



Chicago Style Citation Introduction

General Information

Chicago Style uses a system of either **footnotes** and a **bibliography**, or **endnotes** and a **bibliography**. In-text citations include superscript¹ numbers which correspond to numbered footnotes or endnotes. Footnotes and endnotes both provide the publishing information for the text being cited. Footnotes occur at the end of every page of the essay, whereas endnotes occur, you guessed it, at the end of the essay, before the bibliography.

Details

Footnotes and Endnotes

When a source is first used in the essay, the corresponding footnote or endnote will contain all of the publishing information. After that initial usage, the footnote or endnote will contain abbreviated source information—author’s last name, short version of title, pages or page range cited. If you are citing the same source twice in a row, you can use the term “Ibid” in the footnote or endnote, adding the page number if it differs from the previous page used.

The Bibliography

The **bibliography** always comes at the very end of the essay, and is formatted differently than footnotes and endnotes.

Citations in Chicago Style

Citations can show up in a few different ways in Chicago Style:

- footnote or endnote 1st use (full publishing info)
- footnote or endnote any subsequent use (abbreviated publishing info)
- using a source more than once in a row (Ibid + page number)
- bibliography entry

Just like any other citation style, Chicago requires adherence to details involving italics, commas, periods, etc., depending upon the type of source. It also requires citing both direct quotes and paraphrase, both requiring a page number. Use the trusty *Writer’s Reference* or the OWL at Purdue CMS website.

Remember to save often!

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