

chicago citation examples for page numbers

Mastering Chicago Citation Examples for Page Numbers

chicago citation examples for page numbers are a crucial element for academic integrity and scholarly communication, ensuring that readers can easily locate the original source of information. This guide will demystify the process, providing comprehensive and detailed examples for various source types within the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS). Understanding how to correctly cite page numbers is not merely a stylistic requirement; it's fundamental to avoiding plagiarism and giving credit where it is due. We will explore the nuances of in-text citations, footnotes, and endnotes, and how page numbers integrate seamlessly into each. This article will equip you with the knowledge to accurately cite everything from books and journal articles to websites and other digital resources, all with a specific focus on the correct placement and formatting of page numbers according to CMOS. Prepare to gain confidence in your research and writing by mastering these essential citation practices.

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Understanding Chicago Style Citation Basics

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary systems for citation: the Notes and Bibliography system and the Author-Date system. Both require precise referencing to avoid misattribution. The inclusion of page numbers is paramount in both systems, serving as the pinpoint locator for specific information. Whether you are using footnotes/endnotes or parenthetical in-text citations, the accurate reporting of the page from which a quote or paraphrased idea is drawn is non-negotiable for academic honesty and the credibility of your research. This fundamental principle underpins all correct Chicago citation practices.

The purpose of any citation system, including Chicago, is to provide a roadmap for your readers. When you present borrowed material, whether it's a direct quotation or a summarized idea, you are obligated to tell your audience precisely where in the original source they can find that information. Page numbers are the most direct way to achieve this specificity, especially for print materials. For digital resources, while direct linking is common, CMOS still often emphasizes page or paragraph numbers to ensure the reader can access the exact content if the URL were to change or if the original format is important.

In-Text Citations with Page Numbers

In the Notes and Bibliography system, in-text citations are typically handled through footnotes or endnotes. However, when a source is particularly brief or when the author-date system is used alongside notes, parenthetical in-text citations might appear. These are concise and directly follow the borrowed material. The primary goal is to direct the reader to the corresponding note or bibliography entry. When page numbers are included in these in-text citations, they are usually enclosed within parentheses and immediately follow the author's name or the title, if the author is not specified. This format ensures that the reader can quickly identify the source and the specific location of the information.

Parenthetical In-Text Citations in Author-Date System

The Author-Date system, commonly used in the sciences and social sciences, relies heavily on parenthetical in-text citations. These citations appear within the text, immediately after the borrowed material, and include the author's last name, the year of publication, and crucially, the page number(s) for direct quotations. For paraphrased material, the page number is optional but often recommended for clarity. The format typically looks like this: (Author Last Name Year, Page Number). For example, if you are quoting a passage from page 45 of a book by John Smith published in 2020, the citation would be (Smith 2020, 45).

When citing a range of pages, you use a hyphen between the numbers, such as (Smith 2020, 45-47). If citing multiple sources in a single parenthetical citation, they are separated by semicolons, ordered alphabetically by author's last name: (Jones 2019, 102; Smith 2020, 45).

Parenthetical In-Text Citations in Notes and Bibliography System (Less Common)

While the Notes and Bibliography system primarily uses footnotes or endnotes for citations, there are instances where a brief parenthetical citation might be used in the text itself, especially for very short works or when referencing a source that has already been extensively discussed. In these cases, the parenthetical citation will often direct the reader to a specific note number or, less commonly, directly provide author and page information if the source is singular and well-known within the context of the paper. However, the emphasis remains on directing the reader to the full citation in the endnotes or bibliography, with the page number being the key element for specificity.

Footnotes and Endnotes with Page Numbers

The Notes and Bibliography system is characterized by its use of footnotes or endnotes. These numbered references, appearing at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the document (endnotes), provide the full citation details. The first time a source is cited, the note will be comprehensive. Subsequent citations of the same source become shortened. In both cases, the page

number is an essential component, indicating the precise location of the referenced information. Accuracy here is vital for enabling readers to verify your research and explore your sources further.

First Footnote/Endnote Citation

When you cite a source for the first time in your paper using the Notes and Bibliography system, the footnote or endnote will contain a complete citation. For a book, this typically includes the author's first and last name, the title of the book (italicized), the place of publication, the publisher, the year of publication, and importantly, the specific page number(s) being referenced. The format for a book footnote would look something like this:

- John Smith, *The Art of Research* (New York: Penguin Books, 2020), 45.

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

- Jane Doe, "The Impact of Technology on Learning," *Journal of Educational Studies* 25, no. 3 (2021): 112.

Subsequent Footnote/Endnote Citation

After the first full citation, subsequent references to the same source are shortened to maintain conciseness and avoid repetition. This shortened note typically includes the author's last name, a shortened version of the title (if necessary to distinguish from other works by the same author), and the page number. For example, if you have already provided the full citation for John Smith's book, a subsequent note referencing the same work would appear as:

- Smith, *The Art of Research*, 78.

If there is no possibility of confusion with other works by the same author, the title can sometimes be omitted entirely, leaving only the author's last name and the page number:

- Smith, 78.

This practice streamlines your notes while still providing enough information for the reader to locate the source in your bibliography.

"Ibid." Usage

The Latin term "ibid." (short for *ibidem*, meaning "in the same place") is used in footnotes and endnotes to refer to the immediately preceding source cited. When "ibid." is used alone, it refers to the entire source as cited in the previous note. If a specific page number from that same source is being referenced, you follow "ibid." with the new page number. For example, if the previous note cited page 45 of Smith's book, and the current note also refers to page 45 of the same book, you would write:

- Ibid.

If the current note refers to page 78 of that same book, you would write:

- Ibid., 78.

The use of "ibid." is efficient but requires careful attention to the immediately preceding note to ensure accuracy.

Citing Books with Page Numbers

Books are a fundamental source for many research projects, and correctly citing page numbers from them is essential in both the Notes and Bibliography and Author-Date systems. Whether you are quoting directly or paraphrasing, the page number is your anchor, allowing readers to find the exact information. This section will detail how to incorporate page numbers when citing books in various scenarios.

Direct Quotations from Books

When you use a direct quotation from a book, you must include the specific page number(s) where the quotation appears. In the Notes and Bibliography system, this page number is appended to the footnote or endnote. In the Author-Date system, it's included in the parenthetical in-text citation. For example, a direct quote from page 92 of a book would be cited as follows:

- **Note:** Mary Jones, *A History of Ideas* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018), 92.
- **Author-Date:** (Jones 2018, 92)

If the quotation spans multiple pages, you indicate the range, separated by a hyphen: (Jones 2018, 92-93).

Paraphrased Information from Books

When paraphrasing or summarizing information from a book, the inclusion of a page number is optional but highly recommended by CMOS. It helps readers pinpoint the origin of the idea, especially if the information is complex or the book is lengthy. The format remains consistent with direct quotations, with the page number following the author and publication year in the Author-Date system, or at the end of the note in the Notes and Bibliography system.

- **Note:** Mary Jones, *A History of Ideas* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2018), 92.
- **Author-Date:** (Jones 2018, 92)

Using page numbers for paraphrased material enhances the transparency and verifiability of your research, even if it's not a direct word-for-word quotation.

Citing a Specific Edition of a Book

It is crucial to cite the specific edition of a book you consulted, as page numbers can vary between editions. When citing a particular edition, ensure this information is clear in your bibliography entry. The page number for your in-text citation or note will then correspond to that specific edition. If you are referencing a preface, introduction, or other preliminary material, CMOS recommends using lowercase Roman numerals for page numbers (e.g., p. ix) rather than Arabic numerals. This distinction is important for precise referencing.

Citing Journal Articles with Page Numbers

Academic journals are a cornerstone of scholarly research, and citing them accurately, especially with page numbers, is critical. The methodology for incorporating page numbers in journal article citations varies slightly depending on whether you are using the Notes and Bibliography system or the Author-Date system, but the principle of specificity remains the same.

Direct Quotations from Journal Articles

When quoting directly from a journal article, the page number is indispensable. In the Notes and Bibliography system, the footnote or endnote will include the specific page where the quotation is found. In the Author-Date system, this page number is included within the parenthetical in-text citation.

- **Note:** John Smith, "The Evolution of Citation Practices," *Journal of Academic Writing* 30, no. 2 (2019): 55.
- **Author-Date:** (Smith 2019, 55)

For multi-page quotations, you would use a page range: (Smith 2019, 55–57).

Paraphrased Information from Journal Articles

Similar to books, when paraphrasing from a journal article, CMOS recommends including the page number for clarity and precision. This allows readers to trace the origin of the idea within the article. The format is identical to that used for direct quotations.

- **Note:** John Smith, "The Evolution of Citation Practices," *Journal of Academic Writing* 30, no. 2 (2019): 55.
- **Author-Date:** (Smith 2019, 55)

The inclusion of page numbers for paraphrased content, while optional, significantly strengthens the credibility of your academic work by demonstrating thoroughness.

Articles without Page Numbers (e.g., Online-Only Journals)

For articles published in online-only journals that may not have traditional page numbers, CMOS suggests using paragraph numbers if available. These are often indicated by the ¶ symbol or simply as "par." followed by the number. If neither page nor paragraph numbers are provided, you would typically cite the article by including the author, year, and title, and often a URL or DOI. However, the absence of page numbers necessitates careful attention to the article's structure and content to ensure accurate referencing.

- **Note:** Jane Doe, "Digital Scholarship," *Online Journal of Research* 5, no. 1 (2022), par. 15.
- **Author-Date:** (Doe 2022, par. 15)

Citing Websites and Online Sources with Page Numbers

Citing online sources presents unique challenges, as many websites lack the pagination found in print materials. However, when page numbers or their equivalents are available, they should be included in Chicago style citations to ensure precision. This section explores how to manage page numbers for various online resources.

Websites with Pagination

If a webpage has discernible page numbers, such as a PDF version of a document or a paginated

article, you should include them in your citation. The format will depend on whether you are using the Notes and Bibliography system or the Author-Date system. For example, if you are citing a report from a website found on page 7:

- **Note:** World Health Organization, *Global Health Trends Report* (Geneva: WHO, 2021), 7, accessed October 26, 2023, <https://www.who.int/reports/global-health-trends>.
- **Author-Date:** (World Health Organization 2021, 7)

Always prioritize the most specific location identifier available.

Websites with Paragraph Numbers

When a webpage does not have traditional page numbers but instead uses paragraph numbers (often found in longer articles or online reports), you should cite these numbers. CMOS recommends using "par." followed by the paragraph number.

- **Note:** John Doe, "Understanding Online Citations," *Blogging Insights*, August 15, 2022, par. 12, <https://www.blogginginsights.com/online-citations>.
- **Author-Date:** (Doe 2022, par. 12)

Paragraph numbers are increasingly used as a standard for citing digital content that lacks pagination, ensuring that readers can locate the exact information.

Digital Content without Page or Paragraph Numbers

For online content that lacks both page and paragraph numbers, such as short blog posts or basic web pages, you will typically rely on the URL and access date. However, if a section or a specific piece of information can be identified by its content or position (e.g., the first paragraph), you might reference that. CMOS emphasizes clarity; if a specific location can be identified, it should be. If not, the URL and access date become the primary means of verification.

- **Note:** Jane Smith, "My Latest Thoughts on AI," *Personal Blog*, October 20, 2023, <https://www.janesblog.com/ai-thoughts>.
- **Author-Date:** (Smith 2023)

In such cases, while page numbers are absent, the full URL and access date are critical components for locating the source.

Special Cases and Advanced Examples

Beyond the common sources like books and journal articles, Chicago style requires specific approaches for citing various other materials, all while maintaining the critical inclusion of page numbers where applicable. This section delves into some of these less common but important citation scenarios, ensuring you can handle diverse research materials with confidence.

Citing Sources with No Author

When a source has no listed author, you begin the citation with the title of the work. In the Notes and Bibliography system, the footnote or endnote will start with the title, followed by publication details and the page number. In the Author-Date system, the title replaces the author's name in the parenthetical citation.

- **Note:** *The Complete Guide to Gardening* (London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017), 105.
- **Author-Date:** (*The Complete Guide to Gardening* 2017, 105)

Ensure the title is italicized if it's a standalone work (like a book) or in quotation marks if it's part of a larger work (like an article).

Citing Edited Works or Anthologies

Citing a chapter from an edited collection or anthology requires mentioning both the author of the chapter and the editor of the collection. The page number will refer to the specific page(s) within the chapter.

- **Note:** Author of Chapter, "Title of Chapter," in *Title of Edited Book*, ed. Editor First Name Last Name (Place: Publisher, Year), page number(s).
- **Example Note:** Robert Johnson, "The Nature of Inquiry," in *Foundations of Research*, ed. Sarah Lee (New York: Academic Press, 2019), 45.
- **Author-Date:** (Johnson 2019, 45)

The page number refers to the specific material contributed by the chapter author.

Citing Multivolume Works

For works published in multiple volumes, you need to specify the volume number along with the page number. This is typically done by indicating the volume number before the page number, often

with "vol." and "p." or "pp.".

- **Note:** Author Last Name, *Title of Work*, vol. X, (Place: Publisher, Year), page number.
- **Example Note:** Michael Brown, *A Comprehensive History of Nations*, vol. 3, (London: History Books Ltd., 2021), 210.
- **Author-Date:** (Brown 2021, 3:210)

In the Author-Date system, the volume and page number are often combined with a colon for clarity.

Citing Lectures or Presentations

When citing information from a lecture, presentation, or conference paper, the page number is less common unless the presentation has been formally published with page numbers. Often, you will refer to the specific slide number, section, or simply the date and title of the presentation. However, if page numbers are available (e.g., in a handout or published proceedings), they should be included.

- **Note:** Presenter Name, "Title of Presentation" (presented at Conference Name, City, State, Month Day, Year), page number (if applicable).
- **Example Note (with page):** Dr. Emily Carter, "Innovations in Sustainable Energy" (presented at the Global Energy Summit, Vancouver, BC, June 15, 2022), 8.

The key is to provide enough detail for the audience to locate the specific content, even if traditional page numbering isn't present.

Mastering the inclusion of page numbers in Chicago citation examples is an ongoing process that requires attention to detail and a thorough understanding of the source material. Whether employing the Notes and Bibliography system or the Author-Date system, the fundamental goal remains the same: to guide your reader with precision. By consistently applying these principles across books, articles, websites, and other materials, you not only uphold academic integrity but also enhance the clarity and credibility of your scholarly work. Remember that consulting the latest edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* is always advisable for the most current guidelines.

FAQ

Q: Why are page numbers so important in Chicago style citations?

A: Page numbers are crucial in Chicago style citations because they allow readers to precisely locate the specific information (whether a direct quote or a paraphrased idea) within a source. This precision is fundamental to academic integrity, preventing plagiarism and enabling verification of

your research.

Q: How do I cite a quote from a book that spans two pages in a Chicago style footnote?

A: In a Chicago style footnote for a direct quote that spans two pages (e.g., pages 78 and 79), you would use a hyphen to indicate the range: Author Last Name, Title of Book (Place: Publisher, Year), 78-79.

Q: Is it mandatory to include page numbers for paraphrased material in Chicago style?

A: While not strictly mandatory in all instances for paraphrased material in Chicago style, it is highly recommended by The Chicago Manual of Style. Including page numbers for paraphrased content significantly enhances clarity and allows readers to easily find the original context of the idea.

Q: What if the source I'm citing is a website and doesn't have page numbers?

A: If a website lacks page numbers, Chicago style recommends using paragraph numbers if they are available, indicated by "par." followed by the number (e.g., par. 15). If neither page nor paragraph numbers are present, you would rely on the URL and access date for citation.

Q: How does the inclusion of page numbers differ between the Notes and Bibliography system and the Author-Date system in Chicago style?

A: In the Notes and Bibliography system, page numbers are part of the footnote or endnote citation. In the Author-Date system, page numbers are included within the parenthetical in-text citation, typically following the year of publication (e.g., (Author 2020, 45)).

Q: What is the correct way to cite a range of pages for a journal article in Chicago style?

A: For a range of pages in a Chicago style citation (either in a note or an Author-Date parenthetical), you use a hyphen between the page numbers. For example, a note would look like: Author Last Name, "Article Title," Journal Name Volume, no. Issue (Year): 112-115, and an Author-Date citation would be (Author 2020, 112-115).

Q: Can I use "ibid." when citing different page numbers from

the same source in Chicago footnotes?

A: Yes, you can use "ibid." to refer to the immediately preceding source. If you need to cite a different page number from that same source, you follow "ibid." with the new page number, for example: Ibid., 78.

Q: How do I cite a multivolume work and include page numbers in Chicago style?

A: When citing a multivolume work in Chicago style, you must specify both the volume number and the page number. In a note, it would typically appear as: Author Last Name, Title of Work, vol. X, (Place: Publisher, Year), page number. In an Author-Date citation, it's often formatted as (Author 2020, X:XXX), where X is the volume and XXX is the page number.

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