

What is Chicago Style citation?¹

Chicago Style (also called Turabian) has two types of citation: Notes and Bibliography and Author-Date. Notes and Bibliography is used for writing about the humanities (literature, history, and the arts). Author-Date is used for the social sciences. The two types differ on how they deliver source information to the reader. 'Turabian' refers to Kate L. Turabian's manual that focuses on research papers, theses and dissertations. This resource focuses on the Notes and Bibliography type of Chicago Style because of its prominence in citation help sought from the HUB.

Formatting a Chicago Style Paper

The paper should have the following:

- double spacing (except for block quotes, notes, bibliographic entries, and figure captions)
- Arabic page numbers in the upper right corner (eg. 1, 2, 3)
- major paper sections: title page, main paper, and references

What is Notes and Bibliography?

This type is a system of referencing sources. The system uses footnotes or endnotes and a bibliography. Notes and Bibliography allows the author to cite and comment on their sources while building credibility as a writer.

¹ “Chicago Manual of Style 17th Edition,” *The Purdue OWL*, <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/02/>. This resource is an adaptation of the information as provided by Purdue OWL.

What is a Note?

Use notes when referencing a source (direct quote, a summary, and paraphrase).

There are two forms of a note:

1. a footnote at the bottom of the page in which the source is referenced
2. an endnote at the end of the section or whole paper

There are two parts to a note:

- the superscript within the text
- the corresponding note

There can be a long or short form of the footnote depending on the presence of a bibliography.

- If there is 1) a bibliography, or 2) the same source cited again, then use shortened form. Shortened form is last name, title, and page number(s).
- If there is NO bibliography in paper, the first note for each source uses a full citation.

This is an example sentence that sets up a direct quote from *Lord of the Rings*: “ ‘But I am the real Strider, fortunately,’ he said, looking down at them with his face softened by a sudden smile. ‘I am Aragorn son of Arathorn, and if by life or death I can save you, I will.’”¹

The footnote for the direct quote is a full citation because this imaginary paper does NOT have bibliography.

A footnote citation can also be in short form under two conditions: 1) there is a bibliography for the paper, or 2) the same source is cited again in the same paper section or chapter. Let’s say this next direct quote is under the same section for this imagined paper. But it is a bit different! This next example is a block quote:

Frodo was the only one present who had said nothing. For some time he had sat silent beside Bilbo's empty chair, and ignored all remarks and questions. He had enjoyed the joke, of course, even though he had been in the know. He had difficulty in keeping from laughter at the indignant surprise of the guests. But at the same time he felt deeply troubled: he realized suddenly that he loved the old hobbit dearly.²

¹ J. R. R. Tolkien, “Strider,” in *The Lord of the Rings / 50th Anniversary, the Complete Classic in One Volume* (London: HarperCollins Publishers, 2005), pp. 163-75, 171.

² Tolkien. “A Long-Expected Party.” 31.

[Example Footnotes]

What is a Chicago Style Bibliography

Alphabetize bibliographies by the entries' first words and place at the end of the document.

The bibliography may also list additional sources that were not in the footnotes, but provide further information related to the paper topic.

The title of this section is centered. The first citation entry is separated from the "Bibliography" with two blank lines. One blank line separates entries from each other.

[Example Bibliography]

Bibliography

{blank line # 1}

{blank line # 2}

Tolkien, J R R. *The Lord of the Rings / 50th Anniversary, the Complete Classic in One Volume*.
London, United Kingdom: HarperCollins Publishers, 2005.

{blank line}

Last Name of next source entry, First Name. "Title" ...

Citation form differs depending on the type of resources (book, website, journal). Common elements of the citation are the author's name, title, and publication information. The author's name goes LAST name then FIRST name for the BIBLIOGRAPHY. The titles of books and journals tend to be italicized. While articles, chapters, and poems are contained in quotation marks.

Chicago style wants a specific format for page ranges in the 100s. For example: the page range listed in a citation is pp. 100-137. The bibliographic and footnote entry would be formatted at 100-37, implying the '137'