A Guide to Chicago or Turabian Documentation Style

The Chicago or Turabian style, sometimes called documentary note or humanities style, places bibliographic citations at the bottom of a page or at the end of a paper. Although the 16th edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* (2010), which is available online, and the 8th edition of Kate L. Turabian’s *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, edited by Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams, and the University of Chicago Press Editorial Staff (University of Chicago Press, 2013) also offer guidelines for parenthetical documentation and reference lists, the Chicago and Turabian styles are most commonly thought of as note systems, which are frequently used in history and the arts. Check with the instructor who assigned your paper to determine whether you need to use notes or whether you can cite sources parenthetically in the body of your paper with a reference list at the end. This handout explains the Chicago/Turabian NOTE system.

WHAT TO DOCUMENT:
- a) direct quotations
- b) paraphrases and summaries
- c) information and ideas that are not common knowledge or are not available in a standard reference work
- d) any borrowed material that might appear to be your own if there were no citation.

If you would like more information on what needs to be documented, ask your course instructor and ask at the Writing Center for a separate handout on quoting, paraphrasing, and acknowledging sources.

NOTES

Notes come at the bottom of each page, separated from the text with a typed line, 1 and 1/2 inches long. Some instructors will allow you to (or prefer that you) place notes, instead, as endnotes on a separate page (titled Notes) at the end of your paper, after any appendices. To acknowledge a source in your paper, place a superscript number (raised slightly above the line) immediately after the end punctuation of a sentence containing the quotation, paraphrase, or summary—as, for example, at the end of this sentence.¹ Do not put any punctuation after the number.

In the footnote or endnote itself, use the same number, but do not raise or superscript it; put a period and one space after the number. The notes themselves are single-spaced, and the first line of each note is indented five spaces from the left margin. Double-space between notes.

If a single paragraph of your paper contains several references from the same author, it is permissible to use one number after the last quotation, paraphrase, or summary to indicate the source for all of the material used in that paragraph.

Generally there is no need to use the abbreviations "p." and "pp." before page numbers; simply list the appropriate numbers as the last piece of information in the note.

What follows is a sample set of endnotes. Please notice the order of the items in each note as well as the punctuation. The first time a work is cited, full information is given (author, title, volume, publication information, page, etc.).
Sample Notes (First References)

BOOK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR, FIRST EDITION


BOOK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR, LATER EDITION


BOOK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR, REPRINTED


BOOK BY TWO AUTHORS


BOOK BY THREE AUTHORS


BOOK BY MORE THAN THREE AUTHORS

6. Anne Ellen Geller et al., The Everyday Writing Center (Logan, UT: Utah State University Press, 2007), 52.

BOOK WITH NO AUTHOR

7. CIA World Factbook (Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2009), 64.

AN ANTHOLOGY WITH EDITORS IN PLACE OF AUTHORS


CHAPTER IN AN EDITED COLLECTION

ARTICLE IN A JOURNAL

10. Raúl Sánchez, “Outside the Text: Retheorizing Empiricism and Identity,” College English 74 (2012): 243. [If a journal continues pagination across issues in a volume, you do NOT need to include the issue #.]

BOOK REVIEW


NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

12. Tyler Marshall, "200th Birthday of Grimms Celebrated," Los Angeles Times, 15 March 1985, sec. 1A, p. 3. ["p." is used to make clear the difference between the page and section numbers.]

ENCYCLOPEDIA ENTRY


INTERVIEW BY WRITER OF RESEARCH PAPER


SECONDARY SOURCE


PERFORMANCES


UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL


CLASS LECTURE


22. Che, DVD, directed by Steven Soderbergh (New York: Criterion Collection, 2008).

23. Lee Palmer Wandel, “Setting the Lutheran Eucharist,” Journal of Early Modern History 17 (1998): 133-34, doi: 10.1163/157006598X00135. [The Chicago Manual recommends including a DOI (digital object identifier) or a URL to indicate that you consulted this source online. If there’s a DOI, you should use that rather than a URL. If there is no DOI, use the URL, including “http://.” There’s no need to include an access date if the online source includes a publication or revision date.]

24. Kirk Johnson, “Health Care Is Spread Thin on Alaskan Frontier,” New York Times, May 28, 2013, http://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/29/us/health-care-in-vast-alaska-frontier-is-spread-thin.html?hpw&_r=0. [If a website has a publication or revision date, use that instead of an accessed date. If a longer online source does NOT contain page numbers, The Chicago Manual recommends that you include a paragraph number or chapter number or section heading in your note—to help readers find the passage you’re citing.]

Notes (Second or Subsequent References)

When a source is used a second time, its reference is given in a shorter form. The Chicago Manual and Turabian suggest two ways to shorten second references. Either plan is acceptable, but you must remain consistent throughout your paper.

PLAN A: Shortened Form

1. For the second and all subsequent references to a work, use an abbreviated form. If the work and the author remain the same and if you are using only one book or article by that author, simply give the author's last name and page reference:

   22. Kaiser, 65. [shortened from full information provided in note #8 above]

2. If, however, you are using two or more works by that author, you must indicate which of the works you are citing. Use the last name, a shortened title, and page reference.

   23. Nadler, A Book Forged in Hell, 121. [shortened from full information provided in note #1 above]

3. If you use two authors with the same last name, give the full name in the shortened reference.

PLAN B: Latin Abbreviations

When referring to the same work as in the citation immediately preceding, use the abbreviation "Ibid." for the second reference. This is acceptable even if several pages of text separate the first and second references. The abbreviation "Ibid." is followed by a page number if the page from which the second reference is taken is different from the first. If the pages are the same, no number is necessary.


   2. Ibid. [if everything stays the same; use roman, not italic, type]

   3. Ibid., 13. [if the book is the same, but the page changes]
BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography, placed at the end of your paper, is an alphabetized list of books, articles, and other sources used in writing the paper. Since the word bibliography technically means all the works written on a particular subject, a more accurate heading for this section of the paper would be, for example, Selected Bibliography (if you list all of the sources you consulted in writing your paper), Works Cited or References (if you list only the items you actually cited in your paper).

While bibliographies and notes contain basically the same information, bibliographic form differs from note form in these ways:

1. Notes are numbered; sources are alphabetized. The author's last name appears first (Smith, Betty) in a bibliography.
2. Notes use commas and parentheses to separate items; a bibliography uses periods.
3. Single space after a period.
4. Notes indicate specific pages from which you took information; a bibliography lists entire books or a complete chapter to which you referred.
5. The first line of each note is indented 5 spaces and subsequent lines return to the left margin. The first line of a bibliographic entry begins at the left margin and all the other lines are indented 5 spaces.

In either note or bibliographic form, if the author's name or the title (or other item) is missing, simply go on to the next item as it should appear. When alphabetizing, use the author's last name for your entry; if it is not given, simply go on to the next item in order (the title of the book or article, for example) and use that to alphabetize the entry.

A sample bibliography follows. Notice the form and order of the entries as well as the punctuation and arrangement within the entries. The entries are the same as those used in the notes above.

Notice that you use just a single space after a period in Chicago Style.

Works Cited

Boyer, Paul S. Purity in Print: Book Censorship in America from the Gilded Age to the Computer Age. 2nd ed. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2002.


Zukofsky, Louis. "Sincerity and Objectification." *Poetry* 37 (February 1931): 269. Quoted in Bonnie Costello, *Marianne Moore: Imaginary Possessions* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1981), 78. [If you cite Costello elsewhere (other than as the secondary source of Zukofsky), you should also include Costello in your list of works cited.]
For Further Information

If you have questions about how to cite sources other than those illustrated here, consult either *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010), which is available to UW-Madison students, staff, and faculty through the UW-Madison Libraries as *The Chicago Manual of Style Online*, or Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Term Paper, Theses, and Dissertations*, 8th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013), both of which are available at the Writing Center and in many campus libraries.

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