



Endnotes and Footnotes in CMS/Turabian

CMS/Turabian employs endnotes and footnotes (which are the same thing, except for where they are placed within a paper) in three different ways:

- For citation purposes (showing the reader where the information came from originally)
- Credibility-building (by referring the reader to other sources of information besides those used in the paper)
- Commentary not related to the thesis of the paper (when it may be necessary to help your reader understand something he or she may not be familiar with).

Because end- and footnotes are used for such a variety of reasons, it may be difficult to interpret them in someone else's writing or use them in your own. Nevertheless, it's extremely important for anyone who has decided to major or minor in disciplines that use CMS/Turabian to understand how to read and write end- and footnotes. The examples here come from an article on the Minimalist movement in art found in *The Art Bulletin* and should give students from any discipline a solid foundation on understanding how and when to cite in CMS/Turabian.

Citation

The most important function of an end- or footnotes is to give reference information when quoting or paraphrasing. Here are two examples of end- or footnotes used for citation purposes only.

Full Citation or Note

The following is a full citation or note used the first time you cite a source. It includes all the information used in the bibliography, except that it also includes the appropriate page number and is arranged and punctuated slightly differently.

132. Robert Morris, "Size Matters," *Critical Inquiry* 26 (Spring 2000): 479.

Shortened Citation or Note

Below is a shortened citation or note, used when citing a source a second, third, or fourth time, etc. Shortened citations or notes only include the author's last name, a shortened reference to the title (if it's long), and the appropriate page numbers.

134. Morris, "Size Matters," 480, 481.

Credibility Building

Other notes are used to help you build credibility with the reader by directing he or she to sources you found useful for further research although you haven't cited them within the text. Here's an example of this type of note.

135. Smart, *Dimensions of the Sacred*, 104. Regarding the transmission of Zen and other forms of Buddhism to the United States, see Rick Fields, *How the Swans Came to the Lake: A Narrative History of Buddhism in America*, rev. ed. (Boston: Shambhala, 1986).

Notice that the first part of this note is a shortened citation that refers to a quotation or paraphrase used in the text. The second part leads the reader to another interesting source that is not quoted or paraphrased. These citations can be quite long, sometimes referring to several different sources.

Commentary

Some notes are used strictly for commentary on issues not related to the thesis of the paper. Even when strictly commenting, it is necessary to cite a source; however, the source generally comes after the comments you've made, signifying that you are not citing the source as a quote or paraphrase within the body of your paper.

23. The Fondo per L'Ambiente Italiano (FAI) now operates Panza's Villa Litta as a public facility, although the collector continues to reside there. A letter dated simply "April 14" from Philippa Pellizzi to Panza thanks him for showing her his collection in Varese: "Your works are *living* in those rooms. And the big room is other-world—a stable become a chapel"; Pellizzi to Panza, Panza Archive, Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles (hereafter, Panza Archive).

Combinations

Some notes can actually combine all three purposes. See the example below:

42. Dave Hickey, "The Luminous Body: Sourceless Illumination as a Metaphor for Grace," in *Light in Architecture and Art: The Work of Dan Flavin*, by Tiffany Bell et al. (Marfa, Tex.: Chinati Foundation, 2002), 156. Hickey further described Judd as having "retreated into the stratosphere of aristocratic patronage, and created this Potemkin in West Texas." He recalled the artist's last remark to him, following Dia's withdrawal of support, as being, "How can I possibly make art when I'm worried about the bills?" (157-58). Dia's support was renewed to a limited degree after Judd's death.

The first item in the note is a full citation for a quotation or paraphrase within the text of the paper. Then a few quotations within the note direct the reader to other pages of the source that is being cited. Finally, the author comments about what happened to the artist's patronage.