Chicago Citations Quick Guide

Fundamentals of Chicago

Generally, Chicago citations include the following list of fundamental elements. The core elements allow writers to create reference citations for any type of source, regardless of the medium.

1) **Author.** Personal author(s), editor(s), corporate author, director

2) **Title of Source.** Book title, article title, chapter title, title of TV episode, film title.

3) **Additional Title of Source,** Book title, journal title, title of TV series

4) **Additional contributors,** Editor, translator

5) **City of Publication:** If multiple are listed, pick the one geographically closest to you.

6) **Publisher,** Publishers, university presses, organizations, governments, production companies

7) **Date of publication.** If online, this is last modified date.

9) **Page range.** Use with chapters of book or articles.

8) **Date of access,** Applicable to sources located online.

10) **URL or DOI.** Applicable to online sources.

Things to Remember

- If a fundamental element does not exist or cannot be found, simply omit the element from the citation.
- Include a DOI (digital object identifier) when available.
- The URL, without http:// or https://, should be included for Web resources.
- When in doubt, confirm your citation with your professor.

Chicago References

The standard citation style guide for the humanities, especially history, literature, and the arts, is the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th edition.

Multiple subject areas at RBC recommend Chicago format for papers written within that specific field. When you are assigned paper or project for a class at RBC, be sure to pay close attention to the citation style that is required.

Two types of citations are included in most research papers and projects:

1) Note citations following the passage to which it refers
2) A list of reference citations at the end of the document

**Note Citations:**

The note reference follows the passage to which it refers and is marked with a numeral. Notes are arranged numerically either at the bottom of each page (footnotes) or at the end of the paper (endnotes). Notes include bibliographic information.

**Reference Citations:**

Information about the sources you use in your work are included as a separate list at the end of the paper. The *Chicago Manual of Style* suggests using the title “Bibliography” for the list.

**Any source information that you provide in a note citation MUST correspond to a source in your Bibliography page.**
### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>Footnote Citation</th>
<th>Subsequent Footnote Citation</th>
<th>Works Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Additional Resources

- **RBC Writing and Citation LibGuide** (explanations, examples, and links to additional resources): [http://libguides.rbc.edu/c.php?g=484846](http://libguides.rbc.edu/c.php?g=484846)
- **Ask-A-Librarian** (personal assistance available in-person, chat, phone, or e-mail): [https://www.rbc.edu/library/get-help/](https://www.rbc.edu/library/get-help/)

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