Simplified Chicago (Turabian) Manual Citation

From The Chicago Manual of Style Online and Purdue University's Owl

Chicago Manual of Style (CMS) is now in its 17th Edition, which was released in the fall of 2017. Chicago, also called Turabian, is the preferred citation format for historians and social scientists. Therefore, all citations used in this class will adhere to the Chicago/Turabian format.

Unlike other common citation methods, CMS does not rely on obtrusive parenthetical citations in text. Rather, it utilizes a system of footnotes or endnotes denoted by a superscripted numeral placed at the end of the sentence or clause in which paraphrased or directly quoted material occurs.

Example original text:

On May 8, 1920, William D. Ord, an executive of the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, informed Governor John J. Cornwell that Fred Mooney and other Union organizers had arrived in Mingo County and had started agitating.

Paraphrased (indirect) quotation:

In the days leading up to what would later be collectively called, the Mine Wars of the early 1920s, then Governor John J. Cornwell was dependent upon local, often biased observers for his understanding of events on the ground. 1

Direct quotation:

It eventually came to the attention of Governor John J. Cornwell that, according to persons actually in Mingo County, "Fred Mooney and other Union organizers had arrived... and had started agitating [Union sentiments]" there. 2

The superscript numeral (in this case, 1) leads a reader interested in reviewing the original source to a footnote (at the bottom of the same page upon which the citation is enumerated) or to an endnote collected at the end of the work. Your work will include citations using endnotes unless directed otherwise.

Footnotes and endnotes are formatted the same for student purposes. They appear in order from least to greatest, either at the bottom of the page they appear (footnotes) or as a separate collection in the back matter (endnotes). The first line is always indented (1/2 inch) and begins with the note number, followed by a period. Notes start with the author's name (First M., Last), title (italicized), publication location, publisher and publication date (all in parentheses), a comma (outside parentheses), and the page number from which the quotation was derived. In notes, the author is set off from the title by a comma, as is the page number from the publication data. The publication city is offset from the publisher and date by a colon, while the publisher and date are separated by a comma. The title "Notes" appears centered at the top of the page, offset from the notes by a double space. See the example below endnotes page:
Note Formats

For books with one author:


For works by two or three authors:


For works with more than three authors:


If a book has an editor, but no credited author:

For periodicals:

Periodicals such as magazines or newspapers that are published periodically, are formatted in much the same way as books, however, since they also include both a title of the article and the magazine or newspaper, the article's title must also appear. It is placed in quotation marks between the author and the periodical's italicized title, which itself is set off from the publication data, reduced to just a date without parentheses, by a comma:


Online periodicals follow periodical rules, so place the article title in quotes and the online periodical in italics. You will rarely have a page number, so omit this.

7. Linda Belau, "Trauma and the Material Signifier," *Postmodern Culture* 11, no. 2 (2001)
http://www.iath.virginia.edu/pmc/text-only/issue.101/11.2belau.txt.

Repeated Note Formats

Any source you will need to note more than once can be shortened. In some instances, you will use only the information needed to distinguish your sources. For instance, if you cite Jack Beatty twice in your paper, you would use the long note above the first time and then only his last name and the new page number the second time, thus:


If you use Beatty twice in a row, for instance as notes 5 and 6, then you may use the Latin word *ibid*, meaning *in the same place*, instead of the author's name. If the page number has also repeated, you can delete it altogether; otherwise give the new page number.

9. *ibid.*, 137.

10. *ibid.*

If the same author is cited in more than one place, but for different works, for instance Mark Twain in "Huckleberry Finn" and again in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," you must provide a shortened title along with the author's last name. This prevents the reader from getting confused between which work you are citing and permits her to check your sources efficiently.
Notes


9. Ibid., 137.

10. Ibid.
11. Twain, *Finn*, 115.

12. Twain, *Sawyer*, 207.

**Bibliographical Formats**

Any work appearing in either footnotes or endnotes must also appear in the bibliography. However, since the bibliography is not numbered, but is alphabetical, a different format is necessary. Bibliographic entries are arranged by author’s last name, so the last name of the author comes first in the bibliographic form for Chicago/Turabian. A period now follows the title, and publication data is no longer parenthetical. Page number is not used. Bibliographic entries are closed by a period after the publication date or URL.

Bibliographies use a hanging indent format (in other words the first line of each entry rests at the left margin and all other lines are indented below it one half inch; see Belau, Hunt, or Lunt below). *The word “Bibliography” appears centered at the top of the page, separated from the entries by a double space.*
Bibliography


Rayburn, Kevin. The 1920s, http://www.louisville.edu/~kpryb01/1920s.html.