Quick Guide to Turabian (9th edition)-Style Documentation

Footnotes (Notes-Bibliography Style) vs. Parenthetical References (Author-Date Style)

Notes-bibliography style is generally used in humanities classes.

Sample Page with Footnotes

The Mayflower Compact also demonstrates the Pilgrims’ understanding of the Great Commission. One of the objectives that the Pilgrims had in coming to the New World was evangelism: the Compact states this desire as “having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith.” The Pilgrims understood that man was placed on this earth to glorify God.

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Footnotes

Use the complete note (footnote) format only once for each source. For subsequent footnotes from the same source, use an author-title shortened note with the author’s last name, shortened title (no more than four words), and page number. When the author is unknown, use a title-only shortened note with shortened title and page number (see Turabian 16.4.1). Use a shortened note instead of ibid (see Turabian 16.4.2). See page 7 of this Quick Guide for information on endnotes and parenthetical notes in notes-bibliography style.

Footnotes use regular paragraph indents and are numbered. The reference number may be superscripted or regular text (not superscripted). Regular text numbers are followed by a period and one space; superscript number have no period but do have one space between the number and the beginning of the note. Footnotes may be in 12- or 10-pt. font and should be single-spaced. Separate notes with a single blank line (see Turabian 16.3.4 and Figure 16.2, pp. 165-166.).

Author-date style is generally used in science classes.

Sample Passages with Parenthetical Citations

Example 1

The Mayflower Compact also demonstrates the Pilgrims’ understanding of the Great Commission. One of the objectives that the Pilgrims had in coming to the New World was evangelism: the Compact states this desire as “having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith” (Bradford 1981, 85). The Pilgrims understood that man was placed on this earth to glorify God.

Example 2

William Bradford (1981, 85) provides evidence from the Mayflower Compact that one of the objectives of the Pilgrims in the New World was the “advancement of the Christian Faith.”

Parenthetical Citations

Place the parenthetical citation after the quotation (see example 1 above). When the author’s name is stated in the sentence, place the parenthetical reference immediately after the author’s name (see example 2). For more details on the placement of parenthetical notes, see Turabian 18.3.1.
Footnotes (Turabian, sect. 16 & 17)

Basic Formats

Book (Turabian 17.1)
One Author:

N.  Author’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication), XX-XX.

1. Author’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication), XX-XX.

S.  Author’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication).

B. Author’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication.

Multiple Authors (Turabian 16.1)

Two Authors

N.  Author #1’s First and Last Names and Author #2’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication), XX-XX.

1. Author #1’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication), XX-XX.

S.  Author #1’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication.

B. Author #1’s First and Last Names, Author #2’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication.

Parenthetical References (Turabian, sect. 18 & 19)

Book (Turabian 19.1)
One Author:

P.  (Author’s last name Year of Publication, XX-XX)

(Gladwell 2000, 64-65)

R.  Author’s Last Name, First Name. Date of Publication. Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher.


Multiple Authors (Turabian 18.1)

Two Authors

P.  (Author 1#’s Last Name and Author #2’s Last Name Year of Publication, XX-XX)

(Ramsey and Cruze 2014, 33-35)

R.  Author #1’s Last Name, Author #1’s First Name, and Author #2’s First and Last Names. Year of Publication. Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name.


N = note (footnote or endnote); S = shortened note; B = bibliography; P = parenthetical citation; R = reference list
Footnote (Turabian, sect. 16 & 17)

Multiple Authors (Turabian 16.1)

Three Authors

N. ##. Author #1’s First and Last Names, Author #2’s First and Last Names, and Author #3’s First and Last Names, Title of Book: Subtitle of Book (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication), XX-XX.


S. 2. Booth, Colomb, and Williams, Craft of Research, 33-35.

B. Author #1’s Last Name, Author #1’s First Name, Author #2’s First and Last Names, and Author #3’s First and Last Names. Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication.


Four or More Authors

N. ##. Author #1’s First and Last Names et al., Title of Book: Subtitle of Book (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication), XX-XX.


S. 2. Blanchard et al., Whale Done, 3-5.

B. Author #1 Last Name, Author #1’s First Name, Author #2’s First and Last Names, Author #3’s First and Last Names, and Author #4’s First and Last Names. Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication.


Parenthetical Reference (Turabian, sect. 18 & 19)

Multiple Authors (Turabian 18.1)

Three Authors

P. (Author #1’s Last Name, Author #2’s Last Name, and Author #3’s Last Name Year of Publication, XX-XX)

(Booth, Colomb, and Williams 2008, 33-35)

R. Author #1’s Last Name, Author #1’s First Name, Author #2’s First and Last Names, and Author #3’s First and Last Names. Year of Publication. Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name.


Four or More Authors

P. (Author #1’s Last Name et al. Year of Publication, XX-XX)

(Blanchard et al. 2002, 3-5)

R. Author #1’s Last Name, Author #1’s First Name, Author #2’s First and Last Names, Author #3’s First and Last Names, and Author #4’s First and Last Names. Year of Publication. Title of Book: Subtitle of Book. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name.


N = note (footnote or endnote); S = shortened note; B = bibliography; P = parenthetical citation; R = reference list
## Quick Guide to Turabian-Style Documentation

### Basic Formats

#### Footnote (Turabian, sect. 16 & 17)

**Author Plus Editor or Translator (17.1.1.1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>Author’s First and Last Names, <em>Title of Book: Subtitle of Book</em>, ed. Editor’s First and Last Names (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Date of Publication), XX-XX.</th>
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**S.**


<table>
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<tr>
<th>B.</th>
<th>Author’s Last Name, First Name. <em>Title of Book: Subtitle of Book</em>. Edited by Editor’s First and Last Names. City of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication.</th>
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#### Editor or Translator in Place of Author (17.1.1.2)

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**S.**


<table>
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<tr>
<th>B.</th>
<th>Editor’s Last Name, First Name, ed. <em>Title of Book: Subtitle of Book</em>. Edited by Editor’s First and Last Names. City of Publication: Publisher, Date of Publication.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*See 17.1.4.1 for volume number in front of page number in notes.

#### Parenthetical Reference (Turabian, sect. 18 & 19)

**Author Plus Editor or Translator (19.1.1.1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P.</th>
<th>(Author’s Last Name Year of Publication, XX-XX)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Defoe 1994, 136-137)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R.**

Author’s Last Name, First Name. Year of Publication. *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*. Edited by Editor’s First and Last Names. City of Publication: Publisher.


**Editor or Translator in Place of Author (19.1.1.2)**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>(Lerner and Lerner 2006, 2:507)*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.**

Editor’s Last Name, First Name, ed. Year of Publication. *Title of Book: Subtitle of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher.


*See 19.1.5.1 for volume number in front of page number in parenthetical citations.

N = note (footnote or endnote); S = shortened note; B = bibliography; P = parenthetical citation; R = reference list
Quick Guide to Turabian-Style Documentation

Basic Formats

Footnote (Turabian, sect. 16 & 17)

**Parts of Edited Collections (17.1.8.2)**

N. **##.** Author’s First and Last Names, “Title of Part: Subtitle of Part,” in *Title of Book*, ed. Editor’s First and Last Names (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Year of Publication), XX.


B. Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. “Title of Part: Subtitle of Part.” In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor’s First and Last Names, XX-XX. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Year of Publication.


**Works in an Anthology (17.1.8.3)**

N. **##.** Author’s First and Last Names, “Title of Part: Subtitle of Part,” in *Title of Book*, ed. Editor’s First and Last Names (City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Year of Publication), XX.


B. Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. “Title of Part: Subtitle of Part.” In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor’s First and Last Names, XX-XX. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name, Year of Publication.


- For an edited collection, the shortened note includes the editor’s last name after the shortened title of the work.
- For an anthology, the shortened note includes a shortened title of the anthology after the shortened title of the work.
- If the original publication date of a work in an anthology is important, include it in parentheses after the title of the work in both the note and bibliography entry.

Parenthetical Reference (Turabian, sect. 18 & 19)

**Parts of Edited Collections (19.1.9.2)**

P. **(Author’s Last Name Year of Publication, XX-XX)**

(Bauer 1992, 25)

R. Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. Year of Publication. “Title of Part: Subtitle of Part.” In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor’s First and Last Name, XX-XX. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name.


**Works in an Anthology (19.1.9.3)**

P. **(Author’s Last Name Year of Publication, XX-XX)**

(Franklin [1758] 1994, 353)

R. Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. Year of Publication. “Title of Part: Subtitle of Part.” In *Title of Book*, edited by Editor’s First and Last Name, XX-XX. City of Publication: Publisher’s Name.


- The parenthetical citation does not include the editor’s name.
- If the original publication date of a work in an anthology is important, include it in brackets before the anthology’s publication date in both the parenthetical citation and reference.

N = note (footnote or endnote); S = shortened note; B = bibliography; P = parenthetical citation; R = reference list
**Footnote (Turabian, sect. 16 & 17)**

<table>
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<th>Basic Formats</th>
<th>Parenthetical Reference (Turabian, sect. 18 &amp; 19)</th>
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<td><strong>Journal Article (19.2)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Number. Author’s First and Last Names, “Title of Article: Subtitles of Article,” <em>Title of Journal</em> Volume Number, Issue Number (Date of Publication): XX-XX.</td>
<td>P. (Author’s Last Name Year of Publication, XX-XX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journal Article in Print</strong></td>
<td>(Mueller and Oppenheimer 2014, 1159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pam A. Mueller and Daniel M. Oppenheimer, “The Pen is Mightier Than the Keyboard: Advantages of Longhand over Laptop Note Taking,” <em>Psychological Science</em> 25, no. 6 (June 2014): 1159.</td>
<td>R. Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. Year of Publication. “Title of Article: Subtitle of Article.” <em>Title of Journal</em> Volume Number, Issue Number (Additional Date Information): YY-YY.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Online Journal Article with URL</strong></td>
<td><strong>Journal Article in Print</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Online Journal Article with URL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journal Article in Print</strong></td>
<td><strong>Online Journal Article with Database in place of URL</strong></td>
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</table>

N = note (footnote or endnote); S = shortened note; B = bibliography; P = parenthetical citation; R = reference list
Basic Formats

Footnote (Turabian, sect. 16 & 17)

Website (17.5.1)
N. Author’s First and Last Name, “Title of Webpage,” Title of Website, Owner of Website (if different from title), Publication or Revision Date OR accessed Date of Access, URL.

1. Kari Stolly and Allen Brizee, “Email Etiquette,” Purdue Online Writing Lab, Purdue University, last modified March 9, 2013, https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/636/1/.


B. Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. “Title of Webpage.” Title of Website. Owner of Website (if different from title). Publication or Revision Date OR Accessed Date of Access. URL.


S. Author’s First and Last Name, “Title of Webpage.”

4. “Miniature Schnauzer.”

Parenthetical Reference (Turabian, sect. 18 & 19)

Website (19.5.1)
P. (Author’s Last Name or Name of Website /Owner Publication/Revision Date)

(Stolley and Brizee 2013)

(American Kennel Club n.d.)

R. Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. Year of Publication or Revision. “Title of Webpage.” Title of Website. Owner of Website (if different from title). Publication or Revision Date OR Accessed Date of Access. URL.


• If a website does not list an author, begin the note with the title of the source. Use the owner or name of the website in place of the author’s name for the bibliography.

Parenthetical Notes in the Notes-Bibliography Style (Turabian 16.4.3)

When discussing a particular work at length, as in a critique or literary paper, include full bibliographic information in a footnote for the first reference.* For subsequent references, include only the page number in a parenthetical note.

*In a critique, the identification section often replaces this first footnote.

Endnotes

Endnotes are formatted like footnotes but are arranged in a numbered list following the last page of the body of the paper, before the bibliography page. Your instructor will usually indicate whether footnotes or endnotes are preferred.

N = note (footnote or endnote); S = shortened note; B = bibliography; P = parenthetical citation; R = reference list
Quick Guide to Turabian-Style Documentation

Index of Commonly Used Sources

Footnote (Turabian, sect. 16 & 17)

The Bible and Other Sacred Works (17.8.2)
Turabian says that the Bible is cited in notes but not included in the bibliography. See the Course Supplement for class guidelines.

See Turabian 24.6 for abbreviation guidelines for books of the Bible.

Electronic Books (17.1.10)
Magazine Articles (17.3)
Newspaper Articles (17.4)
One Source Quoted in Another (17.9.3)
US Constitution (17.11.5)
Reference Works (17.5.3)

Parenthetical Reference (Turabian, sect. 18 & 19)

The Bible and Other Sacred Works (19.8.2)
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Electronic Books (19.1.10)
Magazine Articles (19.3)
Newspaper Articles (19.4)
One Source Quoted in Another (19.9.3)
US Constitution (19.11.5)
Reference Works (19.9.1)

Using Quotations (Turabian 25)

Avoiding Plagiarism (25.1)
Incorporating Quotations into Your Text (25.2)
Block Quotations (25.2.2)
Permissible Changes to quoted information (25.3.1)
Insertions/Brackets (25.3.1.4)
Omissions/Ellipses (25.3.2)

Revised 5/2018; 8/20/2018