(from the CMS website; annotated by Alice Levine)

*Indicates topics we will review at PAW 2011.

**Northern and Southern California**
As for the region Southern California, Chicago now prefers to capitalize Northern California when referring to the geographic and cultural entity. 8.46.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 8.50 (p. 328)*

**Plurals of proper nouns that include a generic term**
In a return to the 14th edition of the manual, the generic term in a proper noun is uppercased if used in the plural (e.g., Fifty-Fifth and Fifty-Seventh Streets, the Thames and Mersey Rivers, the American and French Revolutions). 8.52, 8.55, 8.112.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 8.57, 8.60, 8.121 (pp. 330, 331, 355)*

*Compare to CMS 13: sec. 7.39, 7.40 (p. 197)*

**Capitalization of “web” and “Internet”**
Chicago now prefers web, website, web page, and so forth—with a lowercase w. But capitalize World Wide Web and Internet. 7.76.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 7.81 (p. 299)*

**Abbreviation for “United States”**
In works following Chicago’s primary recommendation of using two-letter postal codes for states (e.g., MT, not Mont., for Montana), US rather than U.S. is now preferred. 10.4.

*See 10.28, 10.30, 10.33 for additional advice.*

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 15.34 (p. 568) and 15.29 (p. 566)—three lines before the list of abbreviations.*
*Dividing URLs over a line*
When a URL must be broken over a line in printed works, Chicago now recommends breaking before rather than after a slash (/). 7.42, 14.12.

*Note* the example at 7.42: http//www.chicagomanualofstyle.org

*Ellipsis points*
To indicate an omission, or ellipsis, in quoted text, Chicago now recommends a single method—three spaced periods preceded or followed by any other necessary mark of punctuation (including any period, which always precedes the three spaced periods). In addition, the practice of bracketing ellipses—common in some foreign-language works—is described. 13.48–56.

*Compare to* CMS 15: sec. 11.51-11.65 (pp. 458-463)

*Notes and bibliography versus author-date citations*
Chicago now recommends a uniform stylistic treatment for the main elements of citation in both its systems of citation—notes and bibliography (chapter 14) and author-date (chapter 15).
Capitalization of titles and use of quotation marks and abbreviations is now consistent across the two systems. 15.2.

[Full citation from website CMS 16]
**15.2 Uniform treatment in author-date references and notes and bibliography**

In a departure from previous editions of this manual, Chicago now recommends a uniform treatment for the main elements of citation in both of its systems of documentation. In particular, the forms recommended in chapter 14 for authors’ names (full names rather than initials) and titles of works (headline-style capitalization and use of quotation marks and italics) are now identical in the author-date system, as are recommendations regarding the use of abbreviations. Other differences remain unchanged—namely, the author-date system’s use of parenthetical text citations rather than citations
in notes and, in the bibliography (called a reference list), a
different pl: cement for the year of publication.

*Compare to CMS 15, sec. 16.10 (p. 597)*

*Text citations in author-date style*
Chicago now encourages placing a parenthetical date immediately
after the author’s name whenever possible, even if the author’s
name is in the possessive. 15.24–25.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 16.112 (p. 622)*

**Titles that end in question marks or exclamation points**
The title of a work that ends in a question mark or exclamation point should now be followed by a comma if the grammar of the sentence would normally call for one or, in source citations or in an index, if a comma would normally follow the title. 6.119, 8.164, 14.105, 14.178, 16.54

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 6.123 (p. 271)*

**Plural form for words in quotation marks**
The plural of a word or phrase in quotation marks is now formed without an apostrophe—that is, with the addition of s or es within the quotation marks. 7.12.

*Note the example: “To be continueds”*

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 7.13 (p. 280), “To be continued’s”*

*Names ending with an unpronounced “s”*
In a return to the practice in the 14th edition, names that, like
Descartes, end in an unpronounced s form the possessive like other names—with an apostrophe s. 7.17.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 7.21 (p. 283).*

**Names ending with an “eez” sound**
Names like Xerxes or Euripides now form the possessive in the usual way—with an apostrophe s. (When these forms are spoken, however, the additional s is generally not pronounced.) 7.18.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 7.20 (p. 283)*

*Compare to Gregg, sec. 632 (p. 185) and to Garner, p. 645. col. 1.*
*Color compounds*
In the manner of most other such compounds, compound adjectives formed with color words are now hyphenated when they precede a noun. They remain open when they follow the noun. 7.85, section 1, under colors.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 7.90 (p. 302)*

Names like iPod
Brand names that begin with a lowercase letter followed by a capital letter now retain the lowercase letter even at the beginning of a sentence or a heading. 8.153.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 8.163 (p. 366)*

*Headline-style capitalization*
For titles capitalized headline-style, Chicago now prefers capitalizing the second element in hyphenated spelled-out numbers (e.g., Twenty-Five). And, in general, Chicago no longer recommends making exceptions for short or unstressed words or to avoid the occasional awkward appearance. 8.157–59.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 8.168 (pp. 367-368) See “simple rule” and “traditional rule” and examples on p. 368.*

Titles with quotations
Quotations in headline-style titles can now be capitalized headline-style along with the rest of the title. 8.160.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 8.171 (p. 368)*

Titles of photographs
Titles of photographs are now treated like those of paintings—that is, set in italics. 8.193.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 8.206 (p. 377)*

Titles of art exhibitions
Formally titled art exhibitions, like exhibition catalogs, are now italicized. 8.195.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 8.208 (p. 377)*
Punctuation of foreign languages in an English context
Chicago now recommends imposing English-language spacing conventions around suspension points and other marks of punctuation in foreign text presented in an English-language context. 11.10.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 10.12 (p. 403)*

Quotation marks in poems
Chicago now recommends normal left alignment for a quotation mark at the beginning of a line of verse. 13.26.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 11.31 (p. 453) Notice the difference in the examples in the 15th and the 16th; note also the references to computer typesetting and “hot type” in the 15th.*

*Note numbers with subheads*
Chicago no longer objects to note reference numbers or symbols appended to subheads (though some writers and editors will prefer to move the number or symbol into the text that follows the subhead). 14.22.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 16.32 (p. 601)*

Access dates
When an access date is included as part of a citation to an online source, it should be placed before the URL (or DOI). 14.185. [See also 14.7 for use of access dates in general.]

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 17.181 (p. 696)*

Classical references
Chicago now recommends treating classical references more like references to other types of sources—by placing a comma between author and title of work. 14.259.

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 17.253 (p. 720)*
Legal and public documents
Chicago now defers to *Bluebook* style for most references to legal or public documents—which are now treated together in a single, streamlined section. **14.281.**

*Compare to CMS 15: sec. 17.275 (p. 728)*