TURABIAN SIMPLIFIED

EXAMPLES FOR FORMATTING FOOTNOTES
(NOTE: N = Footnote; B = Bibliography or Sources Consulted)
See Turabian, *A Manual for Writers*, 8th ed., Chapters 16 and 17 for additional examples

**One Author**


**Two Authors**


**Three Authors**


**More Than Three Authors**


**Corporate Author**


**Editor or Translator as Author**


**Editor or Translator in Addition to An Author**


**Edition**


*Note: Revised edition is rev.ed. in the footnote and Rev. ed. in the bibliography.*

**Reprint**


Journal Articles

a. If the journal article appears in print, follow this format:


b. If the journal article is found in an online journal, include the URL and the access date:


Chapter or Article in a Book


Encyclopedia Article


Book Review (one author)


Book Review (edited work)


Magazine Article


Newspaper


Internet Material (with author’s name)


Internet Material (without author’s name)


Commentary (single volume in a series)


Commentary (multiple volume in a series)


Commentary (one of many commentaries in a volume in a series)


Theses and Dissertations


Short Title


Same Title, Same Page (Use Ibid)

Ibid.

Same Title, Different Page (Use Ibid)

Ibid., 83.

One Author (Author appears more than once)


Secondary Quotation (a quote from a book found in another book)


Electronic Sources

Northern’s policy on electronic sources is as follows: “Find and cite print sources rather than online sources.” Students may not cite an electronic source for a book that is common or readily available in the library.

If this is not possible, follow these examples:

**CD-ROM**


**E-Books**

Pagination differs in iPad, Nook, Kindle, TouchPad, and e-Readers. When citing an electronic book (e-Book) the reference must contain the actual type or model of e-Book being used (Kindle, Microsoft, Nook, Sony, TouchPad) and the location number of the quote, since actual page numbers are not created. For example:


Citing the Bible

a. When citing the Bible in the text, cite the name of the books in full. When citing specific texts in parenthesis, use the traditional abbreviation for the books (see Turabian 24.6). Do not use periods after the title of the books.

b. When citing the Bible for the first time, use the following note:

N  Unless otherwise indicated, all Bible references are from the New Revised Standard Version (NRSV).

The Use of Commas (See Turabian 21.2)

a. In a series of three or more words, phrases, or clauses, use a comma before the conjunction that introduces the last item:

Example: The air was cold, wet, and breezy.

b. A comma precedes the coordinating conjunctions and, but, or, nor, for, and the connectives so and yet between main clauses.

c. Use a comma after an introductory adverb clause. Introductory adverbs are: after, although, as, as far as, as soon as, because, before, if, lest, no matter how, now that, once provided, since, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever, while.

The Use of Semicolons (See Turabian 21.3)

A semicolon is used to designate a greater pause in a sentence. It functions as a softer period. Use a semicolon to separate independent clauses in a compound sentence.

Formatting Notes

a. Times New Roman 12 should be the font used for both text and footnotes.

b. Leave a space between notes.

c. When numbering your notes, use arabic numbers.
Example of Notes


15 Bright, The Kingdom of God, 75.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid., 83.


Example of a Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY


