

## Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace

crediting “State Library Cherokee Collection,” Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville.

(*Database/collection as lead element, citing a transcription*)

3. “Southeastern Native American Documents, 1730–1842,” University Systems of Georgia, *Digital Library of Georgia* (<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu> : accessed 25 January 2007), transcription, Return Jonathan Meigs, “Answers to Enquiries Relating to the Cherokees, 1817 Aug., Cherokee Agency.”

### **Subsequent Note**

11. Lucia Everett “Journal,” 7, *Trails of Hope*.
12. “Southeastern Native American Documents, 1730–1842,” *Digital Library of Georgia*, “Cherokee Council Minutes, 1818,” 9.
13. “Southeastern Native American Documents, 1730–1842,” *Digital Library of Georgia*, Meigs, “Answers to Enquiries ... 1817.”

### **INCLUSION OF PAGE NUMBER**

Whether or not you cite a specific page number for an archived record depends upon whether you are referencing specific material or the document in general. Notes 1 and 2 single out a particular page of a document. Note 3 refers to the whole document.

### **3.17 Filmed or Fiched Manuscripts, Preservation Film vs. Publications**

To protect fragile originals, as well as to make material more widely available, many manuscripts are now accessed via film or fiche. Citations to these have a triple need:

- to identify the original document with identification of its owner;
- to identify the film itself (not only to give credit to the filmer but also because some materials are offered on film by multiple agencies, with significant differences in quality or content); and
- to describe both the document and the film fully enough to permit their evaluation and relocation.

In many libraries and archives, you are likely to encounter two types of microfilmed or microfiched records: (1) film made for preservation purposes only; and (2) film made for distribution and/or sale and treated as a publication. Some significant differences exist in citations between the two. You can usually determine the type you are using by studying the first few frames of the roll. If the film is published, you will typically find publication facts at the start of the roll. If the film yields no clue to its creator, you might ask the repository’s staff whether the film is that repository’s own creation and, if so, whether they classify it as a publication or as a preservation film.