

ARCHITECTURE Undergraduate Citation Standards

November 2017

research, *verb*: discover or verify information for use; investigate systematically.

cite, *verb*: refer to (a passage, book, or author) as evidence for or justification of an argument or statement, especially in a scholarly work.

refer, *verb*: mention or allude to; read or otherwise use (a source of information) in order to ascertain something; consult.

plagiarize, *verb*: take (the work or an idea of someone else) and pass it off as one's own.

"Research," "Cite," "Refer," "Plagiarize." *OxfordDictionaries.com*. Oxford Dictionaries, (n.d.). Web. 6 Sept. 2017.

Citation is a professional convention. It is the standard way to give credit to external sources as well as an expression of one's professionalism and credibility. Architecture students produce work in different media (designs, diagrams, photographs, models, essays, oral presentations, etc.), and the sources of research, observation, inspiration, and quotation must be cited in order to communicate the different forms of research undertaken by the student. Ideas are discovered in texts, images, films, and speech, just to name a few, and it is the student's academic and professional responsibility to give credit to those sources with proper citations.

The Academy of Art University supports the MLA (Modern Language Association) style of citation. Helpful online resources can be found through the AAU Library's website:

http://elmo.academyart.edu/reference-help/mla_citation_guide.html

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WORKS CITED and BIBLIOGRAPHY

MLA style includes parenthetical citations. In a typical written example, the citation comes at the end of the sentence that used information from a source. For example, if I used information that came from page 34 of a book by Braden Engel, I would include this “in text citation” at the end of the sentence (Engel, 34).

While a Works Cited and Bibliography function in similar ways, they are not the same and students need to know the difference. Both appear at the end of a document or presentation. Both list sources that were used for the production of the document or presentation.

A Works Cited lists the works that were cited. Thus, if at least one source is cited in the submission, then there must be a Works Cited at the end.

A Bibliography lists the sources that contributed more generally to the student’s work but were not primary enough to be given citations.

Both a Works Cited and Bibliography may be appropriate, since students will cite some but not all the sources they researched. Separating image sources from text sources is also helpful, so many submissions may have a Works Cited, Bibliography, and Image Sources lists.

REQUIREMENTS

1. **Citation:** a citation must follow any and every reference to an external source, including quotes, paraphrasing, and visual material; it is identified by its parentheses (Engel, 34).
2. **Source Listing:** the complete information for the source is listed in the Works Cited or Bibliography, according to MLA format.

Written Text

When the student is responsible for a section of writing that is not part of the essay prose (such as a transcript of an interview), it is generally acceptable to include a citation or note that says “interview by author” (with the date) or similar.

Regarding outside sources, anything that has been written has an author and a date the text appeared. The specific media in which the writing appears will determine citation information (book, journal, website, magazine, etc.).

Example Citation:

It was not uncommon for Gothic cathedrals to take several generations of builders to complete, resulting in surprisingly long dates of construction, but in the case of Wells Cathedral, the more than sixty years it took to complete were more a consequence of the diminished supply of the favorite stone used in most the building (Cannon, 434).

Example Source Listing (Works Cited):

Cannon, Jon. *Cathedral: The Great English Cathedrals and the World That Made Them*. Constable & Robinson, 2007.

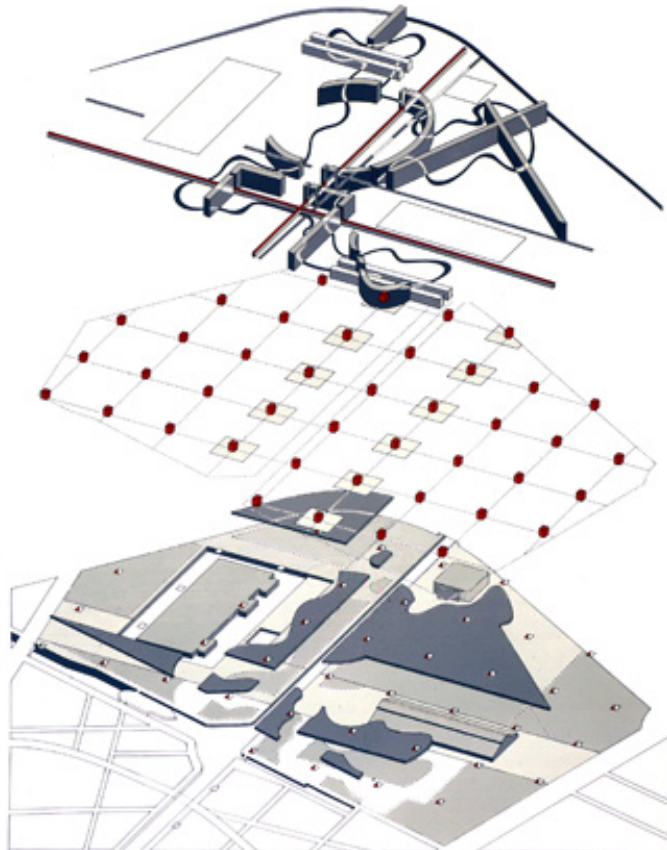
Visual Material

Without proper citation it can be hard for an audience to know whether visual information was produced by the student or an external source. The best way to avoid confusion is through the use of concisely written captions. A caption is a short excerpt of text that communicates to the reader/audience: 1) What is being shown, 2) Why it is being shown, 3) Who is responsible for what is shown (citation)?

When the student is responsible for the entirety of the image, it is generally acceptable to include the phrase “Image by author” at the end of the caption.

Captions typically appear immediately below or next to an image, and are given a relatively small size of text in order to focus attention on the image. When images appear in written submissions it is best to number the captions, so that identifying the image sources in the Bibliography is made easy.

Example Citation:



1. Parc de la Villette, Paris, 1982-1998; Tschumi' s layered diagram of planes, points, and lines.

Example Source Listing (Image Sources):

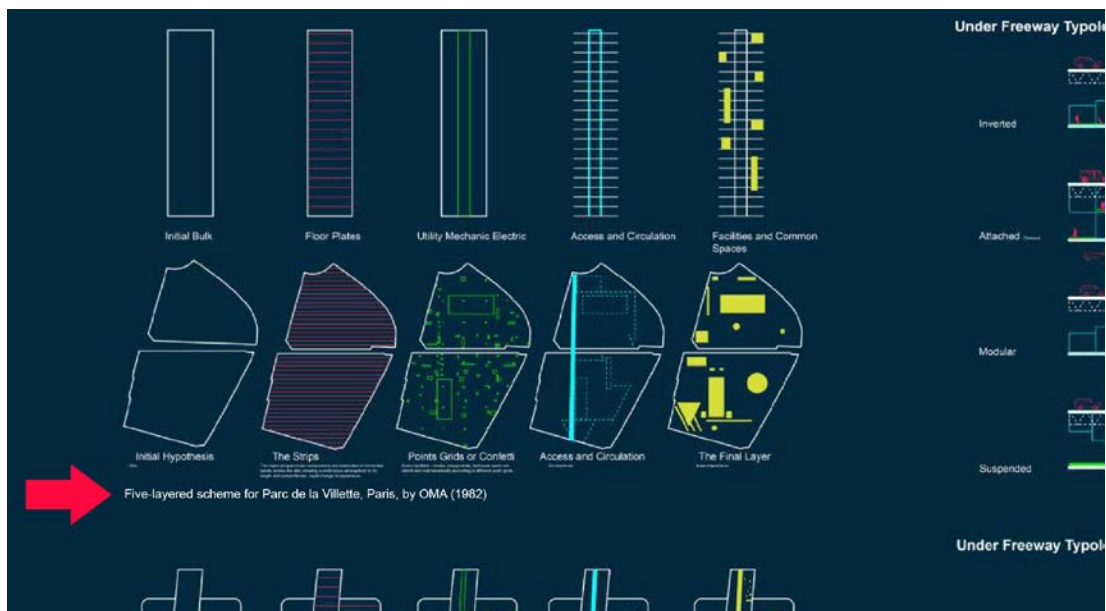
1. Bernard Tschumi, *Parc de la Villette*. www.tschumi.com/projects/3/. Accessed 8 Sept. 2017.

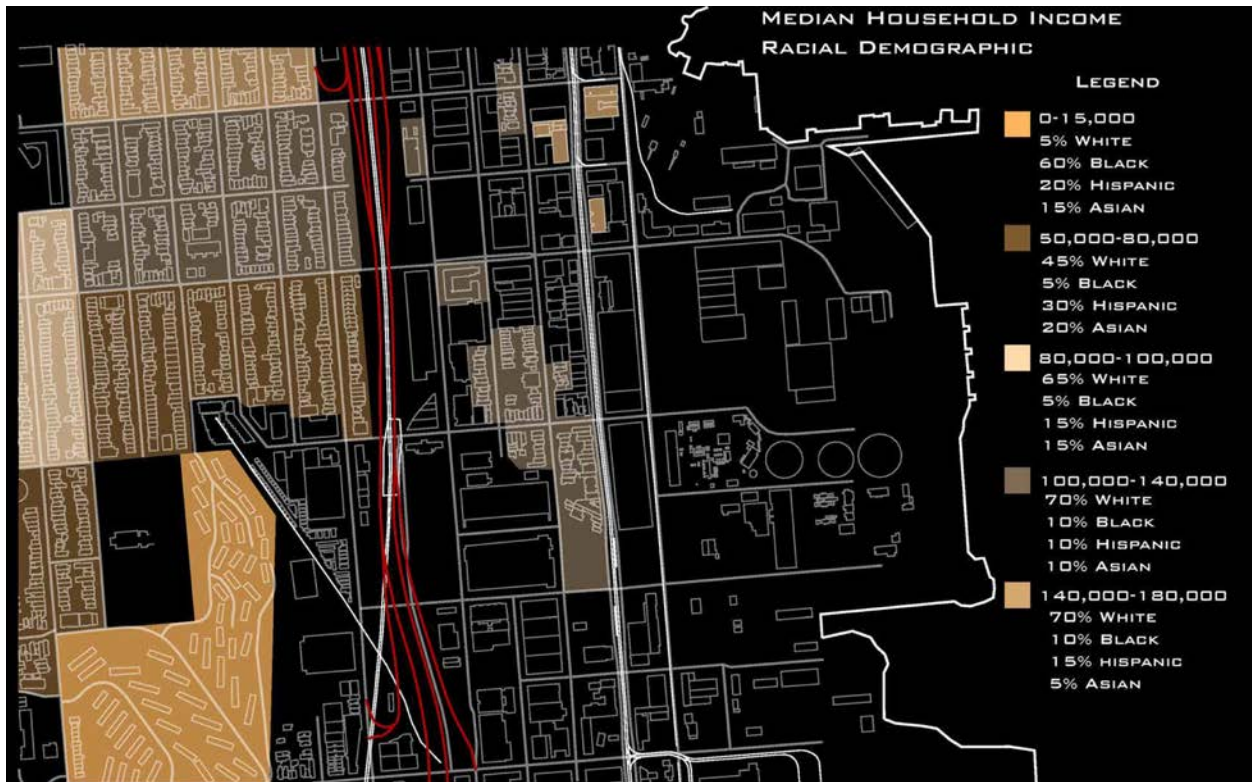
DIAGRAMMING DATA

It is easy to forget citations when visualizing research. As with writing, it is not enough to list research sources at the end if those sources were not cited where they were used. Below are four examples from previous thesis students, all of which fail to give credit to their sources.



Example 1) The layering of categories in a two-dimensional diagram is here borrowed from OMA's famous 1982 proposal for the Parc de la Villette in Paris (circled in red above). Without a citation, this page gives the impression that everything on it was produced by the student. Credit must be given to the authors immediately below their diagram (shown below).





Example 2) This map (above) exhibits good research that is nicely presented but poorly cited. A brief line of text must appear on the page (at bottom right, below) that cites the source(s) for the data being shown; you may have made the diagram, but you had to find the data!



GUIDE

The best citation practice is to log sources while accessing them. This avoids the trouble of trying to rediscover locations sourced content included in a submission. Staying current with research documentation involves two tasks: 1) marking the source, 2) journaling the source.

1. Research sources are like maps. Students need to mark where they have been in order to find their way back. Post-it notes work well for printed sources like books and magazines (see below). Regarding online sources, it is helpful to “bookmark” websites visited in the internet browser while also logging websites in a spreadsheet (see below).
2. Keep a journal that includes all the sources researched, observed, found, and used. An editable document like a cloud-based Word doc or Excel spreadsheet is great for constant additions of source material and categorization of different sources. Obviously, inputting source information in MLA style will help later.

Finding and using sources of information and inspiration is easy and fast when all the locations are marked (1). Assembling the Works Cited, Bibliography, and Image Sources lists is efficient when everything is already collected in the journal.



Example of a note in a book that records the reason for using the content on this page spread.

A	B	C	D	E
	SOURCE	URL	WHERE DO I USE IT?	WHY DO I USE IT?
4	US Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/map/sanfranciscocountycalifornia/INCL10215	San Francisco demographics research	Median Household income in SF
5	NOAA SF Bay Area	http://www.wr.noaa.gov/climate/temp_graphs.php?stn=KSFO&wfo=mtr	Climate data for San Francisco	Average Temperatures for SF in 2017
6	Statistical Atlas	https://statisticalatlas.com/place/California/San-Francisco/Race-and-Ethnicity	San Francisco demographics research	Ethnicity in San Francisco
7	AIA California	http://www.aiaa.org/2017/04/04/design-professionals-guide-onsite-water-use-reuse-preview/	Sustainability Strategies	Water Reuse techniques
8	MDT-tex	https://www.mdt-tex.com/en/references/eye-beacon-pavilion/	Case Studies: Structure	Eye_Beacon Pavilion: tensile structure
9	SF Public Library	http://sflib1.sfpd.org/82/search/d?SFARCH=Bridges+Bay	Site / History research	Bay Bridge construction
10	USC Illumin online journal	http://illumin.usc.edu/245/translucent-concrete-an-emerging-material/	Material Research	Translucent Concrete properties
11	Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy	https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/phenomenology/	Theory Research	Phenomenology definitions

Example of a spreadsheet that records digital sources by their online location and reason for use.

EXAMPLE PAGE OF LISTED SOURCES

Works Cited

- Gardner, Stephen. "The Nave Galleries of Durham Cathedral." *Art Bulletin*, vol. 64, no. 4, 1982, p. 564. ebscohost.com.library.academyart.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=asu&AN=5313351&site=ehost-live.
- Hurlimann, Martin. *English Cathedrals*. Viking Press, Revised Edition 1961.
- Ingersoll, Richard & Kostof, Spiro. *World Architecture: A Cross-Cultural History*. Oxford University Press, 2012
- Islam, M. Anwarul and Zaid F. Al-Hamad. "The Dome of the Rock: Origin of Its Octagonal Plan." *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, vol. 139, no. 2, July 2007, pp. 109-128. EBSCO, doi:10.1179/003103207x194145.
- Morris, Richard. *Cathedrals and Abbeys of England & Wales*. Littlehampton Book Services Ltd, 1979.
- Wood, Rita. "The Norman Chapel in Durham Castle." *Northern History*, vol. 47, no. 1, Mar. 2010, pp. 9-48. EBSCOhost, doi:10.1179/174587010X12597746068426.

Bibliography

- Harvey, John. *Cathedrals of England & Wales*. Hastings House. NY, 1974
- Hirmer, Albert, and Schutz, Bernhard. *Great Cathedrals*. Harry N. Abrams, Inc, 2002.
- Pantin, W. A. *Durham Cathedrals*. London: Lund Humphries, 1948.
- Scham, Sandra. "High Place: Symbolism and Monumentality on Mount Moriah, Jerusalem." *Antiquity*, vol. 78, Sept. 2004, pp. 647-660.

Image Sources

1. https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g190832-d215357-i236798977-Durham_Cathedral-Durham_County_Durham_England.html
2. <https://i1.wp.com/mcuexchange.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/TaGEqNW.jpg?resize=750%2C560&ssl=1>
3. http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Durham_Cathedral.html
4. http://www.learn.columbia.edu/ma/htm/sr/ma_sr_discuss_dc_describe.htm
5. <http://www.markfranklinarts.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Cathedral-Floorplan.jpg>
6. http://www.englishcathedrals.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Cathedral_Durham5.jpg
7. https://i2.wp.com/bitaboutbritain.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Durham_Cathedral-14.jpg
8. [https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/967/flashcards/427967/jpg/durham_cathedral_\(england\)1353471791908.jpg](https://classconnection.s3.amazonaws.com/967/flashcards/427967/jpg/durham_cathedral_(england)1353471791908.jpg)
<https://i.pinimg.com/736x/20/6d/67/206d67f520038c14c77859830e71291d.jpg>