

chicago style examples for footnotes

chicago style examples for footnotes are crucial for academic integrity, research accuracy, and clear communication in scholarly writing. This comprehensive guide delves into the intricacies of employing Chicago style footnotes, offering detailed examples for various source types and common citation scenarios. Understanding the nuances of Chicago style is essential for students, researchers, and anyone aiming to publish academic work, ensuring that their sources are properly credited and their arguments are well-supported. We will explore the fundamental structure of footnotes, common variations, and best practices for citing books, articles, web pages, and more.

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Understanding the Basics of Chicago Style Footnotes

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: the notes-bibliography system and the author-date system. This article focuses exclusively on the notes-bibliography system, which utilizes footnotes or endnotes. Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the reference is made, while endnotes are compiled at the end of the document. Both serve the same purpose: to provide source attribution and supplementary information without interrupting the flow of the main text.

The primary goal of a footnote is to identify the precise source of a piece of information—a quote, paraphrase, statistic, or idea. This allows readers to locate the original source for further investigation. Moreover, Chicago style footnotes can also be used to offer additional commentary or explanation that is not essential to the main narrative but might be of interest to the reader. This dual functionality makes them a powerful tool in scholarly writing.

When employing footnotes, it is essential to be consistent. Once a source is cited in full, subsequent citations of the same source can be shortened. This convention streamlines the citation process and enhances readability. The Chicago Manual of Style provides detailed guidelines for these shortened citations, ensuring clarity and conciseness.

Essential Components of a Chicago Style Footnote

A typical Chicago style footnote begins with a superscript Arabic numeral, which corresponds to a numeral placed immediately after the cited information in the main text. The footnote itself contains specific bibliographic information, formatted according to CMOS guidelines. The first time a source is cited, the footnote will include full publication details. Subsequent citations of the same source will use a shortened format.

The essential components of a full footnote citation generally include:

- Author's full name (first name followed by last name)
- Title of the work (italicized for books, in quotation marks for articles and chapters)
- Publication information (city of publication, publisher, year of publication for books; journal title, volume, issue, and date for articles)
- Page number(s) from which the information was taken

It's crucial to pay close attention to punctuation, capitalization, and the order of elements. For example, commas are used to separate different pieces of information within a footnote, and periods typically conclude the citation. The specific formatting can vary slightly depending on the type of source material being cited.

Citing Books with Chicago Style Footnotes

Citing books is a fundamental aspect of using Chicago style footnotes. The format for the first citation of a book is quite specific, aiming to provide all necessary information for the reader to locate the exact edition used. Subsequent citations will then be abbreviated.

First Citation of a Book

When you cite a book for the first time, the footnote should include the author's full name, the full title of the book (italicized), and the publication information, followed by the specific page number(s). The publication information typically includes the city of publication, the name of the publisher, and the year of publication.

For example, a first-time citation might look like this:

1. Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, trans. Alan Sheridan (New York: Vintage Books, 1995), 3-5.

Note the inclusion of the translator's name if applicable and the use of italics for the book title. The page number follows the publication details, separated by a comma.

Subsequent Citations of a Book

After the first full citation, subsequent references to the same book can be shortened. This shortened footnote typically includes the author's last name, a shortened version of the title (italicized, and usually no more than four words unless necessary for clarity), and the page number.

For example:

2. Foucault, *Discipline and Punish*, 25.

If you are citing a different work by the same author, you must include more of the title to avoid ambiguity. If you are citing consecutive pages or the same page multiple times, you may also need specific formatting conventions, though generally, repeating the page number is sufficient for multiple references to the same page.

Edited Books and Chapters in Edited Books

Citing chapters within edited collections or works with editors requires a slightly different format. For a chapter in an edited book, you will cite the author of the chapter, the chapter title, the editor(s), the book title, and the publication information, along with the page numbers.

Example of a chapter citation:

3. Edward Said, "Orientalism Reconsidered," in *Culture, Power, and History: Selected Essays*, ed. Edward Said (New York: Pantheon Books, 1994), 110-112.

For a book with an editor but no specific chapter author (e.g., an anthology where the editor compiled the work), you would list the editor(s) first.

Citing Journal Articles with Chicago Style Footnotes

Journal articles are a common source in academic research, and Chicago style provides clear guidelines for their citation in footnotes. The format distinguishes between print journals and online journals, especially those accessed through databases.

First Citation of a Journal Article

For a journal article, the full footnote includes the author's full name, the article title (in quotation marks), the journal title (italicized), the volume and issue numbers, the publication date, and the page range of the article, followed by the specific page number cited.

Example of a journal article citation:

4. Joan Scott, "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis," *The American Historical Review* 91, no. 4 (October 1986): 1053-1075, 1060.

Note the use of quotation marks for the article title and italics for the journal title. The volume and issue numbers are presented clearly, followed by the date and the page range of the entire article. The specific page number being referenced is the last element before the period.

Subsequent Citations of a Journal Article

Similar to books, subsequent citations of a journal article are shortened. This typically includes the author's last name, a shortened version of the article title (in quotation marks), and the page number.

Example of a shortened journal article citation:

5. Scott, "Gender," 1065.

If the article is only available online or accessed through a database, you may need to include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) or a stable URL if no DOI is available, particularly if it's not a commonly indexed journal. However, for most common academic databases, the citation format remains similar to the print version.

Citing Web Pages and Online Sources with Chicago Style Footnotes

The internet has become an indispensable source of information, and Chicago style provides guidance

for citing a wide array of online materials, from websites and blog posts to online reports and government documents.

Citing a Web Page

When citing a general web page, include the author (if known), the title of the page (in quotation marks), the name of the website (italicized), the publication or last updated date (if available), and the URL. It is also advisable to include an access date.

Example of a web page citation:

6. "The History of the Chicago Public Library," Chicago Public Library, last updated March 15, 2023, accessed May 20, 2024, <https://www.chipublib.org/about/history/>.

If the author is an organization rather than an individual, list the organization's name. If there is no publication or update date, you can note "n.d." (no date) and prioritize the access date.

Citing an Online Article or Document

For articles published online, whether as part of an e-journal or as a standalone document, the format is similar to citing a print article or a web page, depending on its origin. If it has a DOI, it should be included.

Example of an online article with a DOI:

7. Jane Doe, "Digital Humanities in Practice," *Journal of Digital Scholarship* 15, no. 2 (2022): 45-62, doi:10.xxxx/xxxxxxx.

If citing an online report from an organization, you would list the organization, the title of the report, and the URL and access date.

Subsequent Citations of Online Sources

Similar to other sources, subsequent citations of online materials are shortened, including the author's last name (or organization name), a shortened title, and the page number or specific locator if available. For web pages without page numbers, you might refer to section headings or simply the URL.

Citing Other Common Sources in Chicago Style

Beyond books and articles, Chicago style accommodates a variety of other source types, each with its own specific formatting rules. Precision in these citations ensures that your research is thorough and ethically sound.

Newspaper Articles

For newspaper articles, you will typically include the author's name, the article title, the newspaper title (italicized), the date of publication, and the page number(s).

Example of a newspaper article:

8. John Smith, "City Council Debates New Zoning Laws," *Chicago Tribune*, May 19, 2024, sec. B: 1.

The section designation (e.g., sec. B) and page number are crucial for newspaper citations.

Interviews

Citing interviews depends on whether they are published or unpublished. For unpublished interviews, you would include the name of the interviewee, the type of interview (e.g., "personal interview"), and the date of the interview.

Example of an unpublished interview:

9. Mary Jones, personal interview, April 10, 2024.

If the interview is published or available online, you would cite it according to the format for books or articles.

Audiovisual Materials

Citing films, television programs, or other audiovisual materials involves detailing the director or producer, the title (italicized), and the distributor and release date. Specific scenes or segments can be referenced by time codes.

Example of a film citation:

10. *Citizen Kane*, directed by Orson Welles, RKO Radio Pictures, 1941, DVD.

If referencing a specific scene, you would add the time code: *Citizen Kane*, directed by Orson Welles, RKO Radio Pictures, 1941, DVD, 00:55:12.

Adhering to these detailed rules for various source types demonstrates meticulous scholarship and allows readers to verify your research effectively.

FAQ

Q: What is the main difference between a footnote and an endnote in Chicago style?

A: In Chicago style's notes-bibliography system, both footnotes and endnotes serve the same purpose of citing sources. The primary difference is their location: footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where the reference is made, while endnotes are compiled at the end of the document, usually on a separate page. The formatting of the notes themselves is identical.

Q: Do I need to include the publisher's name in every footnote for a book?

A: No, you only need to include the publisher's name in the first full footnote citation for a book. Subsequent shortened citations will typically only include the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number.

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

A: If a source has no author, you begin the footnote citation with the title of the work. For books, the title would be italicized. For articles or other shorter works, the title would be in quotation marks. The rest of the citation follows as usual.

Q: What is a DOI, and when should I include it in a Chicago style footnote?

A: A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique string of characters that identifies an electronic document. You should include a DOI in your Chicago style footnote when citing journal articles or other electronic resources that have one, as it provides a stable and permanent link to the source. It is typically placed at the end of the citation.

Q: How do I handle citing multiple works by the same author in Chicago style?

A: When citing multiple works by the same author, after the first full citation of each work, subsequent shortened citations must include a shortened version of the title to distinguish between them. For example, if citing two books by Foucault, the shortened citations would need to be distinct enough, like "Foucault, *Discipline and Punish*, 25" and "Foucault, *The Archaeology of Knowledge*, 110."

Q: Is there a specific way to cite a website that is updated frequently?

A: For frequently updated websites, it is crucial to include the access date prominently in your footnote. This allows readers to know the state of the information at the time you consulted it, as online content can change rapidly. The publication or last updated date, if available, should also be included before the access date.

Q: What is the correct punctuation for Chicago style footnotes?

A: In Chicago style footnotes, commas are generally used to separate distinct elements within a citation (e.g., author's name, title, publication information). Periods typically end the entire footnote entry. Specific punctuation rules can vary slightly based on the type of source being cited.

Q: Can I use Chicago style footnotes for online articles that are not from a journal?

A: Yes, Chicago style footnotes can be used for online articles that are not from academic journals, such as articles from reputable news websites or organizational blogs. The citation format will be similar to that for general web pages, including the author (if known), article title, website name, publication date, and URL, along with the access date.

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