Kate L Turabian interpreted the University of Chicago’s style requirements in her first Manual for Writers in 1937. Since then, she worked with the editorial staff of the University of Chicago Press to update successive manuals. She died in 1987 but the Manual is still referred to by many as “Turabian.”

The Manual describes two methods of citations;

The notes-bibliography style or bibliography style for short (covered in section 1 of this guide).

The author-date style, also known as parenthetical citation style (section 2 of this guide).

(The manual advises students to ask their instructor which style they should use.)

**SECTION 1: Notes-bibliography style**

*[Chapters 16 & 17 of Turabian]*

In-text citations in this style look like this;

Many scholars believe that the Monte Alban group is the first examples of state formation in North America.¹

The number one refers to a note within the essay. These are usually footnotes at the bottom of the page.

Also, all sources in in-text citations and sometimes other sources consulted for the paper are included in the bibliography. Citations in footnotes and citations in the bibliography look different. In this section each source has a citation for the footnote, which will be labeled with an [F]; and a citation for the bibliography, which will be labeled with a [B].

**Books & Electronic Books**

**Printed book [16.1, 17.1]**


Printed book, two authors, edition [17.1.1, 17.1.3]


Printed book, edited collection [17.1.8.2]


E-book from a database [17.1.10] and online sources [15.4]

For online sources, add the date you accessed the material, and, online access information: either the database name, or the Web site address, or the digital object identifier (DOI).


Article in a reference book in a database [17.1.8, 17.5.3]

Treat a specialized reference book as an edited collection.


Journal, Magazine & Newspaper Articles

To cite these items you need to know which articles are from scholarly journals and which are from magazines. Here is a paragraph that describes common differences between the two.

“… scholarly articles typically contain extensive bibliographies (lists of citations) on which the research is based. The articles are written for a limited audience of other scholars and students in the field. Journals have minimal advertising and pictures, other than graphs and tables. They tend to be more plain-looking than magazines, whether online or in print. The writing style can be more technical and complex than that found in popular magazines. Journals are frequently written in a formal style that
reflects the language and methodology of the discipline.”


**Journal article from a database [16.1, 17.2]**


**Magazine article from a database, no author [17.3]**

In most cases, cite by date only (without using volumes and issues), and use the beginning page number only.


**Newspaper article from a database [17.4]**

In most cases, cite newspaper articles only in notes. Include an article only if it is critical to your argument.


**Web Sites**

**Informally published Web site [17.7.1]**


SECTION 2: Author-date Style

[Chapters 18 & 19 of Turabian]

In-text citations in this style look like this:

Many scholars believe that the Monte Alban group is the first example of state formation in North America (Spencer and Redmond 2004, 173).

The elements in the parentheses are: author, date, and page number(s). In-text citations refer to the bibliography, where full details of the source are presented.

Books and Electronic Books

Printed book [18.1, 19.1]


Printed book, two authors, edition [19.1.1, 19.1.4]


Printed book, edited collection [19.1.9]


E-book from a database [19.1.10]


Article in an edited collection (reference book) in a database [19.1.9.2, 19.5.3]

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Magazine article from a database, no author [19.1.1.3, 19.3]


Newspaper article from a database [19.4]


Web Sites

Informally published Web site [19.7.1]