Citing Nontraditional Sources

**Chicago**

**Websites** – *Chicago Manual of Style* 14.244, 14.245

List as much information as you can find about the website. Include an author if a site has one, the title of the site, the sponsor or publisher, the date of publication or last modified date (date of most recent changes), and the site’s URL. Try to include a persistent, stable URL that is shortened and will not change over time. Do not italicize a Web site title unless the site is an online book or publisher of information, like the *New York Times* or *National Public Radio*. Use quotation marks for the titles of sections or pages in a Web site. If a site does not have a date of publication or modified date, give the date you accessed the site (“accessed December 5, 2011”).

Footnote:


**Bibliography:**


**Blog Entries** – *Chicago Manual of Style* 14.246

When citing an entry in a blog include the author, title of entry in quotation marks, title of the blog and a URL. Include a date if possible.

Footnote:


**Bibliography:**

Citing Nontraditional Sources

Images, Maps, Charts, Diagram, Graphs, Illustrations – Chicago Manual of Style – 14.165, 8.193

Cite the image following the style for the source where the image was found, such as book, article, website, etc. You can use the citation for the book, article or website where the visual information is found and make the following changes. If there is a photographer or illustrator use his or her name in place of the author. If there is a caption, use the caption in place of the title of an article, or add the caption title in quotation marks with proper capitalization. Add a page number where the image is found. If a numbered figure is given, add it after the page number.

See specific examples below for images found in articles and on the web.

Image from an Article:

Footnote:


Bibliography:


Online Image

If citing an image found using Google images, cite the original source – not Google.

Footnote:


Bibliography:


When citing a work of art cite the location of the piece and the owner or collection where it is housed along with the medium and size. See also Work of Art and Captions for Art.
Citing Nontraditional Sources

**Image or Photograph from a Book**

Footnote:


Bibliography:


**Work of Art**

If you have viewed this work in person, cite as below.

Footnote:


Bibliography:


If you find an image of the work of art in a website, book, article, use the format below.

Art Found on the Web:


http://www.metmuseum.org/Collections/search-the-collections/80002249

Art Found in an Article:

Citing Nontraditional Sources

**Cartoon** – *Chicago Manual of Style* 8.194

Italicize the name of a regularly appearing cartoon and cite appropriately depending where the cartoon is published, e.g., magazine, newspaper, book, website.

Footnote:


Bibliography:


**Map** – *Chicago Manual of Style* 14.165

Cite a map as an illustration within the source. Follow the citation guidelines for the source in which the map is, e.g., website, book, article, etc. For a standalone map, cite as below.


Footnote:


Bibliography:


If the map is in a book, add information about the book to your citation.


**Captions** – *Chicago Manual of Style* 3.3, 3.7, 3.21, 3.29

Captions appear below an image or illustration. If presenting a table, see separate instructions in the *Chicago Manual of Style* for tables.

A caption may be an incomplete or complete sentence. It should be capitalized as you would for a regular sentence, but any specific titles of any works should follow the rules for titles and be italicized when necessary. Captions should be labeled as a Figure followed by the number in order in which it appears. The first figure should be Fig. 1, second figure is Fig. 2, etc.
Citing Nontraditional Sources

A credit line should appear at the end of a caption, sometimes in parentheses or in different type (or both). A photographer’s name occasionally appears in small type parallel to the bottom or side of a photograph. Include a short citation to the work and who owns the image.

Fig. 1 Wartime visit to Australia, winter 1940 (Photograph by Karen Plume. In *Australia in Wartime*. By Steve Tome. Sydney: Stern and Co., 1992, 12.)

Fig. 2 The White Garden, reduced to its bare bones in early spring. The box hedges, which are still cut by hand, have to be carefully kept in scale with the small and complex garden as well as in keeping with the plants inside the “boxes.” (Photograph by John Connelly. In *Gardening Through the Seasons*. By Nicole Mooney. New York: Bantam Books, 2003, 99.)

Captions for Art

If citing a work of art you should check with the guidelines from the Art Bulletin and College Art Association at http://www.collegeart.org/ip/guideforcoerccaps

If the image is of a piece of art include information about the artist and location of the artwork in the caption. Works of art can be cited using this format, but include the publication citation for where the image of the work of art was found, unless you have viewed the work in person.

Artist’s name (last name, first name), *Title*, Date, Medium and support. City, Collection.

Fig. 1 Michelangelo Buonarroti, *The Slave*, 1513-15, marble, 2.09 m. Paris, The Louvre.

Fig. 2 Willem de Kooning, *Pink Angels*, 1945, oil and charcoal on canvas, 52 x 40 in. Frederick R. Los Angeles, Weisman Art Foundation.

If the image is being reproduced publicly you should consider adding copyright information, ie who owns the right to an image.

Fig. 3 Willem de Kooning, *Pink Angels*, 1945, oil and charcoal on canvas, 52 x 40 in. Frederick R. Los Angeles, Weisman Art Foundation (artwork © 2011 The Willem de Kooning Foundation/Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York)

Musical Recording – *Chicago Manual of Style* 14.274, 14.276, all examples below directly from *The Chicago Manual of Style*

See *The Chicago Manual of Style* 8.188-92 for specific guidelines for musical compositions. Include the conductor or performer if you are specifically citing their contributions. Include a date of the recording, the copyright date/published date, or both. If you can’t find a date consult a catalog or other source. If no date can be found, use “n.d.” (for no date).

*The Chicago Manual of Style* suggests listing recordings in a separate discography (14.12) or under a subheading(14.58) if citing a significant number of items.
Citing Nontraditional Sources

Footnote:


3. Richard Strauss, *Don Quixote*, with Emanuel Feuermann (violoncello) and the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, recorded February 24, 1940, Biddulph LAB 042, 1991, compact disc.


Bibliography:


When citing music streamed from a website also include information about the website, see also section above on citing website and section below on citing online multimedia.


Interview – Published or Broadcast – *Chicago Manual of Style* 14.221

If the interview has been published or broadcast treat it like an article or a chapter in a book. If the interview was found on a website or podcast follow the rules for citing in those formats. Begin the citation with the name of the person being interviewed.

Footnote:
Citing Nontraditional Sources


Bibliography:


If the interview is available online treat it as a web resource or see instructions for podcasts below.

Footnote:


Bibliography:


**DVD/VHS - Chicago Manual of Style 14.279**

When citing DVDs or VHS you will need to consider each item and use your judgment for what extra information to provide. When citing work by a particular person or group, begin with that information. If citing a particular scene or feature, such as DVD interview or commentary include the appropriate information e.g., name of scene, or names of those being interviewed or providing commentary. Cite to the date of original release and DVD/VHS release unless citing information included in a specific release, for example, cite the year the DVD was released, instead of the theatrical release date, when citing ancillary information like DVD extras. When citing TV programs, cite the date of the original airing.

Footnote:


**Bibliography:**


There are multiple ways that a podcast may be cited depending upon how you access it and the information it includes. If it is an interview you can treat it as an interview (see instructions for citing interviews above), but should note the medium and URL if available and dates of publication. If no date can be determined, cite the date accessed. Also cite the original date of performance if the podcast includes an audio or visual performance.

**Footnote:**


**Bibliography:**


**YouTube/Online Multimedia – Chicago Manual of Style 14.280**

Identify all elements possible when citing online multimedia, as you would do for a website or podcast. Include the date of publication or last accessed along with the URL. If citing the recording of an original performance, include the date of the performance. Include the source type (e.g., “video”) and length. In this case you can use irregular capitalization and grammar (see sample below “HOROWITZ AT CARNEGIE HALL 2-Chopin Nocturne in Fm Op.55”) in order to point specifically to the correct source,
Citing Nontraditional Sources

specifically when there is no formal publisher, such as on YouTube. Examples below are from The Chicago Manual of Style.

Footnote:


Bibliography:

   http://video.on.nytimes.com/?fr_story=a425c9aca92f51bd19f2a621fd93b5e266507191.


TV Program – Chicago Manual of Style 14.274

When citing a DVD/VHS copy of a TV program, follow the citation for DVD/VHS (see instructions above). When citing a TV program streamed online cite it as Online Media (see instructions above for citing YouTube/Online Multimedia), but include the original date of broadcast. If an interview is being cited follow the citation format for an interview (see instructions above for citing an interview).

Footnote:


Bibliography:

“Churchill’s Deadly Decision.” Secrets of the Dead. First broadcast May 12, 2010 by PBS. Directed by Richard Lipworth and written by Richard Bond.

Citing Nontraditional Sources

MLA

Websites – MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 5.6

Use this format for citing information on the web, including images, streamed audio or video. Include as much information as you can find about the website.


MLA states that you do not need to provide the URL unless you are asked to do so. URLs for the citations below are provided so you will understand how they would look with it. When including a URL try to include one that is shortened and will not change over time.


In the above examples National Public Radio and National Gallery of Art are duplicated twice because they are the title of the website and the publisher.

Citing Blog Entries – MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 5.6.2b

Blog entries should follow the same citation style as web pages. List author and date published if possible.


Citing Images, Maps, Charts, Diagram, Graphs, Illustrations

Cite these as you would for the resource in which the visual media is found. For specific works of art, see the section. Cite following the guidelines for the type of resource, but make a note of where the visual is included in the resource, ie page or figure number. Cite the creator of the image as the author and the title of the image instead of an article title.
Citing Nontraditional Sources

**Image in an Article**


**Online image**

If citing an image found using Google images, cite the original source – not Google.


When citing a work of art, include the location of the piece and the owner or collection where it is housed along with the medium and size. See also captions and citing works of art below. MLA does not require you to include the dimensions, but for art and art history papers it is safer to include it.

<http://www.metmuseum.org/Collections/search-the-collections/80002249>

**Image or Photograph from a Book**


**Work of Visual Art including Photographs in a Museum Collection** – *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* 5.7.6 – see also citing a website if you are citing an image from the web.

MLA does not require you to include the dimensions, but it is safer to include it when citing for art and art history. Also see guidelines from the Art Bulletin and College Art Association at http://www.collegeart.org/ip/guideforcorrecaps


Citing Nontraditional Sources


If you use a reproduction include the publication information of where the reproduction is found and page, figure, or plate number.


**Cartoon** — *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* 5.7.9

Citation should conform to the medium in which you find the cartoon or comic strip, e.g., newspaper, magazine article, book, or website. Add the descriptive label Cartoon or Comic strip between the title and name of publication.


**Map or Chart** — *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* 5.7.8

Cite this as you would an article, book, or website and add the descriptive label of Map or Chart.


If it is a standalone map or chart (ie not included in a book or article) treat as below:

Author. *Title*. Map or Chart. Publisher Location: Publisher, Date. Print.


Citing Nontraditional Sources

Captions – *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* 4.5 Tables and Illustrations

Any other visual material should be labeled as Figure and assigned a number in increasing order starting with 1. The caption should be placed below the illustration and include a citation to the source material. It also may be appropriate to add copyright information at the end of the citation. No additional citation is needed when the source is not cited within the text of the paper. If you are creating captions for works of art also see guidelines from the Art Bulletin and College Art Association at http://www.collegeart.org/ip/guideforcorreccaps

Fig. 1. Manticore, woodcut from Edward Topsell, *The History of the Four-Footed Beasts and Serpents*…(London, 1658; 344); rpt. In Konrad Gesner, *Curious Woodcuts of Fanciful and Real Beasts* (New York: Dover, 1971; print; 8).

Fig. 2. John Singleton Copley, *Mrs. Joseph Mann (Bethea Torrey)*, 1753, Oil on canvas, 91.44 X 71.75 cm. (36 X 28 ¼ in.). Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. In Sylvan Barnet, *A Short Guide to Writing about Art* (Boston: Pearson, 2011; print; 143).

If work is being published include copyright information, i.e., who owns the right to publish the image or work of art.

Musical Recording - *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* – 5.7.2

When citing a commercial recording list the performer, composer, conductor, or group first depending upon the desired emphasis and what aspect of the recording you will be referencing. List the title or titles (usually italicized), performer or group, if not noted first, manufacturer, year of publication, and medium. You may also want to indicate the year of recording or performance if relevant.


Interview – *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* – 5.7.7, see also citing a website if the interview is on the web.

Begin with the name of the person being interviewed and then include the appropriate citation information depending upon where the interview has been published. If the interview is untitled, call it Interview with no quotation marks. Include the name of the interviewer when appropriate.

Make sure that the citation conforms to the medium in which the interview is published, e.g., book, article, web, mp3 file, newspaper, etc.

Citing Nontraditional Sources


**DVD/VHS – MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 5.7.3, 5.7.7**

If citing the film performance as seen in a theater or screening, use film as medium. In many cases you will be citing the DVD or VHS. When citing DVD or VHS release, note the original release date and the release date of the DVD/VHS copy.

*Title.* Dir. Name. Perf. Names of actors, screenwriter and producer, etc. Studio, Year. Medium.


If citing a specific performance or contribution of an individual, list that individual first.


If you are citing an interview that was on a DVD or VHS tape, cite as an interview and list the format accordingly.

**Digital Files - Audio files/mp3/Podcast/YouTube – MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 5.6.2b 5.7.18**

You should cite these as digital files, if they are downloaded and played on an iPhone, iPod, or a similar device. If streamed online, cite as a web site. Cite as you would for a book or article, but list the file type in the medium for publication.


You can include relevant information about performers, writers, or producers as appropriate.

**TV Program – MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers 5.7.1, 5.7.7, 5.6.2b**

If you are citing an original television broadcast follow the following format.

“Episode Title.” Program. Network. Local Station, City, Date. Medium.
Citing Nontraditional Sources


If you are primarily citing the work of one individual place their name at the beginning of the citation, last name first.


If TV program is streamed online, cite as a website. If citing an interview from a TV program, cite as an interview, but cite the medium as Television.
Citing Nontraditional Sources

APA

**Map or Chart as Cited in a Bibliography** – *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* 7.07

If map is within a book, cite as In *Title of book* after [Type of map].

Cite primary contributors in the Author’s space followed by their contributing role in parentheses.

Other forms for [Type of map] include:

- [Demographic map]
- [Topographical map]
- [Road map]

Use (n.d.) for No date.

**Title of map. (Year). [Type of Map]. Publisher Location: Publisher.**

**Citation Examples:**

**Road Map:**


**Topographical Maps:**


**Online Map:**

Follow the map citation guidelines as above, but also include a stable URL where the map is found.

**Title of map. (Year). [Type of Map]. Retrieved from http://xxx.xx**


Citing Nontraditional Sources

Charts or Graphs

Since the APA manual does not give direct information for citing every type of source, including charts or graphs, they instruct you to follow the example that is most like the source you are trying to cite. Be sure to provide enough information so your readers can locate the source on their own. When possible provide author or creator, year of publication, title, and publishing and/or retrieval data. When citing a chart, graph or map it may be best to follow the citation style for the format in which the information is presented.

All captions for charts should follow the guidelines below for captions for figures.

Captions for Figures (Charts, Graphs, and Maps) – Publication manual of the American Psychological Association 5.20-5.25

All captions should be labeled as Figure followed by a number. The caption should begin with a descriptive phrase and include a citation to the original source and copyright information at the end.

Figure 1. Relations between trust beliefs and school adjustment at T1 and loneliness changes during development in early childhood. All paths attained significance at p > .05. Adapted from “The Relation Between Trust Beliefs and Loneliness During Early Childhood, Middle Childhood, and Adulthood,” by K. J. Rotenberg, N. Addis, L. R. Betts, A. Corrigan, C. Fox, Z. Hobson, & … and M. J. Boulton, 2010, Personality and social psychology bulletin, 36, p. 1090. Copyright 2010 by the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Inc.
Additional Information for Citing Special Sources

Maps

Ohio Wesleyan University – Citing Maps http://library.owu.edu/citing222.htm

Map Citation Guide from the University of North Carolina
http://www.lib.unc.edu/dc/ncmaps/help_citation.html


Artwork

Guidelines for creating captions and copyright from the Art Bulletin and College Art Association
http://www.collegeart.org/ip/guideforcorreccaps


Citation Generators

Citation Fox – APA - http://library.albany.edu/cfox

Citation Fox – MLA - http://library.albany.edu/cfox?type=mla

Son of Citation Machine – for APA, MLA, Chicago - http://www.citationmachine.net/index2.php?start=#

Knight Cite from Calvin College - http://www.calvin.edu/library/knightcite/