

## Chicago Style

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The Chicago style of citing sources is very different from both MLA and APA. Also known as the "Turabian" style, it is primarily used in history classes, although it also can be found elsewhere.

### Endnotes or Footnotes

One unique feature of the Chicago style is that it does not use parenthetical citation. Instead, the "in-text" citations come in the form of either footnotes or endnotes:

**Book:** Author's Full Name, *Title* (Place of publication: Publishing company, year of publication), Page Number.

*Example:*

Camryn Manheim, *Wake Up, I'm Fat!* (New York: Broadway Books, 1999), 46. (Note the usage of parentheses).

**Academic Article:** Author's Full Name, "Article Title," *Journal Title* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year): Page Number.

*Example:*

Mitchell Page, "Growing Corn in American Samoa," *International Journal of Farming* 23, no. 5 (2002): 45.

**Newspaper Article:** Author's Full Name, "Article Title," *Paper Title*, Full date, particular edition, particular section (if possible).

*Example:*

Jeff Skapin, "Iraqi Head Seeks Arms," *Detroit Free Press*, December 2, 1998, final edition, sec. A3.

**Electronic Database Article:** Author's Full Name, "Article Title," *Journal Title* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year): Page Number, link to main database (you do not need access date or library info).

*Example:*

Peter Tate, "Einstein's Twin Paradox: A New Interpretation," *American Scientist* 24, no. 9 (1994): 3, <http://proquest.umi.com>.

**Website:** Author's Name/Owner of Site, "Site Name," Affiliated Organization, link (access date).

*Example:*

Will Durst, "A Guide to Japanese Kabuki Drama," Congress of Japanese-American Relations, <http://www.cjar.org/kabuki> (accessed February 2, 2005).

**Note:** These citations are used for the *first* time a particular source is cited. If you were to cite any of these sources a second time, the general format is to just list the author and page

number. So if you were citing Camryn Manheim's book again, you would just need: Manheim 49.

## Repeated Sources

If you keep using one source over and over again, the Chicago style allows you to use several shortcuts to save time in citation. For example, let's say you cite the same article twice in a row. The first time you would use the full citation, as above. The second time, you would just put this:

Ibid., 2. (Ibid is a Latin abbreviation meaning "the same place"; the "2" is the page number for the article)

## Bibliography

Chicago style requires a Bibliography page at the end of the paper. In most cases, the citations here are very similar in format to the style used in the footnotes or endnotes. Remember to reverse indent here.

**Book:** Last Name, First Name. *Title*. Place of publication: Publishing Company, Year.

*Example:*

Manheim, Camryn. *Wake Up, I'm Fat!* New York: Broadway Books, 1999.

(note: *no parentheses*)

**Academic Article:** Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." *Journal Title* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year): Page Numbers.

*Example:*

Page, Mitchell. "Growing Corn in American Samoa." *International Journal of Farming* 23, no. 5 (2002): 45-60.

**Newspaper Article:** Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." *Paper Title*, Full date, particular edition, particular section.

*Example:*

Skapin, Jeff. "Iraqi Head Seeks Arms." *Detroit Free Press*, December 2, 1998, final edition, sec. A3.

**Electronic Database Article:** Last Name, First Name. "Article Title." *Journal Title* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year): Page Numbers. Link to main database.

*Example:*

Tate, Peter. "Einstein's Twin Paradox: A New Interpretation." *American Scientist* 24, no. 9 (1994): 3-29. <http://proquest.umi.com>.

**Website:** Author's Name/Owner of Site. "Site Name." Affiliated Organization. Link.

*Example:*

Durst, Will. "A Guide to Japanese Kabuki Drama." Congress of Japanese-American Relations. <http://www.cjar.org/kabuki>.

## For more information:

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/01/>