Citation Style Examples

Notes and Bibliography Style

When following the notes and bibliography system, DUP prefers the use of the shortened citation, even at the first mention. Short cites generally include only the author's last name, a shortened version of the work's title (dropping the initial article—e.g., A, An, The—and subtitle), and the relevant page numbers.

The following examples illustrate citations using the shortened notes and its corresponding bibliographic entry. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 14 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition.

**BOOK**

**One author**

   

**Two or more authors**

   

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

   

**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**

1. Rieger, introduction, xxxii.
   
Book published electronically
If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL and include an access date. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number.

1. Austen, Pride and Prejudice.


JOURNAL ARTICLE
Article in a print journal
In a note, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the bibliography, list the page range for the whole 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 there is no publication date.


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 only if the source is not widely available; include an access date only if there is no publication date. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

2. Stolberg and Pear, “Wary Centrists.”


BOOK REVIEW


THESIS OR DISSERTATION
1. Choi, “Contesting Imaginaires.”


PAPER PRESENTED AT A MEETING OR CONFERENCE
1. Adelman, “Such Stuff as Dreams.”


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.”
2. “McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts.”


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.)


EMAIL OR TEXT MESSAGE

Email and text messages may be cited in running text ("In a text message to the author on March 1, 2010, John Doe revealed . . .") instead of in a note, and they are rarely listed in a bibliography. The following example shows the more formal version of a note.


USING A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Another way to reduce the length of notes is by using abbreviations for sources (particularly archival collections and newspapers) that are cited frequently. When abbreviations are used, DUP recommends including a list at the beginning of the notes section rather than adding (hereafter cited as . . . ) within the notes themselves. Such lists should be arranged alphabetically by abbreviation and can include repositories, specific collections, personal names, periodical names, and other elements.

Example:

Abbreviations

AARC Alumni Affairs Reference Collection, Duke University Archives, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, NC

ABTOHC Allen Building Takeover Oral History Collection, Duke University Archives, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, NC

DC Duke Chronicle

DMK Douglas M. Knight Records, Duke University Archives, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, NC

DUA Duke University Archives, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, NC

NYT New York Times

OP Records Office of the Provost Records, Duke University Archives, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, NC

RTC R. Taylor Cole

Sanford Papers Terry Sanford Papers, Duke University Archives, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, NC

SDC Samuel DuBois Cook

SHC Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

SOHP Southern Oral History Program Collection, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Author-Date Style

The following examples illustrate citations using the author-date system. Each example of a reference list entry is accompanied by an example of a corresponding parenthetical citation in the text. For more details and many more examples, see chapter 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 17th edition.

**BOOK**

**One author**


(Pollan 2006, 99–100)

**Two or more authors**


(Ward and Burns 2007, 52)

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

(Barnes et al. 2010, 25)

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


(Lattimore 1951, 91–92)

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


(García Márquez 1988, 242–55)

**Chapter or other part of a book**


(Kelly 2010, 77)

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


(Cicero 1986, 35)

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


(Rieger 1982, xx–xxi)

**Book published electronically**

If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; include an access date only if there is no publication date. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number.


(Austen 2007)

(J.Kurland and Lerner, chap. 10, loc. 19)

**JOURNAL ARTICLE**

**Article in a print journal**

In the text, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the reference list entry, list the page range for the whole article.


(Weinstein 2009, 440)

**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.


doi:10.1086/599247.

(Kossinets and Watts 2009, 411)

**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, . . .”), and they are commonly
omitted from a reference list. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL only if the source is not widely available; include an access date only if there is no publication date. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.


(Mendelsohn 2010, 68)

(Stolberg and Pear 2010)

BOOK REVIEW

(Kamp 2006)

THESIS OR DISSERTATION

(Choi 2008)

PAPER PRESENTED AT A MEETING OR CONFERENCE

(Adelman 2009)

WEBSITE
A citation to website content can often be limited to a mention in the text (“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. In the absence of a date of publication, use the access date or last-modified date as the basis of the citation.


(Google 2009)

(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, . . .”), and they are commonly omitted from a reference list. If a reference list entry is needed, cite the blog post there but mention comments in the text only. (If an access date is required, add it before the URL; see examples elsewhere in this guide.)


(Posner 2010)

EMAIL OR TEXT MESSAGE
Email and text messages may be cited in running text (“In a text message to the author on March 1, 2010, John Doe revealed . . .”), and they are rarely listed in a reference list. In parenthetical citations, the term personal communication (or pers. comm.) can be used.

(John Doe, email to author, February 28, 2010)

or

(John Doe, pers. comm.)