

Chicago Style Format

Structure

Format and Punctuation

Times New Roman, 12 pt. font should be used for the body text, and 10 pt. font should be used for footnotes and endnotes. Text should be left justified. All margins should be one inch. Do not use Sans Serif fonts. Titles of works that end with a question mark or exclamation point should be followed by a comma if the grammar of the sentence would normally call for one, or in a source citation or in an index, if a comma would normally follow the title. The plural of a word in quotation marks is formed by adding –s or –es within the quotation marks. If a URL is so long that it must be broken within in printed works, break it before a slash (/).

Headings and Sub Headings

When using headings:

- Make flush with the left margin
- Capitalize the first and last words, as well as any major words (proper nouns)
- Lowercase articles – a, an, & the
 - Lowercase prepositions regardless of length except when: stressed (A River Runs Through It), used adjectivally or adverbially (Look Up, Look Down), used in a conjunction, part of a Latin expression adjectivally or adverbially (De Facto; In Vitro)

When using subheadings:

- Each, except the lowest level, should be on a line above the following body text
- The lowest level heading should be a run-in heading, which is on the same line as the body text, is often in italics, and is in sentence style (the first word capitalized and is concluded with a period)
- When numerous levels are used, levels of subheadings must be distinguished by type style, such as italics versus regular or bold (don't use all capitals), and each corresponding level of subheading must be in the same style
- Excepting run-in headings, never conclude with a period

Note: the first sentence after a subheading should not refer syntactically to the subheading.

Quotations:

When to use block quotes:

- Block quotations are necessary if the text makes **eight or more** lines in the document (**100 words** or more.)
- Block quotations are not set off by quotation marks and always start a new line with the document.
- Block quotations should be **one inch** from the regular margins, unless noted otherwise.

- Other text needing to be set off includes quoting two or more paragraphs, quoting letters with salutations or signatures, lists, any material that requires special formatting, and almost always poetry.
- Block quotations should **always** reflect the paragraphing of the original. If the opening of a quoted paragraph is not included, the quote will begin flush left and subsequent paragraphs are indented. If flush in the original, keep it that way. However, if you begin the quote as a run-in, it should only be done when there is text that intervenes with the remainder of the quote.
- Text after a block quotation that continues a paragraph is flush left, but if a new paragraph, it is indented.

Citation

There are two citation styles in Chicago style:

1. Notes and Bibliography
2. Author-Date System

When you use an idea that is not your own, put a footnote or citation at the end of the sentence, depending on which style you are using.

Footnotes and Endnotes

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page, and endnotes appear at the end of a chapter or section of a book. Footnotes and endnotes are indicated in the same way, by a superscript number which has a corresponding note that mimics the format of a bibliography entry¹. If both footnotes and endnotes are used in the same section, then footnotes are indicated by a dagger (†) or an asterisk (*), and endnotes will still use numbers. The number in the footnote must always correspond with the number in the text.

Footnote numbers will always go in numerical order. If the same source is used multiple times, a new footnote number must be used. **DO NOT REUSE THE FOOTNOTE NUMBER.** Simply refer back to the previous note (i.e. ⁵ see footnote 3). This rule is the same for endnotes.

Sample Citations

When citing a source for which the author is mentioned in the text of the sentence, only note the date and page number from the source.

Sentence: Jones notes the prevalence of fish in Lake Superior but fails to mention which subspecies comprise the population.

Footnote: ¹“Lake Land Tours,” (St. Paul, Mifflin, 2011), 26

In-text: (2011, 26)

¹ Author’s first name Author’s last name, *Title of Source* (City of Publication, Publishing Company, year), page number
 SIUC Writing Center
 write.siuc.edu

For a source with no author given, use the title, as such:

Footnote: ¹*I Love Everything* (Cincinnati, Ridic Books, 2001), 19

In-text: (I Love Everything 2001, 19)

When citing a website, give all the info you can, but don't worry about page numbers if there are none:

Footnote: ¹James Lindle, "Let's Buy a Cow", *New Yorker*, <http://www.thenewyorker.com/cow-r-good.html>

In-text: (Lindle)

Books with 2-3 authors are formatted in this manner:

Footnote: ¹James Irving, James Lindle, Arnold Palmer, *We Make Stuff Better* (Chicago, Old Guy Publishers, 2009), 717

In-text: (Irving, Lindle, Palmer 2009, 171)

Books with four or more authors format using the 'et. al.' abbreviation:

Footnote ¹James Irving et. al., *I Hate* (New York, Angry Works, 2010), 119

In-text: (Irving et. al. 2010, 119)

Communicative sources like email or conversation need the person interviewed or corresponded with, the date, and any other pertinent information:

Footnote: ¹Jimmy Brisket, e-mail to author, November 16, 2006

In-text: (Brisket 2006)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Book

One author

Pollan, Michael. *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*. New York: Penguin, 2006.

Two or more authors

Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf, 2007.

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the bibliography; in the note, list only the first author, followed by *et al.* ("and others"):

Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author

Lattimore, Richmond, trans. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951.

Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author

García Márquez, Gabriel. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape, 1988.

Chapter or other part of a book

Kelly, John D. "Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War." In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources)

Cicero, Quintus Tullius. "Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship." In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of *University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization*, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

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

Rieger, James. Introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, xi–xxxvii. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Book published electronically

If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number.

Austen, Jane. *Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Penguin Classics, 2007. Kindle edition.

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. Accessed February 28, 2010. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Journal article

Article in a print journal

Weinstein, Joshua I. "The Market in Plato's *Republic*." *Classical Philology* 104 (2009): 439–58.

Article in an online journal

Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to <http://dx.doi.org/> in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline.

Kossinets, Gueorgi, and Duncan J. Watts. "Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network." *American Journal of Sociology* 115 (2009): 405–50. Accessed February 28, 2010. doi:10.1086/599247.

Article in a newspaper or popular magazine

Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text ("As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a *New York Times* article on February 27, 2010, . . .") instead of in a note, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date

only if your publisher or discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

Mendelsohn, Daniel. "But Enough about Me." *New Yorker*, January 25, 2010.

Stolberg, Sheryl Gay, and Robert Pear. "Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote." *New York Times*, February 27, 2010. Accessed February 28, 2010.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html>.

Book review

Kamp, David. "Deconstructing Dinner." Review of *The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals*, by Michael Pollan. *New York Times*, April 23, 2006, Sunday Book Review.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/23/books/review/23kamp.html>.

Thesis or dissertation

Choi, Mihwa. "Contesting *Imaginaires* in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty." PhD diss., University of Chicago, 2008.

Paper presented at a meeting or conference

Adelman, Rachel. "'Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On': God's Footstool in the Aramaic Targumim and Midrashic Tradition." Paper presented at the annual meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 21–24, 2009.

Website

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text or in a note ("As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald's Corporation listed on its website . . ."). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified.

Google. "Google Privacy Policy." Last modified March 11, 2009.
<http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html>.

McDonald's Corporation. "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts." Accessed July 19, 2008.
<http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

Blog entry or comment

Blog entries or comments may be cited in running text ("In a comment posted to *The Becker-Posner Blog* on February 23, 2010, . . .") instead of in a note, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. There is no need to add *pseud.* after an apparently fictitious or informal name. (If an access date is required, add it before the URL; see examples elsewhere in this guide.)

Becker-Posner Blog, The. <http://uchicagolaw.typepad.com/beckerposner/>.

E-mail or text message

E-mail and text messages may be cited in running text (“In a text message to the author on March 1, 2010, John Doe revealed . . .”) instead of in a note, and they are rarely listed in a bibliography. The following example shows the more formal version of a note.

Item in a commercial database

For items retrieved from a commercial database, add the name of the database and an accession number following the facts of publication. In this example, the dissertation cited above is shown as it would be cited if it were retrieved from ProQuest’s database for dissertations and theses.

Choi, Mihwa. “Contesting *Imaginaires* in Death Rituals during the Northern Song Dynasty.” PhD diss., University of Chicago, 2008. ProQuest (AAT 3300426)

REFERENCES

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One author

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Ward, Geoffrey C., and Ken Burns. 2007. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945*. New York: Knopf.

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the reference list; in the text, list only the first author, followed by *et al.* (“and others”):

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Lattimore, Richmond, trans. 1951. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

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García Márquez, Gabriel. 1988. *Love in the Time of Cholera*. Translated by Edith Grossman. London: Cape.

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Kelly, John D. 2010. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War.” In *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, edited by John D. Kelly, Beatrice Jauregui, Sean T. Mitchell, and Jeremy Walton, 67–83. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

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Austen, Jane. 2007. *Pride and Prejudice*. New York: Penguin Classics. Kindle edition.

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Journal article

Article in a print journal

In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article.

Weinstein, Joshua I. 2009. "The Market in Plato's *Republic*." *Classical Philology* 104:439–58.

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write.siu.edu

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McDonald's Corporation. 2008. "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts." Accessed July 19.

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Posner, Richard. 2010. "Double Exports in Five Years?" *The Becker-Posner Blog*, February 21.

<http://uchicagolaw.typepad.com/beckerposner/2010/02/double-exports-in-five-years-posner.html>.

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E-mail and text messages may be cited in running text ("In a text message to the author on March 1, 2010, John Doe revealed . . ."), and they are rarely listed in a reference list. In parenthetical citations, the term *personal communication* (or *pers. comm.*) can be used.

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