differently, with the publication year appearing immediately after the author's name.

In-Text Citations in Author-Date

In the Author-Date system, instead of superscript numbers, citations appear directly within the text, enclosed in parentheses. This method is more concise for in-text referencing, as it doesn't require footnotes or endnotes for every citation.

Example In-Text Citation:

(Jones 2012, 78)

If the author's name is mentioned in the sentence, only the year and page number are needed in the parentheses:

Example In-Text Citation (author in sentence):

As Jones argues, the artistic developments of Florence were deeply intertwined with its political landscape (2012, 78).

Reference List

The reference list at the end of the document contains all cited sources, alphabetized by author's last name. The publication year is placed immediately after the author's name, followed by the rest of the bibliographic information.

Example Reference List Entry (for the book example):

Jones, Maryanne C. 2012. *The Art of Renaissance Florence*. New Haven: Yale

University Press.

It is essential to confirm which citation system is required by your instructor, publisher, or journal, as mixing systems can lead to confusion and errors.

Final Considerations for Chicago Style

Adhering to Chicago style, whether using the Notes and Bibliography or Author-Date system, requires careful attention to detail and consistent application. The goal is to produce a work that is not only well-argued but also professionally presented, allowing readers to engage with your research unimpeded by citation inconsistencies.

Beyond the specific formatting rules, consider the overarching principles of clarity, accuracy, and completeness. When in doubt, consulting the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* is the definitive course of action. Understanding that style guides are living documents, and occasional updates reflect evolving publishing practices and digital technologies, is also important.

It is also beneficial to develop a consistent approach to handling edge cases or unique source types that may not be explicitly covered in every example. This often involves extrapolating from existing rules based on the principles of clarity and discoverability. Proofreading your citations meticulously is a critical final step, as errors can undermine the credibility of your scholarship.

Ultimately, mastering Chicago style for humanities examples is an investment in the quality and impact of your academic work. It demonstrates a commitment to scholarly integrity and facilitates the seamless exchange of ideas within the academic community.

FAQ

Q: What is the primary difference between Chicago style notes and bibliography entries?

A: The primary difference lies in the ordering of the author's name and the context. In notes (footnotes/endnotes), the author's name is typically First Name Last Name, and the entry provides specific page numbers for the citation. In the bibliography, the author's name is Last Name, First Name, and the entry lists all works cited alphabetically, with the full bibliographic details but not specific page numbers unless citing a chapter or article within a larger work.

Q: When should I use the Author-Date system versus the Notes and Bibliography system in Chicago style?

A: The Notes and Bibliography system is the standard and most common choice for traditional humanities disciplines like literature, history, art history, and philosophy. The Author-Date system is less common in these fields but is sometimes used in interdisciplinary areas or by specific journals that prefer it for its conciseness in in-text citations. Always check the specific guidelines provided by your instructor, publisher, or journal.

Q: How do I cite a source that has no author?

A: For both notes and bibliographies, if a source has no author, you begin the citation with the title of the work. In the bibliography, this title will be alphabetized according to the first significant word, usually excluding leading articles like "A," "An," or "The." In notes, the title is still used, followed by the publication details.

Q: What is a DOI and how should I include it in Chicago style citations?

A: DOI stands for Digital Object Identifier. It is a unique string of characters used to identify electronic documents, especially journal articles. When citing an article with a DOI in Chicago style, you should include it at the end of the citation. For online articles, the DOI often replaces the need for a URL and access date, as it provides a persistent link.

Q: How do I format a citation for a book that has gone through multiple editions?

A: When citing a book with multiple editions, you should include the edition number after the title. For example, Title of Book, 2nd ed. (Place: Publisher, Year). This information is crucial for readers to locate the specific version of the book you consulted, as content can vary between editions.

Q: Can I use a shortened title for subsequent citations in notes, even if it's an online source?

A: Yes, if you are using the Notes and Bibliography system, you can use the shortened title format for subsequent citations, regardless of whether the source was originally print or online. The key is consistency and clarity, ensuring the shortened title clearly refers to the original source.

Q: What information should I include when citing a website in Chicago style?

A: When citing a website, include as much information as is available: author or organization, title of the page/document (in quotation marks), website name (*italicized*), publication or last updated date, and the full URL. Crucially, always include the date you accessed the page, as online content can change or disappear.

Q: How do I cite an interview in Chicago style?

A: For an interview, cite the name of the interviewee, the interviewer (if known and relevant), the date of the interview, and its location or format (e.g., personal collection, published transcript, online archive). If the interview is unpublished and in your possession, you might note this as well.

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