This guide provides basic guidelines and examples for citing sources using *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations: Chicago Style for Students and Researchers*, 7th edition, by Kate L. Turabian (Ref LB 2369 T8 2007). Turabian style includes two options for citing sources: **notes-bibliography style (or bibliography style) and parenthetical citations – reference list style (or reference list style).** These styles are essentially the same as presented in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition.

For additional information on Turabian style please consult the aforementioned manual available at the Reference Desk, Jernigan Library. See also Turabian Quick Guide [http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/turabian/turabian_citationguide.html](http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/turabian/turabian_citationguide.html).

The difference between the two documentation styles is explained in the above Turabian Quick Guide as follows:

“Bibliography style is used widely in literature, history, and the arts. This style presents bibliographic information in footnotes or endnotes and, usually, a bibliography.

The more concise reference list style has long been used in the physical, natural, and social sciences. In this system, sources are briefly cited in parentheses in the text by author’s last name and date of publication. The parenthetical citations are amplified in a list of references, where full bibliographic information is provided.”

Examples below are cited in both styles. Each example is given first in bibliography style (a note \([N\Rightarrow]\), followed by a bibliographic entry \([B\Rightarrow]\)), and then in reference list style (a parenthetical citation \([P\Rightarrow]\), followed by a reference list entry \([R\Rightarrow]\)).

**BOOKS**

**One author:**


\[P\Rightarrow\] (Franklin 1985, 54)

Two authors:
P⇒ (Lynd and Lynd 1929, 67)

Four or more authors:
P⇒ (Laumann et al. 1994, 262)

Edition other than the first:
P⇒ (Bober 1948, 89)

Editor or compiler as "author":
P⇒ (von Hallberg 1984, 225)

Journals or Magazines:
P⇒ (Jackson 1979, 180)
R⇒ Jackson, Richard. 1979. Running down the up-escalator: Regional inequality

**Newspaper article**

Newspaper articles may be cited in running text ("As William Niederkorn noted in a *New York* article on June 20, 2002, . . .") instead of in a note or a parenthetical citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.


\[P \Rightarrow \text{(Niederkorn 2002)}\]


**ENCYCLOPEDIAS**

**Unsigned Articles:**

\[N \Rightarrow \text{Columbia Encyclopedia, 5th ed., s.v. "cold war."}\]

\[P \Rightarrow \text{(Columbia Encyclopedia, 5th ed., s.v. "cold war")}\]

**Signed Articles:**

\[N \Rightarrow \text{Morris Jastrow, “Nebo,” in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th ed.}\]

\[P \Rightarrow \text{(Morris Jastrow, “Nebo,” in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 11th ed.)}\]

Note: Well-known reference books are generally not listed in bibliographies. In notes or parenthetical references the facts of publication are usually omitted, but the edition, if not the first, must be specified.

**Article in an online journal**


\[P \Rightarrow \text{(Hlatky et al. 2002)}\]

Format for Additional Foot Note References

Once a work has been cited in complete form, later references to it are shortened. For this, either short titles or the Latin abbreviation *ibid.* (for *ibidem*, "in the same place") should be used.

Use this form after the first full reference when there are no intervening references:

2Ibid.

Use this form when there are no intervening references and the reference is to a different page in the same work:

3Ibid., 68.

Use this form when there are intervening references between the first full reference and this one (book and article titles may be shortened):


Adapted (April 2011) from *Using the Turabian Format*, Texas A&M University Libraries, College Station, and *Turabian Quick Guide* (http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/turabian/turabian_citationguide.html)