**Creating Footnotes In Turabian Style**

For every quotation or paraphrase you include in your paper, you need a footnote to show where the information came from. Footnotes are placed at the end of a sentence or the end of a clause and after most punctuation marks. The number should be in superscript.

Dyspepsia, a common plight in the 19th century, was seen by many as a "physical commentary on the stresses of the age."5

Many people noted "modern man's abuse of his body," and they argued dyspepsia was the inevitable result of such excesses.8

**Shortening Footnotes**

The first footnote should give the full information about the source. However, subsequent notes can be shortened. Shortened notes typically include

* the author's last name, followed by a comma
* the main title of the work, shortened to about four words (properly formatted in quotations marks or italics)
* the page number, followed by a period.

Thus, the first note above would be a full note, and the second would be shortened.

5. Michelle Stacy, *The Fasting Girl: A True Victorian Medical Mystery* (New York: Tarcher/Putnam, 2002), 18.

8. Stacy, *The Fasting Girl*, 18.

**Multiple Notes for the Same Source**

If two notes for the same source follow one right after the other, you may use the abbreviation "Ibid." Latin for "in the same place," Ibid. should be written with a period, a comma, and the page number followed by a period. If the note refers to the same source and page number, no page number is necessary. In these following three notes, the first is a full note, the second is a note referring to the same source, different page number, and third refers to the same source, same page number.

8. Nicole Mones, *The Last Chinese Chef* (Boston: Houghton, 2007), 89.

9. Ibid., 90.

10. Ibid.