This is a basic guide for creating footnotes and a bibliography using Chicago Style. For complete instructions on how to format your paper according to Chicago style, consult *The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th ed.* (In the CRC Reference section: Call Number Z253 .U69 2017)

Your assignment may require either a full or a shortened citation in the footnote. Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page in which the citation occurs. Notes should be placed at the end of the clause or sentence to which they refer to and should be placed after any and all punctuation. Footnotes should be numbered and correspond to a superscripted reference number in the text. The bibliography is started on a new page at the end of the paper and should contain a full citation for each footnoted reference. Instructions for formatting footnotes and bibliography in Microsoft Word appear on page eight of this style guide.

**CITING THE SAME WORK MULTIPLE TIMES IN FOOTNOTES**
The first time a work is cited, it should include the full bibliographic footnote. If the same work is cited later in the paper, the shortened version can and should be used. The shortened version will include only the author’s last name and the page number.

**Example:** You are quoting or paraphrasing the same source on page 1, page 4, and page 10 of your paper, but there are several other footnotes in between each of these citations. Your notes would look like this:


The Chicago Manual of Style now discourages the use of *Ibid.* in favor of shortened citations. The abbreviation “Ibid.” (meaning “in the same place”) can only be used when referring to a single work cited in the note immediately preceding it.

**Example:** You are quoting or paraphrasing information from the same source two times in a row. In this case, you do the full footnote citation the first time - then use Ibid. and the page number (if applicable) in the subsequent footnote. Your notes would look like this:

3. Ibid., 35

**DIFFERENT WORKS BY THE SAME AUTHOR IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY**
In the bibliography, if you have multiple works written by the same author or editor, use the name(s) in the first entry. All subsequent entries should use the 3-em dash (——) in place of the name.

**Example:** You are using three books by Jane Austen. The first entry will include her name. The next two entries will have —— in place of her name. Your bibliography would look like this:


In the examples that follow, there are three listings for each entry (All footnotes begin with a 5 space indent; subsequent lines are flush with the left margin. All bibliographic entries begin flush with the left margin’ all subsequent lines are formatted with a hanging indent.

1. full citation footnote
2. shortened citation footnote

bibliography entry
BOOKS

Basic Format:

1 Firstname Lastname of Author or Editor, Title of Book (City of Publication: Publisher, year of publication), page numbers.

2 Author/Editor’s last name only, Main Title of Book, first page number used. (Note: If the title is more than four words, it is shortened using the most recognizable words).

Lastname, Firstname of Author or Editor. Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, year of publication.

BOOKS - ONE AUTHOR


2 Steinbeck, East of Eden, 55


BOOKS - TWO OR MORE AUTHORS


2 Broer and Holland, Hemingway and Women, 25.


BOOKS - FOUR OR MORE AUTHORS

In the note list only the first author followed by et al. (“and others”), in the bibliography list all of the authors:

1 Ingo Plag et al., Introduction to English Linguistics (Berlin: Mouton, 2007), 62-65.

2 Ingo Plag et al., English Linguistics, 62.


BOOKS - EDITOR, TRANSLATOR OR COMPILER INSTEAD OF AUTHOR

Use abbreviations: editor (ed.), translator (trans.), or compiler (comp.) for both the note and the bibliography.


2 Spafford, Czechoslovakia, 56


BOOKS - EDITOR, TRANSLATOR, OR COMPILER IN ADDITION TO AUTHOR

In the note, use abbreviations: editor (ed.), translator (trans.), or compiler (comp.). In the bibliography, the identifiers should be spelled out completely.


2 Shakespeare, Hamlet, 240.

BOOKS – WITH EDITION NUMBER

2 Lefkowitz, *Greek Myth*, 43.


BOOKS - SEVERAL VOLUMES


CHAPTER, ESSAY, ARTICLE, OR STORY IN A BOOK, ANTHOLOGY OR COLLECTION


BOOKS PUBLISHED ELECTRONICALLY
If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted on the open web, list a DOI – Digital Object Identifier (or URL if DOI is unavailable). Only include access date if required by your discipline. If no page numbers are visible, you can include a section title or a chapter name or number or another recognizable locator.


E-BOOK DOWNLOADED FROM A LIBRARY OR BOOKSELLER

2 Parker and Aggleton, *Society and Sexuality*.


E-BOOK ON THE INTERNET

2 Cescardi, *Spanish Golden Age*.

E-BOOK FROM AN ONLINE DATABASE

2 Tone and Watkins, *Prescription Drugs*, chap. 10


PERIODICAL ARTICLES FROM PRINT OR MICROFORM
In a note, list the specific page numbers consulted. In the bibliography, list the page range for the whole article. If the publication includes a volume and issue number, list both.

Basic Format
1 Firstname Lastname of author, “Title of Article,” *Title of Publication* vol. #, issue # (date): pages consulted

2 Lastname of author, “Article title or keywords,” pages consulted

Lastname, Firstname of author. “Title of Article.” *Title of Publication* vol. #, issue # (date): whole article’s page range.

SCHOLARLY JOURNAL ARTICLE


MAGAZINE ARTICLE


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE
If the name of the newspaper begins with “The,” this word is omitted. For American newspapers that are not well-known and don’t include the city name in the title, a city name should be added along with the newspaper title. A state abbreviation may be added in parenthesis after the city name.


2 Dwyer, “Digital Age.”


2 Deo, “Visiting Professor.”


**PERIODICAL ARTICLES FROM THE OPEN WEB**

For articles from academic journals, popular magazines, or newspapers accessed on the open web, include a URL (or DOI if available) at the end of the citation. An access date is included only if required by your discipline.

**ONLINE MAGAZINE ARTICLE (NOT FROM A SUBSCRIPTION DATABASE)**


2 Zakaria, “Obama’s World.”


**ONLINE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE (NOT FROM A SUBSCRIPTION DATABASE)**

If the name of the newspaper begins with “The,” this word is omitted. For American newspapers that are not well-known and don’t include the city name in the title, a city name should be added along with the newspaper title. A state abbreviation may be added in parenthesis after the city name.


2 Kasler, “CalPERS.”


**PERIODICAL ARTICLES FROM ONLINE SUBSCRIPTION RESEARCH DATABASES (LIBRARY DATABASES)**

Depending on the type of publication, follow the recommendations already listed on the applicable publication type. In addition, include a DOI or URL, but only if the database includes a stable link to the document. Otherwise, include the name of the database, and in parentheses, any identification number provided with the source. An access date is included only if required by your discipline.

**ACADEMIC SEARCH PREMIER**


CQ RESEARCHER


2 Katel, “‘Occupy’ Movement,” 25.


ERIC


JSTOR


2 Elizabeth, “Cohabitation, Marriage,” 87.


SCIENCE DIRECT


OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS


2 McGowan, “History of Gambling.”

WEBSITES
If the online content is a formally published document such as a newspaper article, online journal article, or online book, follow the guidelines outlined in other sections of this guide. For other web sources, include a publication date or date of revision if included. Include an access date if publication date is not provided or if it is required by your discipline. End the citation with the URL.

For the Publishing Organization or Name of Website, this should be non-italicized other than for certain exceptions. Titles of blogs are set in italics and titles of books, journals, television shows, and movies. For example, when citing the website of the television news station CNN, the title maintains italics. When a web page's author cannot be determined, simply list the title first for your footnotes.

In the bibliography, however, if there is no author, the publishing organization or name of website comes before the title of the webpage.

Basic Format:
1 Firstname Lastname, “Title of Web Page,” Publishing Organization or Name of Website, publication date and/or access date if available, URL.
2 Last name of author (if no author is listed, start with name of article), “Name of Article.”

Lastname, Firstname. “Title of Web Page.” Publishing Organization or Name of Website. Publication date and/or access date if available. URL.

GENERAL WEBSITES

2 Higgins, “Students Explore Key Issues.”


2 “McDonald’s Antibiotic Food Animals.”


Social Media
1 Pete Souza (@petesouza), “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit,” Instagram photo, April 1, 2016, https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt/.

2 Souza, “President Obama.”

Souza, Pete (@petesouza). “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.” Instagram photo, April 1, 2016. https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNCt/.
BLOGS


2 Pfeffer, “Better Insurance.”


CREATING YOUR FOOTNOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY IN MICROSOFT WORD

Footnotes:

- Notes should be placed at the end of the clause or sentence to which they refer and should be placed after any and all punctuation.
- The first line of a footnote should be indented five spaces. Subsequent lines should be flush with the margin.
- In Word (2007 or 2010 versions), select the “References” tab at the top. (For earlier versions of Word, click “Insert”).
- Click “Insert Footnote”
- Word will insert the superscripted footnote number where your cursor is blinking and will automatically bring you to the bottom of the page to type the corresponding note.
- Follow the guidelines listed above to properly format your footnotes.

Bibliography:

- At the end of your paper, start a new page for your Bibliography.
- The heading, “Bibliography” should be centered at the top of the page.
- Two blank lines should be left between the heading and your first entry.
- The bibliography is organized alphabetically by the author’s last name (if no author or editor is given, use the title or a keyword readers are most likely to seek).
- The bibliography should be single spaced and is formatted with a hanging indent (the second and all subsequent lines are indented). There should be one blank line between each entry. To format a hanging indent in Word:
  - Put your cursor at the front of the second line of the citation
  - Right click and select “Paragraph” from the menu
  - In the middle “Indentation” panel under “Special:” select “hanging” from the drop-down menu

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR CHICAGO STYLE

- Purdue University’s Online Writing Lab (OWL): http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/12/
  - See a sample of a research paper formatted with notes and bibliography in Chicago Style here: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/11/

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1 This is to give you a visual of how your footnotes will be formatted. This footnote corresponds to the superscripted number one in the heading, “Creating Your Footnotes and Bibliography in Microsoft Word.” When formatted through Word, the program will automatically keep track of your superscripted numbers and keep notes on the page in which the reference occurs.