



# University of New Hampshire

## Connors Writing Center

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### Chicago / Turabian Style

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A citation style used mainly in history, literature, the arts, as well as the physical, natural, and social sciences.

Turabian style follows the general format of Chicago style, but is designed for materials that are not intended for publication – especially student assignments.

Kate L. Turabian's *Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* presents two basic documentation systems: notes-bibliography style (used predominately in the humanities—literature, history, and the arts) and the parenthetical author-date/reference list style (used predominately in the physical, natural, and social sciences). Be sure to only use elements from each individual style. Although bibliographies and reference lists look very similar, they follow different formats and privilege different information.

**NOTE: With all citation styles, please double-check with your professor about the particular format you should use. Because these styles are complex, there are numerous ways that professors adapt them to student assignments.**

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### Basic Formatting

- Class papers often include a title page. The title should be about 1/3 down the page, your name and class information about 1/2 of the page down
- 1" margins
- The recommended typeface is Times New Roman or Palatino, 12 pt. font
- Double-space the main text
- Single space block quotes, notes, and bibliographies; but leave an extra space between each footnote and bibliographic entry
- In Chicago / Turabian, a quotation of 5 or more lines should be blocked
- Page numbers should be in the upper right corner in the header
- Write the whole footnote for the first citation, then use the shortened form
- You can also cross-reference your notes if you have included a longer, discursive note previously (just make sure that a note number should never appear out of order)
- Discursive (or substantive, or commentary) notes do not necessarily need citations, but if a footnote has both a citation and a discursive note, the citation should come first, then the discursive note (separated only by a period)
- Above all, be consistent!

## Footnotes-Bibliography Style:

**This is used mainly for the humanities—literature, history, and the arts. If you have footnotes, use this style.**

- Both Chicago and Turabian styles recommend footnotes over endnotes. In addition, both Chicago and Turabian use superscript numbers (<sup>1</sup>) to number citations in the draft (Microsoft Word follows this format automatically for creating References).
- Put the citation *after* all punctuation except the dash, and leave no space.

Example: Sweig argues that Castro and Che Guevara were not the only key players.<sup>1</sup>

- In the footnotes section of the citation, single space each footnote entry, but leave an extra space between each entry.

Example:

1. Holly McCammon, “The Changing Tactics of the U.S. Women’s Suffrage Movements,” *Social Forces* 81 (2003): 787-818.

2. Julia Sweig, *Inside the Cuban Revolution* (London: Harvard University Press, 2002), 9.

## Full and Shortened Footnotes

### **Book:**

Author first name Author last name, *Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, Date published), page number(s).

Example: Rebecca Laroche, *Medical Authority and English Women’s Herbal Texts, 1550-1650* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2009), 59-60.

Shortened: Laroche, *Medical Authority*, 148.

### **Chapter or other Part of an Edited Book:**

Author first name Author last name, “Chapter / Section Title,” in *Title of Book*, ed. Editor name (Place of publication: Publisher, Date published), page number(s).

Example: Eve Keller, “The Subject of Touch: Medical Authority in Early Modern Midwifery,” in *Sensible Flesh: On Touch in Early Modern Culture*, ed. Elizabeth D. Harvey (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003), 64.

Shortened: Keller, “The Subject of Touch,” 67-68

### **E-Book:**

\*For books found online, include a URL OR the name of the database used to read it (JSTOR, Project MUSE, ProQuest Ebrary, etc.). If there are no fixed page numbers, cite the section title or a chapter, or some other means of identifying a specific section (but if possible, try to find another version that has page numbers)

Author first name Author last name, *Title* (Place of publication: Publisher, Date published), page number(s), URL or database used to access text.

Example: Elizabeth Bouquet, *Noise from the Writing Center* (Logan: Utah State University Press, 2002), 146-47, JSTOR.

Shortened: Bouquet, *Noise from the Writing Center*, 153.



### Journal Article:

\* In the sciences, it's common to have many authors listed. For articles with up to three authors, list all authors in the Note. If there are four or more authors, list only the first author in the Note, followed by *et al.* (it means "and others"). Also, for articles consulted online, include a URL or the name of the database used to access. Many journal articles list a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), which creates a permanent URL that begins <https://doi.org/> (which works better than the address that appears in your browser bar).

Author first name Author last name, "Article Title," *Journal Title*. Volume number, no. Issue number (publication date – Month [if available] Year): page number(s), DOI/URL/ Name of database.

Example: Kristen Poole, "'The Fittest Closet for All Goodness': Authorial Strategies of Jacobean Mothers' Manuals," *Studies in English Literature, 1500-1900* 35, no. 1 (1995): 69, <https://doi.org/10.2307/450990>.

Shortened: Poole, "'The Fittest Closet for All Goodness'," 71.

Example with Multiple Authors: Shao-Hsun Keng, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem, "Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality," *Journal of Human Capital* 11, no. 1 (Spring 2017): 9–10, <https://doi.org/10.1086/690235>.

Shortened: Keng, Lin, and Orazem, "Expanding College Access," 25.

### News or Magazine Article:

\*Articles from newspapers or news sites, magazines, blogs, and the like are cited similarly. Page numbers, if any, can be cited in a note but are omitted from a bibliography entry. If you consulted the article online, include a URL or the name of the database

Author first name Author last name, "Article Title," *Newspaper or Magazine Title*, Month Day, Year of Publication, URL or Database.

Example: Blair Donovan and Marissa Gold, "What's the Real History of Halloween—and Why Do We Celebrate It on October 31?" *Country Living*, October 27, 2021, <https://www.countryliving.com/entertaining/a40250/heres-why-we-really-celebrate-halloween/>.

Shortened: Donovan and Gold, "What's the Real Reason of Halloween."



## Bibliography

\*Make sure to list bibliographic entries in alphabetical order.

\*Remember to use hanging indentation

### **Book:**

Author last name, Author first name. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher, Date published.

Example: Laroche, Rebecca. *Medical Authority and English Women's Herbal Texts, 1550-1650*. Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2009.

### **Chapter or other Part of an Edited Book:**

\*To cite the edited book as a whole, list the editor's name in the author position

Author last name, Author first name. "Chapter / Section Title." In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor name, page range of Chapter / Section. Place of publication: Publisher, Date published.

Example: Keller, Eve. "The Subject of Touch: Medical Authority in Early Modern Midwifery," in *Sensible Flesh: On Touch in Early Modern Culture*, edited by Elizabeth D. Harvey, 62-80. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.

Example of Citing Whole Book: Harvey, Elizabeth D., ed. *Sensible Flesh: On Touch in Early Modern Culture*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.

### **E-Book:**

Author last name, Author first name. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher, Date published. URL or database used to access text.

Example: Bouquet, Elizabeth. *Noise from the Writing Center*. Logan: Utah State University Press, 2002. JSTOR.

### **Journal Article:**

\*You can list up to 10 authors in the bibliography. IF there are more than ten authors, list the first seven, followed by *et al.*

Author last name, Author first name. "Article Title," *Journal Title*. Volume number, no. Issue number (publication date – Month [if available] Year): page number(s), DOI/URL/ Name of database.

Example: Poole, Kristen. "'The Fittest Closet for All Goodness': Authorial Strategies of Jacobean Mothers' Manuals," *Studies in English Literature, 1500-1900* 35, no. 1 (1995): 69-88.  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/450990>.

Example with multiple authors: Keng, Shao-Hsun, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem. "Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality." *Journal of Human Capital* 11, no. 1 (Spring 2017): 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.1086/690235>.



### News or Magazine Article:

Author last name, Author first name. "Article Title." *Newspaper or Magazine Title*, Month Day, Year of Publication. URL or Database.

Example: Donovan, Blair and Marissa Gold, "What's the Real History of Halloween—and Why Do We Celebrate It on October 31?" *Country Living*, October 27, 2021.

<https://www.countryliving.com/entertaining/a40250/heres-why-we-really-celebrate-halloween/>.



To the CMOS Citation Quick Guide – Turabian Notes and Bibliography: Sample Citations

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### Author-Date / Reference List Style

**NOTE: This is one of two Turabian formats, used mainly for the sciences (physical, natural, and social). Sources are typically cited briefly in parentheses using author's last name and year of publication. Each citation matches an entry in the Reference List (which shares full bibliographic information)**

- The in-text citation should be located at the end of the sentence, making sure to include the author's last name (include last names of up to 3 authors), date of publication, and page number(s)  
Examples: (Grazer and Fishman 2015, 12); (Smith 2016, 315–16); (Whittaker, Forshee, and White 2005, 692)
- The reference list begins at the top of a clean page, titled Reference List
- Use hanging indentation for entries in the Reference List

### Book:

(for two authors) Author last name, Author first name and 2<sup>nd</sup> author first name last name. Date published. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example: Grazer, Brian, and Charles Fishman. 2015. *A Curious Mind: The Secret to a Bigger Life*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Smith, Zadie. 2016. *Swing Time*. New York: Penguin Press.

### Chapter or other Part of an Edited Book:

Author last name, Author first name. Date Published. "Chapter or other part Title," In *Title of Publication*, edited by Publisher Name, page range. Place of Publication. Publisher.

Example: Thoreau, Henry David. 2016. "Walking." In *The Making of the American Essay*, edited by John D'Agata, 167–95. Minneapolis: Graywolf Press.



**E-Book:**

Author last name, Author first name. Date published. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher. URL or database used to access text.

Example: Bouquet, Elizabeth. 2002. *Noise from the Writing Center*. Logan: Utah State University Press, JSTOR.

**Journal Article:**

Author last name, Author first name. Publication Year. "Article Title," *Journal Title*. Volume number, no. Issue number (publication month/season if available; issue number if no month/season): page number(s), DOI/URL/ Name of database.

Example: Poole, Kristen. 1995. "'The Fittest Closet for All Goodness': Authorial Strategies of Jacobean Mothers' Manuals," *Studies in English Literature, 1500-1900* 35 (1): 69-88.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/450990>.

Example with multiple authors: Keng, Shao-Hsun, Chun-Hung Lin, and Peter F. Orazem. 2017.

"Expanding College Access in Taiwan, 1978–2014: Effects on Graduate Quality and Income Inequality." *Journal of Human Capital* 11, no. 1 (Spring): 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.1086/690235>.

**News or Magazine Article:**

Author last name, Author first name. Publication Year. "Article Title." *Newspaper or Magazine Title*, Month Day, Year of Publication. URL or Database.

Example: Donovan, Blair and Marissa Gold. 2017. "What's the Real History of Halloween—and Why Do We Celebrate It on October 31?" *Country Living*, October 27, 2021.

<https://www.countryliving.com/entertaining/a40250/heres-why-we-really-celebrate-halloween/>.

**Miscellaneous**

- Check out Purdue OWL's sample paper to see these tips and tricks in action:  
[https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/chicago\\_manual\\_17th\\_edition/cmos\\_formatting\\_and\\_style\\_guide/cmos\\_nb\\_sample\\_paper.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_formatting_and_style_guide/cmos_nb_sample_paper.html) (or scan the QR Code below!)

**References**

"Author-Date: Sample Citations." *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 2017.

[https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html](https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html)

"Notes-Bibliography: Sample Citations." *The Chicago Manual of Style*. 2017.

[https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html](https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html)



