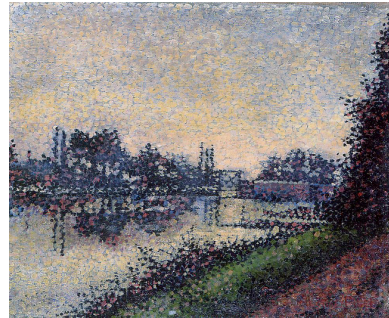


## **CRASH COURSE CHICAGO STYLE: LESSON 2**

This handout functions as a brief overview of Chicago Style citations. For more on citing in this style, visit the Purdue OWL Chicago section.

### **CITING AN IMAGE YOU FOUND ONLINE**

Place the footnote at the end of the sentence in which you actually talk about your photograph. For example, this sentence is recognizing that picture of “Landscape with a Lock” right next to me.<sup>1</sup> Because of that, the footnote citation goes there.



Thanks to post-modernists questioning what the definition of art is, we give every single image a citation as if it were a piece of art retrieved from a database. To Cite art, you need a few things. The Artist’s Name, the Title of their work, the Date it was worked on (from start to finish), the Medium through which they made the work, the dimensions of the picture, and the institution that publicized the art/made it available. When you don’t have all of that, it can get really confusing! So let’s use some examples:

#### **Footnote:**

Creator of image, “Name of Image,” [date image was created],[Medium of image], [Image Dimensions (if available)], [url you accessed the image from], date you accessed the image.

#### **Corresponding Bibliographic entry:**

Creator of image. “Name of Image,” [date image was created]. [Medium of image], [Image Dimensions (if available)], [url you accessed the image from]. Date you accessed the image.

#### *Example Footnote:*

*[See footnote at the bottom of the page]*

#### *Example Bibliographical Entry:*

Dubois-Pillet, Albert. “Landscape with a Lock.” Circa 1885. Paint.  
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dubois\\_pillet212.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dubois_pillet212.jpg). Accessed October 1, 2014.

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<sup>1</sup> Albert Dubois-Pillet, “Landscape with a Lock,” circa 1885, Paint,  
[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dubois\\_pillet212.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dubois_pillet212.jpg), Accessed October 1, 2014.

## **HOW TO USE IBID**

Sometimes you want to say, “hey, just look at the last footnote I wrote out—I’m citing from the same place as that one!” Well, Chicago has a tool to help you do that; *Ibid*. Short for the Latin *Ibidem* (lit. “in the same place”), “*Ibid*” is nothing more than a way of saying to the reader, “This citation is from the same source as the citation directly preceding this one.” You would still use *Ibid* even if the preceding footnote were on a different page.

### *Initial Footnote Reference:*

Joe Schmoe, *Why the Sky is Green* (Kalamazoo: Timbuktu Press, 2000), 99.

### *Subsequent Citations of aforementioned material:*

*Ibid*.

## **IBID WITH PAGE NUMBERS**

If you are citing from the same source as your previous citation but are using a different page number, then format your footnote citation like so:

### *Subsequent Citations of aforementioned material with a different page number:*

*Ibid*, 88.

## **WHEN TO (AND NOT TO) USE IBID**

Some apples are green.<sup>1</sup>  
Schmoe claims that Lucy likes green apples.<sup>2</sup>  
Schmoe argues that some apples are red.<sup>3</sup>  
Weel counters that Lucy only likes yellow apples.<sup>4</sup>  
Does Lucy like yellow apples?  
No. Nobody likes yellow apples, says Schmoe.<sup>5</sup>  
Yellow make people cry.

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<sup>1</sup> Joe Schmoe, *Why the Sky is Green* (Kalamazoo: Timbuktu Press, 2000), 99.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 103.

<sup>4</sup> Iris Weel, “Why the Sea is Yellow,” *Historical Color Review* 12, no. 1 (2000): 556.

<sup>5</sup> Schmoe, 45.

Just remember that *Ibid* only refers to the citation directly before it. In the fifth footnote in the above example, Schmoe could not be cited as “*Ibid*”, because then it would be referring to Iris Weel, and not Schmoe.

***When in doubt, check with the Purdue OWL for help!***