Chicago Author-Date Documentation Style Guide

Table of Contents

Questions? Comments? Give us feedback on this guide

Part One: Writing and Citing

Introduction to Chicago Author-Date

MacEwan students should always consult with their instructor for guidance on how to format papers and citations. The following guidelines are based on the *Chicago Manual of Style* (*CMOS*), 17th edition, published in 2017. *The Chicago Manual of Style* is available online. *CMOS* has two different citation methods: Notes-Bibliography system and Author-Date. The preferred version of Chicago style is determined by specific disciplines. The Author-Date system is similar to APA and MLA in its use of **in-text citations** and a **reference list.** For a complete guide on how to use Chicago Author-Date online see *CMOS* 15.00.

Academic integrity

Plagiarism is defined as "the use and submission of another's words, ideas, results, work or processes without providing appropriate acknowledgement" (MacEwan). Every student should be familiar with MacEwan University's academic integrity policy. Plagiarism is academic misconduct **whether you intend to do it or not**, so you must properly source all ideas and images that are not your own, and you must express ideas without borrowing the syntax or phrasing of the original source.

General formatting

Spacing	All pages should be double-spaced; the references should be single-spaced. There should be one space after a period before a new sentence begins.
Margins	Margins should be one-inch on both sides and left-hand justified.
Capitalization	All titles use Headline-Style Capitalization (capitalize the first word and all main words in a title).
Titles	Individually published works such as books or plays should be italicized, whereas any work published within a larger work such as articles, chapters, or song titles should be in double quotation marks.
Text font and size	Use a 12-point *serif* font such as Times New Roman and indent all new paragraphs one tab. If you use endnotes, they should be in 10-point font.
For further information on formatting, see the Chicago Author-Date sample paper.	

Quotations

A quotation is when you use the exact words from a source, enclose them in quotation marks, and include an in-text citation. Quotations should be integrated into your writing using one of the three following conventions:

How to integrate a quotation	Example
Full sentence with **colon**	In "Article Title," Author explains how stuff works: "This is a quotation" (citation).
Introductory phrase (not a sentence) with a **comma**	According to Author, "a quotation appears" (citation).
Integrate the quotation into your sentence's grammar (**no comma**)	Author imagines a place in which "there is a quotation" (citation).

Indirect citing/citations taken from secondary sources

An indirect citation is when a source that is quoted within an author's text is used. When you are using sources, the expectation is that you have the full context and understanding of anything you are citing. This means that you should have examined the work yourself, thus **indirect citations are discouraged** (*CMOS 15.56*). In rare cases where you cannot find the original source yourself, you can cite with a parenthetical reference that uses the following format: (quoted in Heyes 2006, 34).

Modifying and integrating quotations

Quotations will not always seamlessly fit into your writing. You will often have to make changes to what you are quoting so that it works stylistically and provides adequate context for your reader. It is important to preserve the meaning of what you are quoting at the same time as you deploy it in your own argument. To make modifications, you can use square brackets; to omit words you can use ellipses. For rules on the use of ellipses or square brackets, see *CMOS 13.50*, *CMOS 6.99,* and *CMOS 13.58*.

Examples of writing with modifications:

Original passage	Writing with modifications	Explanation
Anti-essentialism is useful here in identifying the internal mechanisms of different feminist methods through which relatively powerful women reinscribe their own political identities in their feminist theories. Citation: (Heyes 1997, 153).	As Heyes (1997) **cautions**, we must be careful of how "internal mechanisms of different feminist methods **[allow for]** relatively powerful women **[to]** reinscribe their own political identities in their feminist theories" (153).	• The context of Heyes' ideas introduce the quotation. • Verbs and prepositions have been modified in square brackets to make the larger sentence work. • The author's name is in the set up, so it is followed by the year. The page number is all that is needed in the citation.
Husserl argues again and again that phenomenology is not about the internal processes or activities of the human mind. It is about the ways in which we *relate* to the world and its beings. Citation: (Heinämaa 2006, 21).	This is a direct contrast to mind-body dualism: "**[Phenomenology]** is about the ways in which we *relate* to the world and its beings" (Heinämaa 2006, 21).	• "It" is replaced with the noun it refers to. • Square brackets signify that there has been a change to the original • Quotation is introduced with a colon. • Citation contains full information
The study of exteriority, which always implies facticity since this exteriority is never perceptible except on the corpse, is *anatomy*. The synthetic reconstitution of the living person from the standpoint of a corpse is *physiology*. Citation: (Sartre 1966, 457).	By contrast, he writes, "**[t]**he study of exteriority, **…** is *anatomy*. The synthetic reconstitution of the living person from the standpoint of a corpse is *physiology*" (Sartre 1966, 457).	• Here the first quoted sentence has been integrated into the new sentence, thus the *T* must be made lowercase. • An ellipsis is used in the middle of the new sentence to shorten it.

Back to top ^

Quotations that contain quotation marks

Sometimes the material you want to quote already contains quotation marks. Since you will be using double quotation marks to signify when you are quoting, you will use single quotation marks around the existing quotation. For rules on how to change quotation marks, see *CMOS* 13.30.

Original passage (contains double quotation marks)	Used in a quotation (single quotation marks)
This brings us to one of the possible definitions of a madman: the subject who is unable to enter this logic of "sincere lies," so that, when, say, a friend greets him "Nice to see you! How are you?", he explodes: "Are you really glad to see me or are you just pretending it?"	They write that a madman cannot go along with sincere lies, such as "when, say, a friend greets him 'Nice to see you! How are you?', he explodes: 'Are you really glad to see me or are you just pretending it?'" (Gabriel and Žižek 2009, 114).

Block quotations

CMOS defines long quotations as any quotation larger than 100 words. You should ask your instructor how they define a long quotation in case they have different expectations. The entire quoted passage is **indented** one tab from the margin, **single-spaced**, **does not contain quotation marks**, and the in-text citation comes **after the period**. For more information and examples, see *CMOS* 13.10 and *CMOS* 13.9.

Example of block quotation:

One of Zinsser's techniques for condensing writing is to eliminate professional clutter:

> Beware, then, of the long word that's no better than the short word: 'assistance' (help), "numerous" (many), "facilitate" (ease), "individual" (man or woman), "remainder" (rest), "initial" (first), "implement" (do), "sufficient" (enough), "attempt" (try), "referred to as" (called) and hundreds more....They are all weeds that will smother what you write. Don't dialogue with someone you can talk to. Don't interface with anybody. (Zinsser 2006, 15)

Passage is single-spaced and indented one tab from the left.

Four periods are an ellipsis plus a period, which signifies an omission and a sentence break.

Passage does not have double quotation marks around it, but the double quotation marks used by the original author have been retained. The citation comes after the period.

Back to top ^

Paraphrases

A paraphrase is an expression of an author's ideas in your own words. Much of what you will be doing when you write a research paper is capturing the ideas of others to build your argument, and when doing so, you will want to rephrase these ideas into your own words to maintain flow in your writing and to demonstrate that you've fully understood what you've read. To maintain academic integrity and avoid plagiarism, you should cite every sentence that contains information that is not common knowledge or your own original idea.

Paraphrases should avoid "patchwriting", which is when only some words have been changed but the grammar and structure of the original text is the same. *Anytime you include a citation after a sentence, the assumption of your reader is that the paraphrase uses different grammatical and syntactical structures than the original quotation.* Patchwriting is plagiarism even if you cite your source because you have presented the expression of ideas as if you created the grammar and syntax. See *CMOS* 13.4 for more information on paraphrasing.

Part Two: In-Text Citations and References List

An in-text citation is information at the end of a sentence used to tell your reader where the ideas or words you've used came from. For every new in-text citation you will have a corresponding references entry at the end of your paper (references list). The purpose of in-text citations is to properly guide the reader to the cited entry in the references list (*CMOS* 15.10).

Building an in-text citation

In-text citation components			Complete in-text citation
Author's or authors' last name(s)	Year of publication	A locator (usually a page number)	(Last Name Year, page)
Robinson	2010	25	(Robinson 2010, 25)
Campbell and Bukari	1986	189	(Campbell and Bukari 1986, 189)
Friedman	2019	source does not have page numbers	(Friedman 2019)
Public Safety Canada	2015	Sec. 4.3.51	(Public Safety Canada 2015, sec. 4.3.51)
Calvi	2018	track 6	(Calvi 2018, track 6)
If there is a specific time in a recording you want your reader to locate, you can include **time details** in a citation (see this guide's section on how to cite videos). If the source has ways of locating pieces of text other than page numbers, use the abbreviation "chap." for chapter, "sec." for section, or "para." for paragraph. If you are referencing a source for the general argument it makes (not contained on a specific page or pages), then you can omit the page number (compare *CMOS* 15.22 to *CMOS* 15.23).			

Single or multiple authors

Authors		In-text Citation	Reference Entry
1 Author	**Template**	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Book Title: Subtitle.* Translated by First Name Last Name. Location: Publisher.
	Example	(Brun-Lambert 2010, 25).	Brun-Lambert, David. 2010. *Nina Simone: The Biography.* Translated by Paul Morris and Isabelle Vilancher. London: Aurum.
2-3 Authors	**Template**	(Last Name, Last Name, and Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name and First Name Last Name. Year. "Title of Section." In *Title of Book*, edited by First Name Last Name, Page Range of Section. Location: Publisher.
	Example	(Gage and Yih 2000, 275).	Averill, Gage and Yuen-Ming David Yih. 2000. "Militarism in Haitian Music." In *The African Diaspora: A Musical Perspective,* edited by Ingrid Monson, 267-293. New York: Garland
4 or more Authors	**Template**	(Last Name, et al. Year, page).	Last Name, First Name, First Name Last Name…and First Name Last Name. Year. *Book Title: Subtitle.* Translated by First Name Last Name. Location: Publisher.
	Example	(Roberts, et al. 2011, 2).	Gabarro, Jesus, Isabel Pulido, Carlos Gamboa, Fidel de Gotari and Matilde Cevallos. 1992. *Native Tribes of South America*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
If there is no author or the author is an organization, see *CMOS* 15.37.			

Publication information

The city of publication is included in your references entry. Choose only the first one listed. Include an abbreviated province or state name only if there is ambiguity between the city names. If the publishing house includes the state, province, or country name, then you do not need to include it again (i.e., avoid doubling up). See *CMOS* 14.129.

Do this	Not this	Explanation
Saskatoon: Thistledown Press	Saskatoon, SK: Thistledown Press	There is no other Saskatoon in the world.
New York: Taylor and Francis	New York and London: Taylor and Francis	Only one city should be listed
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press	Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press	State name is included in press name
London, ON: Insomniac Press	London: Insomniac Press	Provincial abbreviation is needed to distinguish between Londons.

Multiple works by a single author in references list

Multiple works by the same author are organized chronologically by publication date. If you have more than one work from the same year, you will then organize by title alphabetization and assign the year a lower-cased letter (see the sample paper at the end of this guide or *CMOS* 15.20). If you have authors who have written collaboratively as well as independently, their single-author works precede their multiple author texts (*CMOS* 15.16).

Butler's first three entries are organized chronologically.

The next two entries are co-authored/co-edited with others and are also organized chronologically, but they come after Butler's single author texts.

Butler, Judith. 1993. *Bodies that Matter: On the Discursive Limits of Sex*. New York: Routledge.
Butler, Judith. 2004. *Undoing Gender*. New York: Routledge.
Butler, Judith. 2006. *Precarious Life: The Powers of Mourning and Violence*. New York: Verso.
Butler, Judith and Sunaura Taylor. 2006. "Interdependence." In *Examined Life: Excursions with Contemporary Thinkers*, edited by Astra Taylor, 185-213. New York: The New Press.
Butler, Judith and Elizabeth Weed, eds. 2011. *The Question of Gender: Joan W. Scott's Critical Feminism*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

In-text Citation and Reference entries by category

1. Books

Book	In-text Citation	Reference Entry
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title: Subtitle*. Location: Publisher.
Example	(Sartre 1966, 89).	Sartre, Jean-Paul.1966. *Being and Nothingness*. Translated by Hazel E. Barnes. New York: Washington Square Press.
Electronic Book		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title: Subtitle*. Location: Publisher. URL or Database Name.
Example	(Cohodas 2012, 57).	Cohodas, Nadine. 2012. *Princess Noire: The Tumultuous Reign of Nina Simone*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. ProQuest Ebook Central.
Translated Book		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title: Subtitle*. Location: Publisher. URL or Database Name.
Example	(Giles 2001, 67).	Harvard, Gilles. 2001. *The Great Peace of Montreal of 1701: French-Native Diplomacy in the Seventeenth Century*. Translated by Phyllis Aronoff and Howard Scott. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Back to top ^

Book by an Organization		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Organization Name. Year. *Title: Subtitle.* Location: Publisher. Publication Name.
Example	(Canadian Museum of Civilization 1993, 8).	Canadian Museum of Civilization. 1993. *In the Shadow of the Sun: Perspectives on Contemporary Native Art.* Hull, QC: Canadian Museum of Civilization.

2. Article/Chapter in a Book

Article or Chapter in a Book	In-text Citation	Reference Entry
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Section." In *Title: Subtitle*, edited by First Name Last Name, Page range of section. Location: Publisher.
Example	(Wilker 2001, 75).	Wilker, Kathleen. 2001."'Club': Laundering Clothing in Newfoundland." In *Framing Our Past: Canadian Women's History in the Twentieth Century*. Edited by Sharon A. Cook, Lorna R. McLean, and Kate O'Rouke, 70-76. Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
Ebook Chapter		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Chapter Title." In *Title: Subtitle*, edited by First Name Last Name, pages. Location: Publisher. URL or Database Name.
Example	(Slee 2017, 152).	Slee, Sarie Mairs. 2017. "Moving the Music: Dance, Action, and Embodied Identity." In *Music/Video: Histories, Aesthetics, Media*, edited by Gina Arnold, Daniel Cookney, Kirsty Fairclough and Michael Goddard, 147-161. New York: Bloomsbury. ProQuest eBook Central.

3. Periodicals (e.g. journals, magazines and newspapers)

Journal Article (no DOI)	In-text Citation	Reference Entry
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Article Title: Subtitle." *Journal Title* Volume (Issue): Pages. Database or URL
Example	(Loudermilk 2013, 125).	Loudermilk, A. 2013. "Nina Simone & the Civil Rights Movement: Protest at Her Piano, Audience at Her Feet." *Journal of International Women's Studies* 14 (3): 121-36. https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol14/iss3/9/

Journal Article with DOI		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Article Title: Subtitle." *Journal Title* Volume (Issue/Season): Pages. DOI
Example	(Kernodle 2008, 296).	Kernodle, Tammy L. 2008. "'I Wish I Knew How It Would Feel to Be Free': Nina Simone and the Redefining of the Freedom Song of the 1960s." *Journal of the Society for American Music* 2 (3): 295-317. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1752196308080097
Online Article		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Article Title: Subtitle." *Journal Name*, Month Day, Year. URL
Example	(Browne 2018).	Browne, David. 2018. "How Nina Simone Captivated a New Generation." *Rolling Stone*, April 10, 2018. https://www.rollingstone.com/music/music-features/how-nina-simone-captivated-a-new-generation-203955/
Online Article (from library database)		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Article Title: Subtitle." *Journal Name*, Month Day, Year. Database or URL.
Example	(Keepnews 2003).	Keepnews, Peter. 2003. "Nina Simone, 70, Soulful Diva and Voice of Civil Rights, Dies." *New York Times*, April 22, 2003, LexisNexis Academic.
URLs should not require that you log in to the library to get the full information on the article (**do not use an EZproxy link**). This is why DOIs or naming the database are preferred (*CMOS* 14.11).		

4. Web Content

Website (no author or date)		
Template	(Website Year).	Website owner. Year. "Webpage Title" Accessed date (if n.d.) URL
Example	(Nina Simone: The Colpix Singles n.d.).	Estate of Nina Simone. n.d. "Nina Simone: The Colpix Singles." Accessed March 1, 2019. http://www.ninasimone.com/2018/02/nina-simone-the-colpix-singles/
Online dictionary		
Template	("Entry name" Year).	Entry Name. Year. *Title of Dictionary*, Publisher. Accessed date (if n.d.). URL.
Example	("Apperception" n.d.).	"Apperception." n.d. *OED Online,* Oxford University Press. Accessed June 14, 2019. https://www.oed.com/view/Entry/9621?redirectedFrom=apperception#eid

Online encyclopedia		
Template	(Last Name Year).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Entry Title." In *Encyclopedia Name*, Publisher, URL.
Example	(Hanna 2017).	Hanna, Robert. 2017. "Kant's Theory of Judgment." In *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Edited by Edward N. Zalta. https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2018/entries/kant-judgment
For web sources, include an "accessed date" **only if** the web source itself does not have a date. See *CMOS* 15.50.		

5. Other

CD Recording Liner Notes	In-text Citation	Reference Entry
Template	(Last Name Year, Page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Piece." Liner notes for *Album Title* by Artist. Label Name and Number, Date, format.
Example	(Muranyi 2013, 2).	Muranyi, Joseph P. 2013. "Nina Simone." Liner notes for *Little Girl* by Nina Simone. Verve Music Group/Bethlehem BCP-6028, compact disc.
Album art/cover art		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name (contribution). Year. *Album Name*. Artist. Label Name and Number, format.
Example	(Lindbergh 2008, 1).	Lindbergh, Peter (photographer album cover). 2008. *I am…Sasha Fierce*. Beyoncé [Beyoncé Knowles-Carter]. Sony BMG 00162, compact disc.
PowerPoint slides		
Template	(Last Name Year, slide number).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Slideshow." Presentation Type, City, Date, format.
Example	(Bretag 2019, slide 4).	Bretag, Tracey. 2019. "Contract Cheating Research: Implications for Canadian Universities." Keynote, April 17, 2019, PowerPoint.
Visual image		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title (date of artifact if photo)*. Medium, Repository information, URL
Example	(Woodman 2002).	Woodman, Donald, photographer. 2002. *Photo of Judy Chicago's The Dinner Party (1974-1979)*. Brooklyn Museum, https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/exhibitions/dinner_party

Artwork		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title of Work*. Medium information. Location. URL.
Example	(Chicago, 1974-1979).	Chicago, Judy. 1974-1979. *The Dinner Party*. Ceramic, porcelain, textile, 576x576 in., Brooklyn Museum, New York. https://www.brooklynmuseum.org/exhibitions/dinner_party
All images used within the body of your papers or presentations must **be captioned** (*CMOS* 3.21**).** A caption immediately follows the image and both gives the sources and a description. For social media content, interviews, and personal communications, see the *CMOS* online quick guide for Author-Date. For information on live performances, see *CMOS* 14.266.		

Part Three: Sound Recordings and Videos

In some cases, a separate discography may be required. A discography is a separate references list of just the sound recordings cited. The conventional format for a discography entry is: Name of Artist. Issue/Release Date. *Title of Album.* Label Name and Number. Medium. For further information on a discography, see *CMOS* 14.262. For supplementary information on recordings and multi-media, see the *CMOS* 15.57.

Author/Contributor

There can be many contributors in the life of a recording or video. Chicago Author-Date allows you to include important contributors in the citation depending on who you are emphasizing. Most of the time, the person you are citing is the main contributor, in which case, you do not name their role. You should always cite the person receiving the emphasis in your writing. For example, there would be a difference between citing Method Man's song "Perfect World" (2000), which is a solo project and citing Method Man as a contributor to the Wu-Tang Clan song "Visionz" (1997). In the case of "Visionz", it should be clear in your references list entry that this is a Wu-Tang Clan song on a Wu-Tang Clan album.

Contributor you want to emphasize in your writing	What they did	What it looks like (identify the role in the author spot)
Artist/composer/ performer	Main contributor	They go in the author spot with no special indication: **McNulty Family, The**. 1950. *12 Authentic Irish Songs*. New York Standard-Colonial COL-ST-621, LP.
Group	Main contributor	**Eagles, The**. 1976. "The Last Resort." On *Hotel California*. Elektra CD 60509, 1990, CD.

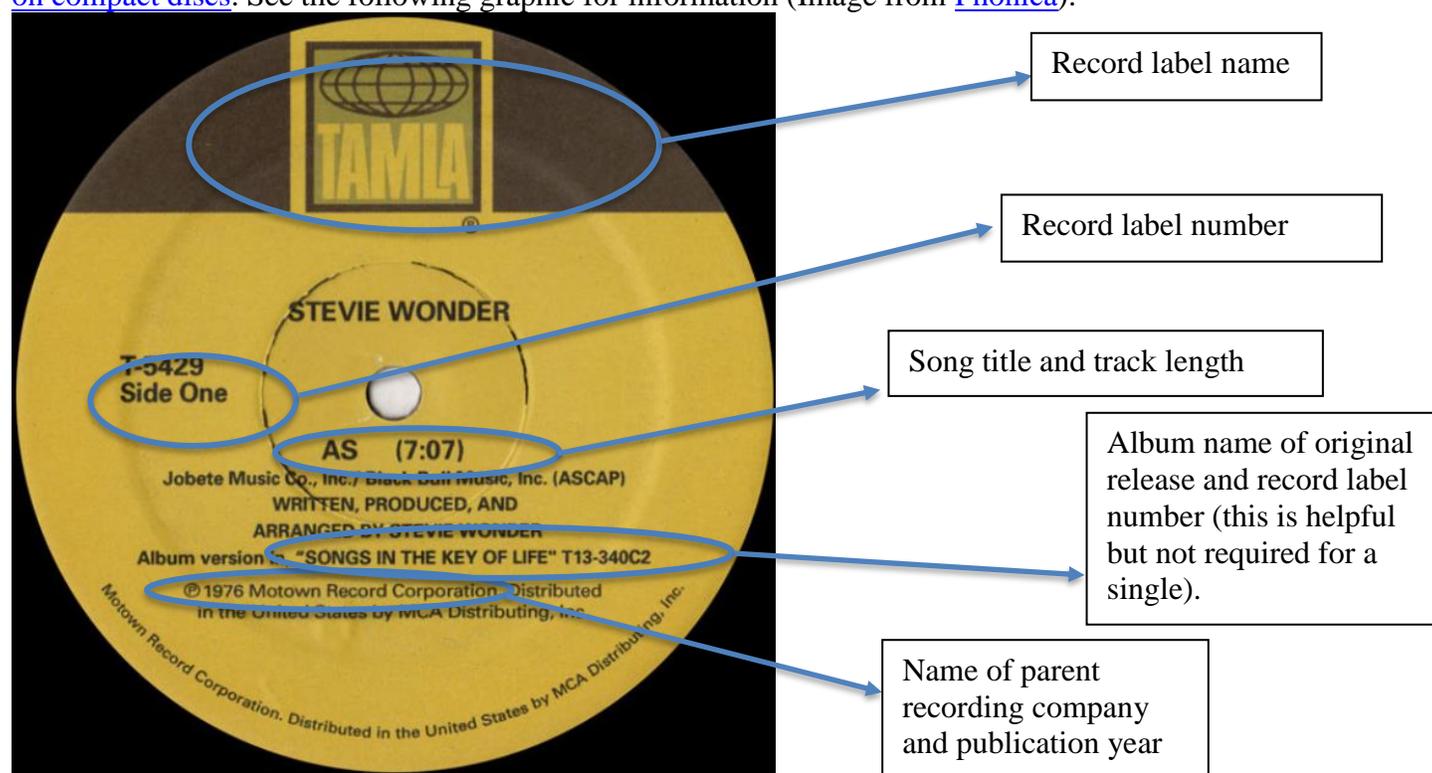| Composer	Main contributor	**Jennings, William, composer**. 1997. "My Heart Will Go On" performed by Celine Dion, track 14, *Titanic (Music from The Motion Picture)*. Sony Classical SK 63213, CD.
Lyricist	wrote the lyrics	**Henley, Don, lyrics and vocals**. 1976. "The Last Resort" performed by The Eagles, *Hotel California*. Asylum Records WE 835, LP.
Producer	Multi-faceted but responsible for the overall sound and aesthetic	**Sermon, Erick, producer**. 1998. "Step by Step." Track 18 on Method Man, *Tical 2000*: *Judgment Day*. Def Jam, TIDAL streaming audio.
Actor	on-screen performer	**Boseman, Chadwick, actor**. 2018. *Black Panther*. Directed by Ryan Coogler, Marvel Studios.
Director	manages the dramatic performance	**Heckerling, Amy, director**. 2005. "Hot Girl." Episode of *The Office*. Written by Mindy Kaling, *NBC*, originally aired April 26, 2005.
Transcriber	translates a music recording, performance or historical score into a modern score	**Berger, David, transcriber**. 2002. "Raincheck" by Billy Strayhorn. Copyright 1941. Alfred Publishing. Note: if you aren't talking specifically about Berger in your paper, you would cite Strayhorn, adding "Transcribed by David Berger" after the title (see Section 3: Full Score (transcription) in this guide)

Dates

Whenever possible, the original release/issue date of the recording should be the first date that appears in the reference entry and citation. In many cases the recording date is different than the date of the original studio release. You should note this difference only when it is relevant to the argument you are making in your writing. If you are working with a reissue, then you should put the original date of issue in the front of the citation and the reissue date in with the publication information.

Release/Album type	Examples of date placement
Original release	Beyoncé [Beyoncé Knowles-Carter]. **2008**. *I Am…Sasha Fierce*. Sony BMG 00162, CD.
Reissue (new manifestation)	Simone, Nina. 1958. *Little Girl Blue*. Salsoul SA 8546, **1981**, LP.
Greatest hits	Simone, Nina. **2006**. *The Very Best of Nina Simone*. Sony BMG 82876805532, CD.

Reissue (streaming)	Simone, Nina. 1964. *Nina Simone Sings Duke Ellington*. Warner Jazz 603497934461, **2012**, Naxos Music Library, streaming audio.
Reissue with supplementary information about the original release (streaming)	Simone, Nina. **1960**. *Nina Simone At Newport.* Originally released on Colpix CP-412. TIDAL, streaming audio.
Reissue where recording date is of interest and different than original release date	Simone, Nina. 1958. *Little Girl Blue.* **Recorded in December 1957**. Salsoul SA 8546, 1981, LP.

Publishing Information (Label, Label Number/Catalogue information)

The record label name and number and other information can usually be found on the physical recording. However, some recordings, especially those on streaming audio platforms, may be missing information you need to cite the recording. To find missing cataloguing information for a recording, other sources can be used such as the website www.discogs.com. Reference entries for recordings do not require a publication location because the label name and number provide enough information. There can be quite a bit of variation between different record label numbers because different countries have different formats. On the discogs website, a "catalogue number" is what we will refer to as a record label number. Discogs also has information on how to find reference information on compact discs. See the following graphic for information (Image from Phonica):

Record label name

Record label number

Song title and track length

Album name of original release and record label number (this is helpful but not required for a single).

Name of parent recording company and publication year

Complete reference list entry:

Wonder, Stevie. 1976. "As." Tamla T-5429, 12-inch single. Originally released in 1976 on *Songs in the Key of Life*, Tamla T13-340C2.

1. Recordings

LP	In-text Citation	Reference Entry
Template	(Last Name Year).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Album Title*. Label name and Label number, Reissue Year, Format.
Example	(Simone 1958).	Simone, Nina. 1958. *Little Girl Blue.* Salsoul SA 8546, 1981, LP.
Compact Disc		
Template	(Last Name Year).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Album Title*. Label and Label number, Format.
Example	(Simone 2006).	Simone, Nina. 2006. *The Very Best of Nina Simone*. Sony BMG 82876805532, CD.
Streaming Audio		
Template	(Last Name Year).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Album Title*. Label and label number. Host, upload year, format.
Example	(Simone 1960).	Simone, Nina. 1960. *Nina Simone At Newport.* Colpix CP-412. TIDAL, 2018, streaming audio.
Audio Download		
Template	(Last Name Year).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Song Title." *Album Title*. File Source, year published, format.
Example	(Simone 1965).	Simone, Nina. 1965. "I Put a Spell on You." *I Put A Spell on You*. Verve, 2013, iTunes download. * Other streaming services include iTunes, Spotify, TIDAL and library databases such as Naxos Music Library.
Podcasts		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Episode." *Title of Show*, Full date. Podcast, Format, Length. URL.
Example	(Maron 2015, 45:30). **OR** (Obama 2015, 35:20).	Maron, Marc. 2015. "President Barack Obama." *WTF*, June 22, 2015. Podcast, MP3 audio, 67 minutes. http://www.wtfpod.com/podcast/episodes/episode_613_-_president_barack_obama?rq=obama **OR** Obama, Barack, interviewee. 2015. "President Barack Obama." *WTF*, Interview by Marc Maron, June 22, 2015. Podcast, MP3 audio, 67 Minutes. http://www.wtfpod.com/podcast/episodes/episode_613_-_president_barack_obama?rq=obama

Sometimes the upload date, or date published, and the original date are different. Include upload/publisher date *after* the album title and *before* the label and label number. The first date you should use is the **original issue date**, not the date of the upload.

2. Videos

DVD	In-text Citation	Reference Entry
Template	(Last Name Year, time details if relevant).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title: Subtitle*. Production Company, format.
Example	(Peck, Galloway, and Gulotta 2008, 23:48).	Peck, David, Phillip Galloway, Tom Gulotta. 2008. *Nina Simone Live in '65 & '68*. Reelin' in the Years Productions, DVD.
Video on YouTube		
Template	(Last Name Year, time details if relevant).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title." Other contributors. *Original Show Name*, Air date. Network, Format, URL.
Example	(Simone 1968, 2:38).	Simone, Nina. 1968. "Nina Simone on Shock." Interview with Lilian Terry. *Blank on Blank*, December 1, 2015. PBS Digital Studios, YouTube, https://youtu.be/PQFhQ7_7BA4
Song Uploaded to YouTube		
Template	(Last Name Year, time details if relevant).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title of Video." Description of video. Upload date and name of uploader, YouTube, URL.
Example	(Simone 2012, 1:23).	Simone, Nina. 2012. "Nina Simone Feeling Good." Recording of "Feeling Good." Uploaded on October 26, 2012 by Cancano, YouTube, https://youtu.be/D5Y11hwjMNs
FYI	Unless it's from the artist's or publisher's YouTube account, a song uploaded to YouTube by a regular user is *not considered a strong source*. This is not the initial *form* of publication and is likely illegal. You would only cite the song as a video if the video had substantial content. If the video does have substantial content you would need to include director's information, etc.	
Streaming video		
Template	(Last Name Year, time details if relevant).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title of Video*. Full date. Format. URL if possible.
Example	(Brown 2019, 45:09).	Brown, Brené. 2019. *Brené Brown: The Call to Courage*. April 19, 2019, on Netflix.
TV show		
Template	(Last Name Year, time details if relevant).	Last Name, First Name. Year. Title of Show. Season, Episode, "Episode Title." Air date, on Network. URL if possible.
Example	(Cherones 1992).	Cherones, Tom. *Seinfeld*. Season 3, Episode 24, "The Pez Dispenser." Written by Larry David, January 15, 1992, on NBC.

3. Scores

Scores are cited like books and book chapters (see Kate L.Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations : Chicago Style for Students and Researchers,* sec. 19.8.5.3, as *CMOS* does not provide examples in Chicago Author-Date).

Full Score (reprint)	In-text Citation	Reference Entry
Template	(Last Name Year, Page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title*. Location: Publisher.
Example	(Strauss 1990, 3).	Strauss, Richard. 1990. *Elektra.* New York: Dover. Originally published in 1916.
Online Score		
Template	(Last Name Year, Page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. *Title*. Location: Publisher. URL
Example	(Boccherini 1787).	Boccherini, Luigi. 1787. *String Quartet in A major*, G.213. Paris: Chez le Duc. https://imslp.org/wiki/String_Quartet_in_A_major,_G.213_(Boccherini,_Luigi)
Full Score (transcription)		
Template	(Last Name Year).	Lasts Name, First Name. Year. "Title." Transcribed by First Name Last Name. Location: Publisher.
Example	(Strayhorn 2002).	Strayhorn, Billy. 2002. "Raincheck." Transcribed by David Berger. Los Angeles: Alfred Publishing. From the 1941 recording *Duke Ellington: The Blanton-Webster Band*, RCA/Bluebird 5659-2-RB.
FYI	If there is additional relevant information on the performance that will help your reader identify your source, you can include it after publication information.	
Score in anthology		
Template	(Last Name Year, Page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title." In *Container Title*, edited by First Name Last Name. Location: Publisher.
Example	(Schneider 1989, 32).	Schneider, Maria. 1989. "Wrygly." In *Evanescence*, edited by Fred Sturm. Vienna: Universal Editions, 1998.
Movement from a larger piece		
Template	(Last Name Year, Page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title." *Container Title*, editor(s), page numbers. Location: Publisher.
Example	(Bruckner 1836, 682).	Bruckner, Anton. 1836. "Adagio from Symphony No. 7 in E Major." 1969. In *The Symphony 1800-1900: A Norton Music Anthology*, edited by Paul Henry Lang, 674-92. New York: W.W. Norton & Company.
Sheet Music Part		
Template	(Last Name Year, page).	Last Name, First Name. Year. "Title." Instrument part. Location: Publisher.
Example	(Nestico 1974, page).	Nestico, Sammy. 1974. "Nobody's Perfect." Tenor Saxophone part. New York: Kendor Archive Edition.

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Back to top ^

Sample Paper in Chicago Author-Date

1

Nina Simone's Lasting Influence

Title is centred using Head-Line Style Capitalization

Citation and reference entry are required for a paraphrase (anything that is not common knowledge).

Born Eunice Kathleen Waymon in 1933 in Tryon, North Carolina, the sixth child of a deeply religious family, Simone displayed a talent for the piano at a very early age (Deming n.d.). She is said to have learned by ear and performed her first song, a spiritual, at the age of two on the family's pedal organ (Brun-Lambert 2010, 11). Growing up, she would play organ and sing in the choir at church, while maintaining a grueling training regimen at home; by age ten, she was practicing up to seven hours a day (16). A formative experience for Simone during this time was a piano recital that her music teacher organized at Tryon's town hall. When her parents in the front row were asked to give up their seats for a white couple, the 10-year-old stood up and declared that "she wouldn't play unless her parents remained in their seats" (20). The whites relented, the recital went on as planned, and the young prodigy outlasted her first direct experience of "everyday racism" and the "violence it entailed" (21).

Citation is to a print work. There is only one comma after the year. Subsequent citations are assumed to be from the immediately previous work.

Include a full citation for a reference in a new paragraph even when it is after a citation in a previous paragraph.

Simone originally dreamed of becoming the first black American classical pianist and later studied at Juilliard: She auditioned for Philadelphia's Curtis Institute, but her rejection by a white jury at the latter stung her deeply (Brun-Lambert 2010, 31). To support herself financially, she began performing in dive bars; she adopted her stage name at this time to hide the nature of her employment from her mother (41). Though she still hoped to become a classical pianist, her late-night performances attracted enough of a following that by the end of the decade she was able to record her debut album for Bethlehem Records (Deming n.d.).

This is an online source with no page numbers. The author's last name and the year of publication is sufficient. There is **no comma**.

Through the 1960s Simone recorded prodigiously, in some years releasing multiple albums of live and studio recordings. During this time, she established herself as a singer with wide-ranging influences that included jazz, blues, gospel, musicals, and classical music (Muranyi 2013, 1). While typically categorized as a jazz musician, Simone created a unique, hybrid style that "was almost impossible to classify" (Keepnews 2003).

2

Page numbers are placed at the top right of your document

These are two sources from the same year by Simone. They are organized in the references page alphabetically by title.

The folk and rock music of the 60s became an additional influence, as Simone added to her rotation songs by other artists, such as Bob Dylan and Screamin' Jay Hawkins, as well as several that she penned herself in protest of real-life events (Simone 1968b). "Four Women," released in 1966, portrays the strength and resiliency of Black American women through stereotyped portrayals of four female characters: Aunt Sarah, Saffronia, Sweet Thing, and Peaches (Deming n.d.). "Four Women" explicitly evokes themes of sex work, political activism and the legacy of slavery and was banned/censored in Philadelphia and other cities (Browne 2018). Her performance of the song often included dramatic bodily movements and "channeling" of the characters therein (Simone 1968a).

Simone's style was clearly marked by her influences, both musically and socially. While her many albums were typically found in the jazz sections of record shops, her music does not easily fit into any one category. At various stages in her career her music encompassed not jazz but blues, soul, gospel, world music, show tunes, and her first love, classical music. As an artist she "bent genres to her will rather than allowing herself to be confined by their boundaries" (Deming, n.d.). At the time of her death in 2003, it could be said of Simone that "her following was large and loyal and her impact deep and lasting" (Keepnews 2003).[1] Such an accomplishment was all the more remarkable as she had relatively few hits during her career.

In this case, the website does not have a date. Do not use the accessed date in the in-text citation. The references entry contains the accessed date if the website does not have a date.

Additional information can be included in an endnote. Any new sources used in an endnote should be included in the references like any other source. Endnotes are double-spaced (*CMOS* 2.22) and they appear after any appendices and before the bibliography (*CMOS* 1.62).

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1. Simone has been sampled widely, including by Jay-Z, Kanye West, Lil Wayne, and others (Browne 2018).

3

All entries are indented after the first line. This is called a "hanging indent." In Word, go to Paragraph> Indents and Spacing> Special> Hanging

Entries are organized alphabetically by the first author's last name, followed by the first author's full first name.

"References" is centred in plain text.

References

Browne, David. 2018. "How Nina Simone Captivated a New Generation." *Rolling Stone*, April 10, 2018. https://www.rollingstone.com/music/music-features/how-nina-simone-captivated-a-new-generation-203955/

Brun-Lambert, David. 2010. *Nina Simone: The Biography*. Translated by Paul Morris and Isabelle Vilancher. London: Aurum.

Deming, Mark. n.d. "Nina Simone: Artist Biography." *Allmusic*. March 18, 2019. https://www.allmusic.com/artist/nina-simone-mn0000411761/biography

Keepnews, Peter. 2003. "Nina Simone, 70, Soulful Diva and Voice of Civil Rights, Dies." *New York Times*, April 22, 2003. https://nyti.ms/2yDcPGo

Kernodle, Tammy L. 2008. " 'I Wish I Knew How It Would Feel to Be Free': Nina Simone and the Redefining of the Freedom Song of the 1960s." *Journal of the Society for American Music* 2, (3): 295-317. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1752196308080097

Muranyi, Joseph P. 2013. "Nina Simone." 1958. Liner notes for *Little Girl Blue* by Nina Simone. Verse Music Group/Bethlehem BCP-6028, 2013, compact disc.

Simone, Nina. 1968a. "Nina Simone: Four Women." Recording of live performance of "Four Women." Uploaded on February 9, 2013 by Nina Simone, YouTube, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tgoRc3GoXo8

Simone, Nina. 1968b. "Nina Simone on Shock." Interview with Lilian Terry. *Blank on Blank*, December 1, 2015. PBS Digital Studios. https://youtu.be/PQFhQ7_7BA4

Book titles, album titles, journal names, series titles, and other larger works are Headline-Style Capitalized and italicized.

Article titles and smaller works are Headline-Style Capitalized and place in quotation marks.

Here we have **two works** by the same author in the **same year**. The entries are then alphabetized by title. The year is assigned a lower-cased letter in alphabetical order that is then used to differentiate within the in-text citations.

If you have multiple works by the same author with **different years**, you organize the entries chronologically, NOT by title. For more information, see the section on multiple works by the same author.

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Back to top ^