Chicago Manual of Style is a system for documenting research papers and preparing bibliographies. This guide provides basic examples for Chicago style. For more complete information, consult the Chicago Manual of Style (16th edition), the website Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html, or the website prepared by the staff at the Open Writing Lab of Purdue University (OWL): https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/01/. Purdue OWL also offers help with MLA and APA citation styles: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/.

In order to avoid plagiarism, you must properly credit the sources you use. You should indicate, by means of a notation system, specifically where you got your information. Citations are always required when direct quotes are used, when original ideas or research are summarized, and when facts, such as statistics, are noted.

Examples of References

Chicago/Turabian Style uses two conventions for citation. The first format, notes-bibliography, is typically used in the humanities, while the second format, author-date, is used in the social, physical, and natural sciences. Both conventions are outlined below.

Notes-Bibliography – Basic Format

This style uses footnotes (and/or endnotes) within the text to indicate a resource has been referenced and a bibliography at the end of the paper listing all the resources used. The most important part of citation is to provide as much information as possible. Some journals may be organized by volume and issue, some by months or seasons and others by both. Cite as much as is provided.

For example, the following sentence is written and needs a citation:

In accordance with the court’s ruling the state had two months to comply with the new regulations.¹

At the bottom of the page the note would be listed as follows:


A short note can be used for subsequent references to that source. (Ask your professor about this – they may want you to use the full note for all your citations.) The short note lists the author’s last name, shortened title (without any preceding articles) and page number.

2. Watson, Court and Their Decision, 88-89.

The bibliography at the end of the paper lists the sources alphabetically by the author’s last name. If two or more sources are cited from the same author they are then ordered alphabetically by title.

An example of a bibliographic citation:


Note that the article, the, was ignored when alphabetizing the citations.
Notes and Bibliography – Examples
The first entry shows the format for the note, the second entry shows the format for the bibliography. “xx” or “xx-xx” is a placeholder for page numbers.

**Book with one author**

1. First Last, *Title of Work: Be Sure to Capitalize*. (Location: Publisher, Date), xx-xx.

Last, First. *Title of Work: Be Sure to Capitalize*. Location: Publisher, Date.


**Book with two - three authors**

Four or more authors list all the authors in the bibliography but only list the first author in the note followed by et al.

1. First Last and First Last, *Title of Work* (Location: Publisher, Date), xx-xx.

Last, First and First Last. *Title of Work*. Location: Publisher, Date.


**Chapter from a book**

The note contains the pages that are referenced; the bibliography contains the pages of the full chapter.

1. First Last, “Chapter Title,” in *Book Title*. (Location: Publisher, Date), xx.

Last, First. “Chapter Title.” In *Book Title*, xx-xxx. Location: Publisher, Date.


**eBooks**

Cite the version you reference. If it is not from an ebook provider, such as Kindle or Nook, include the URL.

1. First Last, *Book Title* (Location: Publisher, Date), Source edition.

OR
2. First Last and First Last, *Book Title* (Location: Publisher, Date), accessed Month Day, Year, http://address/.


Last, First. *Book Title*. Location: Publisher, Date. Source edition.


OR


**Article in print journal**

The note contains the pages that are referenced; the bibliography contains the pages of the full article.


Last, First. “Title of Article.” *Title of Journal* Volume# (Month Year): xx-xx.


**Article in a newspaper or popular press**

For daily publication, like a newspaper, include both the month and day of publication. For magazines include the publication information provided such as month, season or issue number.

1. First Last, “Article Title,” *Newspaper Title*, Month Day, Year, xx.


Last, First. “Article Title.” *Magazine Title*, Month Day, Year.


OR - If online


**Article in an online journal/periodical**

Include a URL or DOI if one is provided; a DOI is preferred. A DOI (Digital Object Identifier) is a numeric code assigned to electronic documents. It provides a permanent link to the document unlike a URL which could change. List the article and journal title information as you would if the journal was in print. Do not include the database used to access the journal because not all people have access to those databases.


**Website content**

Include as much information as is available. This includes the author and title of the specific page or document, and the title or owner of the website. Use the last date the material was updated. If that is not available, list the date accessed.


OR – If no known author:


OR – if no known author:


Author/Date – Basic Format

This style uses parenthetical in-text citations and a bibliography of resources at the end of the document.

In text citations include the last name of the author, the year of publication and the page numbers referenced. The in-text citation would look like this:

In accordance with the court’s ruling the state had two months to comply with the new regulations (Watson 2015, 115-116).

The bibliography at the end of the paper lists the sources alphabetically by the author’s last name. If two or more sources are cited from the same author they are then ordered alphabetically by title.

An example of a bibliographic citation in the author/date format:


Author/Date – Examples

In-text citation is listed first, followed by the bibliography entry.

Book with one author

(Watson 2015, 55-66)

Last, First. Date. Title of Work: Be Sure to Capitalize. Location: Publisher.

Book with two - three authors

(Smith and Pratt 2007, 46-50)

Last, First and First Last. Date. Title of Work. Location: Publisher.

Four or more authors list all the authors in the bibliography but only list the first author in the in-text citation followed by et al.

Chapter from a book

The in-text cite contains the pages that are referenced; the bibliography contains the pages of the full chapter.

(Hathaway 2000, 76)

Last, First. Date. “Chapter Title.” In Book Title, xx-xxx. Location: Publisher.
**eBooks**

Cite the version you reference. If you have a URL include it.

(Rogers 2014, 21)


OR

Last, First and First Last. Date. *Book Title*. Location: Publisher. http://address.


**Article in print journal**

The note contains the pages that are referenced; the bibliography contains the pages of the full article.

(Flanders 1991, 3)

Last, First. Date. “Title of Article.” *Title of Journal Volume#: xx.*


**Article in a newspaper or popular press**

(Simpson 2000)

Last, First. Date. “Article Title.” *Magazine Title*, Month Day.


OR – If online:

(Simpson 2001)


**Article in an online journal/periodical**

Include a DOI if one is provided. List the article and journal title information as you would if the journal was in print. Do not include the database used to access the journal.

(Hill 2009, 39)


Website content

Include as much information as is available. This includes the author and title of the specific page or document, and the title or owner of the website. Use the last date the material was updated. If that is not available, list the date accessed.

(Clown 2009)


OR – if no known author:

(Krustyland 2010)
