**Chicago Style: Bibliography and Endnotes**

**http://www.bibme.org/**

***Book***

One author

1. Pollan, Micheal. *The Omnivore’s Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals* (New York: Penguin, 2006), 99–100.

Two or more authors

1. Ward, Geoffrey C. and Burns, Ken. *The War: An Intimate History, 1941–1945* (New York: Knopf, 2007), 52.

For four or more authors, list all of the authors in the bibliography; in the note, list only the first author, followed by *et al*. (“and others”):

1. Barnes, Dana et al., *Plastics: Essays on American Corporate Ascendance in the 1960s* . . .

Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author

1. Lattimore, Richmond. trans., *The Iliad of Homer* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951), 91–92.

Chapter or other part of a book

1. Kelly, John D. “Seeing Red: Mao Fetishism, Pax Americana, and the Moral Economy of War,” in *Anthropology and Global Counterinsurgency*, ed. John D. Kelly et al. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), 77.

***Journal article***

Article in an online journal

Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to http://dx.doi.org/ in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL. Include an access date only if one is required by your publisher or discipline.

1. Kossinets, Gueorgi and Watts, Duncan J. “Origins of Homophily in an Evolving Social Network,” *American Journal of Sociology* 115 (2009): 411, accessed February 28, 2010, doi:10.1086/599247.

***Article in a newspaper or popular magazine***

Newspaper and magazine articles may be cited in running text (“As Sheryl Stolberg and Robert Pear noted in a *New York Times* article on February 27, 2010, . . .”) instead of in a note, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your publisher or discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

1. Mendelsohn, Daniel. “But Enough about Me,” *New Yorker*, January 25, 2010, 68.

2. Stolberg, Sheryl Gay and Pear, Robert. “Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote,” *New York Times*, February 27, 2010, accessed February 28, 2010, http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/28/us/politics/28health.html.

***Website***

A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text or in a note (“As of July 19, 2008, the McDonald’s Corporation listed on its website . . .”). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified.

1. “Google Privacy Policy,” last modified March 11, 2009, http://www.google.com/intl/en/privacypolicy.html.

2. “McDonald’s Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts,” McDonald’s Corporation, accessed July 19, 2008, http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html.

***Blog entry or comment***

Blog entries or comments may be cited in running text (“In a comment posted to *The Becker-Posner Blog* on February 23, 2010, . . .”) instead of in a note, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. There is no need to add *pseud*. after an apparently fictitious or informal name. (If an access date is required, add it before the URL; see examples elsewhere in this guide.)

1. Jack, February 25, 2010 (7:03 p.m.), comment on Richard Posner, “Double Exports in Five Years?,” *The Becker-Posner Blog*, February 21, 2010, http://uchicagolaw.typepad.com/beckerposner/2010/02/double-exports-in-five-years-posner.html.

**Endnotes/ foot notes:**

1. Direct Quotations
2. When you paraphrase a source (their idea, your words)
3. Any Statistics
4. Any information that may be debatable or that you only found in one source