The Chicago Manual of Style’s humanities style presents bibliographic information in footnotes and, often, a bibliography. Below are some common examples of materials cited in both styles, first as a footnote [N], followed by a bibliographic entry [B]). For more detailed examples, see chapters 16 and 17 of The Chicago Manual of Style, 15th Edition.

**Book—One author**


**Two authors**


**Four or more authors**


**Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author**


**Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author**


**Chapter or other part of a book**


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


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


**Book published electronically**
If a book is available in more than one format, you should cite the version you consulted, but you may also list the other formats, as in the second example below. Include access parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.


**Journal article—Article in a print journal**
If an access date is required, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation.


**Article in an online journal**
If an access date is required, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation.


**Item in online database (InfoTrac, Proquest Direct, EBSCO, et al.)**
Journal articles published in online databases should be cited as shown above, under “Article in an online journal.” If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

**Popular magazine article**

**Web site**
Web sites may be cited in running text (“On its Web site, the Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees states . . .”) instead of in an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the second example below.


**Newspaper article**
Newspaper articles may be cited in running text (“As William Niederkorn noted in a New York Times article on June 20, 2002, . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.


**Encyclopedias**
Encyclopedias are generally cited in notes rather than in a bibliography. Citations for well-known encyclopedias such as World Book or Britannica do not require publication information, but any edition after the first should be
indicated. Citation for a lesser known encyclopedia should include publication information before the s.v.


Online encyclopedia
Follows the same rules for encyclopedias, but include the url of the encyclopedia itself.


Film, television program or video
Citation of films follows the style used for books, with the addition of medium type. Do not credit the presenter or performers unless they are the focus of the documentary.


Big Fish, Little Fish, Four Corners. television program. Sydney: ABC Television, March 27, 2006.


Book review


Thesis or dissertation


Paper presented at a meeting or conference


Weblog entry or comment
Weblog entries or comments may be cited in running text (“In a comment posted to the Becker-Posner Blog on March 6, 2006, Peter Pearson noted . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well.


E-mail message
E-mail messages may be cited in running text (“In an e-mail message to the author on October 31, 2005, John Doe revealed . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are rarely listed in a bibliography or reference list. The following example shows the more formal version of a note.