In Turabian notes-bibliography style, when information is quoted or referred to in a paper, you insert a superscript number that directs the reader to a note that contains the citation information.

**EXAMPLE OF IN-TEXT CITATION**
In 1879, Rodolphe Lindt of Berne, Switzerland, “produced chocolate that melted on the tongue.”¹

**NOTES:** A footnote or endnote can be used to identify the source of the quotation or information. Footnotes are placed at the “foot”, or bottom, of the same page where the information is quoted or referred to; are separated from the text of the paper by a short line; and let the reader refer to your citation without having to flip to the back of the paper. Endnotes are placed at the end of your paper with the heading “Notes”. Each note should be single spaced, with one line between notes.


**SHORTENED NOTES:** If you’ve cited a source once and need to cite it again, use a shortened form in your footnote/endnote. A shortened note can be author-only or author-title. Author-only is just the author's last name and the page number. Author-title is the author's last name, a shortened title, and the page number. A shortened title is composed of up to 4 distinctive words from the full title, in either italics or quotation marks depending on how it is cited in the bibliography.

**Author-only:**
2. Author Last Name, page number.

**Author-title:**
3. Author Last Name, Shortened Title or "Title", page number.

**IBID.** If you cite a source and then cite it again in the very next note, use "ibid." which is short for the Latin meaning “in the same place”, followed by the page number if the page number is different. Only use ibid. if it refers to the source directly above it. If the page number is also the same, you don’t need to repeat the page number.

5. Ibid., 56.
6. Ibid.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** Usually, notes refer to citations listed in the bibliography at the end of the paper. The bibliography is the full list of works used to write the paper; it may include works that you consulted but did not cite, and is arranged alphabetically by authors’ name. Each entry is single spaced, with double-spacing between entries (*Some instructors may prefer double-spacing throughout*).
BOOKS

If the city of publication might be unfamiliar or easily confused with another city, add the abbreviation for the province/state. Where two or more cities are given, include only the first. For publisher names you can leave out “Inc.”, “Ltd.”, “Co.” or “Company.”

BOOK, 1-3 AUTHORS
Note:

Bibliography:

BOOK, 4 OR MORE AUTHORS
In the note list only the first author’s name followed by “et al.” In the Bibliography, include all authors, no matter how many.

Note:
2. Kathryn Rose et al., *Newfoundland and War* (St. John’s, NL: Memorial University of Newfoundland Press, 2012), 4.

Bibliography:

E-BOOK (DOWNLOADED)
If you downloaded it to your device or ebook reader, indicate the format (e.g. iBooks, Kindle, Kobo, Adobe Digital Editions PDF, etc.). Avoid app or device specific page numbers, and cite by chapter or section number in the note.

Note:

Bibliography:

E-BOOK (LIBRARY DATABASE)
If you accessed it through the library, give the DOI or “Digital Object Identifier” (preferred) or the name of the database (e.g Proquest Ebook Central, EBSCOHost, SpringerLink, Sage, etc.).

Note:

Bibliography:

E-BOOK (INTERNET)
Give the DOI or “Digital Object Identifier” (preferred) or the URL.

Note:
5. Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice* (New York: Charles Schribner’s Sons, 1918), 121, http://books.google.ca/books/about/Pride_and_Prejudice.html?id=s1gVAAAAYAAJ.

Bibliography:
EDITED BOOK (EDITOR INSTEAD OF AN AUTHOR)
Add the abbreviation "ed." (or "eds." for multiple editors).

Note:

Bibliography:

EDITED BOOK (EDITOR IN ADDITION TO AN AUTHOR)
When editors' names follow the title, only use "ed." in the note (never "eds.") as it refers to "edited by."

Note:

Bibliography:

ARTICLE/CHAPTER IN AN EDITED BOOK

Note:

Bibliography:

EDITION OF A BOOK (OTHER THAN THE FIRST):

Note:

Bibliography:

ARTICLES

JOURNAL ARTICLE, 1-3 AUTHORS (PRINT)
Include all authors' names.

Note:

Bibliography:

JOURNAL ARTICLE, 4 OR MORE AUTHORS (PRINT)
In the note, list only the first author's name followed by "et al." In the Bibliography, include all authors, no matter how many.
Note:

Bibliography:

**JOURNAL ARTICLE (LIBRARY DATABASE)**
If you accessed it through the library, give the DOI or “Digital Object Identifier” (preferred) or the name of the database (e.g. Historical Abstracts, Academic Search Complete, JSTOR, Art Index, etc.).

Note:

Bibliography:

**JOURNAL ARTICLE (INTERNET)**
Give the DOI or “Digital Object Identifier” (preferred) or the URL.

Note:

Bibliography:

**MAGAZINE ARTICLE (PRINT)**
Cite magazines by date only, even if they have a volume/issue number. Don’t include the page number range in your bibliography.

Note:

Bibliography:

**MAGAZINE ARTICLE (ONLINE)**
If you accessed it through the library, give the DOI or “Digital Object Identifier” (preferred) or the name of the database (e.g. Academic Search Complete, ProQuest Central, etc.). If you accessed it on the internet, include the URL, and there may be no page numbers to cite.

Note:

Bibliography:
NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, NO AUTHOR (PRINT)
Do not include page numbers for newspapers. If there is no author, begin with the article title.

Note:

Bibliography:
Newspaper articles are rarely included in bibliographies, however you may include an article only if it is "critical to your argument or frequently cited".

NEWSPAPER OR NEWS ARTICLE (ONLINE)
If you accessed it through the library, give the DOI or “Digital Object Identifier” (preferred) or the name of the database (e.g. Factiva, Academic Search Complete, ProQuest Central, etc.). If you accessed it on the internet, include the URL. Do not include page numbers for newspapers. If there is no author, begin with the article title.

Note:

Articles from news websites can usually be cited like articles in newspapers:

Bibliography:
Online newspaper or news articles are rarely included in bibliographies, however you may include an article only if it is "critical to your argument or frequently cited."

WEBSITES, SOCIAL MEDIA & BLOGS

WEB PAGE
Include as much of the following information as you can. Leave out Owner/Sponsor if it is the same as the website title.

19. Author, "Title of the Page/Document," Title of Website, Owner/Sponsor of Website, publication or revision date, URL.

Note:


Bibliography:
Websites are normally only cited in your notes and not included in your bibliography unless it is "critical to your argument or frequently cited."

NO AUTHOR?
Begin with the title of the webpage/document instead.

Note:

NO DATE?
If no date of publication, last revision or modification is given, include the date you accessed it.

**SOCIAL MEDIA POST**

*Retain a copy of the social media content cited, in case your cited post gets deleted. Social Media citations can often be limited to the text:*

Local news organization VOCM's Question of the Day on Twitter was "With provincial vaccination rates nearing 80 percent, are you comfortable and ready to head back into the workplace?" (@VOCMNEWS, September 14, 2021).

*If it is especially important to link back to the original post, you may include a note. If only a screen name is known, use the screen name in place of an author's name.*

**Note:**

24. Author's Real Name (@Username), "Up to the first 160 characters of the post," Site Name and description if it is a photo or video, Month day, year of post, URL.


**Bibliography:**

Turabian recommends only citing social media posts in the text or in notes.

**YOUTUBE VIDEO**

**Note:**


**Bibliography:**

Turabian recommends only citing in notes.

**BLOG POST**

*Blog posts are cited like online newspaper articles. The word blog may be added in parenthesis after the blog title.*

**Note:**


**Bibliography:**

Like newspaper articles, Turabian recommends only citing blog posts in notes.

**OTHER**

**CLASS LECTURE, SPEECH, OR ACADEMIC TALK**

*Put the lecture title, if known, in quotation marks after the speaker’s name. If the lecture is untitled, place the course name in square brackets.*

**Note:**

28. John Bodner, [Folklore and Popular Culture] (lecture, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Corner Brook, NL, February 15, 2008).

**Bibliography:**

Bodner, John. [Folklore and Popular Culture]. Class lecture, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Corner Brook, NL, February 15, 2008.
CLASS NOTES/FILE ON COURSE WEBSITE (BRIGHTSPACE)

Turabian doesn’t provide specific advice. Memorial University Libraries advises: Put the file’s title in quotation marks after the Instructor's name. Add a description in square brackets, e.g. Lecture Notes, PowerPoint, Video, etc. If there is no date available, include the date you accessed it.

**Note:**


Bibliography:
Turabian doesn’t provide specific advice. Memorial University Libraries advises only including in notes.

DICTIONARY/ENCYCLOPEDIA (PRINT)

For commonly used or well-known reference books, do not give full publication information; only provide edition, if other than first. Cite the title of the entry proceeded by s.v., meaning sub verbo, or "under the word" (plural s.vv.).

**Note:**

Bibliography:
In Turabian Style, well-known dictionaries and encyclopedias do not need to be included in bibliographies.

DICTIONARY/ENCYCLOPEDIA (ONLINE)

If accessed through the library, give the DOI or “Digital Object Identifier” (preferred) or the name of the database (e.g. Oxford Reference, Credo Reference etc.). If accessed on the internet, include the URL. If there is no date provided, include a date of access.

**Note:**

Bibliography:
In Turabian Style, well-known dictionaries and encyclopedias do not need to be included in bibliographies.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT, CANADIAN (PRINT)

List as much of the following information as you can:
33. Government (e.g. country, province, city), Government Body, Title, Individual Authors if any, Identifying Number or (City of Publication: Publisher, date of publication), page numbers or other locators if necessary. Unless it's obvious, include (Canada) at the end of the citation.

**Note:**

Bibliography:
GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT, CANADIAN (ONLINE)
If no date of publication or revision is given, include the date you accessed it.

Note:

Bibliography:

INTERVIEW (UNPUBLISHED)
Note:
36. David Peddle, interview by author, Corner Brook, NL, March 22, 2011.
If you cannot reveal the identity of the person interviewed:
37. Interview with an undergraduate student, St. John’s, NL, April 1, 2019.

Bibliography:
*Interviews are not included in the bibliography unless they are available for others to access (for example, in a library or archive, or posted online).*

MOVIE
Include the director’s name/s. Only include writers, actors, producers, etc. if relevant to your research. Include the company that produced or distributed the movie and the year it was released. If you are citing a specific clip, you can include the timings in the note.

Streaming
If accessed through the library, include the database name (e.g. Audio-Cine Films, Digital Theatre+, etc.). If accessed through the internet include a URL.

Note:
38. *The Artist was a Woman*, directed by Suzanne Bauman (Filmmakers Library, 1988), 10:20 to 10:54, Alexander Street.

DVD
Note:

Bibliography:
You can list the film either under the name of the director or under the title.
or
PERSONAL COMMUNICATION (CONVERSATION, EMAIL, TEXT, DM)

Personal communications can be cited in the text only, or in a note.

In-text examples:
In a conversation with me on June 17, 2018, Jay Rosedale confirmed that...
(Elizabeth Hofstadt to author, Facebook direct message, November 12, 2020)

Note:

Bibliography:
Personal communications should only be cited in the text or in notes.

THESIS/DISSERTATION (PRINT)

Note:

Bibliography:

THESIS/DISSERTATION (ONLINE)

If accessed through the library, give the name of the database (e.g. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.). If accessed on the internet, include the URL.

Note:

Bibliography:

DIDN'T FIND THE EXAMPLE YOU WERE LOOKING FOR? Try...

Check out the complete Turabian guide for more specific information or for citing other types of sources.