

Chicago Style/Turabian—Notes/Bibliography

This handout is meant to give you a broad overview of the kind of information needed for documentary notes and bibliographies. It is by no means comprehensive. For specific information on documenting particular sources, consult *The Chicago Manual of Style*, Kate L. Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, or Diana Hacker's *A Writer's Reference*. An excellent source for citing electronic sources is dianahacker.com's section on Chicago Style at <http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/history/bibliography.html>. When using the lists of reference information below, skip any information not provided by your source. For instance, if a book has no author, begin the entry with the title of the book.

Print Sources

Book (basic format)

Notes

1. Author(s) of the Book, *Title of the Book* (City: Publisher, Year of Publication), Page(s).

1. Patrick Sebranek, Verne Meyer, and David Kemper, *Write for College* (Wilmington: Great Source Education Group, 1997), 5.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Book. *Title of the Book*. City: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Sebranek, Patrick, Verne Meyer, and David Kemper. *Write for College*. Wilmington: Great Source Education Group, 1997.

Work in an Anthology

Notes

2. Author(s) of the Selection, "Title of the Selection," in *Title of the Anthology*, Name of the Editor (City: Publisher, Year of Publication), Page(s).

2. Sylvia Plath, "Lady Lazarus," in *The Norton Anthology of Modern Poetry*, ed. Richard Ellmann and Robert O'Clair (New York: Norton, 1973), 139.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Selection. "Title of the Selection." In *Title of the Anthology*, Name of the Editor. Edition. City: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Plath, Sylvia. "Lady Lazarus." In *The Norton Anthology of Modern Poetry*, edited by Richard Ellmann and Robert O'Clair. New York: Norton, 1973.

Periodicals—Magazines and Newspapers

Notes

3. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of Publication, Page(s).

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of the Periodical, Page(s).

Example of a Magazine

Notes

3. Keith Naughton, “Dude, Where’s My Benz?” *Newsweek*, March 18, 2002, 40.

Bibliography

Naughton, Keith. “Dude, Where’s My Benz?” *Newsweek*, March 18, 2002, 40-42.

Example of a Newspaper

Notes

3. Richard Lee Colvin, “School Excels in Reading by Sticking With What Works,” *Los Angeles Times*, April 1, 2002, sec. A, p. 1.

Bibliography

Colvin, Richard Lee. “School Excels in Reading by Sticking With What Works.” *Los Angeles Times*, April 1, 2002, sec. A, p. 1.

Periodical—Journal Paginated by Issue (Each issue begins with page 1.)

Notes

4. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page(s).

4. Anna A. Hertzler and Robert B. Frary, “Family Factors and Fat Consumption of College Students,” *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* 96, no. 7 (1996): 713.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page(s).

Hertzler, Anna A., and Robert B. Frary. “Family Factors and Fat Consumption of College Students.” *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* 96, no. 7 (1996): 711-714.

Periodical—Journal Paginated by Volume (Issues are numbered continuously. For example, issue 2 might begin on page 347.)

Notes

5. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number (Year of Publication): Page(s).

5. Maurice Zeitlin and L. Frank Weyher, “Black and White, Unite and Fight: Interracial Working Class Solidarity and Racial Employment Equality,” *American Journal of Sociology* 107 (2001): 451.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number (Year of Publication): Page(s).

Zeitlin, Maurice, and L. Frank Weyher. “Black and White, Unite and Fight: Interracial Working Class Solidarity and Racial Employment Equality.” *American Journal of Sociology* 107 (2001): 430-467.

Electronic Sources

When citing sources on the World Wide Web, include the following basic information, skipping any missing items. If the source originally appeared in print, give the print information followed by the URL.

1. Author(s)
2. “Title of the Article, Chapter, or Selection”
3. *Title of the Book, Periodical, or Site*
4. Sponsor of the Site
5. Date of Publication
6. Page, Paragraph Number, or Heading
7. URL

Book Online

Notes

6. Author(s) of the Book, *Title of the Book*, (City: Publisher, Year of Publication), Page, URL.

6. Edith Nesbit, *The Red House*, (London: Harper & Bros., 1902), 5, <http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/nesbit/redhouse.html>.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Book. *Title of the Book*. City: Publisher, Year of Publication. URL.

Nesbit, Edith. *The Red House*. London: Harper & Bros., 1902. <http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/nesbit/redhouse.html>.

Newspaper Online

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7. Author(s) of the Article, "Title of the Article," *Name of the Periodical*, Date of Publication, URL.

7. Andrew Baggarly, "Dodgers Think Green," *The Press-Enterprise Internet Edition*, 12 November 2002, <http://www.press-enterprise.com/news>.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Article. "Title of the Article." *Name of the Periodical*, Date of Publication. URL.

Baggarly, Andrew. "Dodgers Think Green." *The Press-Enterprise: Internet Edition*, 12 November 2002. <http://www.press-enterprise.com/news>.

Journal Online

Notes

8. Author(s) of the Article, "Title of the Article," *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page, URL.

8. Pat Shipman, "A Worm's View of Human Evolution," *American Scientist* 90, no. 6 (2002): 508, <http://www.americanscientist.org/Issues/Marginalia/02-11marginalia.html>.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Article. "Title of the Article." *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page. URL.

Shipman, Pat. "A Worm's View of Human Evolution." *American Scientist* 90, no. 6 (2002): 508. <http://www.americanscientist.org/Issues/Marginalia/02-11marginalia.html>.

A Short Document from a Website

Notes

9. Author(s) of the Document, "Title of the Document," *Title of Site*, Sponsor of the Site, URL.

9. Peter Suber, "The Great Chain of Being," *Earlham College Philosophy Dept.*, <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/courses/re/chain.htm>.

Bibliography

Author(s) of the Document. "Title of the Document." *Title of Site*. Sponsor of the Site. URL.

Suber, Peter. "The Great Chain of Being." *Earlham College Philosophy Dept.* <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/courses/re/chain.htm>.

A sample Chicago style paper follows.

Do not number
the title page.
Begin numbering
on the next page
with numeral 2.

Chicago Versus MLA:
Footnotes, Endnotes, and Parenthetical References

Rita Researcher

History 1
Professor Descartes
13 November 2002

The most significant way that Chicago-style and MLA style differ is in the approach to in-text citations. The former uses endnotes or footnotes while the latter requires parenthetical references. A Chicago-style citation follows: “A failure to acknowledge one’s debt to others for words, facts, and ideas is at best a breach of manners; at worst, it is a form of theft known as plagiarism . . .”¹ In a Chicago-style paper, source material is followed by a raised arabic numeral which can be traced to a corresponding numeral located either in a footnote at the bottom of the page or in an endnote at the end of the text. Next to the corresponding numeral is either the source’s complete publication information or the author’s name and the source’s page number if the publication information was given in an earlier note. The reader can find the source’s publication information in two places: the footnotes or the endnotes and the bibliography, a list of sources which is arranged alphabetically by the authors’ last names. In-text citation in a MLA paper is decidedly different. In a MLA paper, the author’s name and the source’s page number appear in parentheses following a quote, paraphrase, or summary. For example, “A failure to acknowledge one’s debt to others for words, facts, and ideas is at best a breach of manners; at worst, it is a form of theft known as plagiarism [. . .]” (Leggett, Mead, and Charvat 390). According to Diana Hacker, author of *A Writer’s Reference*, a parenthetical reference that is “complete” and “concise” helps the reader locate the source’s publication information on the works cited page, MLA’s version of a bibliography.²

Whatever documentation style you use, be sure to consult a current reference manual. Twenty-four years ago, MLA style closely resembled today’s Chicago-style. Over time the two styles diverged into two distinct methods of documentation. Also, keep in mind that “the various academic disciplines use their own editorial styles . . .”³ Typically, history papers are written in Chicago-style while English papers are written in MLA style.

Notes are single-spaced with double-spacing between notes.

The first line of a note is indented ½" or 5 spaces.

Notes

1. Glenn Leggett, C. David Mead, and William Charvat, *Prentice-Hall Handbook for Writers*, 7th ed. (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1978), 390.

2. Diana Hacker, *A Writer's Reference*, 4th ed. (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 1999), 326.

3. Ibid.

4. Leggett, Mead, and Charvat, *Prentice-Hall*, 394.

Write the author's first name then last name. In the bibliography the author's last name comes first.

Ibid. is used when the publication information of a note is the same as that of the preceding note. Include the page number if it is different.

The first time a source is cited give the complete publication information. For subsequent citations give the author's last name, a shortened title of the work, and the page number.

The first line of an entry begins at the margin. Successive lines are indented ½” or five spaces.

Bibliography

Like notes, bibliographic entries are single-spaced with double-spacing between entries.

The Chicago Manual of Style. 14th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.

Gibaldi, Joseph. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 5th ed. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1999.

Hacker, Diana. *A Writer's Reference*. 4th ed. Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 1999.

Leggett, Glenn, C. David Mead, and William Charvat. *Prentice-Hall Handbook for Writers*. 7th ed. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1978.

Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers*. 6th ed. Rev. John Grossman and Alice Bennett. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

Alphabetize the bibliography by the authors' last names.