

HIST 320: British History

Guide to Citing Primary Research Sources

Group 1: Old Bailey

When citing the statistics you have gathered through your research, you need to footnote the Old Bailey online just once—the first time you mention it as a source in the paper. That citation is:

¹ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 6.0 17 April 2011).

Note that they ask you to put the month you accessed the database into the citation.

If you are citing a specific trial, however, you need to cite it this way:

¹ *Old Bailey Proceedings Online* (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 6.0 17 April 2011), April 1754, trial of Elizabeth Canning (t17540424-60).

This last info is the reference number given in the header information for each trial. Subsequent citations after the first specific trial citation can be done this way:

¹ *OBP*, April 1754, Elizabeth Canning (t17540424-60).

In the bibliography, go with this entry:

Old Bailey Proceedings Online (www.oldbaileyonline.org, version 6.0 17 April 2011).

Group 2: Travel Accounts

For you, it is easier. Simply cite your travel account as though it is a printed book sitting in front of you. It is OK for our purposes to shorten some of the extremely long titles (usually cut it off at the end of the first clause, once you reach a comma, semicolon, or period). The first instance of a citation will look like this:

¹ Louis Dutens, *Journal of Travels Made Through the Principal Cities of Europe* (London: J. Wallis, 1782), 31-39.

After this, subsequent citations of this same source can use a short title:

¹ Dutens, *Journal of Travels*, 20.

Note that at no point are we citing Eighteenth Century Collections Online for our footnotes, since we are not citing that database itself, merely its digitalized sources. The bibliographic entry looks like this:

Dutens, Louis. *Journal of Travels Made Through the Principal Cities of Europe*. London: J. Wallis, 1782.

Group 3: Slave Database

When citing statistics or overview summaries you have drawn from the database, cite the database in this fashion the first time you mention these statistics, or the first time you mention your use of the database as a source:

¹ *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database* (www.slavevoyages.org, April 2011).

Where the date is the date you accessed the online database. After you cite it the first time, you don't need to keep citing it everytime you provide statistics you've drawn from this database. If citing a specific voyage, you can add a voyage ID or IDs (these are the unique identification numbers assigned to each voyage in the database) on to the citation above:

¹ *The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database* (www.slavevoyages.org, April 2011), voyage 9740.

Subsequent citations of specific voyages can be give thus:

¹ *Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade*, voyage 9740.

Group 4: Sadler Report

For this group, I've already given out a citation guide in the original instructions. See near the bottom of the page here:

<http://britain320vcu.weebly.com/sadler-project.html>

Group 5: Immigrant Letters

For this group, we'll use the following format when citing an interview. Example:

¹ *Ellis Island Oral History Project, Interview of Abraham D. Beame by Paul E. Sigrist, Jr., May 17, 1993.*
Alexandria, VA: Alexander Street Press, 2003.

Obviously, you'll be substitute different person's name and interviewer as per the information given at the top of each interview document I have given you. We can't give page numbers because of the way we've obtained the information, but that's OK.

Subsequent citations of the same interview can look like this:

¹ *Interview of Abraham D. Beame, May 17, 1993.*

And in the bibliography:

Ellis Island Oral History Project. Alexandria, VA: Alexander Street Press, 2003.