Chicago Style, 15th edition: Citing Information from Print Sources (Bibliographies)

The following citations are examples of how to cite typical print sources according to Chicago Manual of Style (15th edition). These examples reflect the style utilized for bibliographies related to literature, history, and the arts.

For more detailed information, please consult the Chicago Manual of Style (15th edition), which is the final authority for questions regarding Chicago style. The manual is available in the Reference Collection and from the Reserve Desk (call # Z253 .C57).

EXAMPLES

BOOK. Well-known cities (New York, San Francisco) require no state abbreviation (see pp. 649-651 of manual for books in general and p. 672 for more details on place of publication).


EDITED BOOK. The abbreviation ed. or eds. follows the name, and is preceded by a comma (see p. 654 of manual).


BOOK. TWO OR MORE AUTHORS (OR EDITORS). "Only the first name is inverted (last name, first name), and a comma should be placed before and after the first author's given name". Use the word 'and,' not the ampersand (&). See p. 649-50 of manual.


BOOK, NO AUTHOR. If the author or editor is unknown, the citation begins with the title (see pg. 651 of manual). In this example, the publisher is unknown so place and date suffice.

The Case of Edmund Heming. London, 1698.
CHAPTER IN A BOOK (single author). "When a specific chapter is cited, the author of the chapter is listed first, followed by the title of the chapter, followed by in, followed by the title of the book (in italics), followed by the publication information". The page numbers or chapter number is also given (see pp. 661-662 of manual).


CHAPTER IN A BOOK (multiple authors). "When one contribution to a multiauthor book is cited, the contributor's name comes first, followed by the title of the contribution, followed by in, followed by the title of the book in italics, followed by the name(s) of the editor(s). The inclusive page numbers are usually given also. In bibliographies, the contribution title is enclosed in quotation marks" (see p. 662 of manual).


BOOK WITH EDITION OTHER THAN THE FIRST. When an edition other than the first is cited, the number or description of the edition follows the title (see p. 665 of manual):


JOURNAL ARTICLE. Article titles are set in quotation marks and the title of the journal is italicized (see p. 688-689 of manual).

Journal with volume number only:


Journal with volume and issue numbers. The issue number follows the volume number, separated by a comma and preceded by no. The issue number may be omitted, however, if pagination is continuous throughtout a volume. It is also unnecessary when a month or season precedes the year (see p. 690 of manual).

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE. Newspapers are more commonly cited in notes or parenthetical references than in bibliographies. A bibliography need not list newspaper items if these have been documented in the text. If you must have a bibliographic entry for a newspaper, it would appear in the format of the example below. Include name of author (if known), headline, month, day, and year. Page numbers can be omitted, particularly if the newspaper runs various editions in a single day. It is useful, however, to include the edition if known (early edition, late edition) as well as the section of the newspaper if applicable (Section A, Section 5, etc.). See p. 700-702 of manual.


THESES & DISSERTATIONS (Print versions). Author is listed first, followed by title, kind of thesis, academic institution, and date (see pg. 708 in manual). Dissertation may be abbreviated (e.g., PhD diss., University of Hawaii, 2004). If a microform copy of the thesis/dissertation was consulted, see pg. 717 of manual.


Dissertation abstract from Dissertation Abstracts International (see p. 718 of manual):