

chicago style footnote example same author

chicago style footnote example same author: Navigating the intricacies of academic citation can be a daunting task, especially when dealing with repetitive sourcing from the same writer. Understanding how to properly format footnotes and bibliography entries when citing a single author multiple times is crucial for maintaining academic integrity and avoiding plagiarism. This article delves into the specific rules and provides clear, actionable examples for citing the same author in Chicago style, ensuring accuracy and clarity in your scholarly work. We will cover the initial full citation, subsequent shortened notes, and the correct formatting for bibliography entries.

Table of Contents

Understanding the Basics of Chicago Style Footnotes

The Initial Footnote Citation for a Same Author

Subsequent Footnote Citations for the Same Author

Variations and Special Cases

The Importance of the Bibliography

Formatting the Bibliography for the Same Author

When to Use Shortened Notes

Common Pitfalls to Avoid

Putting It All Together: A Comprehensive Example

Understanding the Basics of Chicago Style Footnotes

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) offers two primary citation systems: notes and bibliography, and author-date. This article focuses exclusively on the notes and bibliography system, which is prevalent in the humanities and arts. In this system, brief notes are placed at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the document (endnotes) to refer the reader to the source of information. These notes are typically paired with a full bibliography at the end of the work, providing a complete list of all sources consulted.

The core principle of the notes and bibliography system is to provide readers with sufficient information to locate the original source without being overly intrusive within the main text. For recurring sources, especially those by the same author, Chicago style provides specific guidelines to streamline these citations and prevent redundancy. Mastery of these rules ensures that your academic writing is both accurate and adheres to established scholarly conventions.

The Initial Footnote Citation for a Same Author

When you cite a work by a particular author for the first time in your footnotes, you must provide a full citation. This includes all the necessary bibliographic information so that the reader can easily identify the source. This full note acts as the primary reference point for that specific work within your document. For a book, this typically includes the author's full name, the title of the book in italics, publication information (city, publisher, year), and the specific page number(s) being referenced.

For example, if you are citing a book by Jane Doe titled "The History of Ancient Rome," published in 2020 by Chicago University Press in Chicago, and you are referencing page 55, the initial footnote would look like this:

1. Jane Doe, *The History of Ancient Rome* (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2020), 55.

Subsequent Footnote Citations for the Same Author

Once a source has been fully cited in a footnote, subsequent references to the same work by the same author can be shortened. This is where the "same author" rule becomes particularly important. Instead of repeating the full bibliographic details every time, Chicago style allows for a condensed note. The specific format depends on whether you are citing the same work multiple times in a row or if other sources intervene.

If you are citing the same work immediately after the previous footnote, you would use "Ibid." (an abbreviation of the Latin word "ibidem," meaning "in the same place"). If you are citing the same work but a different page, you would still use "Ibid." followed by the new page number. For instance, if the immediately preceding footnote was also for Jane Doe's "The History of Ancient Rome," and you are now referencing page 60, the footnote would be:

1. Ibid., 60.

However, if you have cited another source in between, or if you are referencing the same work by the same author but it is not the immediately preceding footnote, you cannot use "Ibid." In such cases, you must use a shortened note. This shortened note typically includes the author's last name, a shortened version of the title (if it's long or if you are citing multiple works by the same author), and the page number.

Shortened Notes with the Same Author

When you need to cite the same author's work again but not immediately, the shortened note is essential. The format usually involves the author's last name, a shortened title of the work (often italicized if it's a book), and the page number. This system is particularly helpful when you are referencing several works by the same author, as it allows you to distinguish between them more clearly.

Continuing with our example of Jane Doe, if you had cited another source after the first mention of "The History of Ancient Rome," and now you need to refer to page 75 of that same book, the shortened footnote would appear as:

1. Doe, *History of Ancient Rome*, 75.

It is crucial to ensure consistency in the shortened title you use throughout your document. If you are citing multiple works by Jane Doe, you might need to further differentiate them. For instance, if she also wrote "Roman Society in the Republic" (2022), your citations might look like:

- Doe, *History of Ancient Rome*, 75.
- Doe, *Roman Society*, 120.

Variations and Special Cases

While the general rules for citing the same author are clear, there are a few variations and special cases to consider. For instance, if you are citing multiple works by the same author, the shortened note format is paramount for clarity. If the author has only one work cited in your bibliography, you can sometimes omit the title in the shortened note after the first full citation, although using the shortened title is generally preferred for absolute clarity.

Another consideration is when the author is an organization or an institution rather than an individual. In such cases, the organization's name is used in place of the author's name in both the full and shortened notes. The principles of full citation, "Ibid.," and shortened notes still apply.

Electronic sources also have their own nuances. While the core principles of shortened notes remain, the specific information included in the initial note and subsequent shortened notes will adapt to the nature of the electronic resource, such as including URLs or access dates when appropriate.

The Importance of the Bibliography

The bibliography, appearing at the end of your paper, is a comprehensive list of all the sources you have cited in your footnotes or endnotes. It serves as a vital tool for your readers, allowing them to find the full details of every source you've referenced. When multiple works by the same author are included, the bibliography must be meticulously organized to facilitate easy identification and retrieval of each individual source.

The bibliography entries for the same author are typically alphabetized by the author's last name. If you have multiple entries for the same author, they are then sub-alphabetized by the title of the work. This systematic arrangement is a hallmark of the Chicago style and ensures that your references are not only accurate but also user-friendly for your audience.

Formatting the Bibliography for the Same Author

When listing multiple works by the same author in your bibliography, Chicago style employs a specific convention to avoid repetition. After the first entry for an author, subsequent entries by that same author will replace the author's full name with a long dash (an em dash, which is longer than a hyphen and shorter than an en dash) followed by a comma. This long dash signifies that the author is the same as the one in the preceding entry.

For example, if Jane Doe has two books in your bibliography, "The History of Ancient Rome" and "Roman Society in the Republic," the bibliography entries would appear as follows:

- Doe, Jane. *The History of Ancient Rome*. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2020.
- —. *Roman Society in the Republic*. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2022.

This formatting convention is a key feature of Chicago style bibliographies and is crucial for presenting a clean and organized list of references, especially when dealing with numerous works by a single author.

When to Use Shortened Notes

The decision to use shortened notes is primarily dictated by the context of your citation. As previously mentioned, "Ibid." is used for consecutive citations of the exact same source. However, once the source is no longer consecutive, or if you are citing a different page from the same source after an intervening citation, you must switch to a shortened note. This rule applies whether the intervening source is by the same author or a different one.

The primary purpose of shortened notes is to provide a concise identifier for a previously

cited work without overwhelming the reader with repetitive full bibliographic information. This balance between brevity and clarity is what makes the Chicago style efficient for scholarly writing. The rule of thumb is to use the shortened note whenever "Ibid." is no longer applicable for a repeated source.

Common Pitfalls to Avoid

One of the most common mistakes when citing the same author is the misuse of "Ibid." or using "Ibid." when a shortened note is required. Remember, "Ibid." is strictly for immediately consecutive citations. Another pitfall is inconsistent shortened note formatting. Ensure that the author's last name and the shortened title are presented uniformly throughout the document.

Failing to create a clear distinction between multiple works by the same author in both footnotes and the bibliography can also lead to confusion. If an author has several books or articles cited, make sure your shortened notes and bibliography entries clearly identify each specific work. Additionally, neglecting to include the page number in shortened notes when a specific page is being referenced is another error to watch out for.

Finally, always double-check your final citations against the official Chicago Manual of Style guidelines, as there can be minor variations or updates. Accuracy in citation is paramount for academic credibility.

Putting It All Together: A Comprehensive Example

Let's illustrate with a hypothetical scenario involving two sources by the same author, Dr. Eleanor Vance. Suppose your paper is discussing migratory bird patterns.

First mention of Vance's first book:

1. Eleanor Vance, *Avian Migrations Across Continents* (New York: Ornithology Press, 2018), 45.

Mention of another author's work:

1. David Chen, *Ecology of Urban Birds* (London: Nature Publishing, 2019), 112.

Second mention of Vance's first book, different page:

1. Vance, *Avian Migrations*, 62.

First mention of Vance's second book:

1. Eleanor Vance, *The Science of Birdsong* (New York: Ornithology Press, 2021), 88.

Consecutive mention of Vance's second book, different page:

1. Ibid., 95.

Another mention of Vance's second book, after other sources:

1. Vance, *Science of Birdsong*, 150.

Bibliography entries would appear as:

- Vance, Eleanor. *Avian Migrations Across Continents*. New York: Ornithology Press, 2018.
- —. *The Science of Birdsong*. New York: Ornithology Press, 2021.
- Chen, David. *Ecology of Urban Birds*. London: Nature Publishing, 2019.

This example demonstrates the progression from full citation to "Ibid." and then to shortened notes, as well as the distinct formatting of the bibliography for multiple works by the same author. The key is consistent application of these rules throughout your document.

FAQ Section

Q: What is the primary rule for citing the same author multiple times in Chicago style footnotes?

A: The primary rule is to use a full citation for the first mention of a source. Subsequent citations to the same source by the same author are then shortened, using "Ibid." for immediate repetition and shortened notes (author's last name, shortened title, page number) for non-consecutive mentions.

Q: When can I use "Ibid." in Chicago style footnotes?

A: You can only use "Ibid." when the current footnote directly follows a previous footnote that cited the exact same source. If you are citing a different page from the same source, you use "Ibid." followed by the new page number. If any other source is cited in between, "Ibid." is no longer applicable.

Q: How do I format a shortened footnote when citing the same author multiple times but not consecutively?

A: A shortened footnote typically includes the author's last name, a shortened version of the title of the work (often italicized), and the specific page number being referenced. For example: Doe, *History of Ancient Rome*, 75.

Q: What is the difference between a shortened footnote and an "Ibid." citation?

A: "Ibid." is used only for immediately consecutive citations of the same source. A shortened footnote is used for subsequent citations of the same source when they are not consecutive, or when citing a different work by the same author after the first full citation of that particular work.

Q: How do I format the bibliography when listing multiple works by the same author in Chicago style?

A: For the first work by an author, you list their full name. For subsequent works by the same author in the bibliography, you replace the author's name with a long dash (em dash) followed by a comma. For example: Doe, Jane. ...; —. ...

Q: Should I use shortened titles in my footnotes and bibliography if the author has only one work cited?

A: While it's not strictly required by Chicago style if the author has only one work cited, using a shortened title in your footnotes for subsequent citations is generally good practice for clarity, especially if the title is lengthy. In the bibliography, the full title is always used unless it's a subsequent work by the same author, where the long dash replaces the name.

Q: What if I am citing multiple works by the same author? How do I distinguish them in shortened notes?

A: In shortened notes, you use the author's last name followed by a shortened title of the specific work being cited. If the author has many works, it's crucial to choose distinct and recognizable shortened titles for each to avoid confusion. For example: Vance, *Avian Migrations*, 62; Vance, *Science of Birdsong*, 150.

Q: Does the Chicago Manual of Style have specific rules for citing organizations as authors?

A: Yes, when an organization or institution is the author, its name is used in place of an individual author's name in both footnotes and the bibliography. The rules for full citation, "Ibid.," and shortened notes then apply using the organization's name.

Q: Is it permissible to repeat the full citation every time if I'm citing the same author's work repeatedly?

A: No, Chicago style strongly discourages repeating the full citation for every mention of the same source. This would make your document unnecessarily lengthy and cumbersome for the reader. The system of "Ibid." and shortened notes is designed to prevent this exact issue.

[Chicago Style Footnote Example Same Author](#)

Chicago Style Footnote Example Same Author

Related Articles

- [chicago style for research writing psychology](#)
- [chicago style for experimental theater](#)
- [chicago style for college papers tables](#)

[Back to Home](#)