



Chicago Style: Notes-Bibliography (17th ed.)

General Guidelines

- Chicago is organized into two separate styles: Notes-Bibliography and Author-Date. Notes-Bibliography (NB) is by far the more commonly used style. If your professor only specifies Chicago, it is safe to assume they mean Notes-Bibliography.
- Notes-Bibliography uses footnotes and endnotes instead of traditional in-text citations. Your professor will usually specify whether they prefer footnotes or endnotes. If your professor does not specify, you can usually use footnotes.
- There are two citation formats for every source: one that is used on the bibliography page and one that is used in footnotes or endnotes. These are similar but not identical.

Bibliography

- The bibliography page should begin at the top of a new page.
- The bibliography page should be labeled “Bibliography,” not “References” or “Works Cited.” It should be the same font size as the rest of your paper. It should not be placed in quotes, italicized, or bolded, but it should be centered on the page.
- Leave two blank lines (single-spaced) between the label “Bibliography” and your first bibliography entry.
- Your bibliography entries themselves should be single-spaced, but there should be one blank line (single-spaced) left between entries.
- In your bibliographic entries, every line after the first line should be indented with a hanging indent.
- Entries should be alphabetized by the first word of the entry.

Notes

- Footnotes appear at the end of each page. Endnotes appear immediately after the body of the paper but before the bibliography page.



- Notes should be numbered with Arabic numerals in order of occurrence throughout the text.
- Within the text, notes should be superscripted and placed at the end of the sentence to which it refers. Superscripts should always be placed after punctuation marks.
- Notes themselves should be single-spaced, indented by half an inch, and begin with a normal-text Arabic numeral followed by a period.
- The first time you cite a source, you should use the full footnote citation. If you cite the same source again in your paper, you may use the shortened footnote.

Books

Note:

1. Meera Syal, *Life Isn't All Ha Ha Hee Hee*, (New York: Picador USA, 2001), 169.

Shortened Note:

2. Syal, *Life Isn't All Ha Ha Hee Hee*, 284.

Bibliography Entry:

Syal, Meera. *Life Isn't All Ha Ha Hee Hee*. New York: Picador USA, 2001.

Work in an Anthology or Collection

Note:

3. Stephanie L. Budin, "Sacred Prostitution in the First Person," In *Prostitutes and Courtesans in the Ancient World*, ed. Christopher A. Faone and Laura McClure (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2006), 84.

Shortened Note:

4. Budin, "Sacred Prostitution in the First Person," 80.

Bibliography Entry:

Speaking and Writing Center [1]: A superscript is a smaller number that appears above the regular text, like an exponent in math.

Speaking and Writing Center [2]: Note that while bibliography entries use a hanging indent, footnotes use a standard first-line indent, not a hanging indent.

Speaking and Writing Center [3]: Note that "Ibid." is no longer used in the most recent version of Chicago.

Speaking and Writing Center [4]: Note that in the footnote, the author is listed in first-name last-name format.

Speaking and Writing Center [5]: Note that in the footnotes, a comma is used to separate the author's name and the title.

Speaking and Writing Center [6]: Note that the title of the book is formatted in italics and is followed by a comma. Every significant word in the title (excluding articles and prepositions) should be capitalized.

Speaking and Writing Center [7]: Note that the place of publication, publisher, and year of publication is placed in parenthesis. A colon should follow the place of publication, and a comma should follow the publisher. The final parenthesis should be followed by a comma.

Speaking and Writing Center [8]: Note that the footnote should include the page number or page range of the specific quote the note is referencing. Only the Arabic numeral is necessary; no abbreviation (like p. or pp.) is used.

Speaking and Writing Center [9]: Note that the shortened note only requires the last name of the author.

Speaking and Writing Center [10]: Note that the shortened note omits place of publication, publisher, and year of publication.

Speaking and Writing Center [11]: Note that in the bibliography, the author's name is formatted in last-name, first-name format.

Speaking and Writing Center [12]: Note that in the bibliography, a period is used after the author's name, not a comma.

Speaking and Writing Center [13]: Note that in the bibliography, a period is used after the title of the work, not a comma.

Speaking and Writing Center [14]: Note that the place of publication, publisher, and year of publication are not placed in parentheses in the bibliography.

Speaking and Writing Center [15]: Note that the title of the smaller work, in this case a chapter title, is formatted in quotations and followed by a comma.

Speaking and Writing Center [16]: Note that the word "In" is used before the name of the collection/anthology.

Speaking and Writing Center [17]: Note that the title of the full work in which the chapter or article appears is formatted in italics.

Speaking and Writing Center [18]: Note that in the footnotes, the abbreviation "ed." is used in place of "edited by."

Speaking and Writing Center [19]: Note that the shortened footnote does not require the title of the container work, the editor information, or the publication information.



Budin, Stephanie L. "Sacred Prostitution in the First Person." In *Prostitutes and Courtesans in the Ancient World*, edited by Christopher A. Faone and Laura McClure, 77-92. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2006.

Journal Articles

Note:

8. Mary Beard and John Henderson, "With This Body I Thee Worship: Sacred Prostitution in Antiquity," *Gender & History* 9, no. 3 (1997): 495. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0424.00072>.

1. Leanne Betasamosake Simpson et al., "Idle No More and Black Lives Matter: An Exchange (Panel Discussion)," *Studies in Social Justice* 12, no. 1 (Winter 2018): 77. <https://doi.org/10.26522/ssj.v12i1.1830>.

Shortened Note:

12. Beard and Henderson, "With This Body," 496.

3. Leanne Betasamosake Simpson et al., "Idle No More," 78.

Bibliography Entry:

Beard, Mary, and John Henderson. "With This Body I Thee Worship: Sacred Prostitution in Antiquity." *Gender & History* 9, no. 3 (1997): 480-503. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0424.00072>.

Simpson, Leanne Betasamosake, Rinaldo Walcott, Glen Coulthard, and Michael Moats. "Idle No More and Black Lives Matter: An Exchange (Panel Discussion)." *Studies in Social Justice* 12, no. 1 (Winter 2018): 75-89. <https://doi.org/10.26522/ssj.v12i1.1830>.

Speaking and Writing Center [20]: Note that the bibliography entry writes out "edited by" instead of using the abbreviation "ed."

Speaking and Writing Center [21]: Note that the editors are listed in first-name last-name format in both the bibliography and the footnotes.

Speaking and Writing Center [22]: Note that the bibliography entry includes the full page range of the work being cited.

Speaking and Writing Center [23]: Note that the title of the article is placed in quotation marks.

Speaking and Writing Center [24]: Note that the title of the journal is placed in italics.

Speaking and Writing Center [25]: Note that the volume number of the journal should come directly after the title of the journal with no abbreviation. Make sure that the volume number is in plain text, not italics.

Speaking and Writing Center [26]: Note that volume and issue numbers can be found with the rest of the bibliographic information for a source, though there may not always be abbreviations indicating which number is which. You can usually assume that the first number listed is the volume number and the second is the issue number. If there is no issue number listed, simply omit it.

Speaking and Writing Center [27]: Note that the issue number of the journal should follow the volume number, but using the abbreviation "no."

Speaking and Writing Center [28]: Note that the year of publication is placed in parentheses.

Speaking and Writing Center [29]: Note that a colon precedes the page number.

Speaking and Writing Center [30]: Note that journal articles accessed electronically should include a DOI or URL at the end of the citation. A DOI or stable URL/permalink is preferred. For journal articles accessed in print, simply omit this part of the citation.

Speaking and Writing Center [31]: For a source with four or more authors, the note should list only the first author followed by the abbreviation "et al."

Speaking and Writing Center [32]: Note that the shortened note lists only the last names of the authors, but both authors are still listed.

Speaking and Writing Center [33]: Note that it is acceptable to use a shortened version of the title in the shortened footnote.

Speaking and Writing Center [34]: Note that only the first author's name is placed in last-name, first-name format. The second (and any additional) author's name is placed in first-name last-name format.

Speaking and Writing Center [35]: Note that in the bibliography entry, a period is used after the author's name in place of a comma.

Speaking and Writing Center [36]: Note that in the bibliography entry, a period is used after the title of the article in place of a comma.

Speaking and Writing Center [37]: Note that in the bibliography entry, a period is used after the page range in place of a comma.

Speaking and Writing Center [38]: For a source with four or more authors, all the author's names are included in the bibliography entry. In the rare case of a source with ten or more authors, only the first seven names would be included, followed by the abbreviation "et al."



Electronic Sources

Note:

4. John Gramlich, "Black Democrats Differ from Other Democrats in Their Views on Gender Identity, Transgender Issues," Pew Research Center, last modified January 24, 2023, <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2023/01/04/black-democrats-differ-from-other-democrats-in-their-views-on-gender-identity-transgender-issues/>.

5. "Art up Close: Bringing Mohawk Chief Karonghyontye out of Benjamin West's Shadow," *National Gallery of Art*, October 3, 2023, <https://www.nga.gov/stories/art-up-close-bringing-mohawk-chief-karonghyontye-out-benjamin-west-shadow.html>.

Shortened Note:

6. Gramlich, "Black Democrats."

9. "Art up Close."

Bibliography Entry:

Gramlich, John. "Black Democrats Differ from Other Democrats in Their Views on Gender Identity, Transgender Issues." Pew Research Center. Last modified January 24, 2023. <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2023/01/04/black-democrats-differ-from-other-democrats-in-their-views-on-gender-identity-transgender-issues/>.

"Art up Close: Bringing Mohawk Chief Karonghyontye out of Benjamin West's Shadow." *National Gallery of Art*. October 3, 2023. <https://www.nga.gov/stories/art-up-close-bringing-mohawk-chief-karonghyontye-out-benjamin-west-shadow.html>.

Speaking and Writing Center [39]: Note that electronic sources most often do not have page numbers, so these are not included in the examples.

Speaking and Writing Center [40]: Note that even if the page only capitalizes the first word of the title, you should still capitalize every significant word when formatting your citations.

Speaking and Writing Center [41]: If the name of the website is different from the publisher of the website, both would be included here. For example, if citing an essay from The 1619 Project, the name of the website would be The 1619 Project, but the publisher would be The New York Times Magazine. These would separate with a comma in the notes and a period in the bibliography entry.

Speaking and Writing Center [42]: If the website does not list a publication date, replace "last modified" with "accessed" and list the date you accessed the source. Notice that "last" follows a comma and is not capitalized.

Speaking and Writing Center [43]: For all citations, make sure to right-click on any hyperlinks and select "remove link" so that the link appears in plain black text.

Speaking and Writing Center [44]: If the author's name is not available, you should begin the citation with the name of the article.

Speaking and Writing Center [45]: Note that for website content, the shortened note only contains the author's last name (if available) and a shortened version of the title. The shortened version of the title only needs to include enough words to distinguish the source.

Speaking and Writing Center [46]: For web sources without a known author, use only a shortened version of the title for a shortened note.

Speaking and Writing Center [47]: Note that, like with other types of sources, the commas in the note are replaced with periods in the bibliography entry.

Speaking and Writing Center [48]: Note that because the bibliography uses a period before listing the date instead of a comma, "last modified" is now capitalized.

Speaking and Writing Center [49]: Start the entry with the full title if there is no known author for the source.