Notes (Turabian 155-158)

Notes are small numbers that appear after the period at the end of every sentence that has quoted or paraphrased material. There are two types: footnotes and endnotes. Both note types cite information in the same way but appear at different places in the text.

Footnotes

Footnotes are placed at the bottom of a document, making information easy to access. In the WSU History Department, footnotes are typically preferred.

Endnotes

Endnotes are placed at the end of the document or a chapter and are useful when there are so many citations that footnotes would become cumbersome. These are typically used in dissertation-length works. If using endnotes, label the page “Notes.” Place two blanks lines between the title and the first note, and one blank line between subsequent notes.

Notes


Bibliography (Turabian 150-155)

All quoted or paraphrased sources should be placed in the bibliography with complete source information.

Arrange the bibliography alphabetically. The title of that page should be “Bibliography.” Two lines should occur between the title and the first item with one line between items. All entries should have a hanging indent.

Bibliography


Books

One Author (Turabian 146)


Two or Three Authors (Turabian 146)

N: Bonnie Parker and Clyde Barrow, The Road to Texas (Austin: Lone Star Press, 1931), 31–34.

Previously Noted Sources (Turabian 158-163)

To add a note that references the same source as the note before it, simply use the abbreviation ibid., capitalized and not italicized, followed by a period. If the corresponding note is on a different page, use ibid. followed by a comma and the new page number. When using the same source again at a later time in the paper, include only the author’s last name and the page number.

Notes


Notes citation style uses footnotes and endnotes to cite quoted or paraphrased material in-text and is the primary form of Turabian used in history. A bibliography is found at the end of a paper and contains all cited sources. Both are found in a Turabian paper, but the citations are arranged differently.

Notes vs. Bibliography Formatting

Notes citation style uses footnotes and endnotes to cite quoted or paraphrased material in-text and is the primary form of Turabian used in history. A bibliography is found at the end of a paper and contains all cited sources. Both are found in a Turabian paper, but the citations are arranged differently.

Block Quotes (Turabian 75-76)

Use the block quote format if a quotation spans five lines or more. In rare cases it is appropriate to use the block format with quotations shorter than five lines of text, emphasizing the quotation. Block quotes are single spaced, placed on a new line, do not have quotation marks, and usually follow a colon:

Indent the entire quotation half an inch or two tab spaces—as shown here. Do not use quotation marks around a block quote. Citations for each block quote go after the period.¹

Formatting

The paper should be double-spaced (except for block quotations) and have one-inch margins. Page numbers should be centered in the footer, centered in the header, or flush right in the header of all except the title page.

A title page is not always required; consult your instructor if you are uncertain whether it is necessary or not. Place the title of the paper about a third of the way down the paper—it is usually centered. Your name and any other information, such as the course title and date, should be listed a few lines below the title.

Of Orchards and Apples: A Brief New Critical Approach to Sir Isaac Newton’s Life

Henry Philibuster
History 9560
Professor Iman Expert

¹ Of Orchards and Apples: A Brief New Critical Approach to Sir Isaac Newton’s Life

Henry Philibuster
History 9560
Professor Iman Expert
Books continued

Four or More Authors (Turabian 147)
N: Alexander Hamilton et al., The Price of Politics
(Manhattan: E. A. Press, 1804), 7–11.
B: Hamilton, Alexander, Aaron Burr, William Bayard, and

Preface or Intro. of a Book (Turabian 178-179)
N: George Washington, preface to He Never Cut a Cherry Tree,
by John Adams (Boston: Verity Press, 1847), ii–xi.
B: Washington, George. Preface to He Never Cut a Cherry Tree,

One Source Quoted in Another (Turabian 215)
N: Theodore Roosevelt. “Perceptions of Muir,” Building Parks 21
(March 1899): 127, quoted in John Muir, Yosemite Ecology
(Berkley: Redwood Press, 1999), 42.
B: Roosevelt, Theodore. “Perceptions of Muir.” Building Parks 21

Work in an Anthology (Turabian 180)
N: Augustus Caesar, “King of the World,” in Pax Romana,
B: Caesar, Augustus. “King of the World.” In Pax Romana,

Journal Articles

Print Article (Turabian 148)
N: John Bardeen, “The Transistor,” Future Electronics 45

Online Article (Turabian 145)

Edited/Translated Materials

Editor or Trans. instead of Author (Turabian 146)
N: Fredrick Douglass, ed., How to Write Speeches
B: Douglass, Fredrick, ed. How to Write Speeches.

Editor or Trans. with Author (Turabian 147)
N: Francis Drake, The Life of a Privateer, trans. Walter Raleigh
(London: Blackbeard Press, 1540), 68.
B: Drake, Francis. The Life of a Privateer. Translated by

Newspaper Articles (Turabian 186-87)
N: Johannes Gutenberg, “Notes on Typography,” Die Wahl,
October 15, 1398, final edition.
B: Newspaper articles are typically included in the bibliography only if they are cited frequently.

Websites (Turabian 197)

With an Author
N: Johnny Appleseed, “Feed a Nation,” The Apple Association, October 21, 1990, accessed April 12, 2017,

Without an Author
http://www.ani.net/privacypolicy.html

* Websites are typically included in the bibliography only if they are cited frequently.

Information compiled from the Turabian, Kate L. A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations 8th Ed.

2009 Created by Andrea McFarland, Kyle Rollins, and Eladio Bobadilla.
Special thanks to Dr. Susan Matt and Dr. Sara Dant.
2017 Updated by Kristie Tuttle, Patricia Cieslak, and Emily States.

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