

A simple guide to citing your sources

Barbara Wyley

No matter how interesting or well written, family history articles which lack details of the writers' research resources lack credibility. This introductory guide raises some of the issues involved in source citation and offers suggestions for a basic approach to good practice in recording your family history sources not only for our journal's articles, but also for blogs, other publications and genealogical databases.

What is a source?

A source is the record in which you found the specific piece of information you are using in your writing, whether that information is a quotation, a fact, an image or a theory.

What is a citation?

A citation is a note describing your source of information and recording exactly where you found it.

For example, if the information is a date of death, you may have found it on a gravestone, or on a death certificate, or in a set of probate papers. The gravestone or the death certificate or the probate file is your source.

But it's not enough just to state 'gravestone'. You need to add the name and location of the cemetery it stands in and ideally give the block, row and plot numbers. As gravestones are subject to damage over time, from weather, earthquakes and vandalism, it would also be a good idea to give the date on which you visited the cemetery and transcribed the gravestone. These details will form your 'citation'.

And it's not enough just to state 'death certificate'. You need to add references for the registration of the death event, e.g., a year and reference number, and the agency which issued the certificate, e.g., the General Register Office in England or the Registrar General's Office in New Zealand. Specify if it was a certified copy of the registration entry, or a printout, or a transcription.

And it's not enough just to state 'so-and-so's probate file'. You need to add the details of which archive or court holds the probate papers, as well as the file name and number, any additional archives reference number, and the date of probate. If you accessed it in

electronic format through a hosting website, you'll also need to include the details of the website and when you accessed it.

What if your information was found on a website such as Ancestry, or Papers Past?

Ancestry is not a source. The item you found on the Ancestry website, and the 'collection' (data set) you found it within is your source, e.g., a census schedule within the 'UK Census Collection'. Ancestry is the publisher of the material you are referencing.

Similarly, Papers Past is not a source. The issue of the actual newspaper that you found the information in is your source, such as the *Daily Southern Cross*, 22 June 1864. Papers Past is the website on which it is published for the National Library.

To cite material published on the internet requires variations on the basic source format, as will be shown below.

Creating your source list

The best time to take note of the important details you'll need to cite is while you are researching. Trying to reconstruct your research trail weeks, months or years later isn't impossible, but it can be difficult and frustrating. If you do it at the time, you will not be reliant on your memory later to know for certain where you found the information, and will be able to go back to it easily if needed. You will also be able to weigh its merit against information from other sources you discover subsequently that may present conflicting evidence.

You cite your sources to:

- show readers where your information came from, and its context.
- document the strength and depth of your research.
- enable others to replicate your research and test your conclusions.
- assist others researching the same family, time period or location.
- give credibility to your research and the assertions you make in your writing.
- acknowledge the work of others.

Scientists design experiments so they can be replicated by other scientists to test the original outcomes. Similarly, genealogists publishing their research include the details of their sources so that others can see evidence of their research and, if desired, consult the

same records on which the writer's assertions and conclusions are based.

Failure to acknowledge the sources of information we've used reduces our writing to unsupported opinion rather than carefully researched facts, and can also lay us open to accusations of plagiarism.¹

A word about citation styles

If you have ever had to write a formal report or essay for an employer or an educational course, you will have had to list your references and bibliography using the particular style favoured by the institution. This can induce a morbid – and paralysing – fear of doing things wrong.

How can you be sure your citation measures up?

Does it give a full and accurate description of the source and where it can be found? Could someone else find the same information by following the details you have given? If so, it's probably an adequate citation. If you've also arranged it in a standard format, even better. If all the citations for your article follow the same style, even better still.

What are the basic elements of a good source citation?

The four basic components of a source citation for a published work are: author, title, publication information, and details of chapter and/or page numbers.

Just as we genealogists have some conventions about how we record information, such as writing surnames in capital letters, there are some conventions about how sources are recorded. They differ between 'style manuals', but a simple and acceptable format is:

Author	Surname, First Name(s). [or initials]
Title	<i>In italics.</i>
Publisher	Name, Place, year.
Detail	chapter/page number, or range of page numbers.

For example:
West, John. *Village records*. Phillimore, Chichester, 1982. p.62

Source citations for unpublished material, such as manuscripts, personal

(Continues on page 148) →

→ (Continued from page 147)

papers and archival items, have their own variations on these basics, as do those for material published on websites, as outlined in the template and examples that follow. Always keeping the four basic elements in mind will help you check whether you have included all the information you need to have in your citation, whatever the type of source you are citing.

How do you include citations in your writing?

Most word-processing programs will format endnotes for you automatically. Insert a superscript endnote marker in Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) at the point in your text where you have introduced the fact or quote you want to support, and type or paste the citation you have devised into the endnote field that appears. When published, the endnotes will appear as a list of numbered citations at the conclusion of your work. In *The New Zealand Genealogist*, these would appear under the heading 'Notes.'²

If you need to cite the same source several times, give the full citation in the first instance and a shortened version for subsequent citations, as in the examples below.

You can also provide a list of any more general references used for background to your writing but not cited specifically. These will be included after your endnotes.

Special considerations when citing websites

For subscription websites such as Ancestry and Find My Past, cite the 'root' URL, e.g., www.ancestry.com, not the full locator which is shown in the address bar when you are looking at your source, as this is usually lengthy and specific to the search you just made. Also it is only temporary, and inaccessible to anyone without a subscription. However some websites, e.g., Papers Past, provide more enduring shortened hyperlinks, known as permalinks, which are suitable to use (see Figure 2). They are an add-on, not a substitute for a full citation, as some researchers may need to consult the paper on microfilm or in hard copy.

Including the date you accessed the information on any website you are referencing is important, as is including any original archives reference given, because material published under

What help is available?

Some genealogy database programs for personal computers, such as Family Tree Maker and Legacy, include source-citation writers that enable you to build citations in a standard format while you are entering information you have found about your family. As it is very easy to copy and paste these citations into endnotes when writing, it is worth putting some effort into learning how to use this aspect of your genealogy software.

The National Library of New Zealand's online catalogue Te Puna¹ provides a selection of citation formats for each publication title, but you will need to choose which format to use.

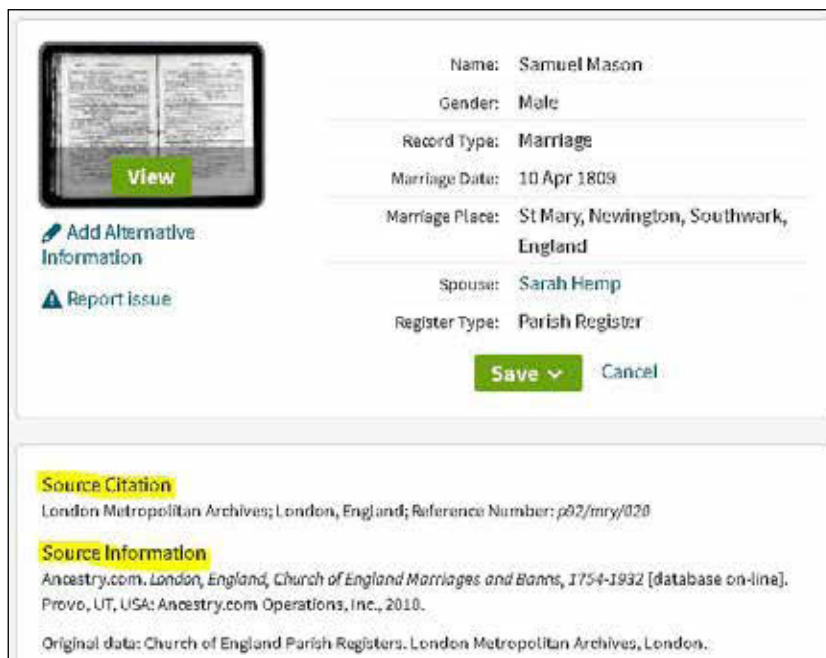
Some websites, like Ancestry, Trove, FamilySearch and Papers Past, even do the citation work for us. (see Figure 1.)

There are also citation-generator websites available online, like Citethisforme,² but if you are smart enough to be able to use them, you are more than smart enough to write your own source citations.

Cherry-picking citations from a variety of sources has one big pitfall: while it seems easier, you are likely to end up with several different citation formats at the end of your article, when you are really aiming for some uniformity. 'Cheat-sheets' of templates and examples can help you overcome this problem, and guide you to create excellent citations in a consistent style, using the details from the citations you have cribbed.

Notes

- ¹ <https://tepuna.on.worldcat.org/discovery>
- ² www.citethisforme.com



The screenshot shows a search result for a marriage record. The record details are as follows:

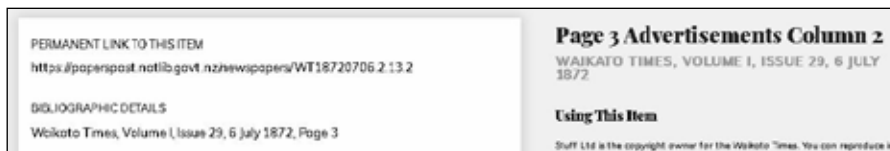
Name:	Samuel Mason
Gender:	Male
Record Type:	Marriage
Marriage Date:	10 Apr 1808
Marriage Place:	St Mary, Newington, Southwark, England
Spouse:	Sarah Hemp
Register Type:	Parish Register

Below the record, there are buttons for 'View', 'Add Alternative Information', and 'Report Issue'. At the bottom, there are sections for 'Source Citation' and 'Source Information':

Source Citation
London Metropolitan Archives; London, England; Reference Number: p02/mry/020

Source Information
Ancestry.com. London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754-1932 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.
Original data: Church of England Parish Registers. London Metropolitan Archives, London.

Figure 1. The Ancestry website provides citation information with each search result, as do others. www.ancestry.co.uk



The screenshot shows a permalink and bibliographic details for a newspaper extract. The permalink is <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/WT18720706.2.13.2>. The bibliographic details are: Waikato Times, Volume 1, Issue 29, 6 July 1872, Page 3.

Figure 2. Find a permalink, and also the information needed for a full citation, by clicking on "Research info i" above any newspaper extract on the Papers Past website. <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>

licence will not necessarily be available there when you or your readers try to view it in the future. Providing the full details of an item you are citing should enable any reader to locate the same information you found, even if searching in an archive or library or a

different website that holds the same item.

However you create your citations, make sure you are citing the resource YOU used. Don't cite a record itself if

(Continues on page 153) →

A simple guide to citing your sources – template and examples

Barbara Wyley

Elements to include in a citation Select only those appropriate for your source.		
BOOK	ITEM	INTERNET
1. Author / editor.	Creator. [follows title]	Creator. [follows title]
2. Book title. Magazine title. 'Article title'.	Item title/description. 'Title of collection'.	Title of website. 'Title of database/page'.
3. Company, place of publication, Date of publication.	[Not applicable to unpublished works] Date of creation/event.	Publisher / locator, date accessed.
4. Extra details, e.g., chapter, page or entry numbers.	Repository details, reference numbers.	Any other details, e.g., permalink.

An overall template for building simple source citations. B. Wyley, 2020.

Examples

The citations below are given as examples for some common categories of research resources. Compare them with the template above to analyse their structure and punctuation. For each example, a full citation is given for the first occasion on which a source is cited, followed by a shortened citation for subsequent references to the same source within an article. In a small publication where space is at a premium it is not necessary to repeat the sources in a reference list.

Citing a book by a single author

Full	West, John. <i>Village records</i> . Phillimore, Chichester, 1982. p.62.
Short	West. <i>Village records</i> . p.118.

Citing a book by multiple authors

Full	Singleton, F B and Rawnsley, S. <i>A history of Yorkshire</i> . Phillimore, Chichester, 1986. p.54.
Short	Singleton and Rawnsley. <i>A history of Yorkshire</i> . p.88.

Citing an electronic book

Full	Bettinger, Blaine T and Wayne, Debbie Parker. <i>Genetic genealogy in practice</i> . National Genealogical Society, Arlington VA, 2016. Kindle e-book. Ch. 2, para. 2, location 199.
Short	Bettinger and Wayne. <i>Genetic genealogy in practice</i> . Ch. 2, table 1, location 208.

(As pagination alters with changes in font size on a Kindle reader, the inclusion of the automatically generated location marker is a useful addition.)

Citing a book republished online

Full	Hammond J L & Hammond, Barbara. <i>The village labourer 1760–1832</i> . Longmans Green, London, 1920. p.73. E-book. Internet Archive, https://archive.org , accessed 10 February 2020 through permalink: https://openlibrary.org/books/OL7227231M .
Short	Hammond. <i>Village labourer</i> . p.186.

Citing an article or chapter in an edited book

Full	Blake, Lynne. 'Finding your family in bank archives'. Dawe, Clare, ed. <i>Genealogy absolutely positively</i> . New Zealand Society of Genealogists, Auckland, 2007. p.92.
Short	Blake. 'Finding your family in bank archives'. p.98.

(Continues on page 150) →

→ (Continued from page 149)

Citing an article in a journal or magazine

Full	Leonard, Anne. 'From millwrights to engineers', Part Two. <i>Journal of One-Name Studies</i> , Vol.13, Issue 9, 2020. p.12.
Short	Leonard. 'From millwrights to engineers'. p.13.

Citing a newspaper

Full	'Improved farm, Waikato'. <i>Waikato Times</i> . 6 July 1872, p.3, Advertisements, column 2.
Short	<i>Waikato Times</i> . 6 July 1872. p.3.

Citing a newspaper republished online

Full	'Improved farm, Waikato'. <i>Waikato Times</i> . 6 July 1872, p.3, Advertisements, column 2. Papers Past, accessed 18 February 2020 through permalink: https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/WT18720706.2.13.2 .
Short	<i>Waikato Times</i> . 6 July 1872, p.3.

Citing births, deaths and marriages in civil registration records

Full	Printout of birth registration for George Timmins, born 20 March 1877, Christchurch, New Zealand. Registrar General's Office. 1877/11517, entry #645.
Short	Birth registration of George Timmins, 1877, Christchurch.
Full	Birth certificate for Mary Timmins, born 27 July 1860, St Martins Birmingham, England. General Register Office, England. December quarter, 1860, Vol.6d, p.106, entry #133.
Short	Birth certificate of Mary Timmins, 1860, Birmingham.

Citing baptisms, marriages and burials in church records

If viewed in an archive:

Full	Baptism entry for Doris Eliza Wyber, baptised 6 August 1915. Anglican Parish of St Matthew, Masterton. Register of Baptisms, 1908–1919. Wairarapa Archive, 04-42/6-2, entry #558.
Short	Baptism of Doris Eliza Wyber, 1915. Masterton.
Full	Marriage entry for Samuel Mason and Sarah Hemp, married 10 April 1809. Church of England, St Mary Newington Parish, Surrey, England. Marriage register 1805–1809. p.520, entry #1558. London Metropolitan Archives, P92/MRY/020.
Short	Marriage of Samuel Mason and Sarah Hemp, 1809. Surrey.

If accessed online: cite as above, and add a second layer to the full citation:

Digital image. 'London, England, Church of England Marriages and Banns, 1754–1932'. www.ancestry.com, accessed 6 May 2016.

Full	Transcription of baptism entry for Esther Pratt, baptised 26 December 1821, Birmingham, England. 'England Births and Baptisms 1538–1975'. www.findmypast.com , accessed 6 May 2016.
Short	Baptism of Esther Pratt, 1821, Birmingham.
or:	
Full	Digital image of baptism entry for Esther Pratt, born 1 May 1820, baptised 26 December 1821. 'Birmingham, England, Church of England Baptisms 1813–1912', n.p., entry #1121. http://www.ancestry.com , accessed 6 May 2016. Original data: Anglican Parish Records. Library of Birmingham, DRO 34/12; Archive Roll: M100.
Short	Baptism of Esther Pratt, 1821. Birmingham.

Citing census records

Full	Census record for John Timmins, aged 70, Cheapside, 29 Court, House 8, Birmingham, England. 1861 England and Wales Census. The National Archives, RG9/2171/8, entry #38. 'UK Census Collection'. www.ancestry.com , accessed 6 August 2006.
Short	1861 census record for John Timmins, aged 70, Birmingham.

Citing probates

Full	Probate of Albert Joseph Fisher, 13 February 1961. 'Timaru Probate Files, 1871–1997'. Archives New Zealand Canterbury Regional Office, CAHY 3155 CH145 134/ TU48/1961. Note: Includes will.
Short	Probate, Albert Joseph Fisher, 1961.

If accessing the probate through FamilySearch online, you could use their citation, found under 'Document Information' on the viewing screen, or use the example above and add an extra layer to the full citation:

'New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, Probate Records, 1843–1998'. Database with images. <http://FamilySearch.org>, accessed 14 February 2020.

Full	Will of Ann Mocatta of Wellington, probated 4 January 1858. 'Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury'. The National Archives, PROB 11/2263/61. Database online. https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk , accessed 30 July 2015.
Short	Will of Ann Mocatta, 1858.

Citing passenger lists

Full	William Willoughby, cabin passenger, in 'Passengers by the <i>Ivanhoe</i> ', originally published <i>Lyttelton Times</i> , 14 June 1864. Photocopy, in WHR Dale Album, p.84. Canterbury Museum Library, Christchurch.
Short	William Willoughby, passenger on <i>Ivanhoe</i> , 1864.
or:	
Full	William Page, passenger on <i>Merope</i> , arrived Lyttelton 31 October 1873. Archives New Zealand, IM – 15 – 4 – 61. FHL microfilm #4411821.
Short:	William Page, passenger on <i>Merope</i> , 1873.
or:	
Full	William Page, passenger on <i>Merope</i> , arrived Lyttelton 31 October 1873. Archives New Zealand. 'Passenger Lists, 1839–1973'. Database with images. FamilySearch. https://familysearch.org , accessed 15 February 2020.
Short	William Page, passenger on <i>Merope</i> , 1873.

If the root URL contains the name of the publishing website, as it does in this example, the first statement of the publisher's name can be omitted for brevity.

Citing land records and maps

Full	Printout from digitised Certificate of Title 130/220, Southland Land District. Land Information New Zealand, SL 130/220. Note: CT issued 15 September 1926, to Alfred James Varcoe of Lintley, farmer, in respect of Lots 21, 22, 25 & 38 on DP 77, being part of Section 321, Block V, and part of section 36B Block VIII, Hokonui District.
Short	Certificate of Title SL 130/220. 1926.
Full	Plan of the western moiety of Rural Section No 69, Christchurch. I D Maffey, draughtsman, 26 September 1864. Land Information New Zealand, DP 38, Canterbury Land District.
Short	Plan of part RS 69, Christchurch. 1864

Citing archival records in a repository

Full	Day Book, from Robert Vaughan Johnston's store, Kaitaia. Te Ahu Heritage Museum, A216/1, entry for 19 September 1893.
Short	Day Book, RV Johnston's Store. 10 February 1894.
Full	Marriage settlement: Release of lands in Hardwick upon the marriage of Mr Edward Allpress and Miss Ann Peirson, 10–11 May 1727. Cambridgeshire Archives, R52/12/34/2.
Short	Marriage settlement of Edward Allpress and Ann Peirson, 1727.
Full	Digital image of Attestation Sheet for Matene Te Heu Heu, 16/894a – Army, 14 August 1915. Personal File, New Zealand Defence Force Personnel Archives. Archives New Zealand, AABK 18805 W5553 104/0112868. www.archives.govt.nz , accessed 14 February 2020.
Short	Matene Te Heu Heu, Attestation Sheet, 1915.

This example is of an item published by an archive on its own website.

(Continues on page 152) →

→ (Continued from page 151)

Citing items in family collections

Full	Letter from Thomas Lee Fawcett in London to Anne Kiteley in Kidderminster, 17 February 1839. 'Kiteley Correspondence 1839–1846'. Originals held by Barbara Wyley, Kaitaia, New Zealand.
Short	Thomas Fawcett to Anne Kiteley, 1839.
Full	Tape recording and partial transcription of Mary Pelvin's reminiscences. Interview by Barbara Wyley. Manurewa, 5 June 1987. In author's possession.
Short	Mary Pelvin. Interview. 1987.

Citing a photograph or other image

Full	Waterfall, Whisky Gully, Tapanui. McEachen, John A (photographer). Dated 2 November 1910. In private hands, Kaitaia.
Short	Waterfall, Whisky Gully, Tapanui. McEachen photo. 1910.

When an image is used as an illustration, include the citation in the caption.

When an image is referred to in the text but not shown, use the citation as an endnote.

Citing an original website

Full	Lacopo, Michael D. Hoosier Daddy? 'Reflection'. Posted 29 December 2014. <i>roots4u.blogspot.com</i> , accessed 17 February 2020.
Short	Lacopo, Michael. Hoosier Daddy? 2014.
Full	Sugrue family information. 'South Canterbury GenWeb'. Posted 27 January 2011. http://sites.rootsweb.com/~nzlscant/index.htm , accessed 7 February 2020.
Short	Sugrue family. 'South Canterbury GenWeb'. 2011.
Full	Geraldine Photographic Studio. 'Early Canterbury photographers and their successors', posted 24 August 2008. http://canterburyphotography.blogspot.com/search/label/Geraldine , accessed 8 August 2019.
Short	Geraldine Photographic Studio. 'Early Canterbury photographers'. 2008.

Citing email messages

Full	R A Willoughby to Barbara Wyley, email, 9 February 2020. Subject line: 'Photographs'. Original privately held by recipient. Note: States location of photograph.
Short	R A Willoughby to Barbara Wyley, email, 2020.

Citing message boards and mailing lists

Full	RobinYoung84. 'Elizabeth Hougham married Stephen Solley 1547'. Posted 18 August 2001. Hougham – Family History & Genealogy Message Board. https://ancestry.com ; accessed 18 February 2020.
Short	RobinYoung84. Hougham Message Board. 2001.

Citing DNA results

DNA testing provides us with another form of genealogical evidence, but because most results are part of dynamic databases that can only be accessed online by the test-takers and their 'matches', the results we are referencing cannot be replicated by other researchers. Just as with any material in private hands, anyone interested would need to contact the author or tester to request access to the information. Because our DNA matches are mostly living people, there will also be issues of privacy and permission to consider in both our writing and our citations. Additional notes will often be helpful.

Full	FamilyTree DNA autosomal DNA match for 'BAM' with 'DT' (deceased), 4 December 2016. 'Family Finder – Matches'. <i>www.familytreedna.com</i> , accessed 7 February 2020. Note: Predicted second cousin – third cousin, sharing 176cM, longest block 35cM. Documented genealogical relationship: second cousin once removed.
Short	Family Finder autosomal DNA match for 'BAM' with 'DT'. 2016.

Subsequent references to this database that involve different matches will require a fresh full citation.

Full	DNA Painter chromosome map, profile of 'DT', managed by 'BAM'. <i>www.dnapainter.com</i> , accessed 1 September 2018. Note: Group of four descendants of John Timmins and Mary Griffiths, triangulating on Chromosome 9, for 23.4cM.
Short	DNA Painter. 'DT' triangulation group. 2018.

© Barbara Wyley 2020

→ (Continued from page 148)

you only consulted an index to it, and avoid citing sources given however often by other people if you have not seen them yourself, unless that situation and the reason for it is fully acknowledged. You can't be confident about anyone else's work, and would surely not want your work to be undermined by reliance on the possible inaccuracy of others.

Using a template to create citations

Following are an overall template and examples for citing some sources commonly used by New Zealand genealogists researching both here and, for comparison, in England. You can also use these to build citations for other similar research resources you use, and for sources from other countries.

An image on Pinterest³ inspired the development of the 'citation template' table shown in Figure 3. The table is a guide to selecting the appropriate elements to include in a citation: author (A), title (B), publication details (C & D), and references (E). The same principles apply whether the source is a published item such as an article, an unpublished item such as a certificate, or an item of any kind being published on a website.

1. The BOOK column is the foundation column of the table. It lists the four basic elements needed in a citation for a publication.
2. For unpublished material, such as certificates, archival documents or even family heirlooms, substitute the equivalent elements found in the ITEM column. For these items, and for those in the INTERNET column,

the order of the first two elements is usually reversed, giving the title or description of the item first, followed by the name of the 'creator' of the record (be it a person or an organisation) if known.

3. For material originally published on a website, such as a blog, substitute the elements listed under INTERNET.
4. For material now being published online (in the case of otherwise unpublished ITEMS, e.g., parish registers on Find My Past) or being re-published online (in the case of BOOKS and other publications, e.g., a pamphlet on Google Books), first create a citation using the elements listed for that type of source. Next, add another 'layer' to the citation to describe the online publication, using the elements under INTERNET.⁴
5. It is quite acceptable to add a brief note of clarification at the end of a citation.
6. Check your work. Have you included all applicable elements (A–E) for your basic source? If your source is online, have you also included all applicable elements (A–E) for the website? If so, you're good to go!

A rough guide to punctuating citations (refer to Figure 3)

Think of your citation as a series of sentences, with one sentence for each of the four elements.

Separate the parts of each element with a comma. End each element with a full stop.

Titles of publications and vessels are italicised. Titles of articles, collections

and databases appear within single quotation marks.

Conclusion

Following the template and examples will generate a simple citation with enough information to explain what you found and where you found it, even if it doesn't meet with full approval from referencing purists! Relax, source citation is an on-going creative process and well worth the effort.

Once you feel comfortable building these simple citations you may wish to develop your skills further. To learn as you go, observe the various styles used in reference books you consult in the course of your research. General style guides are helpful,⁵ but as we genealogists use many sources that are not covered in the standard texts, you will need to refer to genealogy-specific guides also. Some of both kinds appear as references at the end of this article.

Keep taking down those important source details as you research, keep writing up your family history, and above all, enjoy playing with your new art form.

Barbara Wyley.
E: bawyley@gmail.com

Acknowledgement: My thanks to the Ted Gilbert Literary Trust for proposing and encouraging the development of this guide to support the work of family history writers.

Notes

- 1 Plagiarism: using someone else's words or images or ideas as if they were your own.
- 2 Notes can also include text that is relevant, but would disturb the flow if included in the narrative.

(Continues on page 154) →

Elements to include in a citation		
Select only those appropriate for your source.		
BOOK	ITEM	INTERNET
1. Author / editor.	Creator. <i>[follows title]</i>	Creator. <i>[follows title]</i>
2. Book title. Magazine title. 'Article title'.	Item title/description. 'Title of collection'.	Title of website. 'Title of database/page'.
3. Company, place of publication, Date of publication.	<i>[Not applicable to unpublished works]</i> Date of creation/event.	Publisher / locator, date accessed.
4. Extra details, e.g., chapter, page or entry numbers.	Repository details, reference numbers.	Any other details, e.g., permalink.

Figure 3. An overall template for building simple source citations.
B. Wyley, 2020.

Don't panic!

In seeking to establish some citation guidelines (not rules) suitable for articles to be published in *The New Zealand Genealogist*, we are aware that our editor is not looking for academic perfection, or slavish devotion to a specific style or system, but for accurate source information, with adequate detail, expressed in a consistent style.

The use of these guidelines is not a pre-requisite for publication. They are offered to encourage and support members who are aiming to improve the standard of the source citations for articles they submit for publication.

- 3 Citations as easy as A B C, unattributed image, in '103 Best Genealogy [sic] Images in 2019' in *Genealogy by Marlene Diefendorf*. (www.pinterest.es/mzmarlene/genealogy)
- 4 Some citations may require multiple layers, e.g. an archival item that has been published by a record society, but is now appearing online.
- 5 See Hughes, Janet and Wallace, Derek. *Fit to print: the writing and editing style guide for Aotearoa New Zealand*. Dunmore Pub, Wellington, 2010. pp.119–132.

References

[Author not given]. *Diploma of Family History referencing guide*. University of Tasmania, Hobart, 2019. Version 11. Note: This guide for students of the diploma course was used with permission.

[Author not given]. *Referencing guide*. University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, 2018–2019.

(This can be downloaded from: https://www.strath.ac.uk/media/1newwebsite/centres/centreforlifelonglearning/documents/Referencing_Guide.pdf) Accessed 23 March 2020.

Hughes, Janet and Wallace, Derek. *Fit to print: the writing and editing style guide for Aotearoa New Zealand*. Dunmore Pub, Wellington, 2010.

MacEntee, Thomas. 'Citing sources and evaluating evidence'. High-Definition Genealogy. <https://abundantgenealogy.com>, accessed 3 March 2015.

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. *Evidence explained: citing history sources from artifacts to cyberspace*. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 2007.

The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. 'Cite your sources (source footnotes)'. Family Search Research Wiki. <https://www.familysearch.org/wiki>, accessed 27 March 2015.

Note: Includes a list of useful style guides for family historians.

Worthlin, Robin. 'DNA source citations'. Posted 14 September 2019 on Family Locket. <https://familylocket.com>, accessed 18 February 2020.

Note: Includes a handy template for creating DNA citations.

Wylie, John. 'How are sources cited?' in 'How to cite sources'. <https://www.genealogy.com>, accessed 27 March 2015.

Note: This author uses the Chicago Manual of Style, a favourite of genealogists, especially in the USA.

Marriages in New Zealand – 1873

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Subjoined is a statement of the marriages performed in the Colony in the year 1873. It was taken by the Registrar-General "from the lists of Registrars' certificates issued in 1873," and was read at the late session of the General Synod. It is worthy of consideration, and will no doubt provoke some discussion. The total population of the Colony in 1871 was 256,393, of these 102,389 belonged to the Church of England; *i.e.*, the Church population was, in round numbers, two-fifths of the whole. The details of the recent census (1874) have not yet been published; but it may safely be affirmed that, though larger than those in 1871, the proportions will be the same—for we may assume that the Church population of the Colony is still two-fifths of the whole. But how stand the marriages in connection with the Church of England? Instead of being two-fifths, or 910, they are only 626. Thus it would seem that marriages are rapidly passing out of the hands of the Church. Formerly the "Church"—that is, the Churches of England and Rome,—had the celebration of marriages almost entirely between them. Things have now changed. Out of 2276 marriages in 1873 those two Churches performed only 625 and 299 respectively—not half of the whole. If the reason of this change is asked, it may be found in the fact that the people now greatly prefer marriages in private residences. In 1873, out of 2276 marriages 1082 were performed in private houses. This proportion is likely to be largely increased in coming years; because it is in the direction that suits the wishes of the colonist. He, in many cases, dislikes the expense and display of going to the church, and believes that the ceremony can be performed with as much propriety and reverence in the bosom of a family as in the church. The return alluded to is as follows:—

MARRIAGES CELEBRATED IN 1873 :

Church of England	...	...	...	625
Church of Scotland	...	...	...	5
Roman Catholic Church	...	...	...	299
Free Church of Scotland	...	...	...	448
Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland	...	...	...	300
Wesleyan Methodist Society	...	...	...	212
Congregational Independents	...	...	...	47
Baptists...	...	...	...	44
Primitive Methodists	...	...	...	40
Lutheran Church	...	...	...	8
Hebrew Congregations	...	...	...	5
United Methodist Free Church	...	...	...	23
Christian Brethren	...	...	...	5
Church of Christ	...	...	...	4
				2065
By lay Registrars	...	...	...	211
				2276

MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN BUILDINGS OTHER THAN PLACES OF WORSHIP IN 1873.

In private residences	...	...	...	1082
In Registrars' offices	...	...	...	211
In schoolhouses and public buildings	...	...	...	19
				1312

New Zealand Times, 20 June 1874



Do you have stories to tell about your Eureka moments? Send content for this theme by 10 October.