Windy City
A Chicago Style for \texttt{biblatex}

Brian Chase
https://github.com/brianchase/windycity
brianmichaelchase@gmail.com
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1. Introduction

Windy City is a style for \texttt{biblatex} that formats notes, bibliographies, parenthetical citations, and reference lists according to the 17th edition of \textit{The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS)}.\footnote{University of Chicago Press, \textit{The Chicago Manual of Style}, 17th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017). Hereafter, \textit{CMOS}.} It accurately handles a wide range of citations in different formats and includes a set of options and commands to support special circumstances. It also has extensive support for citing and arranging different kinds of editors and translators within a single citation. These features make Windy City especially suitable for academic work.

The following sections assume familiarity with \textit{CMOS} and \texttt{biblatex}. Section 2 gives a brief overview of the style’s features. Section 3 discusses the assignment and placement of editors, translators, and the like. Section 4 discusses several issues with collections, including options for formatting citations of individual volumes. Sections 5 and 6 reproduce examples from \textit{CMOS} chapters 14 and 15, respectively, with occasional commentary and references to other sections.

Windy City requires \texttt{biblatex} version 3.13 or later.

2. Overview

This section covers basic information about Windy City. If you’re completely new to \texttt{biblatex}, you should probably glance at its documentation. For the impatient, examples in sections 2.2, 2.3, 5, and 6 might be of more immediate interest.


2.1 Getting Started

If you already know how to use \texttt{biblatex}, getting started with Windy City is easy. The first task is to confirm that \texttt{biblatex} and Windy City are installed properly on your system. Since both are included in some distributions of \LaTeX, you might be able to skip this step.

Either way, please consider downloading the most recent release of Windy City from its home on CTAN. More recent but potentially less reliable updates are available from Windy City’s repository on GitHub.

Windy City consists of four files:

- \texttt{windycity.bbx}
- \texttt{windycity.cbx}
- \texttt{windycity.dbx}
- \texttt{american-windycity.lbx}

If you need to install Windy City on your system, you have several options. For a one-off compilation, say, to give Windy City a trial run on a single document, you could copy Windy City’s files to the document’s root directory. Beyond that, your best option is to install it in your local \texttt{texmf}. Copy the files to a directory of your choosing, then update your \texttt{texmf} file name database.

To compile a document with Windy City, tell \texttt{biblatex} to load it with the load-time option \texttt{style}:

\texttt{\usepackage[style=windycity]{biblatex}}

Typically, this goes in a document’s preamble or in one of its style files.

The localization file \texttt{american-windycity.lbx} is responsible for Windy City’s American-style punctuation and dates and many of the bibliography strings that print in citations, such as \textit{edited by}. Windy City loads this file if \texttt{biblatex} determines that your document’s language is English—either due to settings in \texttt{babel} or \texttt{polyglossia} or because neither \texttt{babel} nor \texttt{polyglossia} has been loaded. You can prevent Windy City from loading \texttt{american-windycity.lbx} by commenting the following line in \texttt{windycity.bbx}:

\texttt{\DeclareLanguageMapping{english}{american-windycity}}

If you wish to use Windy City with a language other than English, set it accordingly with \texttt{babel} or \texttt{polyglossia} before loading \texttt{biblatex}. Windy City will then try to load \texttt{<language>-windycity.lbx} and, if it’s available, use it to override any other localization files that were loaded. This allows you to make your own localization files for Windy City without needing to edit other files. For example, if you load
babel with option german, Windy City will try to load german-windycity.lbx. If it’s available, it will override any other localization files that were loaded, including biblatex’s own german.lbx.

For some entries in your bibliography database, you may need to add fields or make other adjustments to get the right output. But since Windy City relies as much as possible on standard \LaTeX fields, and secondarily on biblatex fields, you may not need to make major changes. The examples in this document and its accompanying bibliography database, windycity.bib, should serve as a guide for how to manage your input for nearly every circumstance that the style is meant to handle.

### 2.2 Standard Citations

For a first set of examples, consider this passage from \textit{CMOS 14.30}:


A work’s first citation is similar to its entry in the bibliography. It includes all or most of its bibliographic information. Subsequent citations are shorter, usually consisting of a short form of the author’s name and a short form of the work’s title.

Windy City supports variations on this format. For information on short citations, including the use of \textit{ibid.}, see section 2.3. For options to skip parts of citations, change the order of editors and translators, and more, see sections 2.4 and 2.5. For parenthetical citations, see section 6.

The block below shows Windy City’s default bibliography for the previously cited works:


You may also print a bibliography in the author-date format (what \textit{CMOS} calls a reference list). The key difference is the placement of the publication date after the author’s name:
2.3 Short Citations


To make \texttt{\textbackslash printbibliography} use the author-date format, load \texttt{biblatex} with Windy City’s preamble option \texttt{reflist}:

\texttt{\usepackage[reflist,style=windycity]{biblatex}}

Alternatively:

\texttt{\usepackage[reflist=true,style=windycity]{biblatex}}

To use the author-date format on a case-by-case basis, run \texttt{\textbackslash printbibliography} with an appropriate \texttt{env} option. With Windy City, a so-called “bib environment” must set the style’s internal \texttt{reflist} toggle to \texttt{true}. Windy City’s own such environment is called \texttt{reflist}. Use it as follows:

\texttt{\textbackslash printbibliography[env=reflist]}

Unfortunately, while the \texttt{env} option allows for differently formatted bibliographies within the same document, the reference lists may have problems with sorting. (You’ll notice some in \texttt{References}, at the end of this document.) For best results, use the \texttt{reflist} preamble option.

As you proceed through the this guide, note that all examples of citations and bibliographies are outputs of the style from commands that you can inspect in the document’s source, \texttt{windycity.tex}, and in its style file, \texttt{windycity.sty}. Almost all citations are from \texttt{\textbackslash cite} or \texttt{\textbackslash parencite}. A few are from more specialized commands, such as \texttt{\textbackslash cite*} or \texttt{\textbackslash cites}. All example bibliographies are outputs of the style from \texttt{\textbackslash printbibliography}. All bibliographic data reside in \texttt{windycity.bib}.

2.3 Short Citations

Standard citations may take a variety of shorter forms. Windy City offers several preamble options and other means for reproducing them.

Let’s start with another passage of default output:


A shorter form of this passage appears in *CMOS* 14.34:  

2. Ibid. 18.
3. Ibid.

In this version, a work’s first citation gives short names and titles and omits all other publication information. Consecutive citations of a work may omit the title or, as in the eleventh note, the author’s name. For citations in this form, use the preamble option *short*. See section 2.4 for more information.

*CMOS* 14.34 also shows how to render the passage with *ibid*. Unlike previous editions of *CMOS*, the 17th edition discourages its use. Windy City makes it available with the preamble option *ibid* (see section 2.4). Options *short* and *ibid* together give the following:  

2. Ibid., 18.
3. Ibid.

---

2. Switching forms within a document isn’t a feature of the style. For demonstration purposes, though, it’s possible.
3. As explained in section 2.4, Windy City won’t print *ibid* in reference to a citation on a previous page. A page break here may affect the output.
2.4 Preamble Options

A preamble option is an argument for the `\usepackage` macro that loads `biblatex`. Preamble options affect the format of notes, bibliographies, and reference lists. Some features of the style require them.

All options described below are `false` by default. Set them to `true` by passing the name of the option to `biblatex`, with or without an additional `=true`. In other words, using `annotate` as an example, the following are equivalent:

```
\usepackage[annotate,style=windycity]{biblatex}
\usepackage[annotate=true,style=windycity]{biblatex}
```

Bear in mind that Windy City uses many preamble options native to `biblatex`, a few of which you may want to change. These options are set in `windycity.bbx`. In particular, the style sets `idemtracker` to `false`. If you set it to `true` (or to some value that implies `true`), Windy City will detect when the first citation of a work follows another citation of a work by the same author and shorten the author’s name. Recall from the previous section the citation of Toni Morrison’s *Song of Solomon* immediately after a citation of her *Beloved*. In a context like that, do you really need to remind readers of the author’s full name? If you think not, change `idemtracker` to an appropriate value (see section 3.1.2.3 of `biblatex`’s user guide).\footnote{CMOS seems to have no policy on this point. In the 16th edition, however, Figure 14.3 shows consecutive citations of works by the same author, both of which give the author’s full name.}

Other ways to make citations more concise: For a compromise between standard and short forms, try the preamble option `firstshort`. It swaps long first citations for short ones but otherwise follows the standard (see section 2.4). Also with standard citations, the preamble option `idemtracker` shortens the author’s name of a work’s first citation if the previous citation is of the same author (see section 2.4). The entry option `noauth` omits the author’s name altogether (see section 2.5). And the `shorthand` field allows you to set an abbreviation to stand in place of the author’s name, the work’s title, and other elements of a citation (see sections 8.2 and 14.59).
This option is for printing annotated bibliographies. Annotations print in block
paragraphs below entries. To change the spacing between entries and annotations,
change the value of `\bibitemsep`. Save an annotation in the `annotation`
field of a work’s bibliography database entry.

Citing individual works of a collection adds entries for those works to the bibliog-
raphy. To exclude them and print only an entry for the whole collection, use `colls-only`.
It has no effect on many `in-collection` entries, such as articles in books, but it does
filter out chapters of books, books in books, and volumes of collections. For dis-
cussion of multivolume works, see section 4.2.

Use this option to shorten a work’s first citation. The resulting output consists
mainly of the author’s name and the work’s title. According to `CMOS`, this ap-
proach is optional for documents with complete bibliographies. (See `CMOS` 14.23,
also 14.29–14.36.) You may use `firstshort` in conjunction with `ibid`. However, it adds
nothing to `short`, which has the same effect on first citations.

This option controls whether consecutive citations of a work on the same page re-
ceive an `ibid`. The qualification “on the same page” means that `ibid` always refers
to a work cited on the current page without an `ibid`. The latter isn’t a requirement
of `CMOS` but seems reasonable, since it prevents readers from having to look at
another page to find the referent of an `ibid`. For examples of its output, see section
2.3 and 14.34. As of the 17th edition, `CMOS` discourages the use of `ibid`. (see 14.34).

Use this option to print ISBNs in bibliographies. A work’s ISBN goes in the `isbn`
field of its bibliography database entry. With this option, the style prints ISBNs at
the end of every entry in the bibliography, before annotations. To print the ISBN of
a particular work, use the `isbn` entry option.

Similar to `isbn` but for ISSN.

Like `isbn` and `issn`, this option prints the `library` field of every work in the bibliog-
raphy. Use it to print information about libraries, call numbers, and the like. If you
use it with the `isbn` and `annotation` options, it prints after the former but before the
latter. To print this information for selected works, use the `library` entry option.
2.4 Preamble Options

**nolos**=true, false  

By default, every work with a *shorthand* receives an entry in the bibliography. If you wish to exclude them, say, to avoid duplication with the output of `\printshorthands`, use **nolos**. Since **collsonly** also excludes works from the bibliography, their results may overlap.

**nopages**=true, false  

On the first citation of *article* or *review* entries (and their aliases), Windy City prints the *pages* field if the *postnote* field is blank. This lets you cite the entirety of a work without having to duplicate the content of the *pages* field in the *postnote*. To override this feature, use the **nopages** option.

**reflist**=true, false  

Use this option to print a bibliography in the author-date format (what *CMOS* calls a reference list). If you use parenthetical citations, consider using **reflist** to maintain consistency with *CMOS*. Again, another way to print a reference list is to pass `env=reflist` to `\printbibliography`. See section 2 for more information.

**short**=true, false  

As shown in section 2.3, this option prints short citations (see *CMOS* 14.34). The use of **short** has one feature in common with **ibid**: Just as **ibid.** appears only for consecutive citations of a work on the same page, and so never refers to a citation on a previous page, **short** affects consecutive citations of a work on the same page, never in reference to a citation on a previous page. As with **ibid.**, this feature isn’t required by *CMOS*, but it prevents readers from having to look at another page to find the title of a citation.

In contexts where **short** would drop a title from a citation, but where no name occupies the author’s position, it prints the work’s *labeltitle*. This can be a short form of the title, either the title minus the subtitle or the content of the *shorttitle* field, if available.

As noted earlier, **short** has the same effect on first citations as **firstshort**. But recall from section 2.3 that you can combine **short** and **ibid** for more concise output.

**swapvol**=true, false  

In bibliographies and long citations, works in collections may place publication information for the volume before that of the collection or *vice versa*. Windy City gives priority to the volume. To reverse this for all relevant citations, use **swapvol**. For more information, see section 4.1.
2.5 Entry Options

An entry option is a value for the $options$ field of a work’s database entry. It affects the format of that particular work. For options that affect the format of every work, see section 2.4.

**isbn=true, false**

Use this option to print the ISBN of a particular work in a bibliography. The ISBN appears at the end of the work’s entry (if applicable, before an annotation). To print ISBNs of every work in the bibliography, see the $isbn$ preamble option.

**issn=true, false**

Similar to $isbn$ but for ISSNs.

**library=true, false**

This option prints the $library$ field of a work’s bibliography database entry. This information prints at the end of the work’s entry (if applicable, after an ISBN and before an annotation). To print the $library$ field of every work in the bibliography, use the $library$ preamble option.

**listvols=true, false**

$CMOS$ offers some flexibility over whether a long citation gives a work’s total number of volumes (see $CMOS$ 14.118). Windy City replicates this in a roundabout way: By default, it prints the $volumes$ field in certain long citations only if the $postnote$ field is empty. This does a better job of matching examples in $CMOS$ than a simpler policy would. For the rest, use $listvols$. It prints the $volumes$ field in those citations no matter what the $postnote$ contains. For more information, see section 4.1.

**noauth=true, false**

This option tells the style to bypass the author’s position of a work in notes and bibliographies. Citations will begin with the title’s position. Below is an example from $CMOS$ 14.105:


To bypass the author’s position in a single note, without affecting the bibliography, use starred versions of citation commands, such as \cite*, \footcite*, and \parencite*. 
2.6 Citation Commands

Windy City supports most of the citation commands familiar from biblatex, plus a small set of custom commands for tricky situations.

2.6.1 Standard Citation Commands

The following list, though not exhaustive, shows the most important citation commands from biblatex that Windy City supports:

- **skipdate=true, false**
  - default: false
  - On rare occasions, you may need an entry in a reference list to skip the date. See section 2.7 for examples.

- **swapauth=true, false**
  - default: false
  - To swap the places of a book’s author with an editor or translator, use swapauth. This option works for book, bookinbook, collection, inbook, and incollection entry types. For more information, see section 3.2.

- **swaptrans=true, false**
  - default: false
  - According to CMOS, if a work has an editor and a translator, their names should appear in citations in the order in which they appear on the work’s title page (see CMOS 14.104). By default, the style lists editors first. Entries with the option swaptrans reverse this order: Their translators print first. If a work’s translators and editors are the same, swaptrans reverses the order of their roles, say, from edited and translated by to translated and edited by. The same goes for compilers, revisers, and updaters, which the style treats as specialized editors. For more information, see section 3.2.

- **swapvol=true, false**
  - default: false
  - As an entry option, swapvol does on a case-by-case basis what the swapvol preamble option does globally: When set to true, it changes the format of a work in a collection so that, in bibliographies and long citations, publication information for the collection precedes that of the volume. For more information, see section 4.1.
\autocite[\prenote][\postnote]{\key}
\autocites[\multiprenote](){\postnote}[\multipostnote](){\prenote}[\key]...
\cite[\prenote][\postnote]{\key}
\cites[\multiprenote](){\postnote}[\multipostnote](){\prenote}[\key]...
\footcite[\prenote][\postnote]{\key}
\footcite*[\prenote][\postnote]{\key}
\footcites[\multiprenote](){\postnote}[\multipostnote](){\prenote}[\key]...

New users should get comfortable with \cite and \footnote (for notes) and \parencite (for parenthetical citations). Their multicite forms—\cites, \footcites, and \parencites—take comma-separated lists of entry keys, while allowing you to specify distinct \prenote and \postnote fields for each work.

Use \nocite to add works to bibliographies even if you haven’t cited them in the text with citations commands. Use it with an asterisk to add every work in every bib file that your document loaded with \addbibresource or \bibliography.

Windy City sets the \autocite preamble option to \footnote, which makes \autocite equivalent to \smartcite. The latter runs different citation commands in different contexts. In Windy City, \smartcite is equivalent to \footnote in a document’s body.
and \cite in footnotes and endnotes. If you set the autocite preamble option to inline, \autocite is equivalent to \parencite. If you set it to plain, \autocite is equivalent to \cite.

\cite*[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}

Use this command to cite a work without printing anything in the author’s position. It comes in handy when the context makes the author’s name clear. From CMOS 14.78:


\parencite*[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}

Like \parencite but suppresses the author’s position—useful in passages where the author receives explicit mention. Here’s an example from CMOS 15.25:

Fiorina et al. (2005) and Fischer and Hout (2006) reach more or less the same conclusions. In contrast, Abramowitz and Saunders (2005) suggest that the mass public is deeply divided between red states and blue states and between churchgoers and secular voters.

The source for the passage above contains:

\begin{quote} Fiorina et al. \parencite*{fiorina2005}... Fischer and Hout \parencite*{fischer2006}... Abramowitz and Saunders \parencite*{abramowitz2005}... \end{quote}

\textcite*[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}

Use \textcite for in-text citations. Here’s an example from CMOS 13.65:

“If an astronaut falls into a black hole, its mass will increase, but eventually the energy equivalent of that extra mass will be returned to the universe in the form of radiation. Thus, in a sense, the astronaut will be ‘recycled’” (Stephen W. Hawking, A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes [New York: Bantam Books, 1988], 112).

\footnote{In a minipage environment, \smartcite is equivalent to \cite. To use \smartcite with endnotes, use the endnotes package.}
2.6 Citation Commands

The source for the passage above contains:

\begin{quote} ‘‘If an astronaut falls into a black hole...’’ \mkbibparens{\textcite[112]{hawking1988}}. \end{quote}

Note that $\textcite$ doesn’t enclose citations in parentheses but does drop the final period that standard citations usually end with. The parentheses above come from $\mkbibparens$, which switches the note’s internal parentheses to brackets.

$\textcite^*[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}$

Like $\textcite$ but suppresses the author’s position. From CMOS 13.65:

In their introduction to Democracy in America (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999), translators Harvey Mansfield and Delba Winthrop write that Tocqueville “shows that the people are sovereign, whether through the Constitution or despite it, and he warns of the tyranny of the majority” (xvii).

The source for the passage above contains:

\begin{quote} In their introduction to $\textcite^*[xvii]{tocqueville1999}$ ...\parencite[xvii]{tocqueville1999}. \end{quote}

2.6.2 Other Citation Commands

Windy City’s custom citation commands are convenient but not strictly necessary. They make certain citations simpler than they would be with standard commands.

$idemcite⟨prenote⟩[⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}$
$idemcites(⟨multiprenote⟩)(⟨multipostnote⟩)[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}...[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}$
$\footidemcite⟨prenote⟩[⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}$
$\footidemcites(⟨multiprenote⟩)(⟨multipostnote⟩)[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}...[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}$

Perhaps the best use case for these commands is the example in CMOS 14.57. The sources mentioned in a passage receive long citations with shortened names:

Only when we gather the work of several scholars—Walter Sutton’s explanations of some of Whitman’s shorter poems; Paul Fussell’s careful study of structure in “Cradle”; S. K. Coffman’s close readings of “Crossing Brooklyn Ferry” and “Passage to India”; and the attempts of Thomas I. Rountree and John Lovell, dealing with “Song of Myself” and “Passage to India,” respectively, to elucidate the strategy in “indirection”—do we begin to get a sense of both the extent and the specificity of Whitman’s forms.
2.7 Entry Types


Without commands like `\idemcite`, there’s often no easy way to tell Windy City to shorten names. The preamble option `idemtracker` helps with consecutive citations of the same author, but that’s no use when you want to shorten names because you’ve mentioned them in the text.

Nevertheless, standard commands can reproduce the example in at least three ways:

\footnote{\cites{Sutton,}{sutton1959}; Fussell, \cites{fussell1962}...}
\footnote{\cites{Sutton,}{sutton1959}; Fussell, \cites{fussell1962}...}
\footnote{\cites{Sutton}{sutton1959}; Fussell, \cites{fussell1962}...}

They’re ugly workarounds, exploiting starred citations commands to suppress the author’s position while you add names manually—but they do work.

With `\idemcites` and `\footidemcites`, on the other hand, you have simpler alternatives that make your intentions clearer and your file easier to read:

\footnote{\idemcites{sutton1959,fussell1962,...} [and] \{lovell1960\}}
\footnote{\footidemcites{sutton1959,fussell1962,...} [and] \{lovell1960\}}
\footnote{\idemcite{sutton1959}; ... and \idemcite{lovell1960}}

Notice that the only reason to use `\footidemcites` rather than `\footidemcite` is to insert `and` before the last citation.

2.7 Entry Types

Windy City recognizes every entry type from BiBTeX, as well as some that are specific to `biblatex`.

- **article** 
  Alias: `periodical`

- **book** 
  Aliases: `booklet`, `collection`, `manual`, `mvbook`, `mvcollection`, `proceedings`, `report`, `techreport`
2.7 Entry Types

**incollection**  Aliases: *bookinbook, conference, inproceedings, inbook, letter, suppbook, supp-collection*

**letter**  No aliases

**misc**  No aliases

**online**  No aliases

**patent**  No aliases

**reference**  Alias: *inreference*

**review**  No aliases

**thesis**  Aliases: *masterthesis, phdthesis, unpublished*

For the most part, you may assign every work to the basic entry types listed above. A PhD thesis, for example, may have a *thesis* or *phdthesis* entry type. The output is the same. If an entry has a type other than the ones listed above, Windy City processes it as a book.

One comment about *reference* and *inreference* entries: You may cross-reference *inreference* entries to *reference* entries, as with articles in books, but you can get the same output with one or the other alone. Take an example from *CMOS 14.232*:


A bibliography database could have an *inreference* entry for the article cross-referenced to a *reference* entry for *Encyclopaedia Britannica*:

```latex
@InReference{salvation1980,
title = {salvation},
crossref = {britannica1980}
}
@Reference{britannica1980,
organization = {{\emph{Encyclopaedia Britannica}}},
edition = {15},
year = {1980}
}
```

This approach makes sense if you plan to cite more than one article from the source. But you could also have a single entry of either type with the same data:

6. Incidentally, reference works don’t always have titles in italics. As a result, you need to set italics in your bibliography database.
2.7 Entry Types

For unusually complicated citations, or those just not supported by the style, consider using the *misc* entry type. The style handles these entries in a way that makes it a fallback for almost anything. The example below is from *CMOS* 14.264:


This work’s database entry contains most of its information in *usera* (for notes) and *userb* (for bibliographies). The *title* field needs manual formatting, since works of this type may have titles in italics or quotation marks.

You may also use the *misc* entry type to cross-reference entries in a bibliography, as in *CMOS* 14.81 and 14.82.

Ash, Gordon. *See* Creasey, John.


2.8 Data Fields

Morton, Anthony. *See* Creasey, John.
York, Jeremy. *See* Creasey, John.

Here's the *misc* entry for one of the cross-references above:

```latex
@Misc{ashe,
  options = {skipdate},
  author = {Ashe, Gordon},
  userb = {\emph{See} Creasey, John}
}
```

The option *skipdate* is necessary only if you plan to format your bibliography as a reference list. It prevents Windy City from printing *n.d.* (no date) after the name to indicate a missing publication date. After adding the *misc* entries, use `\nocite` with their entry keys to add them to your bibliography, and cite the remaining entries as usual. For examples of automatic cross-referencing in notes and bibliographies see section 5 (14.108), section 6 (15.42), and section 4.

For more discussion of entry types, see section 2.8.

2.8 Data Fields

Windy City relies on a small number of data fields that aren’t recognized by Bib\TeX or biblatex. It also uses some standard ones in perhaps unexpected ways.

2.8.1 Standard Data Fields

Examples in this document don’t always make it clear how Windy City uses standard data fields. The section discusses some of them.

*authtype* This field takes three values: *anon* (to print an anonymous author’s name in brackets), *anon*? (to add a question mark inside the brackets), and *pseudo* (to print *pseud.* in brackets after the name of a pseudonymous author). From CMOS 14.79:

1. [Samuel Horsley], *On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages* (London, 1796).

With respect to pseudonymous authors, another solution is to use the *nameaddon* field. Unlike with *authtype*, *nameaddon* allows you to include an author’s given name in the brackets. For examples, see *CMOS* 14.81.

**edition** To indicate a numbered edition of a work, put the edition’s number in this field—for example, 2 for a second edition. To indicate a revised edition, enter either *revised* or *rev. ed.* Both options give the same output. For expanded and updated editions, you may use *expanded* or *updated*. Add additional data as necessary. For the following example from *CMOS* bibliography 2.4, *edition* contains *updated edition by Arlene O’Sean and Antoinette Schleyer*:


You may also use the field to indicate a newspaper’s edition, such as *Sunday Book Review* (see *CMOS* 14.202).

**issue** Windy City uses this field with the *article*, *online*, and *review* entry types to record a work’s season of publication (spring, summer, autumn/fall, winter). The *date* field also records seasons—but the value 23, for the third season, returns *Autumn*. To print *Fall*, use the *issue* field. In other words, for *Fall 2013*, a work’s bibliography database entry should contain:

```
issue = {Fall},
date = {2013},
```

Whereas for *Autumn 2013*, use either:

```
date = {2013-23},
```

Or:

```
issue = {Autumn},
date = {2013},
```

Remember that when *date* contains just a year of publication, you may use the classic *year* field.

**pages** See comments on the *nopages* bibliography option in section 2.4.

**series** See comments on *seriesaddon* in section 2.8.

**titleaddon** Like *nameaddon*, this field encloses its content in brackets. This is especially useful for translated titles. From *CMOS* 14.99:

1. Henryk Wereszycki, *Koniec sojuszu trzech cesarzy* [The end of the Three Emperors’ League] (Warsaw: PWN, 1977); includes a summary in German.


**type** With the *thesis* entry type, Windy City uses *type* to distinguish a Master’s thesis from a PhD dissertation. For the latter, *type* should have the value *phdthesis* or *PhD diss*. For the former, use *mathesis* or *master’s thesis*. No *type* field is needed for the *mathesis* and *phdthesis* entry types.

In rare cases, *type* is necessary for the *article* and *review* entry types when a work’s bibliographic information doesn’t allow Windy City to distinguish a journal article from a magazine or newspaper article. This happens when a magazine or newspaper article has an issue number. Normally, Windy City would respond by printing the issue number before the date and enclosing the date in parentheses. But the issue number needs to go first, and the date shouldn’t be in parentheses. The workaround is to include a *type* field with the value *newsmag*. For an example, see CMOS 14.204 and compare it with the citation of Beattie in 14.171.

### 2.8.2 Other Data Fields

Some of Windy City’s nonstandard data fields are for its internal handling of cross-referencing. Those fields aren’t listed below, as they’re not meant for use in a bibliography database. The rest store information that’s crucial for correct formatting. Without them, quite a few citations in this document wouldn’t match their counterparts in CMOS.

- **blogtitle** The name of a blog goes in *blogtitle* and *blogsubtitle*. Keep in mind that blog posts take the usual *title* and *subtitle* fields.
- **editoraddon** Use this field to include additional editorial information about a book. It’s available for *book*, *incollection*, and *review* entry types and their aliases. (For information on aliases in Windy City, see section 2.7.) When applicable, its content appears after a book’s editors and translators without intervening punctuation. For an example, see section 2.5, where the citation of *Chaucer Life-Records* prints: “from materials compiled by John M. Manly and Edith Richert, with the assistance of Lilian J. Redstone et al.”
- **seriesaddon** This field is for additional information about a book’s series. That includes information about the run of a series, such as *2nd ser.* and *n.s.* For examples, see CMOS
3. Editors, Translators, and Friends

Windy City offers significant control over the handling of editors, translators, and the like. Taking advantage of it, however, may not seem intuitive at first. This section covers all the relevant features and options.

3.1 Types of Editors and Translators

For the most part, Windy City associates the editor and translator fields with the lowest level title within the scope of an entry. In most cases, then, you can assign editors and translators simply by adding the editor and translator fields to a database entry. The entry below is an example from CMOS 14.104:

```
@Collection{adorno1999,  
  author = {Adorno, Theodor W. and Benjamin, Walter},  
  title = {The Complete Correspondence, 1928–1940},  
  editor = {Lonitz, Henri},  
  translator = {Walker, Nicholas},  
  address = {Cambridge, MA},  
  publisher = {Harvard University Press},  
  year = {1999}  
}
```

3.1 Types of Editors and Translators


When the style processes this entry, it identifies the editor and translator of the work with the names in the *editor* and *translator* fields. Since the entry doesn’t use the *swaptrans* entry option (see section 3.2), the resulting output lists the editor and translator, in that order, after the authors and title.

Cross-referencing introduces a bit more complexity, but the principle is the same: Within the scope of an entry, the style associates *editor* and *translator* with the lowest level title. In this example from *CMOS 14.30*, an essay is cross-referenced to a collection:

```latex
@InCollection{kaiser1964,
    author = {Kaiser, Ernest},
    title = {The Literature of Harlem},
    shorttitle = {Literature of Harlem},
    crossref = {clarke1964}
}
@Collection{clarke1964,
    editor = {Clarke, J. H.},
    title = {Harlem},
    subtitle = {A Community in Transition},
    address = {New York},
    publisher = {Citadel Press},
    year = {1964}
}


Since *editor* appears within the *collection* entry, Windy City associates the editor’s name with *Harlem*. If you moved *editor* from *collection* to *incollection*, the association would change to *The Literature of Harlem*.

Consider another example:


Hans Nachod translated “The Ascent of Mont Ventoux,” among other works in the collection, but not every work in the collection. Thus, the `translator` field must fall within the scope of the `incollection` entry:

```biblatex
@InCollection{petrarca1948,
  author = {Petrarca, Francesco},
  title = {The Ascent of Mont Ventoux},
  translator = {Nachod, Hans},
  pages = {36-46},
  crossref = {cassirer1948}
}
@Collection{cassirer1948,
  editor = {Cassirer, Ernst and Kristeller, Paul Oskar and Randall, Jr., John Herman},
  title = {The Renaissance Philosophy of Man},
  address = {Chicago},
  publisher = {University of Chicago Press},
  year = {1948}
}
```

By the same token, since `editor` falls within the scope of `collection`, the style associates it with *The Renaissance Philosophy of Man*.

The style supports three more basic editorial roles: compiler, reviser, and updater. To assign them, you need to use the `editortype` field. It may help to see the bibliography database entries for examples in *CMOS* 14.103 and 14.142:

```biblatex
@Book{schechter2011,
  editor = {Schechter, Harold, and Kurt Brown},
  editortype = {compiler},
  title = {Killer Verse},
  subtitle = {Poems of Murder and Mayhem},
  address = {London},
  publisher = {Everyman Paperback Classics},
  year = {2011}
}
@Book{turabian2013,
  author = {Turabian, Kate L.},
  title = {A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations},
  edition = {8},
  address = {New York},
  publisher = {The University of Chicago Press},
  year = {2013}
}
```
In addition to the five basic roles (editor, translator, compiler, reviser, and updater), you may assign names to any pair of them. A work’s editor, for example, can also be its translator, compiler, reviser, or updater—but no more than one of these. And just as you can swap the order of the editor and translator roles (again, see section 3.2), you can swap all other combinations, say, to identify a work as compiled and edited by Jane Doe rather than edited and compiled by her. Simply change the value of editortype. A summary of these values appears in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>editortype</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>editortype</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compiler</td>
<td>compiler</td>
<td>reviser</td>
<td>reviser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comped</td>
<td>compiler and editor</td>
<td>revcomp</td>
<td>reviser and compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprev</td>
<td>compiler and reviser</td>
<td>reved</td>
<td>reviser and editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprans</td>
<td>compiler and translator</td>
<td>revtrans</td>
<td>reviser and translator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compup</td>
<td>compiler and updater</td>
<td>revup</td>
<td>reviser and updater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edcomp</td>
<td>editor and compiler</td>
<td>edrev</td>
<td>editor and reviser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transcomp</td>
<td>translator and compiler</td>
<td>transrev</td>
<td>translator and reviser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>updater</td>
<td>updater</td>
<td>uptrans</td>
<td>updater and translator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upcomp</td>
<td>updater and compiler</td>
<td>edup</td>
<td>editor and updater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uped</td>
<td>updater and editor</td>
<td>transup</td>
<td>translator and updater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uprev</td>
<td>updater and reviser</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1
3.1 Types of Editors and Translators

For examples in *CMOS*, we need to turn to the bibliography. The first one below shows the output of *reved* in the *editortype* field, the second of *revup*.


Missing from Table 1 are *editor*, *translator*, *edtrans*, and *transed*. Windy City has bibliography strings for them, too, but they’re meant for the style’s internal use. It determines which of them applies, if any, based on the contents of the *editor* and *translator* fields and the option *swaptrans*. You never need to use them in a bibliography database.

Three more values of *editortype* allow you to assign editors to higher level titles: *maintitle*, *series*, and *issuetitle*. Here’s an example from *CMOS* 14.123:

```
@Book{allen2009,
  author = {Allen, Judith A.},
  title = {The Feminism of Charlotte Perkins Gilman},
  subtitle = {Sexualities, Histories, Progressivism},
  series = {Women in Culture and Society},
  editor = {Stimpson, Catharine R.},
  editortype = {series},
  address = {Chicago},
  publisher = {University of Chicago Press},
  year = {2009}
}
```


If there were no *editortype* assigning the editor to the series, the output would list a book’s editor. In short, for a title’s compilers, revisers, and updaters and for any
3.2 Switching Places and Roles

Normally, Windy City lists editors first. But if translators are listed first on a work’s title page, you should reverse the order (see CMOS 14.104). For that, use the entry option swaptrans. Compare:


If a work has no author, but has an editor, the style will print the editor’s name in the author’s position. The same happens if a work has no author but does have a translator. The following are examples from *CMOS 14.103*:


What if a work has no author but has editors and translators? Since Windy City gives priority to editors, it defaults to listing editors in the author’s position:


Use *swaptrans* to reverse them:


Similarly, if a work’s editors and translators are the same, the style will print the editors’ role first, as in *edited and translated by*. Reverse them with *swaptrans*. From *CMOS 14.104*:


To make switching roles easier in these cases, you may also use the relevant *editortype* field with a bibliography string from Table 1. After all, for compilers, revisers, and updaters, you need to put a value in *editortype* anyway. So, if you pick one that begins with *trans* (*transcomp*, *transed*, *transrev*, or *transup*), Windy City will assume that the translator’s role goes first.

On rare occasions, you may want to swap the position of an author and an editor or translator. *CMOS 14.104* gives an example:
4. Collections


You can get this effect with the entry option *swapauth*, which works for *book*, *book-inbook*, *collection*, *inbook*, *incollection*, *mvbook*, and *mvcollection* entry types. But beware: Windy City doesn’t look ahead to see if there’s really an editor or translator to take the author’s place. If it doesn’t find one, it will still print the author’s name after the title, leaving the author’s position empty. Also, if it finds both an editor and a translator, and they’re not the same person, it will print the editor’s name in the author’s position—again, giving priority to editors. If you want the translator’s name in the author’s position, use *swapauth* with *swaptrans*.

For correct sorting in a bibliography, a work that uses *swapauth* needs a field like *sortname* to sort it by the name of the editor or translator whose name will occupy the author’s position. It would be nice if Windy City could do this for you, but at present no feature of *biblatex* seems to allow the kind of on-the-fly changes to sorting that *swapauth* requires. Below is the entry for the previous example:

```latex
@Book{pound1953,
  options = {swapauth},
  author = {Pound, Ezra},
  title = {Literary Essays},
  editor = {Eliot, T. S.},
  sortname = {Eliot, T. S.},
  address = {New York},
  publisher = {New Directions},
  year = {1953}
}
```

4. Collections

Before you cite a collection or one of its volumes, you need to consider how you want the citation to look (*CMOS* gives you options) and whether the collection should count as a single work or as a composite. These issues have implications for how you structure entries in your bibliography database and how you use citation commands.

4.1 Structuring Citations

A work in a collection usually has a title and perhaps other publication information that differs from the collection’s. When preparing your bibliography database, the
most basic choice to make about a work in a collection is which publication information has priority, the collection’s or the volume’s. Consider an example from *CMOS* 14.119:


The editor and title of the volume precede the editor and title of the collection. In standard notes and bibliographies, *CMOS* gives you the option of reversing this order. (See especially *CMOS* 14.119, 14.121, and 14.122, and compare 14.144 and 15.41.) Windy City does as well, with the entry or preamble option *swapvol*.


In contexts where information for just one title appears (certain short citations), the one with priority determines which one identifies the work. By default, as you can see in the second note below, the volume has priority:


Whereas with *swapvol*:


2. Carson, *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.*, 7:45.

Notice the volume number in the second note above, separated from the page by a colon. When the collection has priority, the volume number should appear in the citation. There are enough examples in *CMOS* to make that clear. But when the
volume has priority, the volume number is at best optional but probably incorrect. (It could cause confusion, since the collection is what comes in volumes, not the volumes themselves.) In any event, Windy City prints the volume number only when the collection has priority, that is, when `swapvol` is `true`.

If you want collections to have priority in every case, use the `swapvol` preamble option, which acts globally. More likely, though, you’ll want to give priority to the collection when citing some works but not others. In those cases, use the `swapvol` entry option. A good candidate for the latter is this example from CMOS 14.118:


The volume’s title (1883–1884) merely indicates a portion of the collection, somewhat like the volume of an encyclopedia with the title D–F. There’s nothing wrong with putting it first. But putting it second seems more intuitive.

For other works, `swapvol` may seem like a poor choice, even if the output is formally correct:


Having the editor’s name first and the author’s name after the volume’s title looks odd. But it’s not wrong. The volume’s author didn’t write every volume of the collection. In giving priority to the collection, then, the first position, where an author’s name normally goes, should go to the collection’s editor, not to the volume’s author. By contrast, the default output looks more familiar:


One drawback of `swapvol` is that some works changed by it won’t sort correctly in a bibliography without help. The affected works include those without listed authors and those in which the volume has an author but the collection as a whole
doesn’t—and possibly others. You can fix them by adding a sortname field to their bibliography database entries.

This drawback shouldn’t affect bookinbook, inbook, incollection, or letter entries when they’re cross-referenced to works that are changed by swapvol. They should have their own authors or titles that Windy City can use for proper sorting. It seems that CMOS gives exactly one such example in 14.120:


Here’s the output with the preamble or entry option swapvol:


In neither case does Windy City print the volume number before the page reference. That’s because, with or without swapvol, the citation is directly to the work’s title, not to the collection. The same goes for articles, chapters, books, and other works of this type. Further, consistent with CMOS 14.108 and 15.42, Windy City cross-references previously cited volumes.


Adams, Mary. “Another Poem.” In Jones, A Volume of Poems, 128–32.
4.1 Structuring Citations


Now with *swapvol*:


How does Windy City determine which entries in a bibliography database work with *swapvol*? To keep things simple, let’s focus on individual volumes of a collection, rather than works collected in them, like articles and chapters. Below are entries for an earlier example:

```
@InBook{armstrong2014,
    editor = {Armstrong, Tenisha},
    title = {To Save the Soul of America, January 1961–August 1962},
    shorttitle = {To Save the Soul of America},
    volume = {7},
    year = {2014},
    crossref = {carson1992}
}
@Collection{carson1992,
    editor = {Carson, Clayborne},
    title = {The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.},
    volumes = {14},
    address = {Berkeley},
    publisher = {University of California Press},
    year = {1992–}
}
```

A *bookinbook* or *inbook* entry for a volume works with *swapvol* if it has a *title*, a *volume*, and another *title* inherited from a cross-referenced entry, and if it lacks certain fields that it shouldn’t have, such as a *maintitle* field or a *volume* field inherited from the cross-referenced entry. You can find the exact details in *windycity.bbx*. Just remember that entries like these should always be cross-referenced to a *collection*
or one of its aliases. Since Windy City treats them the same, it makes no difference whether you designate entries for volumes as bookinbook or inbook.

With one exception, you can get the same output with a book, collection, mvbook, or mvcollection entry. As before, the choice of entry type is arbitrary. All four are equivalent. Here's a counterpart to the previous example using collection:

```latex
@Collection{carson2014,
    editor = {Armstrong, Tenisha},
    title = {To Save the Soul of America, January 1961–August 1962},
    volume = {7},
    maintitle = {The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.},
    editora = {Carson, Clayborne},
    editoratype = {maintitle},
    volumes = {14},
    address = {Berkeley},
    publisher = {University of California Press},
    year = {2014}
}
```

These entries work with \texttt{swapvol} if they have \texttt{volume} and \texttt{maintitle} fields, among other conditions. You may prefer them over bookinbook or inbook entries if you only intend to cite one volume of the collection and have no need to cite the collection as a whole. You risk trouble, though, if the volumes of the collection have different publication dates, as they do for \textit{The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr}. If the publication information for this volume goes last, the bibliography and long citation should list the publication date as 2014. If the publication information for the collection goes last, that date is 1992–. A book or collection entry, however, has just one field for a publication date, so using \texttt{swapvol} on \texttt{carson2014} would print 2014, not 1992–. Otherwise, the entry types are interchangeable. You can find examples of both approaches in \texttt{windycity.bib}.

Certain entries cross-referenced to entries that work with \texttt{swapvol} also work with it. Those entry types are limited to bookinbook, inbook, incollection, or letter. For the letter cited above:

```latex
@Letter{king2014,
    author = {King, Jr., Martin Luther},
    title = {Unpublished letter to the editor of the \textit{Afro-American} (Washington, DC)},
    crossref = {armstrong2014}
}
```

You may cross-reference this entry to \texttt{armstrong2014} or \texttt{carson2014}. The only difference is that, with \texttt{swapvol}, cross-referencing to \texttt{carson2014} once more gives the
wrong publication date for the collection. With many collections, this wouldn’t be an issue. Convenience, then, is perhaps the only consideration in choosing how you do it. If you plan to cite more than one volume of a collection, and different works in those volumes or the collection as a whole, cross-referencing to bookinbook or inbook entries is probably simpler. The other way is simpler if you plan to cite just one work in one volume.

As mentioned in CMOS 15.41, reference lists should give priority to the volume, not to the collection. Nevertheless, Windy City doesn’t prevent you from using swapvol with reflist. Either way, remember that when a volume and a collection have different publication dates, a reference list entry prints both dates, which in turn requires you to use the bookinbook or inbook approach.


A final issue concerns whether you want long citations to give a work’s total number of volumes. Whereas entries in a bibliography almost always give that number (the exceptions are those that work with swapvol), doing so in notes is optional (per CMOS 14.118).

Here’s what Windy City does: Apart from entries that work with swapvol, it prints the volumes field in long citations only if the postnote field is empty. That’s not a requirement of CMOS. But there are several reasons for preferring this approach. If the postnote is empty, printing the total preserves the correspondence between the long citation and its entry in the bibliography. This prevents the appearance that something has gone wrong when an element in one is missing from the other. If the postnote isn’t empty, it likely contains information that, as with page references, should also include a volume number (see section 4.2). Including a volume number makes it less important, arguably, to include the total number of volumes. The main benefit, anyway, is that Windy City’s approach is consistent with citations of The Lisle Letters in CMOS 14.117 and 14.118. No simpler rule would be.

Confused? All you need to know is that, barring exceptions for swapvol, if you want to print a work’s total number of volumes without regard to the postnote, use the entry option listvols. Windy City uses it to match some examples in CMOS, such as in 14.59:

4.2 Collections as Single Works

Although its discussion is a bit obscure, *CMOS* treats some multivolume collections as single works—but only, it seems, if every volume of the collection has the same title and publication date. To illustrate the distinction between a collection that counts as a single work and one that doesn’t, *CMOS* gives the following examples in 14.118:


In citations of *The Lisle Letters*, volume numbers and pages are separated by a colon. With *The Complete Tales of Henry James*, only the second citation follows this pattern. In the first, the volume number appears earlier, after the editor’s name. Why? Apparently, *The Lisle Letters* count as a single, multivolume work because every volume has the same title and publication date. Not so *The Complete Tales of Henry James*. Its volumes have different titles and publication dates.

To get the right output, your bibliography database and citations need to reflect this distinction. Think of it this way: If a multivolume collection meets the criteria of a single work (all volumes have the same title and publication date), your bibliography database should have just one entry to which all citations of the collection refer, regardless of whether they cite particular volumes or the collection as a whole. Here’s the entry for *The Lisle Letters*:

```latex
@Collection{byrne1981,
  editor = {Byrne, Muriel St. Clare},
  title = {The Lisle Letters},
  volumes = {6},
  address = {Chicago},
  publisher = {University of Chicago Press},
  year = {1981}
}
```

To cite a particular volume of the collection, include the volume number in the citation’s postnote. For citations of pages, remember the format from *CMOS* 14.118: Volume numbers and pages are separated with a colon. Here’s the source for the first citation of *The Lisle Letters*:

```
cite[4:243]{byrne1981}
```
To cite a volume by itself, without a page reference, or to cite chapters, sections, and other parts of the work, remember to use the appropriate abbreviations (for some examples, see CMOS 14.120, 15.23, and 15.41):

\cite[vol. 3, chap. 9]{byrne1981}

What if the postnote is empty? Windy City assumes that you mean to cite the collection as a whole. As such, the first, long citation of the work prints the collection’s total number of volumes. Subsequent entries indicate the collection in whatever short form corresponds to the preamble options. The following shows the default output for two such citations of the collection:

2. Byrne, Lisle Letters.

For collections like The Complete Tales of Henry James, which don’t count as single works, every volume needs to have its own entry in the bibliography database. Here’s the entry for the volume cited in CMOS 14.118:

@Collection{james1963.5,
  options = {swapvol},
  author = {James, Henry},
  title = {1883–1884},
  volume = {5},
  maintitle = {The Complete Tales of Henry James},
  shortmaintitle = {Complete Tales of Henry James},
  editor = {Edel, Leon},
  editortype = {maintitle},
  volumes = {12},
  address = {London},
  publisher = {Rupert Hart-Davis},
  year = {1963}
}

Since the volume number is part of the entry and needs to print in different places depending on the context, don’t include it in the postnote. Let Windy City handle it. Below is the source for the first and second citations of The Complete Tales Henry James:

\item \cite*[32--33]{james1963.5}
\item \cite*[34]{james1963.5}
The first citation prints the volume number after the editor’s name, long before the postnote. The second prints it just before the postnote, separated from the page by a colon:


...  


Neither type of collection uses cross-referencing in the bibliography database. For *The Lisle Letters*, cross-referencing would introduce needless complexity. A single work should have a single entry, not multiple, cross-referenced entries. For *The Complete Tales Henry James*, cross-referencing would result in errors because, with different titles and publication dates, not all publication data for the collection is true of each volume. To cite the collection as a whole, as in CMOS 14.117, add a separate entry:

```@Collection{james1962,  
  author = {James, Henry},  
  title = {The Complete Tales of Henry James},  
  shorttitle = {Complete Tales of Henry James},  
  editor = {Edel, Leon},  
  volumes = {12},  
  address = {London},  
  publisher = {Rupert Hart-Davis},  
  year = {1962–64}  
}```

### 4.3 Works in Volumes or as Volumes

Many examples so far show the use of the *volume* field. What they don’t quite show is that, as with editors and translators, Windy City associates *volume* with an entry’s lowest level title. Usually, this doesn’t require any thought when preparing a bibliography database. The *volume* field goes where you’d expect it to. But if you’re not careful, you could end up with errors, especially when citing books in collections.

```@InBook{spinoza1900.1.1,  
  title = {A Theological-Political Treatise},  
  crossref = {spinoza1900.1}  
}
```

```@Collection{spinoza1900.1,  
  author = {Spinoza, Benedict de},  
  title = {The Chief Works of Benedict de Spinoza},  
}```
In the entries above, Windy City associates volume with *The Chief Works of Benedict de Spinoza*, not with *A Theological-Political Treatise*. The latter, it assumes, isn’t volume one of the collection but a work contained in volume one, presumably with other works. Windy City formats the citation accordingly:


If volume were within the scope of *spinoza1900.1.1*, Windy City would assume that *A Theological-Political Treatise* is volume one of *The Chief Works of Benedict de Spinoza*. The same error would occur if you put all the data for the citation into a collection entry. Windy City would associate volume with title, not with main-title. The upshot is that correctly citing a work like this requires cross-referencing an inbook or bookinbook entry to a collection, book, mvbook, or mvcollection entry. (Again, the alternatives give the same output.) Only then would Windy City associate volume with the right title.

5. **Examples from CMOS Chap. 14, “Notes and Bibliography”**

Examples in this section reproduce those in *CMOS* chapter 14. To help with cross-checking, subsection numbers and headings are from *CMOS*.

5.1 **Basic Format, with Examples and Variations**

14.23  *Notes and bibliography—examples and variations*


5.2 Notes

14.30 Basic structure of the short form


14.34 Shortened citations versus “ibid”

On short citations and the *short* and *ibid* preamble options, see sections 2.3 and 2.4.


With options *short* and *ibid*:

2. Ibid., 18.
3. Ibid.
6. Ibid., 433.
10. Ibid., 201-2.

14.54 Source notes for previously published material


14.57 Several citations in one note

See 6.2 for information on how to reproduce this example.

Only when we gather the work of several scholars—Walter Sutton’s explanations of some of Whitman’s shorter poems; Paul Fussell’s careful study of structure in “Cradle”; S. K. Coffman’s close readings of “Crossing Brooklyn Ferry” and “Passage to India”; and the attempts of Thomas I. Rountree and John Lovell, dealing with “Song of Myself” and “Passage to India,” respectively, to elucidate the strategy in “indirection”—do we begin to get a sense of both the extent and the specificity of Whitman’s forms.¹


14.59 Abbreviations for frequently cited works

For information on shorthands, see section 8.2.


5.3 Author’s Name

14.68 The 3-em dash for one repeated name

A 3-em dash replaces names in the author’s position of a citation in consecutive citations on the same page. Thus, whether the example below exactly reproduces that in CMOS 14.68 depends in part on whether a page break falls somewhere within the list.


5.3 Author’s Name

14.75 One author


14.76 Two or more authors (or editors)


14.77 Two or more authors (or editors) with same family name


14.78 Author’s name in title

On the use of starred citation commands, see section 6.1.


14.79 No listed author (anonymous works)

See section 8.1 on the use of the `authtype` field for anonymous works.
5.3 Author’s Name

1. *A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced* (London, 1610).

2. *Stanze in lode della donna brutta* (Florence, 1547).


*A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced*. London, 1610.

14.80 Pseudonyms


14.81 Cross-references for pseudonyms

For information on how to add entries that cross-reference others, see section 2.7. For examples of automatic cross-referencing in a bibliography, see 14.108 and 15.42.

Ashe, Gordon. *See* Creasey, John.


### 14.82 Alternative real names

For information on how to get the last entry below, see section 2.7.


———. *See also O’Flaherty, Wendy Doniger*.

### 14.83 Authors known by a given name


### 14.84 Organization as author

If an organization is the work’s author, remember to add an extra pair of brackets around the name of the organization in your bibliography database.


### 5.4 Title of Work

### 14.89 Subtitles in cited works and the use of the colon


5.4 Title of Work

14.90 Two subtitles in a cited work


14.92 “And other stories” and such


14.93 Dates in titles of cited works


14.94 Quoted titles and other terms within cited titles of works


14.95 Italicized titles and other terms within cited titles of works


14.96 Question marks or exclamation points in titles of cited works


14.99 Translated titles of cited works

1. Henryk Wereszycki, *Koniec sojuszu trzech cesarzy* [The end of the Three Emperors’ League] (Warsaw: PWN, 1977); includes a summary in German.


### 5.5 Books

#### 14.101 Form of author’s name and title of book in source citations


#### 14.103 Editor in place of author


#### 14.104 Editor or translator in addition to author

On how to make an author and editor swap places, see section 3.2.


14.105 Other contributors listed on the title page


14.106 Chapter in a single-author book


14.107 Contribution to a multiauthor book


14.108 Several contributions to the same multiauthor book


14.109  **Book-length work within a book**


14.110  **Introductions, prefaces, afterwords, and the like**


14.111  **Letters in published collections**


14.113  **Editions other than the first**


14.114 Reprint editions and modern editions


14.115 Microform editions

Farwell’s citation fails to match *CMOS* because the *howpublished* field, which seems like the best choice to contain *microfiche*, follows the *postnote* field, which contains p. 67, 3C12. This order is necessary elsewhere, such as in *CMOS* 14.163.


5.5 Books


Citing Farwell with the preamble or entry option swapvol:


14.117 Citing a multivolume work as a whole


14.118 Citing a particular volume in a note

For a discussion of how to handle these types of works, see section 4.2.


14.119 Citing a particular volume in a bibliography


With preamble or entry option swapvol:


14.120 Chapters and other parts of individual volumes

There are some peculiarities with the first example. In the printed edition, but not online, *CMOS* errs in having *.ed* rather than *edited by* in the bibliography and neglects to invert the author’s name. More worrisome are the striking differences between the note and bibliography. They may represent alternative ways of formatting the data, as other examples do. But the note seems inconsistent with *CMOS* 14.118, and so doesn’t make much sense as an alternative. Windy City ignores it and in both cases follows the example of the bibliography.


5.5 Books 55

Citing King with the preamble or entry option swapvol:


14.121 One volume in two or more books


With preamble or entry option swapvol:


14.122 Authors and editors of multivolume works

For issues surrounding the first example below, see section 4.1.


With preamble or entry option `swapvol`:


14.123 Series titles, numbers, and editors


14.124 **Series or multivolume work?**

In the second example, *vol. 6* refers to the book’s series, Readings in Western Civilization. Usually, the number of a series isn’t recorded as a volume, so *Windy City* doesn’t use the *volume* field for them. Instead, it uses the *number* field, which it prints with no preceding abbreviation. Add one to the field as necessary. The *number* field for the second example below contains *vol. 6*.


14.126 **“Old series” and “new series”**


14.127  *Place, publisher, and date*


14.128  *Place and date only, for books published before 1900*


14.132  *No place of publication*

1. (n.p.: Windsor, 1910).
2. ([Lake Bluff, IL?]: Vliet & Edwards, 1890).

14.137  *Self-published or privately published books*


14.140  *Copublication*


14.141 Distributed books


14.142 Publication Date—General


14.144 Multivolume works published over more than one year


Citing Hayek with the preamble or entry option swapvol:


5.5 Books

14.145 No date of publication

Boston, n.d.
Edinburgh, [1750?]

14.146 Forthcoming publications

1. Jane Q. Author, Book Title (Place: Publisher, forthcoming).
2. John J. Writer, Another Book Title (Place: Publisher, forthcoming), 345–46.

Author, Jane Q. Book Title. Place: Publisher, forthcoming.
Writer, John J. Another Book Title. Place: Publisher, forthcoming.

14.159 Books requiring a specific application or device (e-books)


14.161 Books consulted online

The first and third notes below present a challenge: If a bibliography database entry contains an address for a work, such as a DOI, Windy City prints it in the work’s first, long citation. Such is the case with the second note below. To cite an address for just part of a work, but print one for the whole work in the bibliography, you need to override the style’s default behavior. The first and third notes do this with a command that temporarily clears the work’s DOI from its bibliography database entry. Here’s an example from the source:

\AtNextCitekey{\clearfield{doi}}
\item \cite[chap. 3, \url{https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199343638.003.0004}]{bonds2014}


### 14.162 Freely available electronic editions of older works

The first example comes close to *CMOS*, except that, consistent with 14.114 and 15.40, it lists the edition by Project Gutenberg as a reprint.


### 14.163 Books on CD-ROM and other fixed media


### 5.6 Periodicals

14.171 Journal volume, issue, and date

The note for Harper includes the month of publication. Windy City includes it in the bibliography as well, even though *CMOS* omits it. As for Lock’s entry, *CMOS* clearly errs in printing the surname twice. Also, for Wilder’s article, Windy City prints nos. before 1/2, not no., as *CMOS* has it. To print the correct season, Wilder’s
5.6 Periodicals

entry in the bibliography database includes Fall in the issue field. Using the date field with 2013-23 would print Autumn 2013.


Wilder, Lina Perkins. “‘My Exion Is Entered’: Anatomy, Costume, and Theatrical Knowledge in 2 Henry IV.” Renaissance Drama 41, nos. 1/2 (Fall 2013): 60. https://doi.org/10.1086/673907.

14.172 Forthcoming journal articles

1. Margaret M. Author, “Article Title,” Journal Name 98 (forthcoming).

Author, Margaret M. “Article Title.” Journal Name 98 (forthcoming).

14.174 Journal page references


14.175 **Journal articles consulted online**


14.176 **Access dates for journal articles**


14.178 **Journal special issues**


14.180 **Articles published in installments**

By default, Windy City prints each installment as a separate entry. To get the format for the series, you’d need to use the *misc* entry type.


### 14.182 Place where journal is published


### 14.183 Translated or edited article


Author, Arthur Q. “Article Title.” Translated by Tim Z. Translator. *Journal Title*...

———. “Article Title.” Edited by Edward A. Editor. *Journal Title*...

### 14.184 New series for journal volumes


14.185 Short titles for articles


14.186 Abstracts


14.188 Basic citation format for magazine articles


14.189 Magazine articles consulted online


5.6 Periodicals

14.190 Magazine departments


14.191 Basic citation format for newspaper articles


14.195 Regular columns or features


Weekend supplements, magazines, and the like


Unsigned newspaper articles


News services and news releases


Book reviews


14.204 Unsigned reviews

On the use of the type field to format this example correctly, see section 8.1.


5.7 Websites, Blogs, and Social Media

14.208 Citing blog posts and blogs

In *CMOS*, one citation refers to *The Chronicle of Higher Education* and another to *Chronicle of Higher Education*. The latter also appears in 15.51, so it’s probably correct.


14.209 Citing social media content

1. Junot Díaz, “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ‘real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume,” Facebook, February 24, 2016, https://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454.


Díaz, Junot. “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ‘real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume.” Facebook, February 24, 2016. https://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454.


5.8 Papers, Contracts, and Reports

14.215 Theses and dissertations


14.217 Lectures and papers or posters presented at meetings


14.218 Working papers and the like


14.220 Pamphlets, reports, and the like


5.9 Special Types of References

14.232 Reference works consulted in physical formats

Some reference works show full publication information in the same way as books. Use the book entry type for them. The first three citations below are different. They need the reference or inreference entry type. See section 2.7 for more information. Following the suggestion in CMOS 14.232, reference and inreference works don’t appear in bibliographies or reference lists.

5.9 Special Types of References


14.233 Reference works consulted online

Like some of the reference works in the previous section, the ones below need the reference or unreference entry type. As odd as it may seem, but consistent with *CMOS*, they, too, aren’t included in bibliographies and reference lists. See section 2.7 for more information.


14.234 Citing individual reference entries by author


14.246 Citing specific editions of classical references


14.251  Modern editions of the classics


14.258  Patents


14.260  Citations taken from secondary sources


6.  Examples from CMOS Chap. 15, “Author-Date References”

Examples in this section reproduce those in CMOS chapter 15. To help with cross-checking, subsection numbers and headings are from CMOS. Since parenthetical citations are relatively simple, and since the format of references lists is derivative of the default, the examples below are more selective than those in the previous section.
6.1 Basic Format, with Examples and Variations

15.9 Author-date references—examples and variations

(Strayed 2012, 87–88), (Daum 2015, 32), (Grazer and Fishman 2015, 188), (García Márquez 1988, 242–55), (Gould 1984, 310), (Bagley 2015, 484–85), (Liu 2015, 312)


6.2 Reference Lists and Text Citations

15.14 Placement of dates in reference list entries

(Pager and Pedulla 2015), (Unger and Smolin 2014)


15.20 Reference list entries with same author(s), same year

(Fogel 2004b, 218), (Fogel 2004a, 45–46)

15.22  Text citations—basic form

Ignore the error in CMOS: In reference lists, a title goes after the year, not before.

(Hetherington and Rudolph 2015), (Grove 2015), (Hetherington and Rudolph 2015; Grove 2015)


(C. Doershuk 2017), (J. Doershuk 2016)

Doershuk, Carl. 2017 . . .
Doershuk, John. 2016 . . .

15.24  Additional material in text citations

(Mandolan 2017; t-tests are used here)

15.25  Text citations in relation to surrounding text and punctuation

Fiorina et al. (2005) and Fischer and Hout (2006) reach more or less the same conclusions. In contrast, Abramowitz and Saunders (2005) suggest that the mass public is deeply divided between red states and blue states and between churchgoers and secular voters.

15.27  Several references to the same source

Complexion figures prominently in Morgan’s descriptions. When Jasper compliments his mother’s choice of car (a twelve-cylinder Mediterranean roadster with leather and wood-grained interior), “his cheeks blotch indignantly, painted by jealousy and rage” (Chaston 2000, 47). On the other hand, his mother’s mask never changes, her “event-tanned good looks” (56), “burnished visage” (101), and “air-brushed confidence” (211) providing the foil to the drama in her midst.

15.29  Text citations of works with more than three authors

6.3  Author-Date References: Special Cases

15.30  Multiple text references


6.3  Author-Date References: Special Cases

15.34  Author-date format for anonymous works (no listed author)

See section 8.1 on the use of the authtype field for anonymous works.

(True and Sincere Declaration 1610), (Stanze 1547), ([Horsley] 1796), ([Hawkes?] 1834)


A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced. 1610. London.

15.35  Pseudonyms in author-date references

(Stendhal 1925)


15.36  Editor in place of author in text citations

(Silverstein 1974), (Soltes 1999)


15.37  Organization as author in author-date references

In the reference list, CMOS errs in printing :1997 after ISO 4. Compare it with the nearly identical example in 14.84.

(ISO 1997)

15.40 *Reprint editions and modern editions—more than one date*


15.41 *Multivolume works published over more than one year*

(Tillich 1951–63, 1:133), (Hayek 2011, 329)


15.42 *Cross-references to multiauthor books in reference lists*

(Draper 1987), (Harrington 1987), (Zukowsky 1987)


15.44 *No date of publication in author-date references*

(Nano [1750?]!), (Nano, n.d.)

Nano, Jasmine L. [1750?]. *Title of Work…*

———. n.d. *Title of Another Work…*
6.3 Author-Date References: Special Cases

15.45 “Forthcoming” in author-date references

(Faraday, forthcoming)


15.47 Parentheses or comma with issue number

In the second reference list entry below, Windy City prints a colon after the journal number. CMOS prints a comma there—likely an error.

(Glass and Levchak 2014), (Meyerovitch 1959)


15.48 Colon with volume number

The example below shows the output when an article’s publication month isn’t included in the bibliography database and so doesn’t come between a volume number and a page reference.

(Gunderson and Leal 2015)


15.49 Newspapers and magazines in reference lists

(New York Times 2002)


15.51 Citing blogs in author-date format

CMOS seems mistaken in printing a period after Chronicle of Higher Education instead of a comma. Compare with 14.208 and 15.42.

(Germano 2017)

15.52 Citing social media content in author-date format

(Díaz 2016), (O’Brien 2015), (Chicago Manual of Style 2015)


Díaz, Junot. 2016. “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ‘real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume.” Facebook, February 24, 2016. https://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815451.


15.55 Patents or other documents cited by more than one date

(Iizuka and Tanaka 1986)


15.56 “Quoted in” in author-date references

In Louis Zukofsky’s “Sincerity and Objectification,” from the February 1931 issue of Poetry magazine (quoted in Costello 1981)…

Abbreviations

This section shows the output of `\printbiblist` with the argument `shorthand`. Running `\printshorthands` produces the same output. By default, works in this list also appear in bibliographies. To exclude them, use the preamble option `nolos`. See section 2.4 for more information.


Ashe, Gordon. *See* Creasey, John.


Author, Margaret M. “Article Title.” *Journal Name* 98 (forthcoming).


———. “Form and Meaning in Whitman’s ‘Passage to India’.” *PMLA* 70, no. 3 (June 1955): 337–49.


Díaz, Junot. “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ’real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume.” Facebook, February 24, 2016. https://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454.


Morton, Anthony. *See Creasey, John*.


*Stanze in lode della donna brutta.* Florence, 1547.


*A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced.* London, 1610.

Umbers, Kate D. L., Matthew R. E. Symonds, and Hanna Kokko. “The Mathemat-
ics of Female Pheromone Signaling: Strategies for Aging Virgins.” American
Naturalist 185, no. 3 (March 2015): 417–32.

Unger, Roberto Mangabeira, and Lee Smolin. The Singular Universe and the Reality
of Time: A Proposal in Natural Philosophy. Cambridge: Cambridge University
Press, 2014.

University of Chicago Press. The Chicago Manual of Style. 15th ed. Chicago: Uni-

———. The Chicago Manual of Style. 16th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago


Van Wagenen, Gertrude, and Miriam E. Simpson. Postnatal Development of the
Ovary in Homo sapiens and Macaca mulatta and Induction of Ovulation in the

http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/39144.

cuba-us-policy/.


Wauchope, Robert. A Tentative Sequence of Pre-Classic Ceramics in Middle Amer-
University, 1950.

Wereszycki, Henryk. Koniec sojuszu trzech cesarzy [The end of the Three Emper-

Wesoky, Sharon R. “Bringing the Jia Back into Guojia: Engendering Chinese Intel-

Whitney, Frank P. “The Six-Year High School in Cleveland.” School Review 37,

Wilder, Lina Perkins. “‘My Exion Is Entered’: Anatomy, Costume, and Theatrical
Knowledge in 2 Henry IV.” Renaissance Drama 41, nos. 1/2 (Fall 2013): 60.
https://doi.org/10.1086/673907.


York, Jeremy. *See* Creasey, John.


References

This section shows the output of `printbibliography` in the author-date format. For information on how to produce this output, see section 2.4. Issues with sorting in this section are mentioned there. Creating a reference list in the preferred way, with the `reftlist` preamble option, should prevent those issues.


Ashe, Gordon. *See Creasey, John.*


Author, Margaret M. Forthcoming. “Article Title.” Journal Name 98.


References


———. 1955. “Form and Meaning in Whitman’s ‘Passage to India’.” *PMLA* 70, no. 3 (June): 337–49.


Díaz, Junot. 2016. “Always surprises my students when I tell them that the ‘real’ medieval was more diverse than the fake ones most of us consume.” Facebook, February 24, 2016. https://www.facebook.com/junotdiaz.writer/posts/972495572815454.


Goldsmith, Oliver. 1766. The Vicar of Wakefield. Salisbury.


References


Morton, Anthony. See Creasey, John.


*Stanze in lode della donna brutta*. 1547. Florence.


*A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced*. 1610. London.


References


York, Jeremy. See Creasey, John.
