Chicago Style/Turabian—Notes/Bibliography

This handout is meant to give you a broad overview of the kind of information needed for documentary notes and bibliographies. It is by no means comprehensive. For specific information on documenting particular sources, consult the latest version of The Chicago Manual of Style, Kate L. Turabian’s A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, or Diana Hacker’s A Writer’s Reference. When using the lists of reference information below, skip any information not provided by your source. For instance, if a book has no author, begin the entry with the title of the book.

Print Sources

**Book** (basic format)

**Notes**

1. Author(s) of the Book, *Title of the Book* (City: Publisher, Year of Publication), Page.


**Bibliography**

Author(s) of the Book. *Title of the Book*. City: Publisher, Year of Publication.


**Work in an Anthology (Multiauthor Book)**

**Notes**

2. Author(s) of the Selection, “Title of the Selection,” in *Title of the Anthology*, Name of the Editor (City: Publisher, Year of Publication), Page.


**Bibliography**

Author(s) of the Selection. “Title of the Selection.” In *Title of the Anthology*, Name of the Editor(s), Page(s). City: Publisher, Year of Publication.

**Periodicals—Magazines**

Notes
3. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of Publication, Page.


**Bibliography**
Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of the Periodical, Page(s).


**Periodicals—Newspapers**

Notes
3. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of Publication, Section.


**Bibliography**
Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of the Periodical, Section.


**Periodical—Journal**

Notes
4. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page.


**Bibliography**
Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page(s).

### Electronic Sources

**Book Online**

**Notes**

6. Author(s) of the Book, *Title of the Book* (City of Print Publication: Print Publisher, Year of Print Publication), Chapter, URL.


**Bibliography**

Author(s) of the Book. *Title of the Book*. City of Print Publication: Print Publisher, Year of Print Publication. URL.


**Newspaper Online**

**Notes**

7. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of Publication, Homepage URL.


**Bibliography**

Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical*, Date of Publication. Homepage URL.


**Journals Online**

Some electronic journal articles may have an alphanumeric code that can be used to locate the article online through Crossref. That code is called a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). All DOI numbers begin with 10. The DOI number is a more reliable way to locate an online journal article than a URL since webpage links are subject to change. Crossref acts as an intermediary, linking the DOI of the article to its location on the web. Give the DOI of the article if available, preceded by https://doi.org/; otherwise, give a reliable URL.
Journal without DOI
Notes
8. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” Name of the Periodical Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page, URL.


Bibliography
Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” Name of the Periodical Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page(s). URL.


Journal Article with DOI
Notes
9. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” Name of the Periodical Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page, DOI.


Bibliography
Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” Name of the Periodical Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page(s). DOI.


Journal Article from a Library Database without a DOI
Notes
10. Author(s) of the Article, “Title of the Article,” Name of the Periodical Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page, Database.

Journal Article from a Library Database without a DOI (Continued)

**Bibliography**

Author(s) of the Article. “Title of the Article.” *Name of the Periodical* Volume Number, Issue Number (Year of Publication): Page(s). Database


**A Short Document from a Website**

**Notes**

11. Author(s) of the Document, "Title of the Document," Title of the Site, Date of Publication, URL.


**Bibliography**

Author(s) of the Document. "Title of the Document." Title of the Site, Date of Publication. URL.


**A Short Document from a Website with No Publication Date**

If no publication date or last update is available, give the date that you accessed the document.

**Notes**

12. Author(s) of the Document, "Title of the Document," Title of the Site, Date of Access, URL.


**Bibliography**

Author(s) of the Document. "Title of the Document." Title of the Site. Date of Access. URL.

Womens Rights: Second Wave Feminists from Then to NOW

Chicago Style/Turabian: Sample Paper with Endnotes

In Chicago Style, either endnotes or footnotes can be used for citation. Endnotes are listed at the end of the paper while footnotes are located at the bottom of each page.

For further information on how to insert footnotes and endnotes, please see the handout “Formatting Footnotes or Endnotes in Word.”

Rita Researcher

History 18
Professor Okonyan
April 15, 2014
Women’s Rights was a successful movement within the Second Wave of feminism due to the National Organization of Women’s contributions to the goals of legalizing abortion and birth control and attaining legal measures pertaining to domestic violence, marital rape, sexual harassment, and equal pay. Despite criticism by conservative women’s groups, the National Organization for Women pushed forth these goals for generations of women who live by their successes today.

Second Wave Feminism originated within the growth of the Civil Rights Movement after a brief decline following World War II (a trend that’s repeated following this wave and the Third Wave thereafter). While various sources identify Betty Friedan as the sole founder of the National Organization for Women, according to their website, the National Organization for Women was founded in reaction to the failure of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission’s enforcement of the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act that prohibited sexual discrimination in the labor force. After a vote of 3-2 (the minority who would eventually co-found/lead NOW), the EEOC in September 1965 decided that sex segregation was permissible.

When the time came for the Commission on the Status of Women to meet for the third time in 1966, Betty Friedan attended as a “writer and observer” due to her success in “igniting the contemporary women’s movement [of] 1963 following the success of her book *The Feminine Mystique.*” She and a group of advocates separated themselves to discuss the issues at hand and delve into whispered notions of a desire “to form an organization that represented women as the blacks did during civil rights.” That organization would become the National Organization for Women (NOW) upon “chartering in October [of 1996] with 30 of 300 members present at the first conference in Washington DC.”

Last Update 2/5/19
Notes


Notes Page Basics

- Always use your word processor’s automatic endnote or footnote maker when you are adding note number in-text.
- Single space notes. Double space between notes.
- Indent the first line of a note ½” or 5 spaces.
- Publication information is usually divided by commas.
- Each note ends with a period.
- Authors’ names are listed by first then last name.
- Dates are written in month-day-year format, for example, May 1, 2014.
- Provide a page number for the information you are citing if one is available. Electronic sources may not have page numbers.
- URLs are not underlined. (See the Success Center’s handout on hanging indents and hyperlinks for directions on how to remove URLs that are automatically underlined in Word.)
- For additional help with formatting a notes page in Word, see the Success Center handout on formatting footnotes and endnotes.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliography Entries</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entries are <strong>alphabetized</strong> by the authors’ last names.</td>
<td>Notes are <strong>numbered</strong>. Each number corresponds to in-text information that will be cited in the notes page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authors’ names are listed by <strong>last then first name</strong>.</td>
<td>Authors’ names are listed by <strong>first then last name</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indent the <strong>second and subsequent</strong> lines of a bibliographic entry ½” or 5 spaces.</td>
<td>Indent the <strong>first</strong> line of a note ½” or 5 spaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(For more information, see the Success Center handout on hanging indents and hyperlinks.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publication information is usually divided by periods.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Publication information is usually divided by commas.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>