

CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATION

MASTERING THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATION: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATION GUIDELINES CAN SEEM DAUNTING, ESPECIALLY WHEN NAVIGATING THE NUANCES OF CITING SPECIFIC LOCATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WITHIN ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL WRITING. WHETHER YOU ARE REFERENCING A HISTORICAL EVENT TIED TO A PARTICULAR REGION, ANALYZING DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR A CITY, OR DESCRIBING A GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE, ACCURATE CITATION IS PARAMOUNT FOR CREDIBILITY AND SCHOLARLY INTEGRITY. THIS COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE WILL DEMYSTIFY THE PROCESS, OFFERING CLEAR EXPLANATIONS AND PRACTICAL EXAMPLES FOR CORRECTLY IMPLEMENTING CHICAGO STYLE FOR GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES IN YOUR ESSAYS AND OTHER WRITTEN WORKS. WE WILL COVER EVERYTHING FROM GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO SPECIFIC SCENARIOS, ENSURING YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY CITE ANY GEOGRAPHICAL ELEMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNDERSTANDING THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF CHICAGO STYLE CITATION
CITING SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS IN ESSAYS
REFERENCING MAPS AND ATLASES USING CHICAGO STYLE
CITING ONLINE GEOGRAPHIC DATA AND DATABASES
HANDLING ARCHAIC AND OBSOLETE GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES
GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATION FORMATTING VARIATIONS
COMMON PITFALLS IN CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATION
BEST PRACTICES FOR GEOGRAPHIC CITATION IN ESSAYS

UNDERSTANDING THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF CHICAGO STYLE CITATION

THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE (CMOS) PROVIDES A FLEXIBLE YET RIGOROUS FRAMEWORK FOR ACADEMIC CITATION, EMPHASIZING CLARITY, CONSISTENCY, AND ACCURACY. WHEN DEALING WITH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, THE CORE PRINCIPLES REMAIN THE SAME: PROVIDE ENOUGH INFORMATION FOR YOUR READER TO LOCATE THE SOURCE OF YOUR DATA OR CLAIM, AND DO SO IN A WAY THAT INTEGRATES SEAMLESSLY WITH YOUR PROSE. CMOS OFFERS TWO PRIMARY CITATION SYSTEMS: NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AUTHOR-DATE. FOR ESSAYS, THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, UTILIZING FOOTNOTES OR ENDNOTES, IS OFTEN PREFERRED DUE TO ITS ABILITY TO EMBED DETAILED SOURCE INFORMATION WITHOUT DISRUPTING THE FLOW OF THE TEXT.

REGARDLESS OF THE SYSTEM CHOSEN, THE GOAL IS TO ATTRIBUTE ALL BORROWED IDEAS, FACTS, AND DIRECT QUOTATIONS TO THEIR ORIGINAL SOURCES. THIS INCLUDES GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, HISTORICAL PLACE NAMES, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PHYSICAL LOCATIONS. UNDERSTANDING THE TYPE OF SOURCE YOU ARE CITING—WHETHER IT'S A BOOK, AN ARTICLE, A MAP, OR A DIGITAL RESOURCE—IS THE FIRST STEP IN APPLYING THE CORRECT CMOS CITATION FORMAT. FOR GEOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS, THIS OFTEN MEANS BEING PRECISE ABOUT THE SCALE AND CONTEXT OF THE LOCATION BEING REFERENCED.

CITING SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS IN ESSAYS

WHEN YOUR ESSAY DISCUSSES SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS, THE METHOD OF CITATION WILL DEPEND ON WHETHER YOU ARE REFERENCING A LOCATION AS A GENERAL CONCEPT, A SPECIFIC PLACE NAME WITHIN A LARGER WORK, OR A DATASET TIED TO A LOCALE. FOR INSTANCE, IF YOU ARE DISCUSSING THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PARIS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, YOU WOULD CITE THE HISTORICAL TEXT THAT PROVIDES THIS INFORMATION, NOT PARIS ITSELF AS A SOURCE. THE LOCATION IS THE SUBJECT OF THE DISCUSSION, NOT THE ORIGIN OF THE INFORMATION.

REFERENCING PLACE NAMES AND BORDERS

CITING PLACE NAMES AND GEOGRAPHICAL BORDERS REQUIRES CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE SOURCE MATERIAL. IF A BOOK OR ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE SHIFTING BORDERS OF A REGION, YOU WOULD CITE THAT BOOK OR ARTICLE. HOWEVER, IF YOU ARE USING A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OR ATLAS TO DEFINE A PLACE NAME, THEN THAT DICTIONARY OR ATLAS BECOMES YOUR SOURCE. IT'S CRUCIAL TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN INFORMATION ABOUT A PLACE AND THE PLACE ITSELF AS A SOURCE. FOR EXAMPLE, STATING "THE AMAZON RAINFOREST, COVERING OVER 5.5 MILLION SQUARE KILOMETERS..." REQUIRES A CITATION FOR THE SOURCE THAT PROVIDED THE ACREAGE FIGURE.

CITING HISTORICAL OR ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY

DEALING WITH HISTORICAL OR ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY PRESENTS UNIQUE CHALLENGES, AS PLACE NAMES AND POLITICAL ENTITIES MAY NO LONGER EXIST OR MAY HAVE CHANGED SIGNIFICANTLY. CMOS ADVISES CITING THE HISTORICAL TEXTS OR SCHOLARLY WORKS THAT DOCUMENT THESE ANCIENT GEOGRAPHIES. IF YOU ARE REFERENCING AN ANCIENT MAP, YOU WOULD CITE THE MAP ITSELF, FOLLOWING THE GUIDELINES FOR CITING CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. ACCURACY IN TRANSLITERATION OF ANCIENT PLACE NAMES IS ALSO IMPORTANT, AND SOURCES THAT OFFER GUIDANCE ON THIS SHOULD BE CONSULTED AND CITED IF THEIR SPECIFIC CONVENTIONS ARE BEING FOLLOWED.

REFERENCING MAPS AND ATLASES USING CHICAGO STYLE

MAPS AND ATLASES ARE PRIMARY SOURCES FOR GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION AND REQUIRE SPECIFIC CITATION FORMATS WITHIN THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE. THESE FORMATS VARY SLIGHTLY DEPENDING ON WHETHER YOU ARE CITING A MAP AS A STANDALONE ITEM OR AS PART OF A LARGER PUBLICATION, SUCH AS AN ATLAS. THE KEY IS TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT DETAIL FOR YOUR READER TO IDENTIFY THE SPECIFIC MAP AND ITS PUBLISHER.

CITING STANDALONE MAPS

WHEN CITING A MAP THAT IS NOT PART OF A LARGER WORK, THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE TYPICALLY REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS: THE NAME OF THE MAPMAKER (IF PROVIDED), THE TITLE OF THE MAP (ITALICIZED), THE SCALE (IF SIGNIFICANT), THE PLACE OF PUBLICATION, THE PUBLISHER, AND THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION. IF THE MAP IS UNDATED, YOU WOULD USE "N.D." FOR NO DATE. FOR EXAMPLE: JOHN SMITH, *MAP OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA*, 1:500,000, RICHMOND: VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1985.

CITING MAPS WITHIN ATLASES

IF THE MAP IS FOUND WITHIN AN ATLAS, THE CITATION FORMAT SHIFTS TO REFLECT THIS. YOU WILL CITE THE ATLAS AS A WHOLE, WITH SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE MAP ITSELF, OFTEN IN A NOTE. THE ELEMENTS USUALLY INCLUDE THE AUTHOR OR EDITOR OF THE ATLAS, THE TITLE OF THE ATLAS (ITALICIZED), THE PUBLICATION DETAILS OF THE ATLAS, AND THEN SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE MAP, SUCH AS ITS TITLE (IF DISTINCT FROM THE ATLAS'S CHAPTER OR SECTION TITLE) AND PAGE NUMBERS. FOR INSTANCE: IN A FOOTNOTE: *THE TIMES COMPREHENSIVE ATLAS OF THE WORLD*, 13TH ED. (LONDON: TIMES BOOKS, 2011), MAP OF "NORTHERN ITALY," 78. IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY: *THE TIMES COMPREHENSIVE ATLAS OF THE WORLD*. 13TH ED. LONDON: TIMES BOOKS, 2011.

CITING ONLINE GEOGRAPHIC DATA AND DATABASES

THE DIGITAL AGE HAS MADE VAST AMOUNTS OF GEOGRAPHIC DATA ACCESSIBLE ONLINE. CITING THESE RESOURCES ACCURATELY ACCORDING TO CHICAGO STYLE IS ESSENTIAL. THE PRINCIPLES REMAIN THE SAME: IDENTIFY THE AUTHOR OR ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE, THE TITLE OF THE DATA OR DATABASE, THE VERSION OR DATE OF ACCESS, AND A STABLE URL OR DOI IF

AVAILABLE.

DIGITAL MAPS AND GIS DATA

WHEN CITING DIGITAL MAPS, SUCH AS THOSE FROM GOOGLE MAPS OR SPECIALIZED GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) DATASETS, YOU NEED TO BE PRECISE. INCLUDE THE NAME OF THE PLATFORM OR PROVIDER, THE SPECIFIC MAP OR LAYER BEING REFERENCED, THE DATE OF ACCESS, AND THE URL. FOR GIS DATA, CITE THE DATA PROVIDER, THE DATASET NAME, ITS VERSION, AND THE ACCESS DATE AND URL. FOR EXAMPLE: ESRI, "WORLD ELEVATION 2000," ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023, *ARCGIS ONLINE*, [HTTPS://WWW.ARCGIS.COM/HOME/ITEM.HTML?ID=10e05094e627437c8b1a9c1c1a83e5a0](https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=10e05094e627437c8b1a9c1c1a83e5a0).

GEOSPATIAL DATABASES AND APIS

GEOSPATIAL DATABASES AND APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACES (APIS) USED TO ACCESS GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION REQUIRE SIMILAR CAREFUL CITATION. IDENTIFY THE DATABASE OR API PROVIDER, THE SPECIFIC DATA ACCESSED, THE DATE OF ACCESS, AND THE URL OR IDENTIFIER. IF YOU ARE REFERENCING DATA DOWNLOADED FROM SUCH A SOURCE, CITE THE DOWNLOADED DATA AS A DATASET. FOR EXAMPLE: UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, "NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHY DATASET," ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023, *USGS NATIONAL MAP*, [HTTPS://WWW.USGS.GOV/CORE-SCIENCE-SYSTEMS/NGP/NATIONAL-HYDROGRAPHY](https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/national-hydrography).

HANDLING ARCHAIC AND OBSOLETE GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

WHEN YOUR ESSAY ENGAGES WITH HISTORICAL TEXTS THAT MENTION NOW-OBSOLETE OR RENAMED GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITIES, METICULOUS CITATION IS KEY. THE GOAL IS TO ACCURATELY REPRESENT WHAT THE HISTORICAL SOURCE STATES WHILE PROVIDING ENOUGH CONTEXT FOR YOUR READER. THIS OFTEN INVOLVES CITING THE PRIMARY HISTORICAL DOCUMENT AND POTENTIALLY A SCHOLARLY WORK THAT CLARIFIES THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

OBSOLETE PLACE NAMES AND TERRITORIES

IF A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT REFERS TO A REGION BY A NAME THAT IS NO LONGER IN USE, SUCH AS "PRUSSIA" OR "MESOPOTAMIA" IN CONTEMPORARY DISCOURSE, YOU WOULD CITE THE DOCUMENT CONTAINING THAT NAME. IF THE MEANING OR LOCATION OF THAT ENTITY IS CRUCIAL AND NOT IMMEDIATELY OBVIOUS, YOU MIGHT ADD A PARENTHETICAL CLARIFICATION OR A FOOTNOTE REFERENCING A HISTORICAL ATLAS OR ENCYCLOPEDIA. FOR INSTANCE, A FOOTNOTE COULD STATE: "THE TERRITORY REFERRED TO AS MESOPOTAMIA BY HERODOTUS CORRESPONDS ROUGHLY TO MODERN-DAY IRAQ."

GEOGRAPHIC CHANGES OVER TIME

DOCUMENTING GEOGRAPHIC CHANGES, SUCH AS THE FORMATION OR DISSOLUTION OF COUNTRIES, CITIES, OR BODIES OF WATER, REQUIRES CITING THE SOURCES THAT DETAIL THESE TRANSFORMATIONS. THIS COULD INVOLVE HISTORICAL ATLASES, DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES, OR GEOPOLITICAL ANALYSES. THE CITATION SHOULD POINT TO THE AUTHORITY THAT PROVIDES THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TEMPORAL ASPECT OF THE GEOGRAPHY. FOR EXAMPLE, IF DISCUSSING THE HISTORICAL EXTENT OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, CITE THE HISTORICAL ATLAS OR MONOGRAPH THAT DELINEATES ITS BORDERS DURING SPECIFIC PERIODS.

GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATION FORMATTING VARIATIONS

WHILE CHICAGO STYLE PROVIDES A ROBUST FRAMEWORK, THERE CAN BE SUBTLE VARIATIONS IN FORMATTING DEPENDING ON THE SPECIFIC TYPE OF GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE AND THE SOURCE MATERIAL. ADHERING TO THESE NUANCES ENSURES PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATION AND READER ACCESSIBILITY.

NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM SPECIFICS

IN THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM, NOTES ARE USED FOR DETAILED CITATIONS. FOR A GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE, A NOTE MIGHT LOOK LIKE THIS: 1. PAUL THEROUX, *THE GREAT RAILWAY BAZAAR: BY TRAIN THROUGH ASIA* (BOSTON: HOUGHTON MIFFLIN, 1975), 45. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY WOULD THEN BE: THEROUX, PAUL. *THE GREAT RAILWAY BAZAAR: BY TRAIN THROUGH ASIA*. BOSTON: HOUGHTON MIFFLIN, 1975. FOR MAPS WITHIN A BOOK: 2. *ATLAS OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS*, ED. SARAH JOHNSON (NEW YORK: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2010), PLATE 7, "THE FERTILE CRESCENT."

AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS

IF YOUR ESSAY UTILIZES THE AUTHOR-DATE SYSTEM, CITATIONS WILL APPEAR IN PARENTHESES WITHIN THE TEXT. FOR GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, IT WOULD LOOK SOMETHING LIKE THIS: (SMITH 1985, 45). THE CORRESPONDING ENTRY IN THE REFERENCE LIST WOULD BE: SMITH, JOHN. 1985. *MAP OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA*. RICHMOND: VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. FOR ONLINE SOURCES: (ESRI, ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023). NOTE THAT THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GENERALLY RECOMMENDS THE NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY SYSTEM FOR HUMANITIES ESSAYS, MAKING IT THE MORE COMMON CHOICE FOR GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATIONS.

COMMON PITFALLS IN CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATION

NAVIGATING THE INTRICACIES OF GEOGRAPHIC CITATION CAN LEAD TO COMMON ERRORS THAT DETRACT FROM THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR WORK. BEING AWARE OF THESE PITFALLS CAN HELP YOU AVOID THEM AND ENSURE YOUR CITATIONS ARE ACCURATE AND PROFESSIONAL.

- **CONFUSING THE LOCATION AS A SOURCE:** A FREQUENT MISTAKE IS TO CITE THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION ITSELF RATHER THAN THE SOURCE THAT PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THAT LOCATION. FOR INSTANCE, CITING "PARIS" INSTEAD OF THE HISTORICAL TEXT THAT DESCRIBES PARIS.
- **INADEQUATE DETAIL FOR MAPS:** FORGETTING ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS LIKE THE MAP TITLE, PUBLISHER, OR SCALE CAN MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR READERS TO FIND THE REFERENCED MAP.
- **LACK OF SPECIFICITY FOR ONLINE RESOURCES:** NOT PROVIDING SPECIFIC URLS OR ACCESS DATES FOR ONLINE GEOGRAPHIC DATA CAN RENDER THE CITATION USELESS AS ONLINE CONTENT CHANGES FREQUENTLY.
- **OMITTING PUBLICATION DETAILS FOR PHYSICAL SOURCES:** FAILING TO INCLUDE THE PLACE OF PUBLICATION AND PUBLISHER FOR BOOKS OR ATLASES HINDERS READER VERIFICATION.
- **INCONSISTENT FORMATTING:** MIXING CITATION STYLES OR INCONSISTENTLY APPLYING THE CHOSEN CHICAGO STYLE SYSTEM (NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY OR AUTHOR-DATE) UNDERMINES CLARITY.

BEST PRACTICES FOR GEOGRAPHIC CITATION IN ESSAYS

TO ENSURE YOUR CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE GEOGRAPHIC ESSAY CITATIONS ARE BOTH ACCURATE AND EFFECTIVE, CONSIDER IMPLEMENTING THESE BEST PRACTICES THROUGHOUT YOUR WRITING PROCESS. PROACTIVE ATTENTION TO CITATION DETAILS SAVES TIME AND ELEVATES THE QUALITY OF YOUR ACADEMIC OUTPUT.

- **CREATE A DEDICATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCE LIST:** COMPILE ALL YOUR SOURCES, INCLUDING THOSE FOR GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, IN A CONSISTENT FORMAT FROM THE OUTSET.
- **UTILIZE CITATION MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE:** TOOLS LIKE ZOTERO, MENDELEY, OR ENDNOTE CAN HELP YOU ORGANIZE YOUR SOURCES AND FORMAT CITATIONS ACCORDING TO CMOS GUIDELINES, REDUCING MANUAL ERRORS.
- **CONSULT THE OFFICIAL CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE:** WHEN IN DOUBT, REFER TO THE LATEST EDITION OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE FOR DEFINITIVE GUIDANCE ON SPECIFIC CITATION SCENARIOS.
- **BE CONSISTENT:** APPLY THE CHOSEN CITATION SYSTEM (NOTES-BIBLIOGRAPHY OR AUTHOR-DATE) AND FORMATTING RULES UNIFORMLY THROUGHOUT YOUR ESSAY.
- **CLARIFY COMPLEX REFERENCES:** IF A GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE IS PARTICULARLY COMPLEX OR USES AN UNFAMILIAR TERM, CONSIDER ADDING A BRIEF EXPLANATORY NOTE OR FOOTNOTE TO ASSIST YOUR READER.
- **DOUBLE-CHECK URLS AND DOIS:** ENSURE THAT ALL WEB LINKS ARE ACTIVE AND LEAD TO THE CORRECT SOURCE, AND THAT DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIERS (DOIS) ARE CORRECTLY FORMATTED.

FAQ

Q: HOW DO I CITE A HISTORICAL MAP THAT DOESN'T HAVE A CLEAR AUTHOR OR DATE?

A: FOR HISTORICAL MAPS LACKING AN AUTHOR OR DATE, FOLLOW THE GENERAL CHICAGO STYLE FOR MAPS BUT USE "N.D." FOR NO DATE AND ATTRIBUTE THE MAP TO THE INSTITUTION OR COLLECTION WHERE IT IS HOUSED IF AN INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR IS ABSENT. FOR EXAMPLE: MAP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, [NO DATE], ROME ARCHIVES, MAP COLLECTION.

Q: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CITING A PLACE NAME IN THE TEXT VERSUS CITING A SOURCE THAT DISCUSSES THAT PLACE NAME?

A: WHEN YOU MENTION A PLACE NAME AS PART OF YOUR NARRATIVE, SUCH AS "THE CITY OF ROME IS RENOWNED FOR ITS ANCIENT RUINS," YOU TYPICALLY DO NOT NEED A CITATION UNLESS YOU ARE USING A SPECIFIC, UNIQUE DEFINITION OR CLAIM ABOUT ROME. HOWEVER, IF YOU ARE QUOTING STATISTICS ABOUT ROME'S POPULATION OR HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT ITS FOUNDING, YOU MUST CITE THE SOURCE OF THAT SPECIFIC INFORMATION, NOT ROME ITSELF.

Q: HOW DO I CITE A SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE, LIKE A MOUNTAIN RANGE, IF IT'S MENTIONED IN A GENERAL TRAVELOGUE?

A: IF THE TRAVELOGUE MENTIONS A MOUNTAIN RANGE AS PART OF THE SCENERY, YOU CITE THE TRAVELOGUE ITSELF. FOR EXAMPLE: (LOOMIS 2021, 112). IF YOU ARE USING THE MOUNTAIN RANGE FOR SPECIFIC GEOLOGICAL DATA, YOU WOULD CITE THE GEOLOGICAL STUDY OR RESOURCE THAT PROVIDED THAT DATA.

Q: CAN I USE THE SAME CITATION FOR MULTIPLE REFERENCES TO A SPECIFIC ONLINE MAP WITHIN MY ESSAY?

A: FOR ONLINE RESOURCES THAT ARE FREQUENTLY ACCESSED OR REMAIN CONSISTENT, YOU CAN TYPICALLY USE A SHORTENED NOTE FORMAT AFTER THE FIRST FULL CITATION. HOWEVER, IF THE ONLINE CONTENT IS DYNAMIC OR IF THERE'S A SIGNIFICANT TIME GAP BETWEEN REFERENCES, IT'S BEST PRACTICE TO INCLUDE THE FULL CITATION OR AT LEAST THE ACCESS DATE AGAIN TO ENSURE ACCURACY.

Q: WHAT IF THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION I NEED IS FROM A GOVERNMENT REPORT? HOW DO I CITE THAT IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: GOVERNMENT REPORTS ARE CITED LIKE OTHER PUBLISHED WORKS. YOU WOULD TYPICALLY CITE THE ISSUING GOVERNMENT AGENCY AS THE AUTHOR, FOLLOWED BY THE TITLE OF THE REPORT (ITALICIZED), THE REPORT NUMBER IF APPLICABLE, THE PLACE OF PUBLICATION, THE PUBLISHER (OFTEN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE), AND THE YEAR. FOR EXAMPLE: UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. *STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES*. WASHINGTON, D.C.: U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 2020.

Q: I'M CITING DATA FROM A SPECIALIZED GIS SHAPEFILE. WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO DO THAT IN CHICAGO STYLE?

A: CITE GIS SHAPEFILES AS DATASETS. INCLUDE THE NAME OF THE DATA PROVIDER, THE SPECIFIC NAME OF THE SHAPEFILE, ITS VERSION OR DATE, AND THE ACCESS URL OR METHOD OF ACQUISITION. FOR EXAMPLE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU. "TIGER/LINE SHAPEFILES: 2022 NATIONAL." ACCESSED OCTOBER 26, 2023. *GEOGRAPHY NETWORK*. [URL OR DOI].

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