The Notes and Bibliographies system consists of numbered footnotes (titled “Notes”) together with corresponding entries in the bibliography (titled “Bibliography”) at the end of the paper. Use the full citation the first time you cite the work in your notes. For subsequent notes use the author’s last name only and shorten the title if it has more than four words. If the work has no identifiable author or editor, start the citation with the title.

7. Aquinas, *Summa theologica*, Ia, q. 28, a. 2.

Bibliography entries:
- Alphabetise your bibliography by the first author’s last name; alphabetise by title if there is no author.
- Authors’ names are last name first in the bibliography.
- If there are multiple works by the same author(s), use the titles alphabetically as a second mechanism for ordering (see Chicago Manual of Style 14.71).
- In a multi-authored work, do not change the order of the authors’ names from how it appears on the document.
- If there are four or more authors of a work, use the first author’s full name followed by “et al.” in the footnote, but list all the authors in the bibliography. Indent all but the first line of each bibliography citation by a “hanging indent”.

Other materials and further detailed information can be found in the University Online Referencing Guide: http://library.nd.edu.au/referencing/chicago or click on Chicago Manual of Style Online section numbers located under each heading in the first column below, noting that many are based on rules for ‘Books’.

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**EXAMPLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Bible</th>
<th>10.44</th>
<th>14.239</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In running text, books of the Bible are written in full:</td>
<td>... According to Genesis 1:27, God created man in his own image.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations are appropriate within the text in parentheses, or where there are many references to list without parentheses*:</td>
<td>... There are several instances where bread is used in a figurative context (Isa 55:2; 1 Cor 10:17; 2 Cor 9:10)...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations are also used in footnotes:</td>
<td>... Bread is used in a figurative context in Isa 55:2; 1 Cor 10:17; 2 Cor 9:10...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenthetical or footnote references to the Bible should include book, chapter, and verse (never a page number).</td>
<td>Abbreviations are also used in footnotes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography entries are not required.</td>
<td>5. Isa 55:2; 1 Cor 10:17; 2 Cor 9:10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For more on abbreviations, please see the Chicago Manual of Style Online chapters 10.45 (Old Testament) and 10.47 (New Testament).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bible commentaries</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bible commentary with multiple, unidentified authors:</strong></td>
<td>4. [University of Navarre], <em>The Psalms and the Song of Solomon</em>, The Navarre Bible (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2003), 490.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bible commentary with one author:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Examples

**Other Sacred Texts**

14.241

Sacred works of other religious traditions can be treated in a similar way to the Bible and should be cited in the running text and footnotes, but not in the bibliography.

...can be compared to the Qur'an verse (19:17-21) where it mentions that Mary gave birth to Jesus.


#### Catechism


#### Classics – Ancient

14.242

14.243


Bibliography

Not applicable except when the reference is to information/annotation supplied by a modern author (see below).

#### Classics – Modern editions

14.251

14.246


Bibliography


https://doi.org/10.4159/DLCL.aristotle-nicomachean_ethics.1926.

#### Conciliar Documents - Second Vatican Council


Bibliography


#### Liturgical books


Bibliography


#### Papal Documents


Bibliography


http://www.vatican.va/edocs/ENG0141/_INDEX.HTM.


#### Summa Theologiae*


Bibliography


* Cite the title as it appears on the title page of the version you are referring to, e.g. *Summa theologica* or *Summa theologiae*.