Chicago citation style

History papers typically require the Chicago style, using endnotes and a bibliography. While this format is inconvenient and arbitrary in some ways, it is the standard, so it is what you will practice in this course. For a good description of this style, see

http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/p04_c10_s1.html

For an example of a paper in Chicago style with some helpful comments, see

http://dianahacker.com/pdfs/Hacker-Bish-CMS.pdf

In the text:

In the text of your paper, cite sources of information or quotations with a superscript number that refers to an endnote. All quotations and any fact that is not common knowledge must have a source indicated. Your text should look like these examples:

Babylon was usually ruled by a king, but at times was led by a queen.¹

Herodotus gathered information by talking to people with knowledge of the events, as is clear from such comments as “no one I talked to professed to know anything about it”² and “I did hear something, however, from some inhabitants of Cyrene.”³

The number comes immediately after the information it refers to. Sometimes that may be in the middle of a sentence, as with note 2 in the second example. The number follows the punctuation marks that end the sentence or the phrase. Endnote numbers start with 1 and appear in the text in numerical order. The numbers are never repeated. If you need to cite the same source later on, do so with a new endnote number.

You may use your word processor’s built-in endnotes features, which may help with automatically numbering the notes. If you do not want to learn how to use the endnote features, you may just type the number and change its style to a superscript.

The author of a historical source is sometimes unknown. The preferred Chicago style is to identify such a source by its title, but in this class we will use the more consistent option, also allowed in Chicago style, of identifying the author as “Anonymous”.

Endnotes:

At the end of the paper is a list of endnotes, in the same numerical order in which they appear in the text, entitled “Notes”. A single note may contain more than one source, if they are relevant.

A single source may be cited in numerous notes. The first time a source appears in an endnote, the reference must be in the full format as explained below. If it appears again in
a later endnote, that note needs to have only the author, title (abbreviated if long), and page number (or section heading, if the item is an unpaginated web page). See the example paper for details.

Where possible, the endnote should indicate the page(s) where the specific cited information is. If the source has no page numbers, try to give a section heading or other clue to help locate the relevant part of the source.

In the list of endnotes, the note numbers are normal text, not superscripts, and each is followed by a period. Notice that the first line of each endnote is indented about two spaces, and the author is given first name first. The punctuation involves mostly commas, not periods, and for items such as books, the publisher, city, and date are in parentheses.

**Bibliography:**

After the endnotes comes a bibliography, which lists all the sources cited in alphabetical order by the first author’s last name. (Technically, some items such as emails and blog posts are not required to be in the bibliography, but for the purposes of this class, please simply include every item cited in an endnote.) This section is entitled “Bibliography”.

Each source appears only once in the bibliography. Every source cited in a note must be in the bibliography, and every item in the bibliography must be cited in at least one note. That is, the bibliography must be a complete listing of the sources used, and you can’t pad the bibliography with items that are not actually cited in the text.

Bibliography entries do not give the page number or other detailed information about locations within the source. That information found in the endnotes related to specific points in the text. However, page numbers are used in the bibliography for journal articles or chapters in edited volumes, where the page numbers show the location of the entire article or chapter within the larger published volume.

Bibliography entries are not numbered. Notice that all the lines after the first one in a bibliographic entry are indented about two spaces, and the author is given last name first – both opposite from the endnotes. Some of the punctuation is periods, rather than commas, and the publisher, city, and date are never in parentheses.

**Online sources:**

Many online documents are intended to be an exact copy of a printed source. This is usually the case with historical primary sources online, including many of the class reading assignments. The more reputable ones include the reference information for the printed book or journal article that they were copied from, although the information is not necessarily provided in Chicago style. If the source information is not given, use Google or another search engine to look for another website that has the same text but also gives the original publication data, and then use that web page instead.
To cite an online source that is supposed to be the same as a printed one, note the publication information for the original printed source. Cite the online source in the same way that you would if you had the original source on paper, but add the URL of the website and the date that you accessed it in this form:


The URL is necessary because the online version might be different from the original printed version. The access date is necessary because online items may change over time. Be sure to include the name of the translator and/or editor, since different translators and editors may produce fairly different versions of the same original text.

**Note and bibliography format examples**

Below are examples of how to format the endnotes and bibliography entries for different kinds of sources. (Do not include the labels “Note:” and “Biblio:” in your list of endnotes or your bibliography.) These examples are from the SSU library website, at

http://libguides.sonoma.edu/content.php?pid=9403&sid=412837

and the *Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide*, at

http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

with some additions and adjustments based on my understanding of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition. Check the library’s copy for more complete instructions.

**Book, one author**


**Book, two authors**


Book, four or more authors


Book, listed by the editor, translator, or compiler instead of author


Book, listed by the author with the editor, translator, or compiler in addition


Chapter in an edited book made up of chapters by different authors


Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book


**Scholarly article, in a printed scholarly journal**


**Scholarly article, in a scholarly journal stored in a library database**


**Primary source on paper, published in a book**

The Chicago style allows for special forms of citations of classical Greek and Latin sources, but for the purposes of this class, please cite all primary sources fully as shown.


**Primary source posted on a website, originally published in a book**

The Chicago style allows for special forms of citations of classical Greek and Latin sources, but for the purposes of this class, please cite all primary sources fully as shown.


**Primary source on paper, in a collection of sources originally published elsewhere**

The Chicago style allows for special forms of citations of classical Greek and Latin sources, but for the purposes of this class, please cite all primary sources fully as shown.


**Primary source or other item in an online database**

The Chicago style allows for special forms of citations of classical Greek and Latin sources, but for the purposes of this class, please cite all primary sources fully as shown.


**Web page, with author**


Web page, no author


Popular magazine article


Newspaper article, on paper


Newspaper article, from the newspaper’s web page


Newspaper article, from library database


Book review


Thesis or dissertation


Paper presented at a meeting or conference


Weblog (blog) entry or comment


E-mail message

Chicago style permits leaving these out of the bibliography, but it is better to cite fully.

Note: 2. John Doe, e-mail message to author, October 31, 2005.

Biblio: Doe, John. E-mail message to author. October 31, 2005.