



Chicago Manual of Style Bibliographies

To provide a comprehensive list of sources used in a paper, CMS provides a bibliography (sometimes called a reference list) at the end of the paper. When composing entries for a bibliography, attention to detail is very important. All relevant information on where to find a source used in your paper must be included in your bibliography. Your bibliography is your reader's last chance to track down your sources; give the reader as much to use as possible. Entries in a bibliography are listed alphabetically by the first word each entry. Below are two basic formats to follow.

Table 1: Books

1. Author(s) (surname, given name, middle initial)	Smith, Robert.
2. Title of work	<i>Elements of Prose.</i>
3. Editor(s) (if work has one)	Edited by Janice Patterson.
4. Edition (if not the first)	4 th ed.
5. Facts of publication (city, publisher, and date)	Chicago: Lyceum Books, 2002

Table 2: Periodicals

1. Author(s) (surname, given name, middle initial)	Miller, Sally F.
2. Title and subtitle of article	"Lost in the Waves: The Maritime Rights Movement."
3. Periodical title	<i>Journal of Canadian History</i>
4. Issue information (volume, issue number, date)	60, no.3 (1996)
5. Page range	:113-32.

Note: Both of the above examples are fictional sources. The above examples would appear thus in a bibliography:

Miller, Sally F. "Lost in the Waves: The Maritime Rights Movement." *Journal of Canadian History* 60, no.3 (1996): 113-32.

Smith, Robert. *Elements of Prose*. Edited by Janice Patterson. 4th ed. Chicago: Lyceum Books, 2002.

Note: The entries are always listed alphabetically. Note the punctuation and the double spacing. Notice also that any lines of entry after the first are indented for clarity's sake. Also note the page range in the Miller entry which reads as 113-32; digits are not repeated unnecessarily.

These are very straightforward instances of reference citations. However, many sources will require

variations on these two basic templates.

Citing a source that has two or more authors (14.76):

Harrack, Andrew, and Eugene Kleppinger. *Online! A Reference Guide to Using Internet Sources*.
3rd ed. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000.

Note: For works with two to ten authors, use the above format. Note that only the first author's name is inverted; all subsequent authors' names are not inverted. A comma appears before and after the given name of the first author. The word "and" appears before the last name on the list. Authors' names should appear in the order they appear on the work's title page. For works with eleven or more authors, list only the first seven followed by "et al." (*Manual of Style* 690-91). These same principles also apply to articles with more than one author.

Citing a specific work in an anthology (14.111-2):

Citing an anthology is much like citing an academic periodical. The author of the work appears first and is followed by the title of the work in quotation marks (essays, poems, excerpts, and short fiction are likely works to be published in anthologies).

Coady, Lynn. "Batter My Heart." In *Atlantica: Stories from the Maritimes and Newfoundland*,
edited by Lesley Choyce, 103-4. Fredericton, NB: Goose Lane, 2001.

Livesay, Dorothy. "The Documentary Poem: A Canadian Genre." In *Contexts of Canadian
Criticism*, edited by Eli Mandel, 267-81. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971.

Emphasizing the editors of an anthology (14.87):

When citing an anthology as a whole, the editors are written in place as the authors of the text. The word "Editors" and a period follow the name of the last editor in the list.

Scott, F. R., and A. J. M. Smith., eds. *The Blasted Pine: An Anthology of Satire, Invective, and
Disrespectful Verse, Chiefly by Canadian Writers*. Toronto: MacMillan, 1957.

Citing a preface, foreword, afterword, or introduction (14.116):

When citing supplementary content in a text written by someone other than the text's author, the name of the supplement's author appears first in the citation followed by the form of the supplement and the word "to." The title of the main text is then given.

Prose, Francine. Introduction to *Word Court: Wherein Verbal Virtue is Rewarded, Crimes against
the Language Are Punished, and Poetic Justice is Done*, by Barbara Wallraff, ix-xiv. New
York: Harcourt, 2000.

Note: The above example is based on one in *Manual of Style* (709).

Citing an organization as the author (14.92):

If an organization publishes a text, simply use the organization's name in place of the author's name in your citation.

University of Chicago Press. *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 16th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.

World Health Organization. *WHO Editorial Style Manual*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1993.

Note: The above examples come from *Manual of Style* (701).

Citing a work with no listed author (14.79):

If a referenced source lists no author, the title of the work is the first element in the citation entry. The entry is alphabetized by the first letter of the title; ignore any initial articles (*Manual of Style* 651).

The Merry Devil of Edmonton. London, 1608.

Citing two or more books by the same author (14.63-6):

When citing two or more works by the same author, use 3-em dashes in place of repeating the author's name. Works by the same author are alphabetized in relation to each other by the title of the works (but still alphabetized within the bibliography as a whole by author name).

Orrell, John. *A History of the English Playhouse*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

———. *The Human Stage: English Theatre Design, 1567-1640*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Citing a work that has been translated (14.88):

When citing a translation, the translator's name appears after the work's title (or after the editor if the work has one).

García Márquez, Gabriel. *Chronicle of a Death Foretold*. Translated by Gregory Rabassa. New York: Knopf, 1983.

Citing a chapter in a book (14.111-3):

When citing a chapter, place the chapter title in quotation marks followed by "Chap." and the chapter number written in arabic numerals and then the word "in."

Polya, G. "Common Sense." Chap. 5 in *How to Solve It: A New Aspect of Mathematical Method*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1945.

Citing a multivolume work (14.122):

When citing a particular volume from a multivolume work, write "Vol." and the number of the volume in arabic numerals followed by a comma and then the title of the specific volume in italics.

Conrad, Margaret, Alvin Finkel, and Cornelius Jaenen. *History of the Canadian Peoples*, 2nd ed. Vol. 1, *Beginnings to 1867*. Toronto: Copp Clark, 1998.

Citing a book that is part of a series (14.128):

When citing a book in a series, the series title appears without italics after the book title. The series number in arabic numerals follows the series title. Including the series editors is not necessary, but they follow the title if they are (*Manual of Style* 669).

Young, David, ed. *Shakespeare's Middle Tragedies: A Collection of Critical Essays*. New Century Views, edited by Richard Brodhead and Maynard Mack. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1993.

Citing a magazine article (14.199):

Citing a magazine is usually similar to citing an academic periodical. However, you may wish to cite the magazine by date. When doing so, after the name of the magazine, write the date in month/day/year format with the month written out as a word (The below example is a monthly publication and so lists no day in the date).

Lacey, Stephen. "The New German Style." *Horticulture*. March 2000, 44-8.

Citing a newspaper (14.203):

The *Manual of Style* notes that "[n]ewspapers are more commonly cited in notes or parenthetical references than in bibliographies" (740). If you do prepare an entry for a bibliography, place the article title in quotation marks. Next, in italics give the name of the newspaper followed by a comma, and the date. Lastly, indicate the page section of the newspaper.

Haberman, Clyde. "Rage Is Afoot in New York, or Should Be." *New York Times*, May 19, 2006, B1.

Citing a personal communication or an interview (14.219-22):

Published interviews are treated like articles in a periodical. Unpublished interviews often are cited only as notes in a paper but may appear in the bibliography. If you are citing an unpublished interview in your reference list, include the names of the interviewer and the subject of the interview, where and when the interview took place, and where a record of the interview may be found if one is available (*Manual of Style* 744). Personal communications like face-to-face or telephone conversations and electronic or print correspondences are cited in notes and rarely appear in bibliographies (*Manual of Style* 745). When citing an interview, include the name of the interviewer (preceded by the word “By”) after the title of the interview.

Bellour, Raymond. “Alternation, Segmentation, Hypnosis: Interview with Raymond Bellour.” By Janet Bergstrom. *Camera Obscura*, nos. 3-4 (Summer 1979): 89-94.

Note: The above example comes from *Manual of Style* (745).

Citing a pamphlet or a report (14.249):

Treat a pamphlet or a report like a book. The data provided in the work may not fit traditional citation formats but try to give enough information to identify the source material (*Manual of Style* 756).

University of New Brunswick. *Introducing Student Services*. Fredericton, NB: University of New Brunswick, 2014.

Citing a dissertation or a thesis (14.224):

Citing dissertations and theses is much like citing a book. The title of the work appears within quotation marks followed the kind of thesis the work is. The name of the academic institution that reviewed the thesis and the date it was formally accepted end the citation.

Padioukova, Irina. “Software Clones for Software Re-engineering and Maintenance.” Master’s thesis, University of New Brunswick, 2003. ProQuest (MQ87535).

Citing a book review (14.215):

When citing a book review, the author of the review appears first followed by the title of the review in quotation marks. The words “Review of” followed by the title (in italics) of the work reviewed appear next, followed by a comma. Next, add the word “by” and the name of the author of the reviewed work. The periodical where the review is published comes next followed by the periodical’s publication information and the page range within the periodical where the review may be found (*Manual of Style* 704).

Prose, Francine. “After *Great Expectations*.” Review of *The Goldfinch*, by Donna Tartt. *The New York Review of Books*, January 9, 2014, New York edition, MM48.

Citing a work of art:

A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations (6th ed.) states that “[a]ctual works of art are normally not included in a bibliography or reference list. They may be described in a note or a

parenthetical reference in the text” (1996, 212). However, below is an extrapolation of what an artwork bibliographic reference might look like. The artist’s name appears in place of an author’s name followed by the date of creation. The medium comes next followed by the name of the institution where the work resides and then by the institution’s location.

Dali, Salvador. *Santiago el Grande*. 1957. Oil on canvas. Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton, NB.

Sterbak, Jana. *Chair Appollinaire*. 1998. Flank steak and black button thread on polyester resin structure. Barbara Gross Galerie, Munich.

Citing a film:

First, list the principal actors in the film. Next comes (in italics) the film’s title followed by who directed the work (if the director also produced the film, include that as well). Some entries include the length of the work after the director. The publication information comes next in the form of the publisher’s location (missing from the below example), colon, the publisher’s name, comma, and the year of publication. The citation ends with the medium of the film is recorded on.

Perlman, Itzak. *Itzak Perlman: In My Case Music*. Produced and directed by Tony DeNono. 10 min. DeNonno Pix, 1985. Videocassette.

Note: The above example was obtained from Turabian (1996, 211).

Citing a radio or television broadcast (14.274-80):

Provide the name of the program in quotation marks followed by the narrator’s name (introduced with the words “Narrated by”) and/or by the writers of the program (introduced with the word “By”). Add the title of the program in italics followed by the director. The publisher, location, and date of publication appear next. The medium of the program is the last element of the citation.

“The Capture of Mary March.” Narrated by Paul Kennedy. *Ideas*. CBC, Toronto, 29 Jan. 2009. Radio.

“You’ve Been Great, Goodnight.” By Brent Butt and Kevin White. *Corner Gas*. Dir. David Storey. CTV, Toronto, 13 Apr. 2009. Television.

Citing a sound recording (14.277):

The first entry in the citation should be the author/creator of the recorded material. The title of the material in italics comes next followed by a brief description of the material. The publisher should appear next followed by notations that identify technical aspects of the recording (i.e., CP1619) followed by the date of publication. The medium finishes the entry.

Mailer, Norman. *The Naked and the Dead*. Excerpts read by the author. Caedmon CP1619, 1983. Cassette.

Note: The above example was obtained from Turabian (1996, 211). The Chicago Manual of Style 15th ed. states that recordings are usually listed in a separate section called a discography rather than in a bibliography (2010, 765).

Citing musical recordings (14.276):

When citing recorded music, the name of the band, orchestra, or singer should appear first; star performers are often introduced by “with.” The name of the work is enclosed in quotation marks (if it is a short piece, like a song) or set in italics (for longer works such as operas). If known, include the recording date before including the publisher and date of publication. Finish the citation with the medium of the recording.

Max Webster. “Paradise Skies.” *A Million Vacations*. With Kim Mitchell. Universal, 1979. LP.

Rush. *Exit . . . Stage Left*. With Geddy Lee, Alex Lifeson, and Neil Peart. Recorded 10-11 June 1981. Anthem, 1981, compact disk.

Citing an electronic source (14.280):

Electronic references have become very common in academia. When citing electronic sources, follow the relevant above example that matches your source AND (because the internet is always changing) include the date you accessed the material online as well as the website name or the URL where the material may be found or the online database in which the material appears.

Becker, Charles H., Jr. “Student Values and Research: Are Millennials Really Changing the Future of Reference and Research?” *Journal of Library Administration* 52, no. 6-7 (2012): 474-97. doi: 10.1080/01930826.2012.707948.

Poulter, Gillian. “Montreal and Its Environs: Imagining a National Landscape, c.1867-1885.” *Journal of Canadian Studies* 38, no.3 (2004): 69-100. EBSCO HOST Academic Search Premier (15089730).

Thornton, Billy Bob. Interview by Jian Ghomeshi. *Q*. CBC, Toronto, 8 Apr. 2009. cbc.ca. 10 Apr. 2009. <http://www.cbc.ca/q/pastepisodes.html>.

The Chicago Manual of Style website’s “Chicago Style Q & A” advises users to include the database name and any accession number provided; the one for Poulter is not a “stable” number, but it is the only one available. Access dates are not currently a part of the format for such materials, though the *Manual* notes that some students are required to include them.

Citing an archival source (14.233 and 14.241):

For bibliographies, the main element is usually the title of the collection in which the specific item may be found, the author(s) of the items in the collection, or the repository of the collection. Specific items are not usually mentioned in a bibliography. Using the collection title as the main element of the citation is recommended. If the collection title includes a personal name, you should place the last name first for the reader’s convenience.

Egmont Manuscripts. Phillips Collection. University of Georgia Library.

Note: The above example comes from *Manual of Style* (752).

Citing a patent (14.230 and 15.50):

The patent is cited by the name of the creator and includes the title (item 54 in the patent form), date of filing (item 22), and the date of issue (item 45).

Elston, Dennis. E. Shovel. U.S. Patent D716,119 S, filed March 17, 2014, and issued October 28, 2014. Web. 27 May 2015.

Reference List

Turabian, Kate, L. *A Manual for Writers of Term of Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*. 6th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

University of Chicago Press. *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 16th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.