The Chicago Notes & Bibliography Specification

This file is intended as a brief introduction to the Chicago notes & bibliography specification (16th ed.)¹ as implemented by biblatex-chicago, and falls somewhere in between the “Quick-start” section of biblatex-chicago.pdf and the full documentation as presented in section 4 of that same document. I’ve attempted to design this introduction for ease of cross-reference, so clicking on long-note citations should bring you to the bibliography entry, whence clicking on the entry key in the annotation should present you with the entry as it appears in the .bib file, where clicking on the entry type should return you to the long note. If you have questions beyond the scope of this introduction, then the full documentation is the place to look next — marginal notes here refer to section or page numbers there, and if you’ve installed the package using the standard TeX Live method then clicking on these marginal notes should take you to the other document. If you can’t find answers there, please write to me at the email address in biblatex-chicago.pdf.

Standard entry types

These should pose no particular issues to those who have used BIBTeX or biblatex before, but here is an example of each of the following standard entry types: Article, Book, Booklet, InBook, InCollection, InProceedings, Manual, MastersThesis, TechReport, and Unpublished.

Long-Note Style


Book: Roland McHugh, Annotations to “Finnegans Wake” (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980).

Booklet: Hazel V. Clark, Mesopotamia: Between Two Rivers (Mesopotamia, OH: End of the Commons General Store, [1957?]).


Bibliography Style (with annotations)


[ashbrook:brain] A typical InBook entry, identified both by a title and also, in this case, by a chapter number rather than a pages range.

Clark, Hazel V. *Mesopotamia: Between Two Rivers*. Mesopotamia, OH: End of the Commons General Store, [1957?].

[clark:mesopot] A standard Booklet entry, though the same information could be presented in a Book entry, using publisher instead of howpublished. Note the brackets around the year, indicating that this is a guess.


[contrib:contrib] A fabricated InCollection entry, showing how to present a forthcoming essay using the pubstate field.


[dyna:browser] A technical manual presented in a Manual entry. In the absence of a named author the organization is printed twice, as author and as publisher. If you are using Biber, you don’t need a sortkey to help with alphabetization, though with BibTEX it would still be necessary.


[frede:inproc] A fairly standard InProceedings entry, showing some of the complications of formatting titles within titles in both the title and the booksubtitle fields.


[garaud:gatine] An Article entry with author, title, journaltitle, year, volume, series, and pages fields. Note also the preservation of French capitalization in the two titles.


[mchugh:wake] A Book with a quoted title inside an italicized one. If you use \mkbibquote the package will automatically do the right thing, moving punctuation inside the quotation marks.


[nass:address] An Unpublished entry, presenting an unpublished piece that isn’t part of a formal archive. The note field provides the details of what sort of piece it is, and whence it came, and it begins with a lowercase letter, so that biblatex-chicago can automatically capitalize it when the context demands.


[ross:thesis] A Thesis entry with its type automatically set by using the alias MastersThesis. The nodate \bibstring (which gives “n.d.” in English) may be used in almost any entry type if you can’t find a date.


[herwign:office] A Report entry, with the type field automatically set by using the TechReport alias instead of Report. The institution field identifies the issuer of the report.
Other entry types

These entry types are biblatex innovations, designed to cater for as large a range of reference needs as possible. The list here is by no means exhaustive, but rather tries to exemplify some of the more complicated or (possibly) unfamiliar entry types, including: Artwork, Audio, BookInBook, InReference, Letter, Music, Review, SuppBook, and Video.

Long-Note Style


Bibliography Style


This is a template for citing an episode of a television series using a Video entry. The name of the episode goes in the title field while the name of the series goes in booktitle. (Were you to cite an entire series rather than a single episode, you wouldn’t need the booktitle for it, but only a title.) The writers of the episode go in author, while the director goes in editor, using an editortype field to specify her role, something of frequent occurrence in the audio-visual types. The eventdate is the original broadcast date, while the date applies to the medium you are citing. That medium itself goes in the type field. Note that information about the season and episode numbers goes in booktitleaddon.


A work from antiquity, cited by pages in a modern edition, hence not needing classical in the entrysubtype field. Since the titles of such works are uniformly italicized, we need to use a BookInBook entry with a title and a booktitle (“book within a book”) and in this case also a maintitle, a multi-volume collection of booktitles. Note also the editors of the maintitle (editor field), and the translator of the title (nameb field).

This entry illustrates some of the peculiarities of Music entries. It cites a song (title) from an album (booktitle). (Were you to cite a whole album, then you wouldn’t need the booktitle, only the album title in title.) The writers of the song go in author, while the options field prevents these writers from appearing at the head of notes or of the entry in the bibliography. The performer goes in editor, with the editortype ensuring that no identifying string appears. The eventdate gives the recording date of a song — you would use origdate if the recording date applied to the album as a whole. The date gives the release date of the album, while the type field gives the medium of the release.


An individual letter from a published collection, hence the Letter entry, designed specifically for this sort of reference. The title field should always look like this, and the author won’t be printed in notes, as this field already specifies it. The shorttitle’s form is specific to this entry type, eventually printing the author’s surname followed by the contents of this field, which again is specified for this type of reference. The origdate field holds the date of the original letter, while the year (or date) holds the date of the publication of the collection as a whole. The pages field in this example holds not the page, but the number in the collection – notice the \bibstring – while the booktitle is the title of that published collection. If you refer to more than one letter from such a collection, then only the name of the collection need appear in the bibliography.


This is a typical Artwork entry, with the artist presented in the author field. Note the type field for the medium of the work, and also the fact that it begins with a lowercase letter, allowing biblatex to capitalize it contextually when needed.


The SuppBook entry type is rather like the Review type, in that it covers texts with generic titles instead of specific ones, only the text, as here, is contained not in a journal but in a Book. In its current state, the SuppBook type in biblatex-chicago is a little anomalous with respect to general biblatex usage. This will evolve in future releases, but for now, in order to cite, for example, an afterword written by the main author of the book, you need only put something in the afterword field (and not define a foreword or introduction field) to make the otherwise Book-like reference work. The 16th edition of the CMS requires, for the entry in the bibliography, a pages range for the part being cited.


The Review entry type functions much like the Article type, but is designed to present articles which have only a generic title rather than a specific one, like the book review cited by this entry. Note, first, the \bibstrings in the title and shorttitle — using them isn’t strictly necessary, and you could also just write them out, taking care to start each field with a lowercase letter to allow for contextual capitalization. (The \bibstrings make the entry portable across languages.) Note, second, the formatting in both fields of the title of the book reviewed.
Most especially note the use of `\parteditandtrans`, which is necessary here to allow the editor and translator of the reviewed book to be identified by the correct (different) strings in notes and bibliography.


[Schubert:Muellerin] The Audio entry type is the most “book-like” of the three audio-visual entry types, but does differ in several ways from an ordinary book, and therefore requires a separate type. This is a citation of a published musical score, with the composer in the author field. It cites one song (title) from a cycle (booktitle), while the maintitle in this instance refers to the publisher’s collection of the composer’s works. The options field changes the punctuation to `\addspace` before the parenthesized maintitleaddon.


[Wikipedia:Bibtex] InReference entries are designed to allow you to cite particular articles in an alphabetically-arranged reference work. The lista field holds the name of the article, and for printed works you can use the standard postnote field to make a single .bib entry work for references to several different articles. For an online work, you must have a urldate field, as such sources change rather rapidly, while the userd field allows you to identify which sort of date is at stake. Ordinarily, such an entry need not be printed in the bibliography, only in notes, but here it will appear in both for the sake of example.

**Short notes**

The note forms we’ve seen so far are intended to appear on the first citation of a given work, while subsequent citations use a shorter form, usually merely Author, Title. Both of these fields, of course, have a short form to allow space-saving abridgements of names and titles. You can also use the option `short` when you load biblatex-chicago and you’ll get the short form from the start, something only recommended by the CMS when you have a full bibliography to clarify all the abbreviated references. The following are the short forms of all the works cited in long notes in previous sections: Article, Artwork, Audio, Book, BookInBook, Booklet, InBook, InCollection, InProceedings, InReference, Letter, Manual, MastersThesis, Music, Review, SuppBook, TechReport, Unpublished, and Video.

**Short-Note Style**

Article: Garaud, “Recherches sur les défrichements.”
Audio: Schubert, “Das Wandern.”
Book: McHugh, *Annotations to “Finnegans Wake”*.
BookInBook: Euripides, *Orestes*.
Booklet: Clark, *Mesopotamia*.
InBook: Ashbrook and Albright, “The Frontal Lobes.”
InCollection: Contributor, “Contribution.”
Letter: Jackson to John Pepys Junior.
Music: Holiday, “I’m a Fool to Want You.”
Review: Ratliff, review of *The Mystery of Samba*.
The `entrysubtype` field

The Chicago notes & bibliography style covers a wide variety of source materials, so it is perhaps no surprise that even the range of entry types offered by biblatex isn’t quite sufficient. In many cases, the `entrysubtype` field can further expand the repertoire available to users. Such cases include, in particular, the periodical types, where the CMS differentiates between articles and reviews in scholarly journals and those in magazines and newspapers aimed at a more general readership. For the latter two sorts of source, you place the string `magazine` in the `entrysubtype` field, and the citation style changes accordingly: `Article` and `Review`.

The `Misc` type provides a second differentiating function for the `entrysubtype` field. Without such a field, `Misc` entries function as they do in standard biblatex and in Bib\TeX, that is, as hold-alls for sources that won’t easily fit into other categories. (Ideally, such entries will be very rare when using biblatex-chicago.) With an `entrysubtype`, `Misc` entries will present their source as part of an unpublished archive, to be distinguished from `Unpublished` entries, which usually will have a specific title and won’t come from a named archive: `Misc`.

The `entrysubtype` field is, finally, also useful for presenting pre-Renaissance works by their traditional divisions into books, sections, lines, etc., divisions which are presumed to be the same across all editions. For such citations, you put the string `classical` into the `entrysubtype` field, and though this has no effect on long notes or in the bibliography, it changes the punctuation in short notes, as below: `BookInBook`. (Were you citing such a work by the pages in a modern edition, the `entrysubtype` would be unnecessary — see the Euripides citation above.)

Note Style

**Article:** “Pushcarts Evolve to Trendy Kiosks,” *Lake Forester* (Lake Forest, IL), March 23, 2000.


**Misc:** George Creel to Colonel House, 25 September 1918, Edward M. House Papers, Yale University Library.

**BookInBook:** Plato, *Republic* 360e–361b.

Bibliography Style


[bundy:macneil] A television interview, with a generic title, presented in a `Review` entry, with `magazine` `entrysubtype`. The CMS often treats such sources, including online ones, as journals in *Article* or `Review` entries, the `entrysubtype` indicating the distance from traditional scholarly journals. Note here that the interviewee is presented as the author, and that the broadcast network is given in the `usera` field. Note also the use of lowercase letters to start both `title` and `shorttitle`, allowing automatic contextual capitalization of a generic title in a `Review` entry.

Creel, George. George Creel to Colonel House, 25 September 1918. Edward M. House Papers, Yale University Library.

[creel:house] An unpublished letter from an archive, presented in a `Misc` entry with an `entrysubtype`. You can avoid the awkward repetition of the author’s name in notes by using `\headlessfullcite` or `\headlesscite` instead of the usual citation commands. The manuscript collection is found in the `note` and `organization` fields — depending on the entry, you
can use note, organization, institution, and/or location, in ascending order of generality, though you should consistently put the most specific collection name in the note field. As in Letter entries the date of the letter goes in origdate, and in the short note form you can use the macro \letterdatelong in the postnote field to identify the letter by this date, if it helps disambiguate. (In other non-letter-like Misc entries, you would use the date field instead of origdate.)


[lakeforester:pushcarts] An Article entry from a newspaper. As the source isn’t a traditional scholarly one, the entry requires magazine in the entrysubtype field. The article doesn’t have an author, so the title will be used at the head of the entry in notes and short notes, while the journaltitle appears there in the bibliography. (The CMS suggests that such sources needn’t appear in the bibliography at all, assuming that the note contains a full enough reference.) The newspaper might not be well known, so the location field helps your readers out in this case. If you are using Biber, a sortkey field isn’t necessary to alphabetize by journaltitle rather than by title.


[plato:republic:gr] A work from antiquity, which will be cited by the traditional divisions of Stephanus’ edition, and which therefore requires the classical entrysubtype. The title of such a work being italicized, it needs a BookInBook entry, and it has all three sorts of title, plus a series to boot.

Abbreviated references

The CMS suggests, as a space-saving measure, that when multiple parts of a single collection are present in a reference apparatus, then references may, following certain rules, abbreviate the portion that refers to the collection as a whole. Biblatex-chicago implements this recommendation using a combination of package options (both entry and preamble) and the crossref and xref fields. In InBook, InCollection, InProceedings, and Letter entries, the option is longcrossref, set to false by default, so if more than one such entry cross-references the same parent entry, then the abbreviated notes and bibliography entries will automatically appear. The first full note citing such a source is not abbreviated, but all subsequent notes, and all bibliography entries, are: InCollection, InCollection, Collection.

The possible settings for the longcrossref option are true (no abbreviated references); false (abbreviated references in notes and bibliography); notes (abbreviated references only in the bibliography); bib (abbreviated references only in notes); and none (abbreviated references everywhere, including in the four entry types controlled by the booklongxref option).

The four entry types subject to the booklongxref option are Book, BookInBook, Collection, and Proceedings. The option has the same four settings as longcrossref, excluding the none switch, but it is set to true by default, because the CMS isn’t as explicit in condoning abbreviated references in such entry types, so you have to turn them on yourself, as I have in this document using booklongxref=false in the preamble when loading biblatex-chicago: Collection, Collection, MVCollection.

Note Style


Collection: Angle, Prairie State.
Bibliography Style


[prairie:state] A Collection entry, the one that has been cross-referenced by two other entries in this bibliography. Note the editor instead of an author in this entry type. If more than one child cross-references the parent, the parent will be printed in the bibliography even if not independently cited, though I have cited it here to illustrate that, as far as biblatex-chicago is concerned, this work has already been cited (by the two previous notes), thus producing a short note.


[ellet:galena] First of two InCollection entries cross-referencing the same Collection. Since it is cited first in this file, its long note reference contains the full bibliographical data for the Collection entry, whereas the subsequent long note — keating:dearborn — contains an abbreviated reference to the Collection. Both parts have an abbreviated reference in the bibliography. If you don’t want this space-saving measure, then you can, for example, set longcrossref=true in the options field. With Biber, an empty subtitle field is no longer necessary to prevent inheritance from the parent entry, and the title of a Collection will become a booktitle in its children.


[harley:ancient:cart] A Collection entry, with the maintitle coming from the MVCollection entry cited in the crossref field. With the booklongxref option set properly, and not by default, this and harley:cartography will produce abbreviated references in the bibliography and in long notes (after the first).


[harley:cartography] A second Collection entry cross-referencing the same MVCollection. With the booklongxref option set to false in the preamble, this and the previous entry will now produce abbreviated references in the bibliography and in long notes (after the first). Since its maintitle’s logical volumes are sometimes published in separate physical parts, it has both a volume and a part number.


[harley:hoc] This entry shows the MVCollection type used as the parent to two child Collection entries — harley:ancient:cart and harley:cartography. It will be presented in the bibliography when more than one of its children are cited, even if it isn’t itself independently cited. Please note that this style of cross-referencing, where the title of the MVCollection automatically becomes the maintitle of the Collection, is only available with Biber as your backend.


[keating:dearborn] Second of the InCollection pieces from the same Collection, the latter identified using the crossref field. Even in the first, long note, the data for the whole collection will be presented in abbreviated form, since ellet:galena (which see) has already been cited.
Online materials

With online sources, the CMS emphasizes the nature of the source rather than the place where that source is found. This means, for example, that an online edition of a book calls for a Book entry. Even an intrinsically online source, if it is structured more or less like a conventional printed periodical, may demand an Article or Review entry rather than an Online one. Blogs lend themselves well to the Article type, while a comment on a blog becomes a Review. For things like mailing lists or less journalistic web pages, the Online type works well, as it does for short online videos (Online) and for short online audio pieces, too: Online. (Some of these latter also work well in a Misc entry with an entrysubtype.)

Note Style


Bibliography Style


[ac:comment] The 16th edition suggests a format such as this for presenting comments on blogs or other online material. With only a generic title, it takes a Review entry instead of an Article one, and the crossref field points to the blog to which the comment is attached. The eventdate gives the date of the comment, and if additional temporal specificity is required then you can use the nameaddon field to give a timestamp, inside parentheses.


[loc:leaders] It’s worth noting that the annotations to this related entry appear before those of the parent entry. Here, an Online entry provides the online archive location of the coolidge:speech entry, which references it using a related field. You no longer need skipbib in the options field, as by default entries cited only by the related system won’t appear on their own. Cp. loc:city and weed:flatiron.

[coolidge:speech] This is a recording from an online archive, using an Online entry. The two titleaddon options allow the parenthesized titleaddon to appear with only a space intervening, both in notes and bibliography. The related field cites the archive itself, another Online entry, and
the related=true option causes the archive reference to be printed both in notes and bibliography. Cp. weed:flatiron and loc:city, which cite a film from an online archive, both using a Video entry.


[ellis:blog] The 16th edition of the CMS specifies an Article-like presentation for blogs, the main peculiarity being the identification of the material as a blog using the location field, which is usually reserved for identifying the place of publication of obscure journals. See ac:comment, a Review entry, for how to reference comments on such online material.


[james:ambassadors] This cites an online edition of a book which, not being inherently an online text, uses a Book entry. The origdate field is the date of the print publication of the text that is now online.


[pollan:plant] An online video, presented in an Online entry. Note the userd field to modify the string printed before the urldate, and also the titleaddon in place of a date field, in case you want that information in closer association with the title. Cf. harwood:biden, horowitz:youtube.


[powell:email] An Online entry without a specific title, hence with no title field, only a titleaddon. Note the initial lowercase letter in the titleaddon, and the \autocap macro in the shorttitle, because the Online type doesn’t automate capitalization in title or shorttitle, while it does in titleaddon. Note also the absence of any organization or owner of the site as whole.


[stenger:privacy] This is an intrinsically-online source, but is structured like a newspaper, so we use the Article entry type and magazine entriesubtype. The CMS is specific about this, limiting the range of things you might put into an Online entry.

**Related entries**

Biblatex provides a powerful mechanism, using the related field, for grouping two (or more) works together in a single entry in the bibliography and/or in long notes, while biblatex-chicago offers both this functionality and some Chicago-specific variants which employ different means. You can find a full discussion of this in biblatex-chicago.pdf, but one of the entries already cited in the previous section (coolidge:speech) presents the two entries together in both notes and bibliography, whereas a second example places a text and its translation together, but only in the bibliography: Book.

**Note Style**

Bibliography Style


[furet:passing:eng] A translation, serving as the target of the related field of furet:related. If it isn’t cited independently, it will appear only after that entry in the bibliography, connected to it using the format defined by the relatedtype bytranslator. You could also give this entry a userf field referring to the original text, furet:passing:fr, or indeed a related field referring to the same .bib entry, along with a relatedtype origpubas. In notes, by default, neither of these mechanisms would have any effect, but in the bibliography the translation and the original would be presented in the same entry, connected (in the absence of an origlanguage or relatedstring field, respectively) by the string “Originally published as.”

[furet:related] This entry presents the same Book as furet:passing:fr, but does so using the relatedtype bytranslator functionality. This is the alternate Chicago form for presenting a text and its translation together in a single bibliography entry. Cp. furet:passing:eng.

Citation commands

Although \autocite will no doubt be the most commonly used citation command, biblatex-chicago, following biblatex, does provide a range of other commands for more specialized usages. We have already seen \headlesscite,\footnote{which allows you to avoid, in notes, repetition of an author’s name when it appears in the title as well. We have also seen \fullcite,\footnote{to guarantee a long note, and \shortcite,\footnote{to guarantee a short one. (You can also use \footfullcite to get a \fullcite in a footnote.) There are a few others that may occasionally be useful: \surnamecite,\footnote{for when a note follows a discussion where the presence of the authors’ (or editors’, etc.) full names makes their full repetition in the note unnecessary; \citejournal,\footnote{which provides an alternative short form when citing Articles; and the standard \textcite,\footnote{which inserts the name of an author or other Contributor into the flow of text, with a footnote below.}}}}\footnote{In conclusion}

In conclusion

Allow me, finally, to emphasize just how multifarious are the sources illustrated in the CMS, only a small selection of which have appeared in this introduction. You will find significantly fuller guidance in biblatex.pdf and biblatex-chicago.pdf, but the CMS itself defines the specification and shall arbitrate all disputes. If you see something in biblatex-chicago that looks wrong to you, or if the documentation has left you perplexed, please let me know.

References


[chicago:manual] A manual presented in a Book entry. Note curly braces around corporate author, which is printed twice, both as author and publisher.

1. George Creel to Colonel House, 25 September 1918, Edward M. House Papers, Yale University Library.
The Database File

%% Database entries used to produce
%% citations in this file, taken
%% from notes-test.bib. I have
%% removed the annotations to save
%% room -- they can be viewed in the
%% main text above. You can click on
%% the entry type to return to the
%% long-note formats, and you can
%% click on text with a grey back-
%% ground to switch to that entry
%% within this .bib listing.

@String{uchp = {University of Chicago
Press}}

@Review{ac:comment,
   entrysubtype = {magazine},
   date = {2008-06-30},
   author = {AC},
   eventdate = {2008-07-01},
   nameaddon = {(10:18 a.m.)},
   crossref = {ellis:blog},
   title = {comment on Rhian Ellis, \bibquote{Squatters' Rights}}}

@InBook{ashbrook:brain,
   author = {Ashbrook, James~B. and Albright, Carol Rausch},
   title = {The Frontal Lobes, Intending, and a Purposeful God},
   booktitle = {The Humanizing Brain},
   publisher = {Pilgrim Press},
   year = 1997,
   chapter = 7,
   location = {Cleveland, OH},
   shorttitle = {The Frontal Lobes}}

@Review{bundy:macneil,
   journaltitle = {MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour},
   usera = {PBS},
   entrysubtype = {magazine},
   date = {1990-02-07},
   author = {Bundy, McGeorge},
   title = {interview by Robert MacNeil},
   shorttitle = {interview}}

@Book{chicago:manual,
   title = {The Chicago Manual of Style},
   year = 2010,
   author = {{University of Chicago Press}},
   publisher = uchp,
   edition = 16,
   location = {Chicago}}

@Booklet{clark:mesopot,
   title = {Mesopotamia},
   subtitle = {Between Two Rivers},
   author = {Hazel V. Clark},
   howpublished = {End of the Commons General Store},
   year = {\mkbibbrackets{1957?}},
   location = {Mesopotamia, OH}}

@InCollection{contrib:contrib,
   author = {Contributor, Anna},
   title = {Contribution},
   booktitle = {Edited Volume},
   publisher = {Publisher},
   pubstate = {forthcoming},
   editor = {Editor, Ellen},
   location = {Place}}

@Online{coolidge:speech,
   author = {Coolidge, Calvin},
   title = {Equal Rights},
   titleaddon = {(speech)},
   note = {copy of an undated 78 rpm disc},
   related = {loc:leaders},
   options = {related=true,ptitleaddon=space,citleaddon=space},
   year = {ca.,1920}}

@Misc{creel:house,
   author = {Creel, George},
   entrysubtype = {letter},
   title = {George Creel to Colonel House},
   origdate = {1918-09-25},
   note = {Edward-M. House Papers},
   organization = {Yale University Library}}

@Manual{dyna:browser,
   title = {Dynatext, Electronic Book Indexer/Browser},
   organization = {Electronic Book Technology Inc.},
   address = {Providence, RI},
   year = 1991,
   shorttitle = {Dynatext}}

@InCollection{ellet:galena,
   author = {Ellet, Elizabeth~F.~L.},
   title = {By Rail and Stage to Galena},
   crossref = {prairie:state},
   pages = {271--79}}

@Article{ellis:blog,
   author = {Ellis, Rhian},
   title = {Squatters' Rights},
   journaltitle = {Ward Six},
   date = {2008-06-30},}
@Music{holiday:fool,  
title = {I'm a Fool to Want You},  
eventdate = {1958-02-20},  
date = {1960},  
booktitle = {Lady in Satin},  
author = {Herron, Joel and Sinatra, Frank and Wolf, Jack},  
editor = {Holiday, Billie},  
edittotype = {none},  
number = {CL 1157},  
publisher = {Columbia},  
type = {33\onethird rpm},  
note = {with Ray Ellis},  
options = {useauthor=false}
}

@Letter{jackson:paulina:letter,  
author = {Jackson, Paulina},  
title = {Paulina Jackson to John Pepys Junior},  
booktitle = {The Letters of Samuel Pepys and His Family Circle},  
origdate = {1676-10-03},  
publisher = {Clarendon Press},  
year = 1955,  
editor = {Heath, Helen Truesdell},  
shorttitle = {to John Pepys Junior},  
pages = {bibstring(number} 42},  
location = {Oxford}
}

@Book{james:ambassadors,  
title = {The Ambassadors},  
year = 1996,  
origdate = 1909,  
author = {James, Henry},  
publisher = {Project Gutenberg},  
url = {ftp://ibiblio.org/pub/docs/books/gutenberg/etext96/ambas10.txt}
}

@InCollection{keating:dearborn,  
author = {Keating, William-H.},  
title = {Fort Dearborn and Chicago},  
crossref = {prairie:state},  
pages = {84--87}
}

@Article{lakeforester:pushcarts,  
journaltitle = {Lake Forester},  
date = {2000-03-23},  
entrysubtype = {magazine},  
title = {Pushcarts Evolve to Trendy Kiosks},  
location = {Lake Forest, IL},  
shorttitle = {Pushcarts Evolve}
}

@Artwork{leo:madonna,  
author = {{Leonardo da Vinci}},  
shortauthor = {Leonardo},  
title = {Madonna of the Rocks},  
type = {oil on canvas},  
institution = {Louvre},  
year = {1480s},  
note = {78 x 48.5 in\adddot},  
location = {Paris}
}

@Online{loc:leaders,  
author = {Library of Congress},  
title = {American Leaders Speak},  
subtitle = {Recordings from World War I and the 1920 Election, 1918--1920},  
url = {http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/nfhtml/nforSpeakers01.html},  
note = {RealAudio and WAV formats},  
options = {skipbib}
}

@Book{mchugh:wake,  
title = {Annotations to Finnegans Wake},  
year = 1980,  
author = {McHugh, Roland},  
publisher = {Johns Hopkins University Press},  
location = {Baltimore}
}

@Unpublished{nass:address,  
author = {Nass, Clifford},  
title = {Why Researchers Treat On-Line Journals Like Real People},  
note = {keynote address, annual meeting of the Council of Science Editors},  
location = {San Antonio, TX},  
date = {2000-05-06/2000-05-09}
}

@BookInBook{plato:republic:gr,  
title = {Republic},  
year = 1902,  
volume = 4,  
author = {Plato},  
editor = {Burnet, J.},  
booktitle = {Clitopho, Res Publica, Timaeus, Critias},  
maintitle = {Opera},  
publisher = {Clarendon Press},  
series = {Oxford Classical Texts},  
pages = {327--621},  
location = {Oxford}
}

@SuppBook{polakow:afterw,  
author = {Polakow, Valerie},  
title = {Lives on the Edge},  
subtitle = {Single Mothers and Their Children in the Other America},  
location = {San Francisco, CA}
}