Chicago Style/ Turabian Style
for Students and Researchers

Format for Notes and Bibliography
This handout is based on Chicago Manual of Style (17th ed., 2017). It describes commonly used bibliography and note formats for the Bibliographic Format, used primarily for papers in the disciplines of literature, history, and the arts.
The chart below includes examples of the note format and the bibliographic format; the note format may be used either as a footnote or as an endnote.

Format Guidelines
- Use appropriate font (12 pt Times New Roman is standard).
- Double space.
- Do not put a page number on the title page, but subsequent pages are numbered.
- Use the full note the first time you cite a source. Use a shortened form for subsequent citations (see examples below).
- To cite from a source, place a superscript number after a quote or paraphrase.
- Footnotes are placed at the footer section of the same page the superscript appears, while endnotes appear on a separate page before the bibliography. Ask your professor which you should use.
- Notes are indented, while bibliography citations have a hanging indent.

To view a sample paper, we recommend Purdue’s Online Writing Lab.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Note Format</th>
<th>Bibliography Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**NOTE:** If DOI not available, use URL.  
| Print periodical articles | Use the relevant format above without the DOI or URL. | Use the relevant format above without the DOI or URL. |
**NOTE:** If publication date or revised date not available, use accessed date.  
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**Use of footnotes and endnotes.**

Example of citation in the paper (use superscript):

The term “deaf” is vague and is often used to define various levels of deafness.¹

The Note (include page number used; indent):