Chicago Style 17th Edition – Notes & Bibliography Version

Commonly used in literature, history and the arts, Chicago style includes notes (footnotes or endnotes) and usually, a bibliography. Notes are referenced in-text, while the bibliography is included at the end of the document. A note should be included any time a source has been summarized, paraphrased, or directly quoted in your work. Examples in this guide will show how different resources are formatted as citations in both the bibliography and notes. This guide has examples of the Notes-Bibliography System. The Chicago Manual of Style also has an Author-Date System that is intended for use in the social sciences. Though the two styles are very similar, there are important differences in how in-text citations and reference lists are formatted. Please view the Author-Date version document for examples in that style.

Formatting Checklist (Notes [footnotes/endnotes] & Bibliography Style)

- Indent the first line of each note, but only the second and following lines of each bibliography entry (hanging indent).
- Notes are numbered and correspond to superscripted note reference numbers in-text.
- In notes, authors’ names appear in normal order (first name then last name) and the elements (e.g. author, title) are separated by commas or parentheses.
- Shortened citation formats are recommended to reduce the amount of text being used in footnotes/endnotes. Shortened citations can only be used after the initial full citation for each source that has been entered in the notes and bibliography.
- Formats of shortened citations vary, but they should generally consist of the author(s) last name, a few identifiable words from the title of the work, and the page number(s).
- “Ibid” is no longer encouraged when citing the exact same resource and page number as the preceding note. Instead, use a shortened citation that consists of the author’s last name and the page number(s) of the passage.
- If your work has notes but no bibliography, it is expected that the full details of a source (the same information that would be provided in the bibliography) will be included in the first note for each resource cited. Subsequent citations for each resource can use shortened citation formats.
- All notes examples in this guide reflect how the first full citation for a resource should be formatted in your work. For examples of shortened citation formatting, or for more information on any other rules, access The Chicago Manual of Style citation quick guide for the Notes and Bibliography system.
- In bibliographies, entries are listed alphabetically by author last name, then first name(s). If there is more than one author, only the name of the first author is inverted. The main elements of entries are separated by periods.
- If the author of the work is unknown, the bibliography and note should begin with the title.
- If citing one or more works by the same author with the same publication date, use lower case letters to distinguish entries (E.g. 2004a, 2004b, etc.), which are listed in alpha-numeric order in the bibliography.
**Books**

**One author**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Two authors**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Three or more authors**

For books with three or more (and less than ten) authors, all names should be fully cited in the bibliography. In a note, only the first author’s name needs to be fully cited. The rest of the names can be replaced by the phrase "et al." For works with more than ten authors, only the first seven need to be fully cited in the bibliography; the rest of the names can be replaced by the phrase "et al."

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Corporate Author**

If a publication issued by an organization, association, or corporation carries no personal author’s name on the title page, the organization is listed as author in a bibliography, even if it is also given as publisher.

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Multiple editions**

**Bibliography**


**Edited book**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Book chapter**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**E-book (downloaded)**

Electronic formats don’t always carry stable page numbers. In lieu of page numbers, you can include the chapter or section title. Sometimes a suitable URL based on a DOI may not be available. In this case, list the name of the commercial database, rather than the URL.

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**E-book (published with URL)**

For citing the online book version, include a URL as the last component of the citation. URLs should be persistent and based on the item’s DOI number where possible.

**Bibliography**


**Notes**

**Articles**

When citing articles, cite the specific page numbers you are referencing in the note, but cite the full page range for the article in the bibliography.

**E-journal (from a database, with a DOI)**

Include a URL based on a DOI. If there is no DOI, then use the form of the URL that is provided with the article.

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**E-journal (from a database, with a URL/permalink)**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Journal article, print**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Magazine article, print or online**

For a magazine article consulted online, include a URL at the end of the citation. Specific page numbers may not be available for online articles, but should be cited if available.

**Bibliography**


**Notes**

Newspaper article, print

Bibliography


Notes


Newspaper article, online

Bibliography


Notes


Course Materials

Online lecture slides (eClass, Canvas, etc.)

Location and date information are put in parentheses for the note, but not for the bibliography entry. If the slides are available online, then include a URL.

Bibliography

Sloniowski, Lisa. “Lecture 1. EN 1950: Beyond Google: Research Methods in English Studies.” Slides from lecture at York University, Toronto, ON, January 11, 2020, eclass.yorku.ca/pluginfile.php/1811393/mod_page/content/18/EN%201902%20Week%201%202021.pptx

Notes


Course kits

The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th ed. does not provide instructions on how to cite course-related material. This is just one possible format to follow. We suggest that you check with your instructor.

Bibliography


Notes

Web Pages

Some websites do not have a formal title, and are identified according to the entity responsible for the website with a description. **Citations of website content are often limited to the notes only**, but in works without notes, they can also be cited in the bibliography listed by the author or sponsor of the site. If a publication date or date of revision is not available, then include an access date instead.

**Entire website**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Web page, authored**

Website titles are not italicized; instead, place a specific page or a titled section of a website in quotation marks.

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Web page, no author or date**

**Bibliography**

The ArQuives. “Our Team.” Accessed January 7, 2022. [https://arquives.ca/about/team](https://arquives.ca/about/team)

**Notes**

20. “Our Team,” The ArQuives, accessed January 7, 2022, [https://arquives.ca/about/team](https://arquives.ca/about/team)

**Blog post**

Blogs that are part of a larger corporation should also include that publication’s name after the blog title. Blog names are considered like periodicals and are italicized, while blog entries use quotation marks.

**Bibliography**

Notes

Encyclopedias
Well-known reference books, such as major dictionaries and encyclopedias, are normally cited in notes rather than in bibliographies. Other reference works are cited with full publication details in the same manner as books. For online works, include a publication or access date and a URL.

For certain reference works—particularly those with substantial, authored entries—it may be appropriate to cite individual entries by author, much like contributions to a multi-author book. These citations may be included in a bibliography.

Print
Bibliography

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Online
Bibliography

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Wikipedia
For Wikipedia, use the URL for the archived version of the page which is accessible by selecting the “view history” tab and clicking the most recent date. References to an alphabetically arranged work cite the item (not the volume or page number) preceded by s.v. (sub verbo, “under the word”; plural: s.vv.).

Bibliography

Notes
Film & Media

Citations for multimedia content usually include some or all of the following elements: the name of the person primarily responsible with their designation (director, creator, etc.), title of the work, names of additional contributors, date, location, format, and a URL for online sources. Though, the order of these elements depends on the nature of the source, whether a part or the whole is cited, and whether a particular contributor is the focus. Whom to list as “author” depends on the focus of the citation and is a matter of authorial discretion.

Film

Bibliography

Notes

TV Series

Bibliography

Notes
26. Brent Butt, creator, Corner Gas, season two, (PrairiePants Productions, 2005), DVD.

TV Series Episode

Bibliography

Notes

YouTube Video

Bibliography

Notes

Digital Image

Bibliography

Notes

**Poetry & Plays**

Classic English poems and plays can often be cited by book, canto, and stanza; stanza and line; act, scene, and line; or similar divisions.

**Poem**

Bibliography

Notes

**Play, stand-alone**

Bibliography

Notes

**Play, in collection or anthology**

Bibliography

Notes

**Government Documents**

For Canadian legal and government documents, *The Chicago Manual of Style* refers users to the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation* (commonly known as the *McGill Guide*). The *Chicago Manual* provides specific information depending on what type of government document you are citing: bill, statute, legal case, debate, treaty, etc., and so you must review either the *McGill Guide*, or the *Chicago Manual* for rules and examples for these other document types.

In general, for governmental reports:
Cite government documents or reports under the departments, units, or agencies (i.e. 'corporate authors'), followed by the title of the document/report. If the governmental publisher is the same as the corporate author, you may enter the report title as the first entry (see “government agency report” example listed below).

The publisher and author should be recorded as they appeared when the document was originally published, do not amend names to their current title or department if these have changed since publication.


Include report numbers or pagination (if available).

Include the publisher if it is different from the author.

Include only the first place of publication if more than one is listed.

Some government documents may be assigned a DOI or "digital object identifier". If this is the case the DOI must be added to the reference. If no DOI is found, then the URL of the online publication site is included.

**Authored report, online**

**Bibliography**

[https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/299876/publication.html](https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/299876/publication.html).

**Notes**


**Government agency report, online**

**Bibliography**


**Notes**


**Indirect Citations**

**One author quotes another**

Writing “quoted in” is generally discouraged, but if the original source is not available, both the original and the secondary source must be listed. In your footnote, cite both authors indicating the author of the original quote, and the author in whose work you found the quote. Include the secondary source, not the primary source, in your bibliography.

**Bibliography**

[https://hdl.handle.net/2027/heb.04026](https://hdl.handle.net/2027/heb.04026)
Notes


For more information on how to cite all types of sources using Chicago style, see: