

MA CULTURAL ASTRONOMY AND ASTROLOGY

Referencing Style for Essays

Nick Campion

References

References are not just essential; they are very useful and you must use them in your essays. They allow the reader to pursue their own ideas, starting with your work, and show your supervisor that you have done the reading.

Some students think that referencing everything obscures their original voice. The opposite is true. Most students who write essays without citations and references are saying nothing original, merely repeating their own or others' assumptions. Learning to write academically is like learning a losing musical instrument: playing notes aimlessly is not 'creative' – creativity comes when one has learnt technique. So, with academic writing, students learn the skills of using evidence to build up your own argument, and reach an original conclusion. The art is to avoid writing a list of other people's opinions, but instead to use the evidence you find in the literature to reach your own reasoned position.

When to Use References

You should **ALWAYS** use references when you are quoting directly from any other book or article. It is also necessary to use one when you are mentioning a controversial fact or summarising an argument from another author.

Quite simply, references enable the reader to pick up your research and take it further. They can go to the books you cite and then pursue their own research. This is good academic practice and is part of being a community of scholars who share information. In a student essay it enables your adviser to know what reading you have done and to check your references. Also, if you do not quite your sources, you may be plagiarising.

Do not be tempted to include information which is interesting or useful, but not part of the general flow of your essay, in a footnote. If material is relevant it should be in your main text. If not, it shouldn't be included at all.

You should use a reference

- When you include a direct quotation (at the end of the sentence containing the quotation)
- When you include an item of factual information which may not be general knowledge. 'The second world war ended in 1945' does not need a reference but 'Sales of astrological almanacs in 1945 reached 350,000' does.
- If you are paraphrasing someone else's opinions.

One weakness of past students with a background in astrology has been to take astrological claims for granted, as if they are common knowledge. They are not. Astrology evolves and astrologers disagree. However, if you write statements about astrology such as 'Venus is a feminine planet' or 'Uranus is a revolutionary', **you absolutely MUST cite a source**, whether it's Ptolemy, Gadbury, Leo or Parker – or anyone else. You must not take such things for granted.

When in doubt use a reference. Too many is not a problem. Too few is a problem.

For example, the following sentence is making a claim which requires a reference: 'The wisdom of Plato (C428 – 348BC) supports the evolution of the Greek philosophy that underpins western thought existing today in twenty – first century Western Europe'.

What if there is more than one edition of a book?

You must cite the date of the edition you have used but often it is necessary or useful (if the first publication was a considerable time before the edition quoted) to cite the date of the first edition, which should be placed in square brackets after the main reference in the bibliography. For example:

Adorno, Theodor, *The Stars Down to Earth*, London: Routledge 1994 [1953].

What if I have more than quote in a sentence?

An example might be:

The Scientific Revolution was both a 'fiction' and a 'reality'.

If the words 'fiction' and 'reality' are from Professors Green and Brown respectively you might be tempted to write this:

The Scientific Revolution was both a 'fiction'¹ and a 'reality'.²

The preferred style would be to cite the author in the text and have one footnote at the end of the sentence.

According to Green, the Scientific Revolution could be considered a 'fiction', although Brown insists it was, in his word, a 'reality'.³

Here's another example:

¹ Gordon Green, *The Scientific Revolution* (New York: New Publishing Company, 1999), p. 10.

² Benjamin Brown, *The Scientific Revolution Reconsidered* (Boston: Big Publishers, 2009), p.104.

³ Gordon Green, *The Scientific Revolution* (New York: New Publishing Company, 1999), p. 10; Benjamin Brown, *The Scientific Revolution Reconsidered* (Boston: Big Publishers, 2009), p.104.

Such debates beg the question of what exactly enchantment is. In conventional usage it can be synonymous with being bewitched - to be under a spell which has been uttered - or chanted. We might point to Bruno Bettelheim's use of the word in his study of fairy tales, while bewitchment was generally the sense, for example, in which the term was used in the novels of Sir Walter Scott in novels such as *Waverley* and the *Talisman*.⁴

Always put the reference in the same sentence as the relevant quote or information. If the relevant information extends over several sentences, or a whole paragraph, insert the reference at the beginning of the section, after the first sentence.

What if I am referencing more than work in a sentence?

Combine all references in one footnote at the end of a sentence as in the previous example.

Referencing Styles

There are two main styles of referencing, the 'Footnote/Endnote' or 'Documentary' or 'Documentary-Note Style'.

Our department (Archaeology, History and Anthropology) rules require that students are aware of both major referencing styles, (1) 'Harvard' or 'MLA' and (2) 'Documentary Note Style' or Footnote/Endnote Style'.

The 'Harvard' or 'MLA' system (1) is favoured by the sciences and social sciences, including sociology, archaeology and anthropology. The 'Documentary Note Style' or Footnote/Endnote Style' (2) is favoured by the arts and humanities, including history.

The MA CAA uses (2), the 'Documentary Note Style' or Footnote/Endnote Style', which requires the insertion of a superscript number in the text with a corresponding footnote at the bottom of the page.

MA Cultural Astronomy and Astrology Students MUST use footnotes.
It is important to follow these instruction as otherwise you will lose marks.

Detailed examples are given below.

⁴ Bettelheim, Bruno, *The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales*, London: Vintage 1977; Beesemyer, Irene Basey. "'The Vision of Enchantment's Past': Walter Scott Rescripts the Revolution in *Marmion*", *Scottish Studies Review*, Vol. 1 (2000), pp. 63-77.

Bibliographies: you need a separate bibliography.

Note that in a bibliography the surname is given first, in a footnote it is given second.

Example:

Bibliography:

Campion, Nicholas

Curry, Patrick

Footnote:

Nicholas Campion

Patrick Curry

You should not repeat an entire title in the text of your essay (unless you are introducing the work when writing a Critical Review); it should be given in the footnote.

Book and journal titles should always be given in italics.

Title of journal articles or chapters in books should not be in italics, but should be placed in single inverted commas.

As far as possible, references should be confined to bibliographical information. Please DO NOT include additional information in footnotes unless it is absolutely unavoidable. If information is relevant it should be in the text. If it is not, then leave it out altogether

Footnotes

For full instructions on the web see:

http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

This is generally used in the humanities and uses a number in the text, usually in superscript, with a footnote (at the bottom of the page) or an endnote (at the end of the chapter or book).

NB. References are cited in slightly different forms in footnotes and in bibliographies.

The relevant examples below are:

N = the way a source is cited in a footnote

B = the way a source is cited in a bibliography

The examples listed on-line as T and R are **not** relevant. These relate to the Harvard system

The relevant examples are:

N = the way a source is cited in a footnote

B = the way a source is cited in a bibliography

The examples listed as T and R are **not** relevant. These relate to the Harvard system

I have extracted the relevant information and itemised it below. You MUST follow these guidelines. They are NOT negotiable!!

(Note I have adapted the specified on-line system slightly to reflect that used by history publishers such as Continuum. For example, I have replaced the full stops in the instructions for books in a bibliography, by commas, and required the use of 'p' to indicate single pages and 'pp' to indicate multiple pages in books)

Use footnotes at the bottom of the page. A number should be inserted in superscript in the text and the reference should then be given at the foot of the page. You must use footnotes (at the bottom of each page) rather than endnotes (at the end of the text). A footnote follows immediately after a full-stop, comma or other form of punctuation after a quote.

To use the footnote function in MS Word, go to the point in the text where the footnote is required, then click on 'Insert' then click on 'Reference' or 'Footnote'. MSWord automatically inserts the number in the text and takes you to the bottom of the page to write in the reference.

When referencing information other than direct quotes you should place the reference at the end of the sentence, after the full stop.

References should be full enough when first cited to be readily identifiable. **Any further references to the same work should be indicated by a clear abbreviation.**

References to books should indicate authors by surname, then by initial(s) or first name, title of book in italics, place of publication, publisher and date in round brackets, abbreviation in square brackets and page number.

For example:

Coopland, G.W., *Nicole Oresme and the Astrologers: a Study of his De Divinacions* (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1952), [hereafter Coopland, Oresme], p. 61-5.

For every subsequent citation use the abbreviation:

Coopland, Oresme, pp. 61-5.

Do not use *ibid* or *op cit*. These abbreviations are generally no longer used.

Citing late editions: You must cite the edition used but often it is necessary or useful (if the first publication was a considerable time before the edition quoted) to cite the date of the first edition, which should be placed in square brackets after the main reference in the bibliography.

Adorno, Theodor, *The Stars Down to Earth*, London: Routledge 1994 [1953].

Citing classical texts

Classical (and medieval) texts are often divided into numbered books, chapters, paragraphs and line numbers. You should use these. In such cases the page number is optional.

Many online editions do not include the paragraph and line numbers. If you are making heavy use of a text you should go to the print version (where possible) and give the paragraph and line numbers.

For example:

Plato, *Republic*, trans. Paul Shorey (Cambridge Mass.: London: Harvard University Press, 1937), Book I, 364E.

Plato, *Laws* V.737 E - 738 A, VI 771 A-C, *Epinomis* 978E - 979A.

For all the examples below:

N = the way a source is cited in a footnote

B = the way a source is cited in a bibliography

Book: One author

N:

1. Wendy Doniger, *Splitting the Difference* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999), p. 65.

B:

Doniger, Wendy, *Splitting the Difference*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999.

Book: Two authors

N:

6. Guy Cowlshaw and Robin Dunbar, *Primate Conservation Biology* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), pp. 104–7.

B:

Cowlshaw, Guy, and Robin Dunbar, *Primate Conservation Biology*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000.

Book: Four or more authors

N:

13. Edward O. Laumann et al., *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), p. 262.

B:

Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels, *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994.

Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author

N:

4. Richmond Lattimore, trans., *The Iliad of Homer* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951), pp. 91–92.

B:

Lattimore, Richmond, trans., *The Iliad of Homer*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951.

Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author

N:

16. Yves Bonnefoy, *New and Selected Poems*, ed. John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995), p. 22.

B:

Bonnefoy, Yves. *New and Selected Poem*, edited by John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

Chapter or other part of a book

N:

5. Andrew Wiese, “‘The House I Live In’: Race, Class, and African American Suburban Dreams in the Postwar United States,” in *The New Suburban History*, ed. Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006), pp. 101–2.

B:

Wiese, Andrew. “‘The House I Live In’: Race, Class, and African American Suburban Dreams in the Postwar United States”, In *The New Suburban History*, edited by Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue, pp. 99–119, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006.

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources)

N:

8. Quintus Tullius Cicero, “Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship,” in *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, ed. Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White, vol. 2 of *University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization*, ed. John Boyer and Julius Kirshner (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986), p. 35.

B:

Cicero, Quintus Tullius, "Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship." In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White, Vol. 2 of *University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization*, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book

N:

17. James Rieger, introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), pp. xx–xxi.

B:

Rieger, James. Introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, xi–xxxvii. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Article cited in another article, article cited in another book, book cited in another book, book cited in another.

Use the guidelines above and give the details of the item cited, then 'cited in' and then the details of the work in which the first work is cited.

Book published electronically

If a book is available in more than one format, you should cite the version you consulted, but you may also list the other formats, as in the second example below. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

N:

2. Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *The Founders' Constitution* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/> (accessed June 27, 2006).

B:

Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. *The Founders' Constitution*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>. Also available in print form and as a CD-ROM.

Journal article: Article in a print journal

N:

8. John Maynard Smith, "The Origin of Altruism," *Nature* 393 (1998): pp. 639–40.

B:

Smith, John Maynard. "The Origin of Altruism." *Nature* 393 (1998): 639–40.

Journal article: Article in an online journal

If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the fourth example below.

N:

33. Mark A. Hlatky et al., "Quality-of-Life and Depressive Symptoms in Postmenopausal Women after Receiving Hormone Therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Trial," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (2002), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo>.

B:

Hlatky, Mark A., Derek Boothroyd, Eric Vittinghoff, Penny Sharp, and Mary A. Whooley. "Quality-of-Life and Depressive Symptoms in Postmenopausal Women after Receiving Hormone Therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Trial." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (February 6, 2002), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo>.

Popular magazine article

N:

29. Steve Martin, "Sports-Interview Shocker," *New Yorker*, May 6, 2002, p. 84.

B:

Martin, Steve. "Sports-Interview Shocker", *New Yorker*, May 6, 2002.

Newspaper article

Newspaper articles may be cited in running text ("As William Niederkorn noted in a *New York Times* article on June 20, 2002, . . .") instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.

N:

10. William S. Niederkorn, "A Scholar Recants on His 'Shakespeare' Discovery," *New York Times*, June 20, 2002, Arts section, Midwest edition.

B:

Niederkorn, William S, "A Scholar Recants on His 'Shakespeare' Discovery." *New York Times*, June 20, 2002, Arts section, Midwest edition.

Book review

N:

1. James Gorman, "Endangered Species," review of *The Last American Man*, by Elizabeth Gilbert, *New York Times Book Review*, June 2, 2002, 16.

B:

Gorman, James. "Endangered Species." Review of *The Last American Man*, by Elizabeth Gilbert. *New York Times Book Review*, June 2, 2002.

Thesis or dissertation

N:

22. M. Amundin, "Click Repetition Rate Patterns in Communicative Sounds from the Harbour Porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*" (PhD diss., Stockholm University, 1991), pp. 22–29, 35.

B:

Amundin, M. "Click Repetition Rate Patterns in Communicative Sounds from the Harbour Porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*." PhD diss., Stockholm University, 1991.

Paper presented at a meeting or conference

N:

13. Brian Doyle, "Howling Like Dogs: Metaphorical Language in Psalm 59" (paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, Berlin, Germany, June 19–22, 2002).

B:

Doyle, Brian. "Howling Like Dogs: Metaphorical Language in Psalm 59." Paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, Berlin, Germany, June 19–22, 2002.

ON LINE MATERIAL

The academic and publishing worlds are only just catching up with referencing on-line material. There are significant problems chief of which are the lack of page numbers on many websites and kindle editions of books, and the fact that websites disappear, so citations or information can no longer be verified. The following advice is good:

There is now a good resource at http://www.lc.unsw.edu.au/onlib/ref_elec1.html

- **Print materials on line**

JSTOR references: when citing JSTOR articles, treat them as print articles. **There is no need to give the URL.**

Google Books: when citing **Google Books** **treat them as print books. There is no need to give the URL.**

Print articles reproduced on web sites. Give the original citation if it is available, followed by the URL and the date you accessed it. You may not have all the original information so give whatever information you do have. For example

Geoffrey Cornelius, 'Is Astrology Divination and Does it Matter? *The Mountain Astrologer* (Issue 81 : Oct-Nov 1998),
<http://cura.free.fr/quinq/01gfcor.html>, accessed 14 July 2010.

- **Electronic and Digital Material**

The general guide is that the information is given in as full a form as possible.

Web site

Web sites may be cited in running text ("On its Web site, the Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees states . . .") instead of in an in-text citation, and they

are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation. Some guides say the date of access should be in the bibliography, others the footnote. The important point is that it is given.

N:

11. Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees, "Evanston Public Library Strategic Plan, 2000–2010: A Decade of Outreach," Evanston Public Library, <http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html>. (accessed June 1, 2005).

B:

Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees. "Evanston Public Library Strategic Plan, 2000–2010: A Decade of Outreach." Evanston Public Library. <http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html> (accessed June 1, 2005).

Weblog entry or comment

Weblog entries or comments may be cited in running text ("In a comment posted to the Becker-Posner Blog on March 6, 2006, Peter Pearson noted . . .") instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

N:

8. Peter Pearson, comment on "The New American Dilemma: Illegal Immigration," The Becker-Posner Blog, comment posted March 6, 2006, http://www.becker-posner-blog.com/archives/2006/03/the_new_america.html#c080052 (accessed March 28, 2006).

B:

Becker-Posner Blog, The. <http://www.becker-posner-blog.com/>.

E-mail message

E-mail messages may be cited in running text ("In an e-mail message to the author on October 31, 2005, John Doe revealed . . .") instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are rarely listed in a bibliography or reference list. The following example shows the more formal version of a note.

N:

2. John Doe, e-mail message to author, October 31, 2005.

Item in online database

Journal articles published in online databases should be cited as shown above, under "Article in an online journal." If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

N:

7. Pliny the Elder, *The Natural History*, ed. John Bostock and H. T. Riley, in the Perseus Digital Library, <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/ptext?lookup=Plin.+Nat.+1.dedication> (accessed November 17, 2005).

B:

Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/>.