This handout is based on the 17th Edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

There are two documentation systems within the larger Chicago Style: Notes and Bibliography OR Author-Date.

These two systems reflect different research activities done by different disciplines. The Academic Success Centre has chosen to address these two systems separately, so this handout only includes the Notes and Bibliography style guidelines.

More examples and explanations can be found online at:
http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html
Or at the Purdue Owl Writing Lab:
https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/01/

**Contents**
Definitions of Common Terms ...................................................... 2
The Basics of Chicago Style .......................................................... 3
Journals, Newspapers, & Other Periodicals .................................... 4-5
Books, E-Books, & Book Sections .................................................. 6
Governments, Universities, Corporations, & Organizations ........... 7
Interviews, Ephemera, & Unpublished Essays ................................ 7
Tables & Figures ............................................................................ 7
Web Documents and Social Media ................................................... 8
Artworks, Music and Film ............................................................... 9
Miscellaneous ................................................................................ 10
Sample Notes Page ......................................................................... 10
Sample Bibliography Page ............................................................... 11

**Common Formatting Concerns**
DOI (Digital Object Identifier) ......................................................... 2, 4
Two sources with same author(s) and date ....................................... 4, 6
Source-in-Source ........................................................................... 5
Anonymous author ......................................................................... 5
Ibid ............................................................................................... 6
No date .......................................................................................... 6
Books with three or more authors .................................................. 6
Chapter in an edited book .............................................................. 6
Translation ..................................................................................... 6
Captioning images ......................................................................... 9
Definitions of Common Terms

**In-text citation:** the numerated superscript (raised small font) reference to your source material.

- Typically, Chicago Style in-text citation consists of a superscript number which refers the reader to a **footnote** at the bottom of the page, or to an **endnote** in a reference page titled “**Notes,**” found at the end of the paper before the **Bibliography** (see examples throughout this document for variations).
- In-text citations are generally located at the end of the sentence (including punctuation) containing the information being cited. Citations are especially important when using a direct quotation or paraphrasing a specific passage.

**Bibliography:** the list of sources used (referred to) in the document.

- The **Bibliography** (as opposed to **References** or **Works Cited**) appears at the end of a document, and is generally understood to be a comprehensive list of sources gathered when researching a topic, whether or not they have been referred to in the document being written. Bibliographies in Chicago Style are arranged alphabetically by author’s last name.
- A References page is used in APA, not Chicago Style, and contains all of the sources cited in the document that the reader would be able to access themselves. It does not contain items that have not been referred to in the document, nor does it contain sources that the reader won’t be able to find stored somewhere (e.g. personal conversations).
- A Works Cited page is also similar to a Bibliography, but it is the name used for MLA, not Chicago citation style.

**Periodical:** a publication that has a recurring date of publication (i.e. published over a period of time in a regular pattern). Periodicals include newspapers, magazines, and journals. The recurring date of publication could be daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly, etc.

**Volume and Issue:** numbers used for periodicals to identify specifically when they were published in terms of the recurring pattern mentioned above.

- The most common use of **volume** is to indicate a group of publications under one title that were all published within the same year. For example, in 2015 all **TESOL Quarterly** publications were identified as “Volume 49.” **TESOL Quarterly** began publication in 1967, which would be identified as “Volume 1.” Typically, each new year is given a new sequential volume number.
- **Issue** is a number that identifies each of the publications within one volume. For example, since **TESOL Quarterly** is published four times each year, it has four issues of each volume, identified as issue 1, Issue 2, etc.

**DOI:** short for Digital Object Identifier, this is a “persistent” number that is assigned to a resource (i.e. it will not change even if the location or other bibliographic data about the resource changes). Any kind of resource can be assigned a DOI; the word “digital” does not describe the location of the object (i.e. “online” material only) but does convey that the identifying number itself is digital.
The Basics of Chicago Style

Chicago Style includes both Notes and Bibliography.

Each time you make reference to information from a source, you have to indicate that source in either a footnote or endnote. If you are summarizing, paraphrasing, or directly quoting, a footnote (endnote, or just note) is necessary to indicate the full details of the source of the information. This differs from other systems of citation in that there are no parenthetical references. Identify your sources with a superscript number in-text (e.g. ¹), in order of appearance at the end of the sentence (including punctuation) containing the information you wish to cite.

Think of the in-text numerical citation as an “Abbotsford 25 km” sign along the highway and the reference page entry as the sign just outside of town that says “Welcome to Abbotsford, population 125,000, Sister City of Fukagawa, Japan.” The first sign (in-text citation) directs you to your destination. The second sign (footnote, or endnotes page entry) tells you that you’ve reached your destination and the Bibliography gives you a bigger picture of the place you’ve arrived at. (In this metaphor, the city of Abbotsford itself would be the original source.) If the first road sign said “Abbotsford 25 km” and the second one said “Welcome to Kelowna,” you would be lost. That’s how a reader might feel if your in-text citation didn’t lead them directly to your footnote or endnote.

To create a clear path for your reader, notes are in order by number, with name order first name, last name, as opposed to the Bibliography, which is organized alphabetically with last name, first. The Bibliography also contains all gathered sources, even if they are not directly cited. There are other slight differences between the two which are demonstrated here. This duplication of information is useful to the reader to locate your sources easily.

In-text:

… author Laurel Sefton MacDowell describes the evolution of environmental history in Canada.¹

Note: (Footnote or Endnote)


Bibliography:


Despite how complicated Chicago citations look, they are all comprised of basic elements, always in the same order:

✓ WHO (author, editor, producer, “organization as author,” title if no author or organization is named)
✓ WHAT (title of book, article, movie, report, etc.)
✓ WHERE (city and publisher) (for online sources, the URL or DOI are added to the end of the reference)
✓ WHEN (date of publication: usually just the year, but could also include month, day, or season)

All items cited should follow this basic pattern. Different formats of publication will have different ways of expressing these basic parts, but the pattern doesn’t change. It’s helpful to think of each of the basic parts as a unit of meaning, like a sentence that is followed by a period before the next “idea” begins. Citing from a book is the simplest form:

Note: ¹First name, Last name, Title of publication. (City: Publisher, Date), Page.
Bibliography: Last name, First Name. Title of publication. City: Publisher. Date.
## Journals, Newspapers, and Periodicals (Online and Print)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Notes and Bibliography</th>
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### Journals, Newspapers, and Periodicals (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Bibliography</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*An anonymous author is not the same as “no author.” If no author is identified, then use the title or the publisher as the author; if the author is identified as “Anonymous,” then use that word as you would an author’s family name. Include URL or DOI for online sources.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Use “source-in-source” to show that you are using a source you found in one of your secondary sources but you have not seen the original. Use this sparingly; make an effort to find original sources.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*List multiple bibliographical references with the same author alphabetically by title, or by earliest publication date. If there is no other option, add an “a” and “b” to the dates.</td>
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**Citing one source multiple times:** You only need to include the full reference in your Notes the first time in multiple consecutive citations. For the second (third, fourth, etc.) Note, you only need to include author, a short form of the title, and the page number.


**Ibid:** This Latin abbreviation is sometimes used to refer to work cited in the previous note, instead of the shortened entry. Regrettably, the 17th edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* no longer recommends the use of *ibid*, but you can always check with your instructor to find out which abbreviation they prefer.

**No date:** If there is no date provided for your source, insert *n.d.* in its place.
## Books, E-Books, and Book Sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Notes and Bibliography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Print book with one author | **Note:** 1 Karl Popper, *The Poverty of Historicism* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1957), 149.  
| Book with two authors, print | **Note:** 3 Anna Green and Kathleen Troup, *The Houses of History: A Critical Reader in History and Theory*, 2nd ed. (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2016), 291.  
| Book with four or more authors, print | **Note:** 4 Ernst Curtius, et al., *The History of Greece* (New York: C. Scribner and Company, 1899), 55.  
| Two books with the same author | **Note 1:** 6 Peter Ackroyd, *Dan Leno and the Limehouse Golem* (London: Vintage Books, 1997), 123.  
*List multiple Bibliographical references with the same author alphabetically by title, or earliest publication date. Replace the name with a long dash, or three “em-dashes”.* |
Governments, Universities, Corporations, & Organizations

Source Type | Notes and Bibliography
--- | ---


Interviews, Unpublished Essays & Ephemera

Source Type | Notes and Bibliography
--- | ---


*Reusing content produced originally for a different purpose (e.g. copying sentences or paragraphs from an essay you wrote in one class to help you complete an essay in a second class) is considered plagiarism. To avoid this, cite your own work as you would any other source.*

*Class notes and other sources that the reader cannot retrieve themselves do not need to be included on the Bibliography page. Examples: email, personal interviews, conversations, letters, class Course handouts not available publically, etc.*

Tables & Figures

Source Type | Caption and Bibliography
--- | ---
Table, Figure, Chart, Diagram, or Map | **Caption:** (Fig. 1) *Population of Ireland 1700 to 2000* (Wesley Johnston, Public Domain).

# Social Media and Web

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Bibliography</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>YouTube video</strong></td>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>2 goUFV, Meet Jack — Academic Integrity (video file) (Abbotsford: University of the Fraser Valley, 2016), <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59d1bjJkU0&amp;feature=youtu.be">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59d1bjJkU0&amp;feature=youtu.be</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facebook or Twitter update, group or organization as author</strong></td>
<td>Note:</td>
<td>3 Chilliwack Museum and Archives. Thank you to all our hardworking volunteers! (Facebook post) December 15, 2017, <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ChilliwackMuseumArchives/?hc_ref=ARR0HGxca3feRNhpzZDVRDVGrIWoD0LOT4rM8yZLC2tVdJVkJBE4Nmw1coHVRBlmext4&amp;fref=nf">https://www.facebook.com/ChilliwackMuseumArchives/?hc_ref=ARR0HGxca3feRNhpzZDVRDVGrIWoD0LOT4rM8yZLC2tVdJVkJBE4Nmw1coHVRBlmext4&amp;fref=nf</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bib:</td>
<td>Chilliwack Museum and Archives. Thank you to all our hardworking volunteers! (Facebook post) December 15, 2017. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ChilliwackMuseumArchives/?hc_ref=ARR0HGxca3feRNhpzZDVRDVGrIWoD0LOT4rM8yZLC2tVdJVkJBE4Nmw1coHVRBlmext4&amp;fref=nf">https://www.facebook.com/ChilliwackMuseumArchives/?hc_ref=ARR0HGxca3feRNhpzZDVRDVGrIWoD0LOT4rM8yZLC2tVdJVkJBE4Nmw1coHVRBlmext4&amp;fref=nf</a>.</td>
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**Remember that your instructor may not consider social media or web references to be scholarly sources.**

- Notice that the order of the date elements. Use **Month Day Year**, not Year Month Day.
- The “author” for social media source citations is **the person who posted the content, not the person who created it**. Individuals associated with the creation of the information should be mentioned at an appropriate place in the text of your writing.
- If there is no publication date available, include the date you accessed the site: e.g. **Accessed September 5, 2019**.
- Insert before the URL or DOI.
- There is no need to cite the source of a **hashtag** even if it is a search term used in conducting research.
- **Long source titles** can be shortened when used in place of **author** in in-text citations. Keep enough of the original title for clarity.
- Don’t forget to **disable all hyperlinks** from URL scripts.
**Note:** Before reproducing any image (e.g. artworks, photographs, or tables), ensure that you do not need to secure permission from the copyright holder. Typically, but not always, this kind of reproduction falls under Fair Use or Fair Dealing regulations for educational or academic purposes, so permission does not need to be sought. If your image has a Creative Commons license that permits use, then you do not need to seek permission. Clip art that is part of a purchased product, such as Microsoft software, is free for the license holder to use and it does not need to be cited in text or in your Bibliography.

## Artwork, Music and Film

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Captions and Bibliography</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Artwork, Photo, Sculpture, Installation, etc. | **Caption:** Fig. 1. Joseph Mallard William Turner, *Calais Pier*, 1803. Oil on canvas. 172 x 240 cm (67.5 x 94.5 in). The National Gallery, London.  
*Organize captions in this order, minding punctuation:*

**Artist, Artwork, date. Medium, dimensions. Current location.**  
*2-dimensional measurements of artwork are metric in Canada and Europe, but you may wish to include imperial conversions as well. Some instructors may require references to the online location or URL of your images, but no bibliographical entry is needed. However, any written information cited about the image does need to be referenced.* |

| Music Recording | **Note:** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, “Serenade in D, K320, ‘Posthorn,’” in *The Great Serenades Including Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*, performed by Neville Marriner and the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields (Amsterdam: Philips Duo 4640222, 1999), CD.  

| Film | **Note:** Jane Austen and Seth Graeme-Smith, *Pride and Prejudice and Zombies*, directed by Burr Steers (Santa Monica: Lionsgate, 2016), DVD.  
**Bib:** Austen, Jane, and Seth Graeme-Smith. *Pride and Prejudice and Zombies*. Directed by Burr Steers. Santa Monica: Lionsgate, 2016. DVD. |

### Points for Sample Notes and Bibliography Pages (Pp. 10 and 11)

- Start your *Endnotes and Bibliography* on new pages of your document; place them at the end of the text of the document, Notes first (if using *endnote* format instead of *footnotes* in the body of your paper), and then *Bibliography*.
- Choose a clear, easy-to-read typeface for your entire document; Times New Roman is recommended.
- Type the one-word title (e.g. Notes), centred with no other formatting (do not underline, bold, or italicize). Do not use a larger font size for the title; it must be the same font and size as the rest of the text.
- The standard line-spacing rule in all Chicago formatted documents is single, double-spaced between entries. The line spacing shown on the sample Endnotes and Bibliography Pages is what you should use in your document.
- All Notes are listed in numerical order, note the differences in formatting from the Bibliography, such as name order and parentheses. Also, Notes are indented on the first line of each entry, the Bibliography uses a “hanging” indent.
- Alphabetize the Bibliography. List using the author’s last name or whatever word appears first (i.e. organization or title if author is unknown).
- Be very careful with capitalization, italics, and punctuation. These all communicate meaning to the reader. For example, italic letters generally tell the reader that the source is a stand-alone publication, not a shorter work inside a larger one.
Notes


Bibliography


Chilliwack Museum and Archives. *Thank you to all our hardworking volunteers!* (Facebook post) December 15, 2017. https://www.facebook.com/ChilliwackMuseumArchives/?hc_ref=ARR0HGxca3feRnhpyZDVRDVGrIWd0LOT4rM8yZLC2tVdJVkLBE4Nmw1coHVRBlmext4&fref=nf.