

CHICAGO STYLE QUOTING FROM DIGITIZED ARTICLES

MASTERING CHICAGO STYLE QUOTING FROM DIGITIZED ARTICLES

CHICAGO STYLE QUOTING FROM DIGITIZED ARTICLES PRESENTS A UNIQUE SET OF CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR SCHOLARS AND WRITERS. AS ACADEMIC RESEARCH INCREASINGLY RELIES ON ONLINE RESOURCES, UNDERSTANDING HOW TO PROPERLY CITE THESE DIGITAL SOURCES ACCORDING TO THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) BECOMES PARAMOUNT. THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE WILL DEMYSTIFY THE PROCESS, COVERING EVERYTHING FROM IDENTIFYING ESSENTIAL CITATION ELEMENTS TO NAVIGATING THE NUANCES OF CITING VARIOUS DIGITAL FORMATS. WE WILL EXPLORE THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF CHICAGO STYLE FOR ONLINE MATERIALS, DELVE INTO THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF DIGITIZED CONTENT, AND PROVIDE PRACTICAL ADVICE TO ENSURE YOUR CITATIONS ARE ACCURATE AND COMPLIANT. BY MASTERING THESE TECHNIQUES, YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY INCORPORATE DIGITIZED ARTICLES INTO YOUR SCHOLARLY WORK, UPHOLDING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND ENHANCING THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR RESEARCH.

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UNDERSTANDING THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF CHICAGO STYLE FOR DIGITAL SOURCES

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE, IN ITS SEVENTEENTH EDITION, PROVIDES A ROBUST FRAMEWORK FOR CITING A WIDE ARRAY OF SOURCES, INCLUDING THOSE FOUND IN DIGITAL FORMATS. AT ITS HEART, CHICAGO STYLE AIMS TO PROVIDE READERS WITH ENOUGH INFORMATION TO LOCATE THE SOURCE INDEPENDENTLY. WHEN DEALING WITH DIGITIZED ARTICLES, THIS OFTEN MEANS INCLUDING NOT JUST THE STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DETAILS, BUT ALSO INFORMATION THAT SPECIFICALLY POINTS TO ITS ONLINE LOCATION. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE REMAINS: CLARITY AND COMPLETENESS ARE KEY. WHETHER AN ARTICLE WAS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN PRINT AND LATER DIGITIZED, OR BORN DIGITAL, THE CITATION MUST ACCURATELY REFLECT ITS ORIGIN AND ACCESSIBILITY. UNDERSTANDING THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN ORIGINAL PUBLICATION AND DIGITAL ACCESS IS CRUCIAL FOR CONSTRUCTING ACCURATE CHICAGO STYLE ENTRIES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI)

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ADVANCEMENTS IN CITING DIGITAL MATERIALS IS THE ADVENT OF THE DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER, OR DOI. A DOI IS A PERSISTENT, UNIQUE IDENTIFIER ASSIGNED TO A DIGITAL OBJECT, SUCH AS A JOURNAL ARTICLE. UNLIKE URLS, WHICH CAN CHANGE OR BECOME BROKEN, DOIs ARE DESIGNED TO REMAIN STABLE. WHEN A DOI IS AVAILABLE FOR A DIGITIZED ARTICLE, IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE INCLUDED IN YOUR CITATION. THIS IS A CRITICAL ELEMENT THAT GREATLY ENHANCES THE EASE WITH WHICH YOUR READERS CAN RETRIEVE THE EXACT SOURCE YOU CONSULTED, REGARDLESS OF ANY FUTURE CHANGES TO THE WEBSITE OR DATABASE WHERE IT MIGHT RESIDE. CMOS STRONGLY RECOMMENDS PRIORITIZING DOIs OVER URLS WHEN AVAILABLE.

ACCESS DATES: WHEN AND WHY THEY MATTER

FOR DIGITIZED ARTICLES THAT MIGHT BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE OR ARE FOUND ON LESS STABLE PLATFORMS, INCLUDING AN ACCESS DATE IS OFTEN RECOMMENDED. THIS DATE INDICATES WHEN YOU LAST VIEWED OR ACCESSED THE MATERIAL. WHILE NOT ALWAYS MANDATORY, IT BECOMES PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT FOR ONLINE-ONLY CONTENT OR WHEN AN ARTICLE'S URL IS LIKELY TO BE VOLATILE. IT PROVIDES A TIMESTAMP, ACKNOWLEDGING THAT DIGITAL CONTENT CAN BE UPDATED OR REMOVED, AND ALLOWS READERS TO UNDERSTAND THE STATE OF THE SOURCE AT THE TIME OF YOUR RESEARCH. CMOS GUIDELINES SUGGEST INCLUDING ACCESS DATES WHEN OTHER ELEMENTS THAT GUARANTEE STABILITY, LIKE A DOI, ARE ABSENT OR WHEN THE SOURCE IS CONSIDERED EPHEMERAL.

IDENTIFYING KEY CITATION ELEMENTS FOR DIGITIZED ARTICLES

WHEN CONSTRUCTING A CHICAGO STYLE CITATION FOR A DIGITIZED ARTICLE, SEVERAL KEY PIECES OF INFORMATION ARE ESSENTIAL. THESE ELEMENTS WORK TOGETHER TO CREATE A COMPLETE AND IDENTIFIABLE RECORD OF YOUR SOURCE. WHILE THE SPECIFIC ORDER AND FORMAT MAY VARY SLIGHTLY DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF DIGITIZED MATERIAL, THE CORE COMPONENTS GENERALLY REMAIN CONSISTENT. THE GOAL IS TO PROVIDE A CLEAR ROADMAP FOR ANYONE WISHING TO CONSULT YOUR CITED WORK. UNDERSTANDING THESE COMPONENTS BEFOREHAND WILL STREAMLINE THE CITATION PROCESS SIGNIFICANTLY.

AUTHOR AND TITLE

THE AUTHOR'S NAME, PRESENTED IN THE CORRECT CHICAGO STYLE FORMAT (LAST NAME, FIRST NAME), IS ALWAYS THE STARTING POINT FOR MOST CITATIONS. FOLLOWING THE AUTHOR, THE TITLE OF THE ARTICLE ITSELF IS PRESENTED. FOR ARTICLES, THIS IS TYPICALLY ENCLOSED IN QUOTATION MARKS. IF THE DIGITIZED ARTICLE IS PART OF A LARGER WORK, SUCH AS A JOURNAL OR A COLLECTION, THE TITLE OF THAT LARGER WORK WILL ALSO BE INCLUDED, OFTEN ITALICIZED. ENSURING ACCURACY IN THESE FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENTS IS CRUCIAL FOR EASY IDENTIFICATION.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION: JOURNAL, VOLUME, ISSUE, AND YEAR

FOR DIGITIZED JOURNAL ARTICLES, IT IS VITAL TO INCLUDE THE FULL PUBLICATION DETAILS OF THE ORIGINAL PRINT VERSION, IF APPLICABLE. THIS INCLUDES THE JOURNAL TITLE (ITALICIZED), THE VOLUME NUMBER, THE ISSUE NUMBER, AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. EVEN IF YOU ACCESSED THE ARTICLE ONLINE, THESE DETAILS TIE IT TO ITS AUTHORITATIVE PRINTED SOURCE. THIS INFORMATION HELPS CONTEXTUALIZE THE ARTICLE WITHIN ITS ORIGINAL SCHOLARLY LANDSCAPE AND PROVIDES A SECONDARY POINT OF REFERENCE FOR READERS.

PAGE NUMBERS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

WHEN CITING DIGITIZED ARTICLES, PAGE NUMBERS ARE STILL IMPORTANT, ESPECIALLY IF THE ORIGINAL PRINT PAGINATION IS PRESERVED IN THE DIGITAL VERSION. THIS ALLOWS FOR PRECISE REFERENCING WITHIN THE TEXT OF THE ARTICLE. IF THE ARTICLE IS ONLINE-ONLY AND LACKS PAGINATION, OR IF THE PAGINATION IS INCONSISTENT ACROSS DIGITAL PLATFORMS, YOU WILL NEED TO INDICATE THIS OR RELY ON OTHER LOCATIONAL INFORMATION. FOR DIGITIZED BOOKS, THE PAGE NUMBER WHERE A SPECIFIC QUOTE OR PASSAGE APPEARS IS CRUCIAL.

CITING ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLES

CITING ONLINE JOURNAL ARTICLES IN CHICAGO STYLE REQUIRES CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DETAIL, PARTICULARLY REGARDING HOW TO PRESENT THE DIGITAL ACCESS INFORMATION. WHETHER YOU ACCESSED THE ARTICLE THROUGH A LIBRARY DATABASE OR DIRECTLY FROM THE JOURNAL'S WEBSITE, THE CITATION SHOULD GUIDE YOUR READER TO THAT SPECIFIC VERSION. THE INCLUSION OF A DOI IS HIGHLY PREFERRED, AS IT OFFERS THE MOST STABLE LINK. IF NO DOI IS AVAILABLE, A STABLE URL IS THE NEXT BEST OPTION.

WHEN A DOI IS AVAILABLE

WHEN CITING A DIGITIZED JOURNAL ARTICLE THAT HAS A DOI, THE CITATION FORMAT BECOMES MORE STANDARDIZED AND ROBUST. THE DOI SHOULD BE PRESENTED AS A HYPERLINK, PRECEDED BY "doi:". THIS IS THE MOST RELIABLE WAY TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE ARTICLE.

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. "ARTICLE TITLE." JOURNAL TITLE VOLUME, no. ISSUE (YEAR): PAGE(S). doi: [DOI NUMBER].

WHEN ONLY A URL IS AVAILABLE

IF A DOI IS NOT ASSIGNED TO THE DIGITIZED JOURNAL ARTICLE, YOU WILL NEED TO PROVIDE A STABLE URL. IT IS IMPORTANT TO CHOOSE A URL THAT IS LIKELY TO REMAIN ACTIVE. AVOID URLS FROM TEMPORARY SESSION-BASED LINKS. INCLUDE THE DATE YOU ACCESSED THE ARTICLE IF THE STABILITY OF THE URL IS A CONCERN.

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. "ARTICLE TITLE." JOURNAL TITLE VOLUME, no. ISSUE (YEAR): PAGE(S). ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. [URL].

CITING DIGITIZED BOOKS AND BOOK CHAPTERS

DIGITIZING OLDER BOOKS HAS MADE A WEALTH OF HISTORICAL AND LITERARY MATERIAL ACCESSIBLE TO RESEARCHERS. CITING

THESE DIGITIZED VERSIONS FOLLOW THE SAME PRINCIPLES TO CITING PRINT BOOKS, WITH THE ADDITION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR DIGITAL FORMAT AND LOCATION. THE GOAL IS TO ALLOW READERS TO FIND THE SPECIFIC EDITION AND DIGITAL RENDERING YOU USED.

CITING A COMPLETE DIGITIZED BOOK

WHEN YOU CITE AN ENTIRE BOOK THAT HAS BEEN DIGITIZED, YOU WILL INCLUDE THE STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE BOOK, FOLLOWED BY DETAILS ABOUT ITS DIGITAL AVAILABILITY. THIS MIGHT INCLUDE THE NAME OF THE DIGITAL ARCHIVE OR LIBRARY AND A STABLE URL.

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. TITLE OF BOOK. CITY: PUBLISHER, YEAR. DIGITIZED BY [NAME OF ARCHIVE/LIBRARY]. [URL].

CITING A CHAPTER OR SECTION OF A DIGITIZED BOOK

IF YOU ARE CITING A SPECIFIC CHAPTER OR SECTION FROM A DIGITIZED BOOK, YOU WILL FOLLOW THE FORMAT FOR CITING A CHAPTER IN AN EDITED COLLECTION, WITH THE ADDED DIGITAL ACCESS INFORMATION. ENSURE YOU PROVIDE THE PAGE NUMBERS RELEVANT TO THE SECTION YOU ARE REFERENCING.

AUTHOR LAST NAME, FIRST NAME. "CHAPTER TITLE." IN TITLE OF BOOK, EDITED BY EDITOR NAME(S), PAGE(S). CITY: PUBLISHER, YEAR. DIGITIZED BY [NAME OF ARCHIVE/LIBRARY]. [URL].

CITING WEB PAGES AND ONLINE REPORTS

WEB PAGES AND ONLINE REPORTS REPRESENT A BROAD CATEGORY OF DIGITAL CONTENT THAT REQUIRES CAREFUL ATTRIBUTION. UNLIKE JOURNAL ARTICLES OR BOOKS, THESE SOURCES MAY NOT HAVE THE SAME RIGOROUS EDITORIAL OVERSIGHT OR STABLE PUBLICATION HISTORY. THEREFORE, CITING THEM OFTEN EMPHASIZES THE AUTHOR (OR SPONSORING ORGANIZATION), TITLE, PUBLICATION DATE (OR LAST UPDATED DATE), AND A DIRECT URL.

IDENTIFYING THE AUTHOR OR SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

FOR WEB PAGES AND ONLINE REPORTS, THE AUTHOR MIGHT BE AN INDIVIDUAL OR AN ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT. IF NO INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR IS LISTED, THE NAME OF THE SPONSORING ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE USED AS THE AUTHOR. THIS PROVIDES AN INITIAL POINT OF ATTRIBUTION AND HELPS READERS UNDERSTAND THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION.

INCLUDING THE TITLE AND PUBLICATION/UPDATE DATE

THE TITLE OF THE WEB PAGE OR REPORT SHOULD BE CLEARLY STATED, USUALLY IN QUOTATION MARKS. IF A PUBLICATION DATE IS NOT EVIDENT, LOOK FOR A "LAST UPDATED" OR "LAST REVIEWED" DATE. IF NO DATE IS AVAILABLE, INDICATE "N.D." (NO DATE). THIS INFORMATION HELPS ESTABLISH THE CURRENCY OF THE CONTENT.

PROVIDING THE URL AND ACCESS DATE

THE MOST CRUCIAL ELEMENT FOR CITING WEB PAGES AND ONLINE REPORTS IS THE STABLE URL. AS WITH JOURNAL ARTICLES, AVOID TEMPORARY OR SESSION-SPECIFIC LINKS. INCLUDING THE DATE YOU ACCESSED THE INFORMATION IS ALSO IMPORTANT, AS WEB CONTENT CAN CHANGE OR DISAPPEAR.

AUTHOR OR SPONSORING ORGANIZATION. "TITLE OF WEB PAGE OR REPORT." PUBLICATION DATE OR N.D. ACCESSED MONTH DAY, YEAR. [URL].

HANDLING ISSUES WITH DIGITIZED SOURCES: MISSING INFORMATION AND ACCESS DATES

WHEN WORKING WITH DIGITIZED ARTICLES, IT IS COMMON TO ENCOUNTER SITUATIONS WHERE NOT ALL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IS READILY AVAILABLE. THIS CAN BE DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE DIGITIZATION PROCESS OR THE ORIGINAL FORMAT OF THE MATERIAL. CHICAGO STYLE PROVIDES GUIDANCE ON HOW TO HANDLE THESE OMISSIONS GRACEFULLY AND ACCURATELY.

STRATEGIES FOR MISSING INFORMATION

IF A CRUCIAL PIECE OF INFORMATION, SUCH AS THE PUBLICATION YEAR OR PAGE NUMBERS, IS MISSING FROM A DIGITIZED ARTICLE, DO NOT INVENT IT. INSTEAD, USE STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE PUBLICATION YEAR IS UNKNOWN, YOU CAN USE "N.D." (NO DATE). IF PAGE NUMBERS ARE UNAVAILABLE OR UNRELIABLE IN THE DIGITAL FORMAT, AND NO DOI IS PRESENT, THE ACCESS DATE BECOMES EVEN MORE CRITICAL. THE KEY IS TO BE TRANSPARENT ABOUT WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE AND WHAT IS NOT.

THE ENHANCED ROLE OF ACCESS DATES

AS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY, ACCESS DATES PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN THE CITATION OF DIGITIZED SOURCES, PARTICULARLY WHEN OTHER ELEMENTS THAT ENSURE STABILITY ARE ABSENT. FOR ONLINE-ONLY CONTENT, EPHEMERAL MATERIALS, OR SOURCES WITHOUT A DOI, THE ACCESS DATE ACTS AS A SAFEGUARD. IT TELLS THE READER THE SPECIFIC POINT IN TIME WHEN THE SOURCE WAS AVAILABLE TO YOU, ACKNOWLEDGING THE DYNAMIC NATURE OF DIGITAL INFORMATION. WHILE NOT ALWAYS MANDATORY FOR STABLE, ARCHIVED DIGITAL CONTENT, IT IS A BEST PRACTICE TO CONSIDER ITS INCLUSION.

FOOTNOTES VS. ENDNOTES: MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICE FOR DIGITIZED ARTICLES

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE OFFERS TWO PRIMARY SYSTEMS FOR CITATION: NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY (USING FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES) AND AUTHOR-DATE. FOR ACADEMIC PAPERS, THE NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM IS MORE COMMON, ESPECIALLY IN THE HUMANITIES. WHEN CITING DIGITIZED ARTICLES, THE PRINCIPLES FOR USING FOOTNOTES AND ENDNOTES REMAIN CONSISTENT, REGARDLESS OF THE SOURCE'S FORMAT.

FOOTNOTES FOR IMMEDIATE REFERENCE

FOOTNOTES APPEAR AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE WHERE THE REFERENCE IS MADE. THEY OFFER THE ADVANTAGE OF ALLOWING READERS TO SEE THE CITATION IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT LEAVING THE PAGE. FOR SHORTER PAPERS OR WHEN PRECISE INLINE REFERENCING IS PARAMOUNT, FOOTNOTES CAN BE VERY EFFECTIVE. WHEN CITING A DIGITIZED ARTICLE IN A FOOTNOTE, YOU WOULD INCLUDE THE NECESSARY BIBLIOGRAPHIC DETAILS, INCLUDING ANY ACCESS INFORMATION RELEVANT TO ITS DIGITAL NATURE.

ENDNOTES FOR CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION

ENDNOTES APPEAR AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT, CHAPTER, OR BOOK. THEY CONSOLIDATE ALL THE NOTES IN ONE PLACE, WHICH CAN MAKE THE MAIN TEXT APPEAR CLEANER. LIKE FOOTNOTES, ENDNOTES FOR DIGITIZED ARTICLES WOULD CONTAIN THE FULL CITATION DETAILS. WHETHER YOU CHOOSE FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES, THE CONTENT OF THE CITATION FOR A DIGITIZED ARTICLE SHOULD BE COMPREHENSIVE AND ACCURATE.

BEST PRACTICES FOR ENSURING ACCURACY IN CHICAGO STYLE CITATIONS

ACCURACY IN CITATIONS IS NOT MERELY ABOUT FOLLOWING A SET OF RULES; IT IS ABOUT UPHOLDING ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND ENSURING THAT YOUR WORK IS VERIFIABLE. WHEN DEALING WITH THE COMPLEXITIES OF DIGITIZED ARTICLES, A COMMITMENT TO BEST PRACTICES CAN PREVENT COMMON ERRORS AND ENHANCE THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR RESEARCH. DILIGENCE IN THIS AREA WILL SERVE YOU AND YOUR READERS WELL.

DOUBLE-CHECK ALL DETAILS

BEFORE SUBMITTING YOUR WORK, TAKE THE TIME TO METICULOUSLY DOUBLE-CHECK EVERY CITATION. VERIFY AUTHOR NAMES, TITLES, PUBLICATION DATES, VOLUME AND ISSUE NUMBERS, AND ESPECIALLY THE URLS AND DOIs. A SINGLE TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN A DOI OR A BROKEN URL CAN RENDER YOUR CITATION USELESS. CROSS-REFERENCING WITH YOUR ORIGINAL SOURCES IS AN ESSENTIAL STEP IN THIS PROCESS.

MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT CITATION STYLE

CONSISTENCY IS A HALLMARK OF GOOD ACADEMIC WRITING. ENSURE THAT YOU APPLY THE CHICAGO STYLE GUIDELINES UNIFORMLY THROUGHOUT YOUR PAPER. THIS INCLUDES THE FORMATTING OF AUTHOR NAMES, TITLES, PUNCTUATION, AND THE INCLUSION OF DIGITAL ACCESS INFORMATION. INCONSISTENT FORMATTING CAN BE DISTRACTING AND DETRACT FROM THE PROFESSIONALISM OF YOUR WORK.

UNDERSTAND THE SPECIFICS OF YOUR SOURCE TYPE

REMEMBER THAT DIFFERENT TYPES OF DIGITIZED MATERIALS MAY REQUIRE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT CITATION FORMATS. A DIGITIZED JOURNAL ARTICLE WILL HAVE A DIFFERENT CITATION THAN A DIGITIZED WEB PAGE OR AN ONLINE REPORT. FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH CATEGORY OF SOURCE YOU ARE USING TO ENSURE THE MOST ACCURATE AND APPROPRIATE CITATION.

FAQ: CHICAGO STYLE QUOTING FROM DIGITIZED ARTICLES

Q: WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECE OF INFORMATION TO INCLUDE WHEN CITING A DIGITIZED JOURNAL ARTICLE IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: THE MOST IMPORTANT PIECE OF INFORMATION TO INCLUDE WHEN CITING A DIGITIZED JOURNAL ARTICLE IN CHICAGO STYLE IS THE DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI), IF ONE IS AVAILABLE. THE DOI IS A STABLE AND UNIQUE IDENTIFIER THAT HELPS READERS LOCATE THE EXACT ARTICLE, EVEN IF WEBSITE ADDRESSES CHANGE.

Q: IF A DIGITIZED ARTICLE DOES NOT HAVE A DOI, WHAT SHOULD I INCLUDE TO HELP READERS FIND IT?

A: IF A DIGITIZED ARTICLE DOES NOT HAVE A DOI, YOU SHOULD INCLUDE A STABLE URL THAT LEADS DIRECTLY TO THE ARTICLE. IT IS ALSO HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO INCLUDE THE DATE YOU ACCESSED THE ARTICLE, AS ONLINE CONTENT CAN BE MODIFIED OR REMOVED.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A DIGITIZED BOOK THAT I FOUND IN AN ONLINE ARCHIVE, LIKE THE INTERNET ARCHIVE?

A: WHEN CITING A DIGITIZED BOOK FROM AN ONLINE ARCHIVE, YOU SHOULD INCLUDE THE STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR THE BOOK (AUTHOR, TITLE, PUBLISHER, YEAR) FOLLOWED BY THE NAME OF THE ARCHIVE OR LIBRARY THAT DIGITIZED IT AND A STABLE URL TO THE DIGITIZED VERSION.

Q: DO I NEED TO INCLUDE PAGE NUMBERS FOR DIGITIZED ARTICLES IF THEY ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE?

A: YES, YOU SHOULD INCLUDE PAGE NUMBERS FOR DIGITIZED ARTICLES IF THE ORIGINAL PAGINATION IS PRESERVED IN THE DIGITAL FORMAT. THIS ALLOWS FOR PRECISE REFERENCING WITHIN THE TEXT. IF PAGINATION IS ABSENT OR INCONSISTENT, YOU MAY NEED TO RELY ON OTHER MEANS OF LOCATING THE CITED INFORMATION OR NOTE ITS ABSENCE.

Q: WHAT DOES "N.D." MEAN IN A CHICAGO STYLE CITATION FOR A DIGITIZED ARTICLE?

A: "N.D." IS AN ABBREVIATION USED IN CHICAGO STYLE TO INDICATE THAT NO DATE IS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLICATION OR LAST UPDATE OF THE DIGITIZED ARTICLE OR SOURCE. IT IS USED WHEN DILIGENT SEARCHING HAS FAILED TO UNCOVER A RELEVANT DATE.

Q: WHEN IS AN ACCESS DATE REQUIRED FOR CITING DIGITIZED ARTICLES IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: AN ACCESS DATE IS GENERALLY REQUIRED FOR CITING DIGITIZED ARTICLES WHEN THE SOURCE IS CONSIDERED EPHEMERAL, IS ONLINE-ONLY AND POTENTIALLY UNSTABLE, OR WHEN THERE IS NO DOI AND THE URL MIGHT CHANGE. IT SERVES TO NOTE WHEN THE SOURCE WAS CONSULTED, ACKNOWLEDGING THE POTENTIAL FOR DIGITAL CONTENT TO BE ALTERED OR DISAPPEAR.

Q: HOW DOES CHICAGO STYLE HANDLE CITING ARTICLES THAT WERE ORIGINALLY PRINT BUT ARE NOW ONLY AVAILABLE IN A DIGITIZED FORMAT WITHOUT A CLEAR ORIGINAL PUBLICATION DATE?

A: IF AN ARTICLE WAS ORIGINALLY PRINT BUT IS NOW ONLY AVAILABLE IN A DIGITIZED FORMAT WITHOUT A CLEAR ORIGINAL PUBLICATION DATE, YOU WOULD CITE IT BASED ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE DIGITAL VERSION. IF A PUBLICATION DATE IS STILL UNAVAILABLE, YOU WOULD USE "N.D." AND ENSURE THE URL AND ACCESS DATE ARE INCLUDED IF APPLICABLE.

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