Although Chicago is widely used in several academic fields, the primarily focus is on the publishing author; therefore, there is no chapter on correctly formatting a paper. Chapter 1 of The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition in the Ready Reference Collection, Z253 .U69 2017 does provide some guidelines.

If your professor desires you to use parenthetical citations please consult the Proctor Library’s guide, Proctor Library – Flagler College Chicago Manual of Style Author-Date References Citation Sheet. Chicago is different from MLA and APA in allowing you to choose citing via footnotes/endnotes or parenthetical citations. The Notes and Bibliography style can be found in Chapter 14.

The most important components of a citation are the author(s), book or journal title, article title, date, publication location and publisher, volume and issue number, page number, url/electronic source, format, and sometimes an accessed date. Section and page numbers corresponding to each citation are included for the reader’s reference.

The reason for the note font being smaller (10 pt.) is because this is the required footnote size. When you create footnotes, you will be creating 3 different styles; the first citation to a source will be full style, while each time after you refer to that source you will use the shortened format.

For more details and further help consult either the Chicago Manual or ask a librarian.


   Loomis and Nasatir, *Pedro Vial*, 100.


McLaws, *When the Land Was Young*, 27.


“Poetical Essays,” 106-107


Bruce, Matt. “Wild Pigs.”


Hirshberg, letter to the editor.


“Written History.”


Kelsey, “Booming Baritone.”

16. Matthew Sara Productions, Unidentified photograph of three students, Fall 1993, photograph, Luau Weekend 1993 Folder, Flagler College Archives, St. Augustine, FL (hereafter cited as Photograph of three students).

Photograph of three students.


Merriam-Webster’s, “Armenia.”


Film Clip Online (14.86 p. 791; 14.267 p. 873)


“The History of Virginia City, Part 1 of 7.”

