



# Personal Study

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Harvard System of Referencing

# Quotation

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- Use quotes to support or disprove your argument
- Use quotes to show evidence of reading
- Take notes when you're reading...key words, concepts, passages etc.
- Write down page number, author, year, title, publisher, place of publication
- Use Harvard Referencing System...see examples next slide

# Harvard System of referencing

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- In your text cite author's surname, the year of publication and the page reference immediately after the quoted material e.g. Where a section of your main text directly quotes another source, or else uses ideas which have been drawn from another source, the end of that quote should have an entry like this

...which is the point that Liz Wells' makes when she says 'one of the central principles of the documentary aesthetic was that a photograph should be untouched, so that its veracity, its genuineness, might be maintained' (Wells 1998:40)

author's surname

date of publication

page no

# Harvard System of referencing cont...

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- Quotes which take up less than four lines going down the page should be integrated into the main text like before. Any quotes over that length should be indented like this.

...In this chapter Liz Wells gives a definition of what aesthetics is. She explains the concept as

'Western aesthetic philosophy is concerned to examine principles of taste and systems for appreciation of that which is deemed beautiful. Thus the aesthetics of photography have been concerned with formal matters such as composition, subject-matter, and the organisation of pictorial elements within the frame. It has also encompassed questions of technique – sharpness of image, exposure values, print quality etc.' (Wells 1998:41)

# Bibliography Harvard System

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- Some examples. Note italics are used for book and journal titles, (ed.) for one editor and (eds) for two or more editors.
- **For a book:** (note that the place of publication is included)

Sontag, S (1971), *On Photography*. London: Penguin Books

- **For a chapter in an edited book:** (note how the editor's name is listed)

Henning, M (1998), 'The subject as object: photography and the human body.' In: Wells, L. (ed) (1998), *Photography: A Critical Introduction*. London: Routledge

- **For a journal or magazine article:** (note that the name of the journal is indicated by an italics, followed by the number of the journal in brackets. The number after the colon are the page numbers)

Jeffrey, I (2004), 'Joel Sternfeld: American Prospects'. *Portfolio* (number 39): 22-29

- **For a website:** (if any data is known, list), Author's surname (year), *Title of document*. Location of site: website address (URL)

# Bibliography...continued

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- List every work, in a bibliography, and only those that you have cited in your text
- Where there are two or more works by one author in the same year distinguish them as 1988a, 1988b etc
- Arrange literature in alphabetical order by author, or where no author is named, by the name of the museum or other organisation which produced the text
- Apart from listing literature you must also list all other sources in alphabetical order
- Websites
- Exhibitions
- TV/ Videos / DVD / Cd-ROM

# Illustrations of artist's work

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- Make sure you write down artist name, title, year, medium and dimension for every illustration. E.g. photographs by (**name in bold**):

**August Sander**, *Young Farmers*, 1914, Gelatin silver print, 22.6 x16.9 cm

**Jeff Wall**, *Boys cutting through a hedge, Vancouver*, 2003, Transparency in light box, 182.9x227.6x26 cm

- Make sure to use quality reproductions...if you can't download a big enough file size from internet scan in images from books or use images in Photography Reference's folders under Department folder on network