

Chicago Manual of Style

Chicago Style is the preferred citation management style for History courses and is currently in the 17th edition.

Why do we use Chicago Style?

- To provide writers with a system for referencing sources through footnotes, endnotes, and a bibliography.
- Proper use demonstrates the writer's credibility and accountability to their source material.
- It protects writers from accusations of plagiarism, which is the use of work (in part or in full) that was created by someone else as if it were your own.

Two Main Elements of Chicago Style

Footnotes / Endnotes	Bibliography Entry
Footnotes/Endnotes are the in-text citation used in Chicago Style. They use a superscript number that leads the reader to the corresponding note. Example: According to architectural historian Arthur Helms, the library building was constructed in 1822.⁵ 5. Arthur Helms, <i>18th Century Architecture in North America</i> (Boston: Harvard University Press, 2010), 40.	The bibliography entry is added to a list at the end of the paper that includes ALL sources referenced throughout the paper. Example: Helms, Arthur. <i>18th Century Architecture in North America</i>. Boston: Harvard University Press, 2010.

A complete Chicago Style reference includes both a footnote/endnote and a bibliography entry.

Footnotes vs. Endnotes

Both use the same superscript numbering system, however footnotes can be found on the bottom of each page, whereas endnotes are found on a separate page at the end of the paper, before the bibliography. Ask your professor or TA which note style they prefer.

Using Footnotes

Footnotes formatting will vary depending on the type of source you are using. These differences may seem insignificant, but they are important for proper usage of Chicago Style.

Book

1. First name Last name, *Title of Book* (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication), page number.

Journal Article

1. First name Last Name, "Title of Article" *Journal Name* Volume #, no. Issue # (Year): Page Number(s).

To learn more about these differences, please visit [Purdue University Online Writing Lab](#)

Shortened Footnotes

To avoid cluttering your footnote section, you can use a shortened footnote if you are referring to a source that has previously been cited in full in one of your earlier footnotes.

To make a shortened footnote, you will typically use only the most important information from the source such as author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number. The shortened footnote still follows the same formatting rules as a normal footnote, such as italicized title for books and quotation marks for journal article titles.

Example:

5. Arthur Helms, *18th Century Architecture in North America* (Boston: Harvard University Press, 2010), 40

6. Helms, *18th Century Architecture*, 41.

Bibliographies

- Located at the end of your paper on a separate page.
- Bibliography citations will also vary depending on the type of source used (e.g. books, journal articles, webpages, primary sources). Check out [Purdue University Online Writing Lab](#) for examples of each type of source.
- Bibliographies are organized in alphabetical order by the author's last name.
- You only need to include a bibliography citation one time for each source used, even if you referenced the same source multiple times in your footnotes.