Research papers generally build on the work of previous writers and researchers. Whenever you write a paper and use the material of another author, you must document that source. Documentation credits the author and publisher of the original work and provides the necessary information for readers to consult the same sources.

The Chicago and Turabian styles are basically the same. Kate L. Turabian designed her guide specifically for students and researchers when she worked as dissertation secretary at the University of Chicago for 30 years. Her ‘Turabian’ guide is based on the University of Chicago Press’s Manual of Style and focuses on the rules most important for students’ papers and other research not intended for publication.

Many of the samples in this guide are from the Chicago Manual of Style (16th edition, 2006). If needing to cite specifically in the Turabian style, please consult that particular manual and/or the electronic resources listed.

**ONLINE RESOURCES:**

- Chicago Manual of Style (do a catalog Title search)
  [http://www.lib.umt.edu](http://www.lib.umt.edu)

- Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL)
  [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/)

- Bedford / St. Martin’s Research and Documentation
  [http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/](http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/resdoc5e/)

- Turabian Citation Style Guide (Ohio State University)
  [http://library.osu.edu/help/research-strategies/cite-references/turabian/](http://library.osu.edu/help/research-strategies/cite-references/turabian/)

**PRINT RESOURCES:**


- Call number 808.027 C5327 2010; located at the Information Center


- Call number 808.02 T929m 2007; located at the Information Center

The difference between the Chicago and Turabian styles is in the numbering of notes.

In Turabian style, use superscript for endnote and footnote numbers in the text and at the beginning of each note, as in the following example:
In Chicago style, the note number in-text is in parentheses (1) and is followed by a period and space in the note, as in the following examples:

Chicago in text \(^1\)  
1. Chicago in note

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<th>NOTE</th>
<th>BIBLIOGRAPHY</th>
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| E-BOOK              | NOTE FORMAT:  
Note Number. First Name Last Name, *Book Title* (Place of Publication: Publisher, Year),  
Format, page range of cited material.  
NOTE EXAMPLE:  
BIB FORMAT:  
Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year. Format.  
BIB EXAMPLE:  
| E-NEWSPAPER ARTICLE | NOTE FORMAT:  
Note Number. First Name Last Name,  
“Article Title,” *Newspaper Title*, Month Day, Year,  
accessed Month Day, Year, URL or Doi address.  
NOTE EXAMPLE:  
7. Sheryl Gay Stolberg and Robert Pear,  
“Wary Centrists Posing Challenge in Health Care Vote,” *New York Times*, February 27, 2010,  
accessed February 28, 2010,  
BIB FORMAT:  
Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” *Newspaper Title*,  
Month Day, Year. Accessed Month Day, Year. URL or Doi (Digital Object Identifier) address.  
BIB EXAMPLE:  
| E-JOURNAL ARTICLE   | NOTE FORMAT:  
Note Number. First Name Last Name, “Article Title,” *Journal Title* Volume, no. Issue (Year): page numbers, URL to main page of database.  
NOTE EXAMPLE:  
BIB FORMAT:  
Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” *Journal Title* Volume,  
No. Issue (Year): Page range of cited material. List Doi if available otherwise the URL.  
BIB EXAMPLE:  
| ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA  | NOTE FORMAT:  
Note Number. *Encyclopedia Name*, s.v.  
“Article Title.” Access date, URL or Doi.  
NOTE EXAMPLE with URL:  
NOTE EXAMPLE with Doi:

WEBSITE CONTENT
Include as much of the following information as is available – title of page, author, owner or sponsor of the site, and a URL. Also include date of publication, modification or revision; if unable to determine any of these then just list access date instead.

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Item from a Commercial Database

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CITING IN TEXT
Parenthetical references are most commonly located at the end of a sentence with a following period. If the sentence is complex the parenthetical reference is placed right after the use of information source. Cite page numbers if available.

- **Basic format** is (Author Last Name Year of Publication, Page #)

  EXAMPLE: (Long 2006, 120)

- **More than one author**

  EXAMPLE: (Jones and Connor 1996, 42)

- **Organizations or corporate authors**: name may be shortened to its most basic title. Do not abbreviate the name.

  EXAMPLE: (General Mills Inc. 2010, 31)

- **No author** identified: use the title of the work in place of the author name.

  EXAMPLE: (“Noisy Treatment in Hospitals”, 2011, 184)

- **Newspaper basic format**: (Newspaper Name, Day Month Year of Publication, Section and Page #)

  EXAMPLE: (Boston Globe, 4 October 2011, 89)
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