Footnoting

What does the footnote referencing system look like?

1. Paraphrase
Wright concluded, after tool-using experiments with a captive orangutan, that manipulative disability is not a factor which would have prevented Australopithecines from mastering the fundamentals of tool technology.¹


2. Direct quote
However, while there is unquestionable validity in comparing the behaviour of present-day apes with early hominids, it is important to note, as Howells says, that “a Pantroglodyte is not and cannot be the ancestor of man. He cannot be an ancestor of anything but future chimpanzees.”²


3. Long quote (more than three lines long)
However, van Lawick-Goodall suggests that the modern chimpanzee shows a type of intelligence closer to that of man than is found in any other present-day mammal.³ She argues that

… the chimpanzee is, nevertheless a creature of immense significance to the understanding of man ... He has the ability to solve quite complex problems, he can use and make tools for a variety of purposes ... Who knows what the chimpanzees will be like forty million years hence?

³ van Lawick-Goodall, *op.cit.*, p. 233.

4. Common abbreviations used in footnotes (note punctuation)
- *op. cit.* (*opere citato*, Latin, 'in the work cited'). This term makes reference to the same work referred to earlier, but not in the immediately preceding footnote.
- *ibid.* (*ibidem*, Latin, 'in the same place'). This term is used with a following page number, when the citation is to the same work referred to in the immediately preceding footnote.
- *loc. cit.* (*loco citato*, Latin, 'in the place already quoted'). This term can be used in place of *op. cit.* where:
  - reference is to an article or chapter, rather than a book
  - when the reference is to the same page as the previous citation to the same source; or
  - can be used in place of *ibid.* when the reference is to the same source and page as the immediately preceding reference.