

# Exercise 1: Teacher Guidance: Using the Footnote System

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## Text to be footnoted

[Use the shortcut CTRL+ALT+F; hold these keys down at the same time, and a footnote will appear automatically! Remember a footnote goes at the end of the sentence after the fullstop.<sup>1</sup>]

Interest in the history of Wales largely began with family studies. Antiquarians with an interest in the field were largely interested for their own sake, researching the origins of their own family tree, such as Humphrey Llwyd's *Cronica Walliae, now called Wales*.<sup>2</sup> Such patriotism and genealogical concerns continued to pervade the writings of antiquaries like Sir Edward Stradling, whose treatise on the Norman conquest of Glamorgan (his home county) was included in the *Historie of Cambria* by Dr. David Powell (1584).<sup>3</sup> In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the work of these antiquaries was continued, with similar bias and intentions. Sir John Wynn of Gwydir in Caernarfonshire, for example, wrote his family history using original document sources with the object of glorifying his family.<sup>4</sup>

Other works, mainly based on Powel's *The Historie of Cambria*, continued to appear into the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Great figures at this time emerged from the University of Wales such as Sir John Edward Lloyd, in many ways the father of modern academic scholarship of Welsh history. The significant contribution of Lloyd in particular to the study of Wales and the March has been the subject of Huw Pryce's biographical work, *J. E. Lloyd and the Creation of Welsh History: Renewing a Nation's Past*.<sup>5</sup>

## Sources to go in the footnotes

A book by Humphrey Llwyd called *Cronica Walliae, now called Wales*, originally written in 1559 but published in a new edition by the editor Ieuan M. Williams, published in Cardiff, in 2002.

An internet article written by Evan David Jones, called 'The Stradling Family (Glam.)', found on the website *Welsh Biography Online*, URL: <http://wbo.llgc.org.uk/en/s-STRA-MOR-1275.html>, accessed on today's date.

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<sup>1</sup> Like this! Hello! I am a footnote! All footnotes will automatically follow on in numerical order.

<sup>2</sup> Humphrey Llwyd, *Cronica Walliae, now called Wales*, (1559), ed. Ieuan M. Williams (Cardiff, 2002).

<sup>3</sup> Evan David Jones, 'The Stradling Family (Glam.)', *Welsh Biography Online*, <http://wbo.llgc.org.uk/en/s-STRA-MOR-1275.html>, accessed 21.11.15. << [example date. Day.Month.Year].

<sup>4</sup> John Wynn, *The History of the Gwydir Family and Memoirs*, Welsh Classics Series 4 (Llandusul, 1990).

<sup>5</sup> Huw Pryce, *J. E. Lloyd and the Creation of Welsh History: Renewing a Nation's Past*, (Cardiff, 2011).

A book by Sir John Wynn, called *The History of the Gwydir Family and Memoirs*, published by the Welsh Classics Series 4. The editor of the series is J. G. Jones, and it was published in Llandusul, in 1990.

A book by Huw Pryce, called *J. E. Lloyd and the Creation of Welsh History: Renewing a Nation's Past*, published in Cardiff, in 2011.

### Examples of correct footnotes

Peter R. Coss, *The Foundations of Gentry Life: The Multons of Frampton and Their World 1270-1370*, (Oxford, 2010), p. 24.

Who wrote the book?

Where was it published, and what year?

What page number did you get the information from?

Oliver Davis, 'How To Build A Roundhouse', CAER Heritage Project blog, online resource, <http://caerheritageproject.com/2015/02/06/raising-the-roof-how-to-build-a-roundhouse/>, accessed 21.11.15.

Do you know the title of the webpage and the name of the website? Who wrote it?

Put the date you looked at the webpage.