# Windy City

A Chicago Style for biblatex

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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, 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, translators, and compilers within a single citation. These features make Windy City especially suitable for academic work.

The following sections assume familiarity with 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 compilers. Section 4 discusses several issues with collections, including options for formatting citations of individual volumes. Sections 5 and 6 reproduce examples from CMOS Chapters 14 and 15, respectively, with occasional commentary and references to other sections.

Windy City requires \texttt{biblatex} version 3.8 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 and try one of the styles that come with it, if only to get a sense of the basic commands. For the impatient, examples in Sections 2.2, 2.3, 5, and 6 might be of more immediate interest.

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

If you need to install Windy City on your system, you may copy its files to one of several places. One option is to locate \texttt{biblatex} on your system and use its directories:

```
../biblatex/windycity.dbx
../biblatex/bbx/windycity.bbx
../biblatex/cbx/windycity.cbx
../biblatex/lbx/american-windycity.lbx
```

If you prefer not to mix Windy City’s files with \texttt{biblatex}’s, another option is to find where your distribution of \LaTeX keeps \texttt{biblatex}’s third-party style files and proceed accordingly. Yet another option is to install Windy City in your local \texttt{texmf}. Its location will depend on your system and preferences. For a one-off compilation, say, to give Windy City a trial run on a single document, you can copy Windy City’s files to the document’s root directory.

After copying the files to one of those places—or another of your choosing—remember that for every option but the last (a document’s root directory), you need to 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}:

```
\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 appear in citations, such as \textit{edited by}. Windy City loads this file if \texttt{biblatex} determines
2.2 The Default Format

For a first set of examples, consider a passage from CMOS 14.30:

4. Morley, Poverty and Inequality, 43.

The output shows Windy City’s default format. The first citation of a work 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 forms of citations, including the use of ibid., see Section 2.3. For options to skip parts of
2.2 The Default Format

citations, change the order of editors and translators, and more, see Sections 2.4 and 2.5. For parenthetical citations, see examples in 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 *CMOS* calls a reference list:


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

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

Note that \reflist=true has the same effect:

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

To use the author-date format on a case-by-case basis, run \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}, which you may use as follows:

\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 text, note that all examples of citations and bibliographies are outputs of the style from commands that you can inspect in the document’s
2.3 Short Citations

source, *windycity.tex*, and in its style file, *windycity.sty*. Almost all citations are from \cite or \parencite. A few are from more specialized commands, such as \cite* or \cites. All example bibliographies are outputs of the style from \printbibliography. All bibliographic data resides in *windycity.bib*.

2.3 Short Citations

Aside from the author-date format, *CMOS* offers scant documentation of alternative formats. Nevertheless, there are alternatives. Consider this example from *CMOS* 14.34:


Compare that with the style’s default output:


---

2. Switching formats within a document isn’t a feature of the style. For demonstration purposes, though, it’s possible.
In the short format, 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, where the title is the key mark of distinction, the author’s name. To use this format, start \texttt{biblatex} with the preamble option \texttt{short}. See Section 2.4 for more information.

\textit{CMOS} 14.34 also shows how to render the passage above with \textit{ibid}. Unlike previous editions of \textit{CMOS}, the 17th edition discourages its use. As such, \textit{ibid.} is no longer part of Windy City’s default format. Enable it with the preamble option \texttt{ibid} (again, see Section 2.4). Options \texttt{short} and \texttt{ibid} together give the following:

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

There are still other ways to save space: With the default format, you can use the preamble option \texttt{firstshort} to swap long first citations for short ones (see Section 2.4). Also with the default format, you can shorten the author’s name in the first citation if the previous citation is of the same author. To do that, use the preamble option \texttt{idemtracker} (see Section 2.4). The entry option \texttt{noauth} omits the author’s name altogether (see Section 2.5). And the \texttt{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 14.59).

\section*{2.4 Preamble Options}

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

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

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[annotate,style=windycity]{biblatex}
\usepackage[annotate=true,style=windycity]{biblatex}
\end{verbatim}
Bear in mind that Windy City uses many preamble options native to \texttt{biblatex}, a few of which you may want to change. These options are set in \texttt{windycity.bbx}. In particular, the style sets \texttt{idemtracker} to \texttt{false}. If you set it to \texttt{true} (or to some value that implies \texttt{true}), Windy City will detect when the first citation of a work follows another citation of a work by the same author and print a short form of the author’s name. Recall from the previous section the citation of Toni Morrison’s \textit{Song of Solomon} immediately after a citation of her \textit{Beloved}. In a context like that, do you really need to remind readers of the author’s full name? If you think not, change \texttt{idemtracker} to an appropriate value (see Section 3.1.2.3 of \texttt{biblatex}'s user guide).

\textbf{annotate=} \texttt{true, false} \hspace{1cm} \text{default: false}

This option is for printing annotated bibliographies. Annotations will print in block paragraphs below entries. To change the spacing between entries and annotations, change the value of \texttt{\bibitemsep}. Store the text of an annotation in the \texttt{annotation} field of the work’s bibliography database entry.

\textbf{collsonly=} \texttt{true, false} \hspace{1cm} \text{default: false}

Citing individual works of a collection adds an entry for each work to the bibliography. To exclude them and print only an entry for the whole collection, use \texttt{collsonly}. It has no effect on many \texttt{incollection} entries, such as articles in books, which need or ought to have a place in the bibliography, but it does filter out chapters of books, books in books, and volumes of collections. For discussion of multivolume works, see Section 4.2.

\textbf{firstshort=} \texttt{true, false} \hspace{1cm} \text{default: false}

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

\textbf{ibid=} \texttt{true, false} \hspace{1cm} \text{default: false}

This option controls whether consecutive citations of a work on the same page receive an \texttt{ibid}. The qualification “on the same page” means that \texttt{ibid} always refers to a work cited on the current page without an \texttt{ibid}. The latter is not a requirement of \textit{CMOS} but seems reasonable, since it prevents readers from having to look at another page to determine the referent of an \texttt{ibid}. For examples of its output, see \textit{CMOS} 14.23 shows consecutive citations of works by the same author, both of which give the author’s full name.

\footnote{\textit{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.}
Section 2.3 and 14.34. As of the 17th edition, *CMOS* discourages the use of *ibid.* (see 14.34).

**isbn** = *true*, *false*  
default: *false*

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 will print 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.

**library** = *true*, *false*  
default: *false*

Like *isbn*, this option prints the *library* field of every work in the bibliography. Use it to print information about libraries, call numbers, and the like. If you use it with the *isbn* and *annotation* options, it will print after the former but before the latter. To print this information for selected works, use the *library* entry option.

**nolos** = *true*, *false*  
default: *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 \texttt{printshorthands}, use *nolos*. Since *collsonly* also excludes works from the bibliography, their results may overlap.

**relist** = *true*, *false*  
default: *false*

Use this option to print a bibliography in the author-date format, what *CMOS* calls a reference list. If you choose parenthetical citations over notes, consider using *relist* to maintain consistency with *CMOS*. Again, another way to print a reference list is to pass *env=relist* to \texttt{printbibliography}. See Section 2 for more information.

**short** = *true*, *false*  
default: *false*

As shown in Section 2.3, this option prints citations in a short format (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* drops the title from 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 a previous page to determine which title a citation refers to.

In contexts where *short* would drop a title from a citation, but where no name occupies the author’s position, it will print the work’s *labeltitle*. This can be a short form of the title, either the title minus the subtitle or the *shorttitle*, if applicable. In those situations, the short format is no different from the default.

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.
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.

`swapvol=true, false` default: `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.

`anonauth=true, false` default: `false`

This option prints the author’s name of an anonymously published work in brackets, as in this example from *CMOS 14.79*:

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


`anonqauth=true, false` default: `false`

Similar to the previous but adds a question mark after the author’s name, as in this example from *CMOS 14.79*:


`isbn=true, false` default: `false`

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

`library=true, false` default: `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, though, like an ISBN, 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*` and `footcite*`.

skipdate=true, false  

On rare occasions, you may need an entry in a reference list to skip the date of the author-date format. For examples, see Section 2.7.

swapauth=true, 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  

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 (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, using swaptrans reverses the order of their roles, say, from edited and translated by to translated and edited by. For more information, see Section 3.2.

swapvol=true, 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.

2.6 Citation Commands

Windy City supports most of the citation commands familiar from biblatex:

\autocite{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\autocites{⟨multiprenote⟩}{⟨multipostnote⟩}{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\cite{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\cites{⟨multiprenote⟩}{⟨multipostnote⟩}{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\footcite{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\footcites{⟨multiprenote⟩}{⟨multipostnote⟩}{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\nocite{⟨key⟩}
\nocite{*}
\parencite{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\parencites{⟨multiprenote⟩}{⟨multipostnote⟩}{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\smartcite{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}
\smartcites{⟨multiprenote⟩}{⟨multipostnote⟩}{⟨prenote⟩}{⟨postnote⟩}{⟨key⟩}

New users should get comfortable first with \cite and \footcite (for notes) and \parencite (for parenthetical citations). Their multicite forms—\cites, \footcites, and \parencites—take a comma-separated list of entry keys.

Use \nocite to add works to bibliographies without citing them in the text. Use it with an asterisk to add every work in every bib file that was loaded with \addbibresource or \bibliography.

Windy City sets the autocite preamble option to footnote, which makes \autocite equivalent to \smartcite—which in turn behaves like different citation commands in different contexts. In Windy City, \smartcite is equivalent to \footcite in a document’s body and \cite in footnotes and endnotes.4 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.

Other citation commands:

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

\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:


\cites*{⟨prenote⟩⟨postnote⟩⟨key⟩}

Like \cite but, like \cite*, suppresses the author’s position of a note.

\footcite*{⟨prenote⟩⟨postnote⟩⟨key⟩}

Like \footcite but suppresses the author’s position of a note.

\parencite*{⟨prenote⟩⟨postnote⟩⟨key⟩}

Like \parencite but suppresses the author’s position of a parenthetical citation. This is 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}

\smartcite*{⟨prenote⟩⟨postnote⟩⟨key⟩}

Like \smartcite but suppresses the author’s position of a citation.

\smartcites*{⟨prenote⟩⟨postnote⟩⟨key⟩}

Like \smartcites but, like \smartcite*, suppresses the author’s position of a citation.
2.6 Citation Commands

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

Use \textcite for in-text citations in the standard format. 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).

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 also switches the note’s internal parentheses to brackets.

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

Like \textcite but suppresses the author’s position of a note, as in this passage 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*[tocqueville1999]...\pencite[xvii]{tocqueville1999}. \end{quote}

\textcites(⟨multiprenote⟩)(⟨multipostnote⟩)[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}...[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨key⟩}

Like \textcite but for multiple sources in the same way as \cites and \smartcites.
2.7 Entry Types

Windy City recognizes every entry type from \texttt{\LaTeX}, as well as some that are specific to \texttt{biblatex}.

*article* Alias: *periodical*

*book* Aliases: *booklet, collection, manual, mvbook, mvcollection, proceedings, report, techreport*

*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 using one or the other entry type alone. Take an example from \textit{CMOS 14.232}:


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

\begin{verbatim}
@InReference{salvation1980,
    title = {salvation},
    crossref = {britannica1980}
\end{verbatim}
2.7 Entry Types

}  
@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, like this:

@Reference{salvation1980,  
  organization = {{\emph{Encyclopaedia Britannica}}},  
  edition = {15},  
  title = {salvation},  
  year = {1980}  
}

For unusually complicated citations, or those just not supported by the style, consider using the \texttt{misc} entry type. The style formats these entries with a small number of fields but in way that makes it a fallback for almost anything. The example below is from \textit{CMOS} 14.264:


The database entry for this work contains most of the format in \texttt{usera} (for notes) and \texttt{userb} (for bibliographies). The \texttt{title} field needs manual formatting, since works of this type may have titles in italics or quotation marks.

@Misc{roosevelt1959,  
  author = {Roosevelt, Eleanor},  
  title = {{\mkbibquote{Is America Facing World Leadership?}}},  
  usera = {convocation speech, Ball State Teacher’s College, May 6, \thefield{year}, radio broadcast, reel-to-reel tape, MPEG copy, 1:12:49},  
}

Incidentally, reference works don’t always have titles in italics. As a result, you need to handle it in your bibliography database.
2.8 Data Fields

As Windy City has grown to support more citations, it has had to add data fields that aren’t recognized by Bib\TeX or biblatex. It also uses some standard ones in perhaps unexpected ways.
8.1 Additional Data Fields

Some of Windy City’s additional or 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`. Of course, already existing fields would have been preferable for this purpose. But since blog posts take the usual `title` and `subtitle`, and since blogs may have host names of different sorts, new fields seemed necessary.

**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 the names of a book’s editors and translators without intervening punctuation. For an example, see Section 2.5, where the citation of *Chaucer Life-Records* prints this `editoraddon`: “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 14.123 and 14.126. Keep in mind that, for journals, which occasionally have a series but no series name, information like `2nd ser.` and `n.s.` go in the `series` field.

**shortmaintitle**  This field is for the short form of a `maintitle`. Use it in a bibliography database when a work’s `maintitle` may occupy the position of a regular title in a short citation and needs a short form. This should only happen with certain works in collections. See, for example, the citation of *The Complete Tales of Henry James* in Section 4.2.

8.2 Other Data Fields

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

**edition**  To indicate a numbered edition of a work, put the number of the edition 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. 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 an issue field with that value. In other words, for the output 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 instead.

series See the comments for seriesaddon in Section 8.1.

type With the thesis entry type, Windy City uses the type field to distinguish a Master’s thesis from a PhD dissertation. For the latter, type should have the values 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, the type field 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.

3. Editors, Translators, and Compilers

Windy City offers significant control over the handling of editors, translators, and compilers. Taking advantage of it, however, may not seem intuitive at first. This section covers the options and issues that you need to grasp in order to master this aspect of the style.

3.1 Types of Editors, Translators, and Compilers

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 \textit{editor} and \textit{translator} fields to a database entry. Below is the entry for an example in \textit{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}  
}


When the style processes this entry, it identifies the editor and translator of the work with the names, respectively, in the \textit{editor} and \textit{translator} fields. Since the entry doesn’t use the \textit{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, though the principle is the same: Within the scope of an entry, the style associates \textit{editor} and \textit{translator} with the lowest level title. In this example from \textit{CMOS} 14.30, an essay is cross-referenced to a collection:

\@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, this one an essay in a collection:


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:

```latex
@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 = ucp,
    year = {1948}
}
```

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

Sometimes, you need to designate the role of an editor with the field *editortype*. The values of *editortype* are *maintitle*, *series*, *issuetitle*, and *compiler*. As for the
latter, Windy City treats *compiler* as a kind of editor. So, if you need to add a compiler to an entry, add the compiler’s name to an available field for an editor, then add an appropriate *editortype* field with the value *compiler*. It may help to see the bibliography database entry for an example in *CMOS 14.103*:

```latex
@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}
}
```


Follow the same pattern for editors of a *maintitle*, *series*, or *issuetitle*. Here’s an example from *CMOS 14.123*:

```latex
@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 = {ucp},
  year = {2009}
}
```


If there were no editortype assigning the editor to the series, Windy City would assume that she’s the book’s editor. In short, for a title’s compilers and for any title at a higher level than the title field, you need to use editortype. Combined with Windy City’s support for citing articles, chapters, books, and other works within books, this scheme allows for several sets of editors per work, although it does limit you to just one set of compilers.

Windy City’s support for translators falls between its support for editors and compilers. Unless a work’s bibliography database entry has a translatortype field with the value maintitle, Windy City associates the names in translator with the entry’s lowest level title. (Recall “The Ascent of Mont Ventoux” above.) You should rarely, and perhaps never, need more than one set of translators per work. But if you do, Windy City lets you assign as many as three, if you cross-reference a work with one set of translators to another with two. Does any such work exist? Probably not. Anyway, support for it is something of an accident, stemming in large part from how the style handles cross-referencing with editors.

One complication remains: There are other name lists for editors than editor. There’s editora, editorb, and editorc.

Reserve editor for the lowest level title in a bibliography database entry. That should be the title field. The next level up, as it were, is for editora, followed by editorb, and so on. Remember to include the appropriate type field to indicate an editor’s role. These fields are editortype (for editor), editoratype (for editora), editorbtype (for editorb), and editorctype (for editorc).

As it happens, Windy City puts a lot of effort into sorting out where to print the names of editors and translators, so it’s a bit more clever than the previous paragraph suggests. In particular, if you use editortype to assign an editor to a maintitle or some other higher level title, and have an editora with no corresponding editoratype, Windy City will assume that editora is the editor of the title. Regardless, the best practice is the follow the rule of thumb described above, reserving editor for title and working up from there.

### 3.2 Switching Places and Roles

Normally, Windy City lists editors first. But if translators are listed first on a work’s title page (or in some other relevant place), you may want to reverse the order. 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:


Since Windy City treats a compiler as a kind of editor, the comments above apply to compilers: If a work has compilers and translators, compilers’ names will print first, unless you use `swaptrans`.

In rare cases, 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:
4.1 Structuring Citations


The editor and title of the volume precede the editor and title of the collection. In notes and bibliographies in the default format, *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 citation 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.
4.1 Structuring Citations

Sometimes, you may want collections to have priority in every case. If so, compile documents with the `swapvol` preamble option, which acts globally, affecting all relevant citations. More likely, though, you’ll want to give priority to the collection when citing some works but not others. That’s why there’s a `swapvol` entry option for changing individual citations.

A good candidate for the entry option is this example from *CMOS 14.118*:


The volume’s title 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 format 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. As for examples, it seems that *CMOS* gives exactly one in 14.120:


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


In neither set of examples 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.


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:

```latex
@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 = {?},
    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 swapvol if they have volume and 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 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 swapvol on carson2014 would print 2014, not 1992–. Otherwise, the entry types are interchangeable. You can find examples of both approaches in windycity.bib.

Certain entries cross-referenced to entries that work with 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 \emph{Afro-American} (Washington, DC)},
    crossref = {carson2014}
}
```

You may cross-reference this entry to armstrong2014 or carson2014. The only difference is that, with swapvol, cross-referencing to carson2014 once more gives
the wrong publication date for the collection. With many other 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:

4. Complete Tales of Henry James, 5:34.

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, in which 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 = ucp,  
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:

```latex
\cite[4:243]{byrne1981}
```
4.2 Collections as Single Works

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 you leave the postnote empty? In that case, Windy City assumes that you mean to cite the collection as a whole. As such, the first, long citation of the work will print the collection’s total number of volumes. Subsequent entries will 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:


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 citation of *The Complete Tales Henry James*:

```
\cite*[32--33]{james1963.5}
```

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},
    edition = {revised},
    translator = {Elwes, R. H. M.},
    volume = {1},
    address = {London},
    publisher = {George Bell {and} Sons},
    year = {1900}
}
```

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


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*, that it’s a volume of a collection, like other works in this section. The same error would occur if you put all the data for the citation into, say, a *collection* entry. Windy City would associate *volume* with *title*, not with *maintitle*. 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


5.2 Notes

14.30 Basic structure of the short form


14.34  Shortened citations versus “ibid”

See Section 2.3 for a discussion of how to enable the short format and the use of *ibid*. First, the short format:


With *ibid*:

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

14.54  Source notes for previously published material


Abbreviations for frequently cited works

You may override the default announcement of a shorthand by adding your preferred content to shorthandintro. For an example, one that prints the announcement in a separate sentence, see the first citation of CMOS in this document’s introduction.

Note that Windy City doesn’t automatically italicize a shorthand. Per CMOS 14.60, a shorthand should be italicized if the title that it abbreviates is also italicized. Set this in the bibliography database with \emph or \mkbibemph.


The 3-em dash for one repeated name


Author’s Name

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**


14.79 *No listed author (anonymous works)*

See Section 2.5 on the anonauth and anonauthq entry options.

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*


5.3 Author’s Name

14.81 Cross-references for pseudonyms

For information on how to add entries that cross-references others, like several of those below, see Section 2.7. For examples of automatic cross-referencing in a bibliography, see 14.108 and 15.42.

Ashe, Gordon. See Creasey, John.
Morton, Anthony. See Creasey, John.
York, Jeremy. 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


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


5.4 Title of Work

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


5.5 Books


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.


Citing Farwell with the preamble or entry option `swapvol`:


14.117  **Citing a multivolume work as a whole**


5.5 Books

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 book, but not online, *CMOS* errs in printing ‘.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.


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**


14.144 **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*

1. (Boston, n.d.).
2. (Edinburgh, [1750?]).

14.146 *Forthcoming publications*


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


### 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 will print 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


5.6 Periodicals

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**


14.197 **Weekend supplements, magazines, and the like**


14.199 **Unsigned newspaper articles**


14.200 **News services and news releases**


14.202 **Book reviews**


5.7 Websites, Blogs, and Social Media


14.204 Unsigned reviews

On the use of the type field to format this example correctly, see Section 8.2.


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 appears in 15.51, so it’s probably correct.


5.8 Papers, Contracts, and Reports

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

5.9 Special Types of References


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 inreference 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)


6.3 Author-Date References: Special Cases

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. . . .

15.25  **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 “eventanned 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**

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

See Section 2.5 on the *anonauth* and *anonauthq* entry options.
6.3 Author-Date References: Special Cases

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


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.

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*…

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.

(Germán 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,
tweets.” Twitter, April 22, 2015, 11:10 a.m. https://twitter.com/ConanOBrien/status/
590940792967016448.

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)…

vard University Press.
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.


Bibliography (Standard Format)

This section shows the default output of \texttt{\textbackslash printbibliography}. The next section shows the author-date format.


Ashe, Gordon. \textit{See Creasey, John}.


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


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.


Bibliography


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.


York, Jeremy. *See Creasey, John*.


References (Author-Date Format)

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.
References


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


References


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.


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.
