

Citing the World Wide Web in Style: Turabian and Chicago

This guide is intended to assist students in preparing their documentation (citations, notes, bibliographies, and references) for online resources, using Chicago style.

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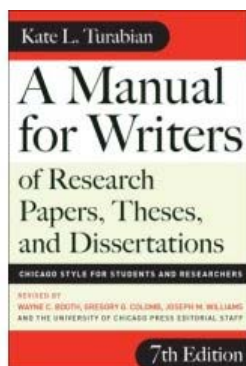
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This document is available as part of the *Troy University Libraries Tutorial*. The Tutorial can be accessed online from your TROY Library Web site. Written by Jay Brandes. This document updated 1/2/09.

PART 1

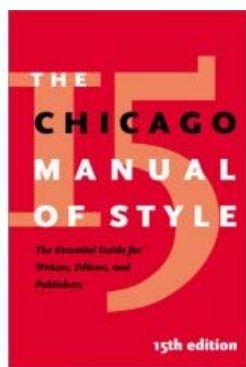
Chicago is a writing style. *Turabian* is a book that helps students use Chicago style.

Your best bet for writing a paper using Chicago style is simply to purchase the *Turabian* book. Online retailers typically sell the paperback version for less than twelve dollars. The hard cover is thirty five. **You want the seventh edition** (it is vital to use only the current edition because it supersedes all other editions, making them inaccurate).



The book *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations: Chicago Style for Students and Researchers* is most often simply referred to as *Turabian*, after the original author, Kate L. Turabian.

As its title indicates, this guide is intended for use by students writing school papers. The **style** (for citations, punctuation, capitalization, etc.) presented in this book is **Chicago**.



The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a big, thick, heavy book that defines Chicago writing style. Its target audience is professional writers.

It is self-described as the "Essential reference for authors, editors, proofreaders, indexers, copyrighters, designers, and publishers in any field...."

As far as students are concerned, first and foremost, *Turabian* is what you need, not the *CMOS*. *Turabian* does a much better job than the *CMOS* at conveying documentation style (citations, footnotes/endnotes, and reference lists). In addition to clearly demonstrating Chicago style, *Turabian* tells you how to set up page margins, headers, numbers, etc., **for a student paper**; the *CMOS* does not. Students who are frequently required to use Chicago style, particularly those in graduate programs, may also desire to obtain a copy of the *CMOS*. The *CMOS* goes into slightly greater detail regarding citation style than does *Turabian* (albeit in a less user-friendly format), but even more, it is an excellent and detailed guide to writing—prescribing Chicago style for every aspect of punctuation, capitalization, usage, abbreviation, etc.

While by no means a substitute for *Turabian*, the following online sources may be of use:

Dr. Abel Scribe's *Guides to Chicago Style Research Papers*, <http://www.docstyles.com/cmsguide.htm>. Look for the *Chicago Crib Sheet Online* (online as html or PDF), *The Writer's Guide*, and the *CMS Document Set*.

The Chicago Manual of Style Online, <http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org>. Use the *Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide* for a free sampling of citation style.

PART 2



You must understand this—Chicago style prescribes two very different citation systems, Bibliography Style and Reference List Style. You will use one or the other (as determined by you and/or your instructor). Without understanding this concept, it is impossible to fully grasp the Chicago-style documentation process.

For the purposes of this guide, *citation* means **the brief entry for a source within the text** (body) of your paper, i.e., the citation to the footnote/endnote or reference list.

In a nutshell:

If you use **Bibliography Style** citations, then you will also have **notes** (footnotes or endnotes) and a **bibliography**. You will not have a reference list.

If you use **Reference List Style** citations, then you will also have a **reference list**. You will not have notes or a bibliography.

In detail:

Bibliography Style citations are explained beginning on page 3.

Reference List Style citations are covered beginning on page 5.

How do I know which system to use ... Bibliography or Reference?

Which method you use depends on your instructor—ask him or her. Instead of using the terminology above (Bibliography Style/Reference List Style), the best way to ask may be to say something like, "Professor Robison, do you want numbered citations and footnotes (or endnotes) and a bibliography? or, should I use in-text citations that have the author, date, and page numbers in them, and then provide a reference list at the end?" A simple way to know is to ask to see an example of the preferred method.

Bibliography Style citations. Another term for this style is *Notes-Bibliography Style*.

These citations use a simple numbering system to refer to notes at the end of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the document (endnotes), as well as a bibliography. If using Bibliography Style citations, check with your instructors when choosing between footnotes and endnotes. With Bibliography Style citations, you do not use a reference list.

Examples of **citations** (they are simply the superscripted numbers, i.e., 5, 6, and 7):

The Great Wall of China is visible from outer space.⁵ The first American astronaut in space was Alan Shepard.⁶ The Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI), defines astronautics as, "Activity more than 100 kilometres above the earth's surface."⁷

With Bibliography Style citations, what happens is this: At the end of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the document/chapter (endnotes), are notes that detail the sources that were cited.

Examples of notes:

5. Roger Handberg. "Outer Space as a Shared Frontier: Canada and the United States, Cooperation Between Unequal Partners," *The American Behavioral Scientist*, 47 (June 2004): 1255.

6. Jon B. Smith. *The Millennial Book of Space Facts: Everything you Need to Know* (New York: Outta Site Publishing, 2001), 143.

7. Joseph Campbell. *The Inner Reaches of Outer Space: Metaphor as Myth and as Religion* (Novato, CA: New World Library, 2002), 243.

Then, at the very end of the paper, there is a bibliography.

Example of bibliography entries:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Campbell, Joseph. *The Inner Reaches of Outer Space: Metaphor as Myth and as Religion*. Novato, CA: New World Library, 2002.

Handberg, Roger. "Outer Space as a Shared Frontier: Canada and the United States, Cooperation Between Unequal Partners." *The American Behavioral Scientist* 44 no. 6 (June 2004): 1247-1263.

Smith, Jon B. *The Millennial Book of Space Facts: Everything You Need to Know*. New York: Outta Site Publishing, 2001.

QUESTION: I'm confused already. It was stated earlier that Bibliography Style citations are used with a bibliography but Reference List Style citations are used with a reference list ... isn't a bibliography the same exact thing as a reference list?

ANSWER: In the broadest sense, yes, but as far as Chicago-style documentation, no, not exactly.

In *Turabian*, bibliographies are discussed in section 16.2 and reference lists are covered in 18.2.

It would not be productive for this guide to go into detail on this topic, but here are a few of the differences:

- **Most importantly, the formatting of the entries in each type of list is slightly different.**
- Additionally, there are several types of bibliographies, with variations in the way they are labeled and organized, but there is only one way to organize and label a reference list.
- Some sources may be omitted from both bibliographies and reference lists, but the types of items that may be omitted from each are not exactly the same.

Here is what you need to know:

In terms of Chicago style, a bibliography is not a reference list. The style is very, very similar, but they are not the same. If you use Bibliography Style citations, **do not get confused by even looking at chapters 18 or 19 of *Turabian***. You don't need those at all ... never. Those chapters are for writing reference lists for use with Reference List Style citations.

For Bibliography Style citations, this is where to look in *Turabian*:

- Chapter 15 provides a general introduction to **citations**; 15.3.1 is specific to Bibliography Style.
- Chapter 16 mostly covers the basic form for **notes** (both footnotes and endnotes) that go with citations and for **bibliographies**. It also gives more information about writing the citations themselves and about tying them into the notes (16.3.2, 16.3.3, and 16.3.5). Chapter 17 details notes and bibliography entries for a wide variety of sources.

Reference List Style citations. Another term for this style is *Parenthetical Citations Style*.

These citations use parenthetical citations (also known as the author-date system) to indicate author, date, and page numbers of the source detailed in the reference list at the end of the paper. With Reference List style citations, you do not use notes or a bibliography.

Example of **citations** (the parts in the parenthesis [the other words represent the narrative of the paper]):

The Great Wall of China is visible from outer space (Handberg 2004, 1255). The first American astronaut in space was Alan Shepard (Smith 2001, 143). The Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI), defines astronautics as, "Activity more than 100 kilometres above the earth's surface" (Campbell 2002, 243).

With Reference List Style citations, what happens is this: At the end of the paper is a reference list that details the source.

Examples of **references**:

REFERENCES

Campbell, Joseph. 2002. *The Inner Reaches of Outer Space: Metaphor as Myth and as Religion*. Novato, CA: New World Library.

Handberg, Roger. 2004. Outer Space as a Shared Frontier: Canada and the United States, Cooperation Between Unequal Partners. *The American Behavioral Scientist* 44, no. 6 (June): 1247-1263.

Smith, Jon B. 2001. *The millennial book of space facts: Everything you need to know*. New York: Outta Site Publishing.

QUESTION: Isn't a reference list the same exact thing as a bibliography?

ANSWER: No. See the more detailed answer on the previous page. You will want to swear that the formatting of the entries on the reference list on this page and those in the bibliography on page 3 are identical, but they are not.

Here is what you need to know:

In terms of Chicago style, a reference list is not a bibliography. The style is very, very similar, but they are not the same. If you use Reference List Style citations, **do not get confused by looking at chapters 16 or 17**. You don't need those at all ... never. Those chapters are for writing notes and bibliographies for Bibliography Style citations.

For Reference List Style citations, this is where to look in *Turabian*:

- Chapter 15 provides a general introduction to **citations**; 15.3.2 is specific to Reference Style.

- Chapter 18 mostly covers the basic form for **references** that go with citations, but it also gives more information about writing the citations themselves and about tying them in to the notes (18.3, 18.3.1, and 18.3.2). Chapter 19 details notes for a wide variety of sources.

PART 3

If you have not reviewed the information in Part 2 of this guide, i.e., you don't know the difference between a Bibliography Style citation and a Reference List Style citation, you should probably do so before proceeding.

If you are using **Bibliography Style** citations in the body of your paper, you will be using both **notes** at the bottom of the page (footnotes) or paper (end notes), and a **bibliography** at the very end of the paper.

Examples! The next several pages of this guide show examples of **notes** and **bibliography** entries.

If you are using **Reference List Style** citations in the body of your paper, you will be using only a **reference list** at the end of the paper.

Examples! The next several pages of this guide show examples of **references**.

This guide does not teach you how to write notes, bibliography entries, or references—that is not its purpose. The book, *Turabian*, specifies exactly how to capitalize, arrange, etc., those types of things. The examples presented here should give writers the general feel for each of these types of documentation and provide a platform for comments that may clarify issues that commonly arise when documenting online sources.

Beyond the examples...

Use *Turabian* to write your citations, notes, bibliographies, and references (as well as the other aspects of your paper).

Chapter 16 of *Turabian* covers the basic form for **notes** (both footnotes and endnotes) and **bibliography entries** that go with Bibliography Style citations. Chapter 17 details and gives examples for writing notes and bibliographies for a wide variety of sources.

Chapter 18 covers the basic form for **references** that go with Reference List Style citations. Chapter 19 details and gives examples for writing references for a wide variety of sources.

Four points of observation while looking at the examples...

1. Notice that on notes, the first line is indented, but on bibliographic entries and references, there is a hanging indent.
2. Keeping in mind that *notes* (footnotes/endnotes) are numbered, e.g., 1, 2, 3, etc. (to correspond with their citation). The examples of notes that follow are all numbered 15.
3. Writers unfamiliar with Chicago style may be wondering if there is a difference (other than their placement in the paper) between footnotes and endnotes. No. Notes are notes whether they are footnotes or endnotes. This guide simply labels the examples as *notes*.

4. Depending on whether you are writing the title of a source in the body of the paper, a citation, a note, a bibliography, or a reference, *Turabian* will specify whether to capitalize either **Sentence-Style** or **Headline-Style**. Refer to 22.3 and 22.3.1 of *Turabian* for details.

In general, titles written in the narrative of a paper; notes; and bibliographies use Headline-Style, while references use Sentence-Style. Briefly:

Sentence-Style capitalization: Except for the first word, words after a colon, and proper nouns, use lower-case letters to begin each word. Example:

The use of gamma-rays in the preservation of milk in American dairy farms: An overview.

Headline-Style capitalization: Do capitalize! The rules are detailed in 22.3.1, but in general, the only words not to capitalize (unless they begin a sentence or follow a colon) are articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*), and prepositions (*of, in, at, above, under*, and so on). Example:

The Use of Gamma-rays in the Preservation of Milk in American Dairy Farms: An Overview.

The next several pages provide examples of notes, bibliography entries, and references for the following types of sources:

Books from library databases	page 9
Books from the Internet	page 10
Journal, magazine, newspaper, and newsletter articles from library databases	page 11
Journal, magazine, newspaper, and newsletter articles from the Internet	page 13
Other internet sources	page 14

Books from library databases

Example of a note:

15. Mark Johnson, *Black and White Forensic Photography* (New York: Melmon Publishing, 2002), 140. <http://www.netlibrary.com/>.

Comments:

- The Bibliography Style citation to the note (within the body of the text) is simply a superscripted number such as the "15" that ends this sentence.¹⁵ It tells the reader to look at either the end of the page (for a footnote) or the end of the body of the text (for an endnote).
- Notice how, unlike bibliography entries, it states the exact part of the source the author is citing, e.g., page 140. See also the note about *What if there are no page numbers?* on page 18.
- The Internet address at the end is that of the main entrance for the database from which it came. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a bibliography entry:

Johnson, Mark. *Black and White Forensic Photography*. New York: Melmon Publishing, 2002. <http://www.netlibrary.com/>.

Comments:

- This is a bibliography entry. It would appear in the bibliography at the very end of the paper—after the body of the text and after any endnotes.
- The Internet address at the end is that of the main entrance for the database from which it came. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a reference:

Johnson, Mark. 2002. *Black and White Forensic Photography*. New York: Melmon Publishing. <http://www.netlibrary.com/>.

Comments:

- The Reference List Style citation to it (within the body of the text) might look like this (Johnson 2002, 140).
- The Internet address at the end is that of the main entrance for the database from which it came. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Books from the Internet

Example of a note:

15. Larry Manticore, *Symbolism in Post-modern Oil Paintings* (London: Manticore Books, 2001), 207. <http://www.mannybooks3.net/archive/ref/book32.htm>.

Comments:

- The Bibliography Style citation to the note (within the body of the text) is simply a superscripted number such as the "15" that ends this sentence.¹⁵ It tells the reader to look at either the end of the page (for a footnote) or the end of the body of the text for an endnote.
- Notice how, unlike bibliography entries, it states the exact part of the source the author is citing, e.g., page 207. See also the note about *What if there are no page numbers?* on page 18.
- The Internet address is the online address for the book. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a bibliography entry:

Manticore, Larry. *Symbolism in Post-modern Oil Paintings*. London: Manticore Books, 2001. <http://www.mannybooks3.net/archive/ref/book32.htm>.

Comments:

- This is a bibliography entry. It would appear in the bibliography at the very end of the paper—after the body of the text and after any endnotes.
- The Internet address is the online address for the book. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a reference:

Manticore, Larry. 2001. *Symbolism in post-modern oil paintings*. London: Manticore Books. <http://www.mannybooks3.net/archive/ref/book32.htm>.

Comments:

- A Reference List Style citation to it (within the body of the text) might look like this (Manticore 2001, 207).
- The Internet address is the online address for the book. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Articles from library databases

NOTE: Chicago style varies slightly for articles from journals, magazines, and newspapers. The examples presented here are for a journal article.

Example of a note:

15. Mary Lewis, "Tips on Color Forensic Photography," *International Journal of Crime Scene Investigation* 44 (June 2005): 118. <http://ebSCOhost.com/>.

Comments:

- The Bibliography Style citation to the note (within the body of the text) is simply a superscripted number such as the "15" that ends this sentence.¹⁵ It tells the reader to look at either the end of the page (for a footnote) or the end of the body of the text for an endnote.
- Notice how, unlike bibliography entries, it states the exact part of the source the author is citing, e.g., page 118. See also the note about *What if there are no page numbers?* on page 18.
- The Internet address at the end is that of the main entrance for the database from which it came. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a bibliography entry:

Lewis, Mary. "Tips on Color Forensic Photography." *International Journal of Crime Scene Investigation* 44 (June 2002): 103-125. <http://ebSCOhost.com/>.

Comments:

- Compare how the note indicated the exact page that was being cited in the text, whereas the bibliography entry states the entire page range of the article. See also the note *How do I determine page ranges for articles from journal databases?* on page 18.
- The Internet address at the end is that of the main entrance for the database from which it came. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a reference:

Lewis, Mary. 2002. "Tips on color forensic photography." *International Journal of Crime Scene Investigation* 44 (June 2005): 103-125. <http://ebSCOhost.com/>.

Comments:

- The Reference List Style citation to it (within the body of the text) might look like this (Lewis 2002, 118).
- See also the note *How do I determine page ranges for articles from journal databases?* on page 18.

- The Internet address at the end is that of the main entrance for the database from which it came. See the explanation on page 15.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Articles from the Internet

NOTE: Chicago style varies slightly for articles from journals, magazines, and newspapers. The examples presented here are for a journal article.

Example of a note:

15. Lisa Sullivan. "A Short History of Paul Revere," *Online Journal of American History* 22 (January 2007): 213. <http://www.ojamjis.org/vol/22/iss/1.htm> (accessed July 4, 2007).

Comments:

- The Bibliography Style citation to the note (within the body of the text) is simply a superscripted number such as the "15" that ends this sentence.¹⁵ It tells the reader to look at either the end of the page (for a footnote) or the end of the body of the text for an endnote.
- Notice how, unlike bibliography entries, it states the exact part of the source the author is citing, e.g., page 213. See also the note about *What if there are no page numbers?* on page 18.
- The Internet address is the online address for the article.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a bibliography entry:

Sullivan, Lisa. "A Short History of Paul Revere." *Online Journal of American History* 22 (January 2007): 200-222. <http://www.ojamjis.org/vol/22/iss/1.htm> (accessed July 4, 2007).

Comments:

- See the note *What if there are no page numbers?* on page 18.
- The Internet address is the online address for the article.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a reference:

Sullivan, Lisa. "A short history of Paul Revere." 2007. *Online Journal of American History* 22 (January): 200-222. <http://www.ojamjis.org/vol/22/iss/1.htm> (accessed July 4, 2007).

Comments:

- The Reference List Style citation to it (within the body of the text) might look like this (Sullivan 2007, 213).
- See the note *What if there are no page numbers?* on page 18.
- The Internet address is the online address for the article.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Other Internet sources

For notes and bibliography entries, but not references, the title is enclosed in quotation marks.

For notes, bibliography entries, and references, *Turabian* states (17.7.1 and 19.7.1) "For original content from online sources other than books or periodicals, include as much of the following as you can: author, title of page, ... title or owner of the site, ... URL, and access date." This is the same information as prescribed in the *CMOS* (section 17.237 on page 714).

Turabian goes on to state that "If there is no named author, give the name of the owner of the site.... Use descriptive phrases for content from informal sites, such as personal home pages and fan sites, where titles may be lacking."

Comment: Notably absent from both books (*Turabian* and the *CMOS*) is any reference to providing publication dates. Although not strictly Chicago style, students/instructors who desire the inclusion of a publication date should place it as presented in the examples for books and articles.

Comment: Likewise, Chicago style makes provision for books and articles without page numbers (it tells you how to substitute other identifiers), but does not do so for informally published Web sites.

Example of a note:

15. Rod Smith, "A Complete History of Chess Clubs in America," Manatee County Chess Club, <http://www.mcchessc.com/docs/hhh.html>.

Comments:

- The Bibliography Style citation to the note (within the body of the text) is simply a superscripted number such as the "15" that ends this sentence.¹⁵ It tells the reader to look at either the end of the page (for a footnote) or the end of the body of the text for an endnote.
- The Internet address is the online address for the source.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

Example of a bibliography entry:

Smith, Rod. "A Complete History of Chess Clubs in America." Manatee County Chess Club, <http://www.mcchessc.com/docs/hhh.html> (accessed June 15, 2006).

Example of a reference:

Smith, Rod. "A complete history of chess clubs in America." Manatee County Chess Club. <http://www.mcchessc.com/docs/hhh.html> (accessed June 15, 2006).

Comments:

- The Internet address is the online address for the source.
- See the note about access dates on page 17.

PART 4

Technical notes.

- Internet addresses
- Access dates
- How to determine page ranges for articles from journal databases
- What if there are no page numbers?

INTERNET ADDRESSES

If you need to break an Internet address at the end of a line, this is how section 17.11 (page 645) of the *CMOS* says to do it, "The break should be made *after* a double slash (/ /) or a single slash (/); *before* a tilde (~), a period, a comma, a hyphen, an underline (_), a question mark, a number sign, or a percent symbol; or *before* or *after* an equals sign or an ampersand. A hyphen should never be added to a URL to denote a line break, nor should a hyphen that is part of a URL appear at the end of a line."

As shown in the preceding examples, sources from the Internet (as opposed to those from library databases) should include the complete Internet address for the sources—and that is a good, useful, and proper thing to do. However, for sources from library databases, this guide recommends following the guidance of section 17.359 (page 754) of the *CMOS*—which is just to use the address of the "main entrance" of the database, because it is, in the *CMOS*' words, "easier to reproduce." Further explanation is in order...

Turabian prescribes and shows examples for the inclusion of a stable URL for the source itself. It states that such an Internet address also "indicates the database in which you consulted the article." **However, this simply is not true.** A URL will virtually never name the database with which it is associated, nor will it allow the end user direct access to the source (because it is password protected). Providing such a URL serves virtually no purpose whatsoever. Therefore, the simpler approach is to follow the *CMOS* and just list the "main entrance" for the database.

So how do you find such an address? A simple approach, when looking at the information source itself, is to use the address presented in your browser's address bar, up to and including the three letter "top level domain" identifier, e.g., .com, .net, .org.

Examples:

- <http://find.galegroup.com>
- <http://web.ebscohost.com>
- <http://proquest.umi.com>

Do not worry about what address you use, because as the next few paragraphs explain, it doesn't really matter.

How does this address tell the reader which database the source came from? **It doesn't! It is virtually useless information.** It doesn't say from which database the information came, and

even if it did, the end user could not log in to the service in this manner to retrieve it. The only reason to include such information is that the style manual says to.

If students and instructors are concerned with knowing where a source is available for access, the student (with approval of their instructor) would be better advised simply to name the database within the note, bibliography, or reference. In place of the URL, put words such as "Available from World History Collection database." For example:

15. Mary Lewis, "Tips on Color Forensic Photography," *International Journal of Crime Scene Investigation* 44 (June 2005): 118. Available from Academic Search Premier database.

Instead of...

15. Mary Lewis, "Tips on Color Forensic Photography," *International Journal of Crime Scene Investigation* 44 (June 2005): 118. <http://ebscohost.com/>.

ACCESS DATES

If an Internet source becomes unavailable before your paper is turned in, notes, bibliography entries, and references can indicate as much, using this format within the access date, for example... (accessed January 5, 2007; site now discontinued).

In general, you don't really need access dates. Surprise!

Many of the examples of online sources presented in this guide, as well as most in *Turabian*, show access dates. Additionally, *Turabian* explicitly states "Every citation of an online source should include the date you last accessed it (Turabian 2007, 138)."

But remember that *Turabian* is not *The Chicago Manual of Style*—it is a tool that makes Chicago style more accessible to students. *Turabian* (page xiv) states that in preparing that book, some choices in style were made that reflect "...what is appropriate for student papers, as opposed to published works (as in the requirement of access dates with all citations from online sources)."

The truth of the matter is that if the writer/instructor does not want access dates included, that is proper Chicago style. The *CMOS* (17.2 on page 646) states, "Access dates in online citations are of limited value, since previous versions will often be unavailable to readers.... Chicago therefore does not generally recommend including them in a published citation."

The author of this guide makes the following comments.

For books and articles: What value is there in stating dates of access for electronic sources that are unlikely to change, e.g., books and journal articles? Students don't state the date they went to a library or their living room and read a book they used as a source, so why should they be asked to say when they read or printed it from a database?

For Internet sites: If students and instructors are concerned with the future availability of Internet sites used as sources, the student would be well advised to print or electronically store a copy of the site. Stating the date of access for sites whose content is likely to change over time is probably a reasonable (and expected) practice. Nevertheless, it probably does little more than imply what everyone already knows, which is, "It was there when I went there, but if it is not there when you try, or if the content has changed (and how would you know?), I don't know what to tell you."

HOW TO DETERMINE PAGE RANGES FOR ARTICLES FROM JOURNAL DATABASES

Databases will often provide the pagination of the article as numbered in the printed journal, e.g., 117-123, but sometimes it may take some deciphering to know the page numbers as they appear in the printed journal. The following examples from citations as they appear in journal databases may assist you in this task.

Example 1 from Academic Search Premier database: Psychopharmacology, 2001, Vol. 158 Issue 2, p181, 9p

Example 1 interpreted: The article begins on page 181 and is 9 pages long. Therefore, the pagination is 181-189.

Example 2 from ABI/INFORM database: Astronomy, Milwaukee; Feb 2002; Vol. 30, Iss. 2; pg. 88, 4 pgs

Example 2 interpreted: The article begins on page 88 and is 4 pages long. Therefore, the pagination is 88-91.

Example 3 from General BusinessFile ASAP database: Kirkus Reviews Jan 1, 2002 v70 i1 7(1)

Example 3 interpreted: The article begins on page 7 and is 1 page long. Therefore, the pagination is 7.

WHAT IF THERE ARE NO PAGE NUMBERS?

Section 19.1.10 of *Turabian* states "You may identify the location of a cited passage in a parenthetical citation by adding a descriptive locator (such as a preceding subheading) followed by the word *under*."

Example: Watermelon is thought to have originated in Africa (Johnson 2001, under "Melon Cultivation").

PART 5

Writing citations for online sources.

If you have not reviewed the information in Part 2 of this guide, i.e., you don't know the difference between a Bibliography Style citation and a Reference List Style citation, you should probably do so before proceeding.

If you are using Bibliography Style citations, this section **contains nothing you need to know** (because those types of citations are simply numerals).

The information presented here pertains only to Reference List Style parenthetical citations.

As shown earlier, a typical Reference List Style citation is comprised of an author, a date, and page number(s). Example: Mary had a little lamb (Jones 1987, 23-24).

As far as citations for online (as well as print sources) go, the following information (*authors, page numbers, and dates*), along with *Turabian*, should assist you with most sources you will encounter.

AUTHORS

Sources with named authors.

The presentation of authors is shown very clearly in *Turabian*. Figure 18.1 (pages 218-220) provides general guidelines (with examples) for works by one, two, three, and four or more authors. Also presented are works by editors and translators. Chapter 19 provides dozens of citation examples, covering a wide variety of sources.

Sources with no named author.

As stated on page 232 of *Turabian*, "If the author is unknown, avoid the use of *Anonymous* in place of a name...."

For an article from a magazine or newspaper, the citation (and its corresponding reference) begins with the title of the periodical itself. General guidelines for this style are shown in section 18.3.2 of *Turabian*, and specific examples are shown in sections 19.3 and 19.4.

Example: The use of aluminum in automobiles produced and sold in the United States has increased from 7 to 11 percent in the past 16 months (*New Yorker* 2004, 25).

For books or journal articles, as stated in section 18.3.2 of *Turabian*, "Use a shortened title composed of up to four distinctive words from the full title, and print the title in italics or roman as in the reference list."

Example (book): The gravitational forces of the moon are responsible for tides (*Astrophysics Made Easy* 2002, 73).

Example (journal article): The highest level of wine production in California during the 1980s was achieved in 1987 (*California Wine Production Techniques* 2007, 144).

NOTE: The citation style for articles from magazines and newspapers (presented on the previous page) is different from those for articles from journals (presented just above). Citations for the first type of source use the title of the magazine in the citation, whereas citations of articles from journals use the title of the article. *Turabian* defines each of these types of publications at the start of 19.2. Essentially, journals are scholarly/academic/peer-reviewed periodicals—these are the types of materials found in academic libraries. The articles in journals usually include citations to other information sources, i.e., the books and articles used to write them. Magazines are the type of publications found on newsstands; they usually have lots of advertising, and are written for general audiences.

For an ordinary Web site, section 19.7.1 of *Turabian* states, "If there is no named author, give the name of the owner of the site." This is essentially the same as assigning a corporate or organizational author, as one would with a print book or document published (without a named author) by such an entity.

Example: The MHS had been established in 1798 to provide medical care for merchant seamen (National Institutes of Health 2007, sec. 1).

Example: Athletic trainers assist in the prevention and treatment of injuries (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007, 3).

Sometimes there is no author that can be assigned sensibly, e.g., you know that the parent site has nothing whatsoever to do with the source. Keeping in mind that this is probably not a source that should ever be used in an academic paper, common sense says to treat it as stated in section 18.3.2 of *Turabian* "Use a shortened title composed of up to four distinctive words from the full title."

Example: The animal with the highest blood pressure is the giraffe (Blood Pressure Trivia 2001, chap. 4).

The Chicago Manual of Style, section 17.237, provides this additional insight, "For content from very informal sites, such as personal home pages and fan sites, where titles may be lacking, descriptive phrases may be used."

Example: The aardvark is the first animal named in the dictionary (Animal trivia Web site 2006, para. 5).

Sources with an author's name that is a pseudonym. These guidelines apply equally to books, articles, and Web sites.

Sometimes a source is credited to Lord Chemistry or Mrs. Writes-a-lot. For well-known authors, e.g., Samuel Langhorne Clemens (pseudonym Mark Twain), their pseudonym is treated as their actual name. (The reference for this, and the details which follow, is page 232 of *Turabian* [also section 17.36 of the *CMOS*].) Keeping in mind the fact that sources from unknown authors with pseudonyms, e.g., Donknowjack, are probably not sources that should ever be used in an academic paper, proper style is to use the pseudonym as the author within the citation.

Example: Illmium exists in two allotropic forms, one of which is a dark brown, shiny metal. The other allotrope is a bright green liquid (Lord Chemistry 2001, ch. 9).

Note: Although the citation does not indicate the name *Lord Chemistry* is a pseudonym, the reference list at the end of the paper does. For example:

Lord Chemistry [pseud.]. 2001. *Chemical composition of class 7 metals*. New York: Cutlass Press.

PAGE NUMBERS

Most informal Web pages do not provide page numbers. Even formal documents such as books and journal articles, when accessed online, may not provide page numbers. In these cases, do the best you can to indicate to the reader what part of the source you are citing. Tell the reader what part, chapter, section, or paragraph within your source you are citing. (The source for this is the *CMOS* section 17.132.) Examples:

Cultivation of square watermelon began in Japan (Smith, 2006, pt. 3).

Cultivation of square watermelon began in Japan (Smith, 2006, chap. 3).

Cultivation of square watermelon began in Japan (Smith, 2006, sec. 3).

Additionally, section 19.1.10 of *Turabian* states, "You may identify the location of a cited passage in a parenthetical citation by adding a descriptive locator (such as a preceding subheading) followed by the word *under*."

Example: Watermelon is thought to have originated in Africa (Johnson 2001, under "Melon Cultivation").

DATES

Informal Web sites are often lacking publication dates. In citations, as well as their corresponding references, if you do not have a publication date, simply do not include it.

Example: Walruses are the only members in the taxonomical family Odobenidae (Carpenter, under "Sea Mammals").

Do not use the date of access as the publication date.

Do not use the abbreviation *n.d.* (no date). Using *n.d.* pertains only to print sources (as indicated by words to that effect in 17.119 of the *CMOS*, and a complete lack of dates in the examples in *Turabian* and the *CMOS*). Nevertheless, although not technically correct, this author notes that instructors may prefer that students do use the *n.d.* style, in order to indicate to the reader that they, the writer, looked for a date, but none was found, i.e., they didn't accidentally leave it off.

An example of indicating no date in this manner: The lowest recorded temperature on earth was -91° C (Mennard n.d., sec. 22).