All citations should be in the form of end notes as per the Chicago Manual of Style. The following examples, followed by the abbreviated form of citation, are taken from the Chicago Manual of Style Online guide at http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html.

**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, 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**
2. Rieger, introduction, xxxiii.

**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 one is required by your publisher or discipline. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number.


**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 one is required by your publisher or discipline.


**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.


**Book review**

**Thesis or dissertation**
2. Choi, “Contesting Imaginaires.”

**Paper presented at a meeting or conference**

**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.
3. “Google Privacy Policy.”

**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.)

**E-mail or text message**

E-mail 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.


**Item in a commercial database**

For items retrieved from a commercial database, add the name of the database and an accession number following the facts of publication. In this example, the dissertation cited above is shown as it would be cited if it were retrieved from ProQuest’s database for dissertations and theses.