

## Chicago Style, 15<sup>th</sup> 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 (15<sup>th</sup> 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 (15<sup>th</sup> 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).

Farago, Claire. *Compelling Visuality: The Work of Art In and Out of History*.  
Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2003.

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

Dudley, William, ed. *The Middle East: Opposing Viewpoints*. San Diego, CA:  
Greenhaven Press, 2004.

**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.

Clark, Kenneth, and Carlo Pedretti. *The Drawings of Leonardo da Vinci in the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Phaidon, 1968.

**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).

Whitaker, Richard. "Concordances and the New Greek Testament." Chap. 10 in *Biblical Greek Language and Lexicography*. Grand Rapids, MI: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 2004.

**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).

Ellet, Elizabeth F.L. "By Rail and Stage to Galena." In *Prarie State: Impressions of Illinois, 1673- 1697, by Travelers and Other Observers*, edited by Paul M. Angle, 271-279. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968.

**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):

Bennie, Michael. *Mastering Business English: How to Improve Your Business Communication Skills*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Plymouth, MA: How to Books, 1998

**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:**

Godfrey, Richard. "Hollar's Prints for the Earl of Arundel." *Apollo* 143 (1996): 500-514.

**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 throughout a volume. It is also unnecessary when a month or season precedes the year (see p. 690 of manual).

Djwa, Sandra. "P.K. Page: A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Woman." *Journal of Canadian Studies* 38, no. 1 (2004): 1-14.

**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.

<sup>1</sup>Karp, Hannah, "Days of Wine and Chocolates: European Investors Taste Success in Food, Beverage Shares." *Wall Street Journal*, May 17, 2004, Eastern edition, sec. C.

**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.

Livingston, Lisa. "*Visual Voices: The Indigenous Art of Africa, Native North America, and Oceania.*" Master's thesis, California State University, Stanislaus, 1999.

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

Hannegan, Barry. "Venetian Ceiling Painting, 1665-1730." PhD diss., New York University, 1989. Abstract in *Dissertation Abstracts International*, publ. nr. AAI9016269. DAI-A 51/02 (1989): 323.