



Chicago Turabian Style

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 predominantly in the humanities—literature, history, and the arts) and the parenthetical author-date/reference list style (used predominantly in the physical, natural, and social sciences). Be sure to only use elements from the individual style you're meant to use. Although bibliographies and reference lists look very similar, they follow different formats and privilege different information.

Formatting Your Paper

- On the title page, place your title about one third down the page and your name and class info halfway down, all double spaced
- 1-inch margins
- Times New Roman type face, 12 pt. font
- Double space main text
- Single space block quotes, notes, and bibliographies
 - ✓ *Leave an extra space between each footnote and bibliographic entry*
 - ✓ *Block any quote that is 5 or more full lines of prose or 2 or more lines of poetry*
- Page numbers in upper right-hand corner in the header
- For sources cited more than once, write the whole footnote for the first use and the shortened form for each subsequent use.
- You can cross-reference your notes if you have included a longer, discursive note previously (just make sure that all note numbers appear in 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 by only a period)

Footnotes-Bibliography Style

Both Chicago and Turabian styles recommend footnotes over endnotes. In addition, both Chicago and Turabian use superscript numbers (¹) to number citations in the draft.

Put the citation after *all* punctuation, except the dash, and leave no space. For example: “Sweig argues that Castro and Che Guevera were not the only key players.¹”

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:

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

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

Shortened: Author last name, *Shortened Title*, page number(s).

Laroche, *Medical Authority*, 148.

Chapter/Part of Edited Collection:

Full: Author first name last name, "Chapter/Section Title," in *Book/Collection Title*, ed. Editor name (Place of Publication: Publisher, Date published), page number(s).

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: Author last name, "Chapter/Section Title," page number(s).

Keller, "The Subject of Touch," 67-68.

E-Book:

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

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



Connors Writing Center

Shortened: Author last name, *Title*, page number(s).

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

****If there are no fixed page numbers, cite the section title or a chapter, or some other means of identifying a specific section.****

Journal Article:

For articles with up to three authors listed, 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.* (Latin for “and others”). For articles found 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/>.

Full: 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.

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: Author last name, “Shortened Article Title,” page number(s).

Poole, “‘The Fittest Closet for All Goodness,’” 71.

News or Magazine Article:

Full: Author first name last name, “Article Title,” *Publication Title*, Month Day, Year of Publication, URL or database.

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/heres-why-we-really-celebrate-halloween/>.

Shortened: Author last name, “Title.”

Donovan and Gold, “What’s the Real Reason of Halloween.”



Bibliography

Always list bibliographical entries in alphabetical order by the author's last name/the first element of the entry, and with a hanging indentation.

Book:

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

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

Chapter/Section of an Edited Book:

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

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

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.

E-Book:

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

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

Journal Article:

Author last name, 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.

For articles with multiple authors, list up to 10 authors in the bibliography entry. If there are more than 10 authors, list the first 7, followed by et al.

News or Magazine Article:

Author last name, first name. "Article Title." *Publication Title*, Month Day, Year of publication. URL or database.



Connors Writing Center

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

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

Author-Date/Reference List Style

This format is used mainly for the sciences (physical, natural, and social). Sources are 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).

In-Text Citation

Citations should be located in parentheses 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).

Example: (Grazer and Fishman 2015, 12); (Smith 2016, 315-16); (Whittaker, Forshee, and White 2005, 692).

Reference List

The reference list should begin at the top of its own page, titled "Reference List" (center aligned, same size and type face as the rest of the text). List entries alphabetically with hanging indentation.

Book:

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

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

For a book with two authors, invert the first author's last name then list the second author's name in normal order.

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

Chapter/Section of Edited Book:

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

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, first name. Date published. *Title*. Place of publication: Publisher. URL or Database.



Connors Writing Center

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

Journal Article:

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

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>.

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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/heres-why-we-really-celebrate-halloween>

