

REFERENCING ACCORDING TO THE MHRA STYLE: A BRIEF GUIDE

Whenever you refer to another person's work in your essay, dissertation or other piece of academic writing it, give the bibliographic details in a footnote at the foot of the page and also in the bibliography at the end.

Referencing in footnotes

When you refer to a book, journal article or other source for the first time, give the *full* bibliographic details in a footnote. When referring to the same item in a later footnote, use a shortened but easily identifiable form.

Example

The Athenian Mercury articulated the suffering of men whose reputations were in decline, and for whom bankruptcy was imminent, providing a new and gendered dimension to the findings of historians who have studied credit systems in the late seventeenth century.¹ These themes provide further evidence, as Peter Earle reminded us several years ago, that the middling sorts were not inevitably rising at this time.²

1. Peter Earle, *The Making of the English Middle Class: Business, Society and Family Life in London, 1660-1730* (London: Methuen, 1989), pp. 106-23; Craig Muldrew, 'Interpreting the market; the ethics of credit and community relations in early modern England', *Social History*, 18 (1993), 163-83.

2. Earle, p. 333.

If there are more than three authors, type the first author's name followed by "and others".

Page numbers in footnotes

In your footnotes it is usually necessary to give the relevant page number(s) of the work you are referring to. If you are quoting or are using ideas from a specific page or pages of a work, you *must* include the page number(s) (unless you are using an ebook which does not display page numbers).

If you are referring to only *one* page of a book, type p. before the page number e.g. p. 20.

If you are referring to more than one page of a book, type pp. before the page numbers, e.g. pp. 20-34.

How to reference different types of publications in footnotes

Books

Author(s) | *Full Title of book (in italics)* | Edition (if not the first) | Place of publication | Publisher | Year of publication | Chapter or page reference (preceded by p. or pp.) if appropriate.

Example

John Tosh and Sean Lang, *The Pursuit of History: Aims, Methods and New Directions in the Study of Modern History*, 4th edn (Harlow: Longman, 2006), pp. 20-34.

Note that the abbreviation edn is used for edition.

Later footnote

If you refer to the same book in a *later footnote* cite it in the shortest intelligible form. Usually the author(s) and page numbers will be sufficient.

e.g. Tosh and Lang, pp. 50-67.

If you refer to more than one work by Tosh and Lang in the same piece of work include the title (in a shortened form) in the later footnote in order to avoid ambiguity.

e.g. Tosh and Lang, *The Pursuit of History*, pp. 50-67.

If you are citing an ebook which does not display page numbers, give instead the chapter number if that is shown (e.g. Chapter 2).

Edited books

If you are citing a book containing a collection of essays by different authors type the book's title first in the footnote before the name(s) of the editor(s).

Example

Modernism: A guide to European Literature 1890-1930, ed. by Malcolm Bradbury and James McFarlane (London: Penguin, 1991), p. 10.

Note that ed. by is used for edited by.

Later footnote

Modernism, p. 21.

Chapters/ sections of edited book

Author(s) | 'Title of chapter or section' (in single quotation marks) | in *Title of book (in italics)* | Edition (if not the first) | Editor(s) of book, preceded by ed. by | Place of publication | Publisher | Year of publication | Pages numbers of chapter or section, preceded by pp. | Page number(s) of the particular reference (if necessary), preceded by p. or pp..

Example

Gwyn A. Williams, 'Locating a Welsh working class', in *A people and a Proletariat: Essays in the History of Wales 1780-1980*, ed. by David Smith (London: Pluto Press, 1980), pp. 16-46.

Later footnote

If the same chapter is referred to in a *later footnote* it should be cited in the shortest intelligible form. Usually the author and page numbers will be sufficient e.g. Williams, pp. 16-46.

If you refer to more than one work by Williams in your essay or dissertation include the title in the later footnote in order to avoid ambiguity e.g. Williams, 'Locating a Welsh working class', p,17.

Journal Articles

Author(s) | 'Title of article' (in single quotation marks) | *Title of journal (in italics)* | Volume number | Issue number (if every issue of the journal starts at page 1). | Date of Publication | Pages numbers of article, not preceded by pp. | Page number(s) within brackets of the particular reference (if necessary), preceded by p. or pp..

Example

James A. W. Heffernan, 'Looking at the monster: "Frankenstein" and film', *Critical Inquiry*, 24.1 (1997), 133-58 (p.135).

Example – later footnote

Heffernan, p.142.

If you refer to more than one item by Heffernan in your essay or dissertation include part of the article title in the later footnote: e.g. Heffernan,'Looking at the monster', p.142.

Book Reviews in Journals

Author(s) of review | 'Title of review' (in quotation marks) | review of | *Title of the book reviewed (in italics)* | by | Author of the book reviewed | *Title of journal (in italics)* | Volume number | Issue number (if every issue of the journal starts at page 1). | Date of Publication | Pages numbers of article, not preceded by pp. | Page number(s) within brackets of the particular reference (if necessary), preceded by p. or pp..

Examples

Andrew Nagorski, 'The totalitarian temptation', review of *The Devil in History: Communism, Fascism and Some Lessons of the 20th Century*, by V.Tismaneanu, *Foreign Affairs*, 92 (2013), 172-176.

Many book reviews have no title, as in this example:

R. J. W. Evans, review of *A Concise History of Wales*, by Geraint H. Jenkins, *Welsh History Review*, 24 (2009), 187-189.

Newspaper Articles

Author(s), if stated | 'Title of article' (in single quotation marks) | *Title of newspaper (in italics)* | Day, month and year | Section of the newspaper (e.g. section D2), if applicable | Page number(s), preceded by p. or pp..

Example

Michael Schmidt, 'Tragedy of Three Star-Crossed Lovers', *Daily Telegraph*, 1 February 1990, p. 14.

Example – later footnote

Schmidt, p. 14.

If you refer to more than one item by Schmidt in your essay include the article title in the later footnote e.g. Schmidt, 'Tragedy of Three Star-Crossed Lovers', p. 14.

Films

Title of film (in italics) | Director | Distributor | Date

Example

The Grapes of Wrath, dir. by John Ford (20th-Century-Fox, 1940).

Example – later footnote

The Grapes of Wrath.

Web pages

Web pages (with the exception of articles in online journals) should generally be cited in this way:

Author(s) | *Title* (in italics)) | Year when published or last updated (in brackets) | <URL>)) | [Date of access] |

Example

Mary Beard, *The Fall of the Roman Republic* (2011), <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/fallofromanrepublic_article_01.shtml> [accessed 20 June 2012].

If no personal author is visible, you can treat the organisation responsible for the web page as the author. If no author can be identified, begin with the title.

Example – later footnote

Beard, *The Fall of the Roman Republic*.

Online journal articles (such as those in the ejournal databases JSTOR and Project Muse) can be cited in the same way as articles in print form. Add an access date and URL if you wish.

Manuscripts

City or town where the manuscript is held | Name of the archive, library or other institution which has the manuscript | Collection Name | Manuscript or Collection Number.

The citation of manuscripts within collections should be according to the system of classification of the repository.

Example

London, British Library, MS Cotton Caligula, D III, fol. 15.

Example – later footnote

MS Cotton Caligula, D III, fol. 15.

Bibliography

At the end of your work, list all the sources you have referred to in your footnotes and any other sources you have used. Full bibliographic details need to be given. The list is usually in alphabetical order, according to the author's or editor's surname.

The surname of the first named author or editor should precede the forename or initial, as in the examples below:

Bradbury, Malcolm and James McFarlane, eds, *Modernism: A guide to European Literature 1890-1930* (London: Penguin, 1991)

Heffernan, James A. W. , 'Looking at the monster: "Frankenstein" and film', *Critical Inquiry*, 24.1 (1997) 133-58

Tosh, John and Sean Lang, *The Pursuit of History: Aims, Methods and New Directions in the Study of Modern History*, 4th edn (Harlow: Longman, 2006)

Further Guidance on Referencing in the MHRA Style

The complete MHRA Style Guide is available online at <http://www.mhra.org.uk/Publications/Books/StyleGuide/download.shtml>

Copies of the MHRA Style Guide are also available in the Library.