MORE SAMPLES OF FOOTNOTE FORMATS FOR CONNECTICUT NUTMEGGER ARTICLES

United States Censuses

* Do not include leading zeros in film or DGS numbers.
* Do not include “MF.”
* If both an FHL number and a DGS number are listed, put a forward slash - / - between the FHL number and the DGS number.

Use FHLF or FHL DGS for Family History Library microfilms. Use ED for Enumeration District.

NOTE: the word census is not capitalized in the text of an article but is capitalized in footnotes as seen below.

1790:  1790 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M637-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:

1800:  1800 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M32-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
   1800 U.S. Census, Clinton, Dutchess Co., N.Y., M32-21, p. 113.
   1800 U.S. Census, Clinton, Dutchess Co., N.Y., M32-21, p. 113 (FHLF 193709, image 118).

1810:  1810 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M252-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:

1820:  1820 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M33-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:

1830:  1830 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M19-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
1830 U.S. Census, Madison, Clark Co., Ohio, M19-128, p. 94.
1830 U.S. Census, Madison, Clark Co., Ohio, M19-128, p. 94 (FHLF 337939, image xxx).

1840: 1840 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M704-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:

1850: 1850 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M432-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:

1860: 1860 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M653-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:

1870: 1870 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], M593-[roll number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
1870 U.S. Census, Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., MF M593-197, p. 80B.
1870 U.S. Census, Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., MF M593-197, p. 80B (FHLF 545696, image 166).

1880: 1880 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], T9-[roll number], ED [enumeration district number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
1880 U.S. Census, Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt., T9-1347, ED 186, p. 261A.

1900: 1900 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], MF T623-[roll number], ED [enumeration district number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
1900 U.S. Census, Scott, Lincoln Co., Kans., T623-486, ED 58, p. 5A.
1910: 1910 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], MF T624-[roll number], ED [enumeration district number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
   1910 U.S. Census, Bountiful, Davis Co., Utah, T624-1603, ED 35, p. 4B.

1920: 1920 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], MF T625-[roll number], ED [enumeration district number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
   1920 U.S. Census, Naper, Boyd Co., Nebr., T625-980, ED 18, p. 2B.

1930: 1930 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], MF T626-[roll number], ED [enumeration district number], p. [page number]. If you know the FHLF or DGS number and image number, add those in parentheses. Examples:
   1930 U.S. Census, Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss., T626-1153, ED 1, p. 6A.
   1930 U.S. Census, Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss., T626-1153, ED 1, p. 6A (FHLF 2370888, image xxx).

1940: 1940 U.S. Census, [name of town, city], [name of county] Co., [abbreviation for state], T627-[roll number], ED [enumeration district number], p. [page number]. Example:

Footnote Formats for Authored Books

If the same source book needs to be cited in a later footnote, the correct format is [
1. ONE AUTHOR: [author’s first name, middle name, or initial(s), then last], [title of book in italics] ([location of publisher, including state if not a major city like Chicago, New York, London, etc.]: [publisher], [year of publication]), [page number or numbers, do not use “p.” or “page”]. Example:

2. TWO AUTHORS: same as #1 except both authors’ names are included first name first with an ‘and’ between the names. Example:

3. EDITOR: [editor’s first name, middle name or initial(s), then last], ed., [title of book in italics] ([location of publisher]: [publisher], [year of publication]), [page number or numbers, do not use “p.” or “page”].
4. MULTI-VOLUME WORK with or without an author or editor: [author’s or editor’s name (see above)], [title of book in italics], [number of vols.], ([location of publisher]: [publisher], [year of publication]), [volume and page number or numbers using only Arabic numerals; do not use “v.” or “vol.” “p.” or “page”; do not use Roman numerals unless referring to a page so numbered in the book; volume and page number(s) are separated by a colon]. Examples:


**Other Public Records**


   [Be sure to cite the volume and page cited by Barbour, not the page of the Barbour volume itself].

Connecticut State Library Index of Church Records, from [name of church plus volume and page cited].

Charles R. Hale Collection of Newspaper Deaths and Cemetery Inscriptions, Connecticut State Library, [plus name, date, and page of newspaper] or [town, cemetery name, and page number].

Hartford District Probate, File 2308.

**Online Databases**


Wethersfield Deeds, 113:117, image [number only– do not put # sign], online at FamilySearch.org.


FindaGrave.com, memorial #28834869, photograph of gravestone at First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Greensboro, N.C.
Newspapers

_Berkshire Reporter_, Pittsfield, Mass., 7 Jan. 1809, p. 3. [It’s helpful to say where you saw it.]

Periodicals/Articles

Rebecca Mead, “The Prophet of Dystopia,” _New Yorker_, April 17, 2017, 43. [Add URL after the page number if accessed online.]

Credit for Photos or Illustrations

According to the Chicago Manual of Style, “Illustrations from works in the public domain may be reproduced without permission. For readers’ information, however, a credit line is appropriate.”

Examples:
Illustration by Joseph Pennell for Henry James, _English Hours_ (Boston, 1905), facing p. 82.


“Although illustrations created by the author do not need credit lines, such wording as “Photo by author” may be appropriate if other illustrations in the same work require credit. In works with more than one author, such wording may include the name of a particular author.”

“A brief statement of the source of an illustration, known as a credit line, is usually appropriate and sometimes required by the owner of the illustration. Illustrative material under copyright, whether published or unpublished, usually requires permission from the copyright owner before it can be reproduced. You cannot simply snap a photo of your favorite Picasso and use it to illustrate your history of cubism; before attempting to reproduce the painting, you must write to obtain written permission, as well as a print of the work, from the museum or person that owns it. Nor may you use a photograph or other portrayal of an identifiable human subject without the consent of that person or someone acting on his or her behalf (e.g., by means of a model release form). Although it is the author’s responsibility, not the publisher’s, to obtain permissions, the publisher should be consulted about what needs permission and the best way to obtain it.”