The contents of this guide are taken from the University of Kent MHRA referencing guide: Available at https://www.kent.ac.uk/ai/MHRAStyleGuide2009.pdf

Introduction:

The MHRA style is used in the Humanities, and particularly these disciplines: English, modern languages and literature.

With MHRA, you insert any references that you wish to make within the text of your document (for example, where you have quoted from another text, or referred to another author’s work), as a footnote.

The resulting reference within this footnote is called a “citation”, and the format of the citation can vary.

A list of all the references you have used is compiled at the end of the document using these citations. This list is called a “bibliography”. The references in this bibliography are carefully formatted according to the type of material. Your bibliography should only include material that you have directly cited in your text.

See the guidance on footnote citations and bibliographic references for examples.

Using Footnotes:

There should be no more than one footnote per sentence. If you are referring to more than one work in the same sentence, just place all the citations in the same footnote. Footnotes should be placed at the end of a sentence (following the full-stop, exclamation or question mark), or after a quote. You can group citations for more than one sentence together in the same footnote. However, single footnotes should not be used to group citations spanning more than one paragraph in your text.

Avoid cross-referencing (e.g. “see note 12 above” or “see page fifteen”) in footnotes where at all possible. Only use the term “ibid.” where the same reference has already been given in the preceding footnote. Otherwise use the shortened formats for later footnote citations, given in this document.
Quoting in the body of your text:

The source of quotations within your text must always be clearly identified (so the reader can use the bibliography to identify the original work the quote was taken from), and a page reference if appropriate.

Direct quotations in the body of your text should not exceed forty words of prose, or two complete lines of verse, and must be enclosed within single quotation marks. Where quotations span more than one line of verse, indicate the line break with an upright "|". Indicate omitted text using an ellipsis [...]:

[. . .] the mythical romance of Aengus searching for his love, ‘Though I am old with wandering |
Through hollow lands and hilly lands’ (lines 17-18) endures.¹

Quotations within a quotation should use double quotation marks. E.g.

[. . .] Dickens initially defines the violent nature of Bill Sikes’ character through others’ deference to him ”Well, well, then – Bill Sikes”, said the Jew, with abject humility’ (p. 87).²

Longer quotations should be set into the body of your document, as a separate paragraph, with an additional line break between it and the preceding and following lines of text. The quotation may also be either indented or set in a smaller font size to further distinguish it.

The quotation paragraph does not have to be enclosed within quotation marks. However, additional quotations within it should use single quotation marks. Format quotes from plays or verse as it is laid out in the original text. End the quotation with a full-stop, exclamation mark or question mark. Put additional references (page, paragraph, section, act, scene or line numbers) outside this in parentheses. Finally, place the footnote entry at the end of the quotation:

S. Patrick’s unspoken condemnation of the pagan Fenians and their warlike existence - setting Irishman against Irishman - seems ironic in a modern context when we consider that the source of much conflict in Ireland’s history has been Christianity itself.³ Yeats explores these tensions between the heathen, golden age of the Fenian warriors, and Christian Ireland, and by extension, notions of Irish nationhood, in his early, epic poem:

S. Patrick . On the flaming stones, without refuge, the limbs of the Fenians are tost; None war on the masters of Hell, who could break up the world in their rage; But kneel and wear out the flags and pray for your soul that is lost Through the demon love of its youth and its godless and passionate age. (Book III, 213-16)⁴

² Charles Dickens, Oliver Twist, ed. by Steven Connor and Michael Slater, Everyman’s Library, Rev. edn (London: J.M. Dent 1997)
⁴ ‘The Wanderings of Oisín’, in W.B Yeats the Major Works (see Yeats above)
Themes of Irish independence are more obviously expressed in his later political poems, ‘Romantic Ireland’s dead and gone, | It’s with O’Leary in the grave.’

**Footnote citations and bibliographic references:** Footnote citations should include all the bibliographic details of the item referred to or quoted. Include page, paragraph, section, act, scene or line numbers as appropriate.

Footnote citations should be formatted according to the conventions in the table which follows this section. Where the footnote citation is repeated in your document, the reference may take an abbreviated form.

Your bibliography is an alphabetical list of references to every work cited in your document. The references in your bibliography will be derived from the citations made in your footnotes (or in the body of your text, if you are using the author-date system). Bibliographic references usually differ slightly in format from the original footnote citation.

**Later footnote citations:** Where different parts of the same text are referred to later in your document, use an abbreviated form of the reference in your footnotes. This will consist of the author’s name followed by a comma, then a volume or act number (if applicable) in small, upper case roman numerals, and a page reference or the scene/chapter, verse, and line numbers. Separate any volume, act, scene, chapter, verse and line details with a period (full-stop):

Wolffe, p. 74.

Dean, pp. 281-97 (p.286)

Doyle, VIII, 159

Where more than one work by the same author has been cited, use the author name and a short form of the title, e.g.:


Dean, ‘Twelfth Night and Transubstantiation’, pp. 281-97 (p. 286)

Dostoyevsky, Brothers Karamazo v, p. 148.

Where there is no author, or the text can be clearly identified from the title alone, use a short form of the title, e.g.:

*Aeneid*, VI. 215.

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5 ‘September 1913’, in W.B. Yeats (see Yeats above) 7.

6 Where page 286 of a journal article spanning pages 281 – 297, has been referenced.

7 Where volume eight, page 159 of the set is being referenced. Omit the ‘p./pp.’ prefix to the page numbers when a volume number is present.

8 Where the lines quoted are 17-18, and 23. N.B. chapter, article or poem titles are given in single inverted commas, not italics (which are reserved for titles of major works, such as the journal or anthology the chapter or article).

9 Where book six of the Aeneid, line 215 is being quoted.
Macbeth, III. 4. 99-107. ¹⁰

Encyclopaedia Britannica, X. 944-45.¹¹

Multiple references to an exact same quote or text need not be referred to each time in new footnotes. Simply state in the first, full reference footnote, that “Further references (to this edition etc.), are given after quotations/mentions in the text”. Then use a short form of the reference in the text of your document (see above).

Different materials are referenced in different ways. See the table below for guidance on the correct format a footnote reference, subsequent footnote reference, and bibliographic reference for each type of material should take.

Follow all conventions regarding layout, punctuation and abbreviations: use commas, full stops, parentheses, etc. exactly as they are used in the following examples. Apply this to any abbreviations such as trans., ed./eds. (editor/editors), edn (edition), vols (volumes), repr. (reprinted), p./pp. (page/pages) etc.

¹⁰ Where Act three, Scene four, lines 99-107 are being referenced. Separate volume/act numbers (in small capital roman numerals), and chapter/scene/book/verse numbers (in Arabic numerals) from line number references using full-stops.
¹¹ Where volume ten of the Encyclopaedia Britannica had been referenced
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authored books</th>
<th>Footnote citation format:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Author</td>
<td>Start the reference with the author’s first name and/or initials, then their surname, a comma and the title (<em>in italics, and using Upper Title Case for Titles in the English Language</em>) . Lastly, include the publication details in parentheses (place: publisher, year published), then a comma and the appropriate page reference, e.g.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Initial footnote citations for all the following examples of authored books will adhere to this format, unless otherwise specified**

**Later footnote citations to the same edition:** Use the author’s surname, a comma, the short title of the work (if more than one text by the same author has been referred to within your document), and a page reference, e.g.

Davis, p. 23.


**Alternatively,** use just the title, if the work can be clearly identified from this alone: *Penguin Dickens Companion*, p. 23.

Whichever format you choose, use it consistently to refer to the text throughout your document!

**Subsequent footnote citations for all the following examples will adhere to this format, unless otherwise specified**

**Bibliographic reference format:**
*The reference starts with the author’s surname* (followed by forename/initials). This is so that the reference can be ordered in alphabetical sequence by author surname within the bibliography.


Follow the same format as the first footnote citation for the remainder of the bibliographic reference. **The hanging indent should be 10 spaces.** Omit the page details and do not finish the reference with a full-stop.

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12 For titles in languages other than English, follow the capitalization as it is given on the title page.
| Corporate Author | Follow the same format for bibliographic citations. 13...


For footnote references, simply add a page reference to the citation.

**Later footnote citations:** For repeated footnote references, use the corporate author name and/or a short title, with the page reference specified, e.g.


Whichever format you use, remain consistent each time you refer to the text in your document.

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13 If you unsure of the publication details, use the following conventions: place uncertain elements inside square brackets with a question mark, e.g. [London?], [Heinmann?] or [1935?] If the details do not exists, use the following conventions [n.p.] (no place), [n. pub] (no publisher), and [n.d.] (no date).

If the work has been reprinted at a later date, detail the original publication details first, then put a semi colon, and give the reprint publication details, introducing them with the abbreviation ‘repr.’:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiple author</th>
<th>Footnote citation format: Start with the author firstname, then surname. Repeat for succeeding authors (up to a limit of three), as follows...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Four or more authors</th>
<th>Bibliographic reference format: Start the reference with the <strong>FIRST author</strong>’s surname. However, do not reverse the order for subsequent authors. Separate each author name with a comma.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Four or more authors</th>
<th>Footnote citation format: Include the first author’s name, and then abbreviate the remaining authors to “and others” (NOT et al.):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous work</td>
<td>Footnote citation format: Start with the title, and give the full reference...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where the author’s name appears in the title of the text (e.g. Works of [...] ), treat it as an edited book, and omit the author name (see the Edited Books section below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Later footnote citations to the same edition:</strong> Use the short title format...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annotated Book of Common Prayer, p. 208. Or even (if there can be no confusion) Book of Common Prayer, p.208.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Bibliographic reference format:</strong> Order alphabetically in the bibliography by the title (in the example below, the reference will be entered under the ‘a’s):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation/series editor</th>
<th>Bibliographic reference format: These details are given after the title, and precede the series title details. Translator details are given before editor details:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the text has been translated and edited by the same person, use the format ‘trans. and ed. by [ ... ]’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Series title** | **Bibliographic reference format:** The series title follows any translator or editor details, but comes before edition and volume statements prior to the publication information:  
If the titles within the series are numbered, include the number of the volume after the series title, separated by a comma, as in the example below. Do not use the format ‘vol. 19’.  
|---|---|
| **Edition** | **Bibliographic reference format:** The edition details are given after the title, translator, editor, and series title details, in the format 3rd edn., Rev. edn., 2nd edn., etc. (there is no need to note first editions). E.g.  
| **Volume** | **Footnote citation format:** Enter details in the usual format (author forenames/initials, surname, title, translator and/or editor details, series title).  
Then include the total number of volumes in the set (e.g. ‘5 vols’), before the publisher details (in parentheses). Add the inclusive dates of the entire set of volumes.  
Finally, put a comma, the number of the volume within the set that you are referring to (express this number as small, upper case roman numerals), include the publication date of that |
particular volume within parentheses, then another comma and the appropriate page references\textsuperscript{14}...


If you don”t have all the details, or are referencing only one volume from the set, the following will be sufficient:


Later citations to the same edition: Use short reference formats, but include the volume number used...

Doyle, VIII, 159.

\textit{Bibliographic reference format:} Follow the usual convention, with surname first...


Or...


\textit{Bibliographic reference format:} The edition details precede any volume statements...


Alternatively... Conway, Jill Ker, \textit{Written by Herself}, 3rd edn (New York: Random, 1996), II

\textsuperscript{14} Omit the p./pp. prefix to a page reference where it follow a volume number. Simply separate the pages from the volume using a comma, as in the example shown.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electronic book</th>
<th>Bibliographic reference format: Enter all the bibliographic details as per normal, footnote citations will follow the usual format. Include the URL &lt;in angled brackets&gt; after the publication details, and then the access date [in square brackets]:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Authored books in online databases:**

If the book is part of a specific online collection, give the publication details as normal, then the name of the database (italicised), preceded by the a comma and the word “in”, then the URL and access date (as follows):


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edited books</th>
<th>Footnote citation format: Footnote references to an edited book follow the same layout as for authored books, except that there is no author name, so the reference begins with the title of the work, followed by editor’s forename, initials, surname, and the abbreviation ‘ed.’ or ‘eds.’ The other details follow in the order you’d expect: series title, edition, volumes, publication details (in parentheses).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single editor</td>
<td>Dickens, Europe and the New Worlds, ed. by Anny Sadrin (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1999), pp.159-62.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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15 If you are unsure of the publication details, use the following conventions: place uncertain elements inside square brackets with a question mark, e.g. [London?] or [Heinmann] or [1935?] If the details do not exist; use the following conventions [n.p.] (no place), [n. pub] (no publisher), and [n.d.] (no date). If the work has been reprinted at a later date, detail the original publication details first, then put a semi colon, and give the reprint publication details, introducing them with the abbreviation ‘repr.’: *Milton’s Dramatic Poems*, ed. by Geoffrey Bullough and Margaret Bullough, Athlone Press Texts for Schools and Colleges ([n.p.]: [Yale University Press?], 1958; repr. London: Athlone Press 1973), p.22.
Where the original author’s name appears in the title of the work (e.g. *Works of [...]*, or *Letters of [...]* etc.), treat it as an edited text (there is no need to include the author details) . . .


Initial footnote references for all the following examples of edited books will adhere to this format, unless otherwise specified

**Later citations:**

Subsequent footnote citations will follow the short reference formats already demonstrated for authored books, e.g.

Sadrin, pp. 159-62.

Sadrin, *Dickens*, pp. 159-62.  etc.

**Bibliographic reference format:**

For the bibliographic reference, the editor’s surname precedes the title, so that the item can be arranged in alphabetical sequence in the bibliography. Other elements of the reference retain the same sequence:


**Footnote citation format:**

Again, start with the title, then put a comma and the prefix, ‘ed. by’ before listing the editors’ names (forename initials surname). Precede the last editor’s name with ‘and’. If there are three editors, separate the first name from the following ones with a comma.

All other details are in the order you would expect:


*Balzac and the Nineteenth Century : Studies in French Literature Presented to Herbert J. Hunt by Pupils, Colleagues and Friends*,
### Bibliographic reference format:
Start the reference with the first editor’s surname, separate succeeding editor’s (up to a limit of three names) with a comma. Succeeding editors’ names should be given in the format: forename, initials, and surname. The last editor’s name should be preceded by ‘and’. Place a comma after the last editor’s details, then the abbreviation ‘eds.’, another comma, and the title and all other information in the standard sequence:

**Footnote citation format:** Start with the title, then give the editor details (‘ed. by’). Enter only the first editor’s name, a comma, and abbreviate the remainder with the suffix ‘and others’. Other bibliographic and publication details follow this in the usual sequence:

#### Series Title

|---|

#### Four or more editors

|---|

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14
Bibliographic reference format:


If the titles within the series are numbered, include the number of the volume after the series title, separated by a comma:

Modern German Culture and Literature, 12

Do not use the format ‘vol. 12’.

The edition details are given exactly the same as for authored books (in both footnote citation, and bibliographic reference formats):

Bibliographic reference format:


Where an edition has been substantially revised by a different editor, give the new editor’s details following the edition statement in the format, 3rd ed. rev. by [...].

Volume details are incorporated into the reference in exactly the same way as they are for authored books:

Footnote citation format:


Or...


Bibliographic reference format:


As with authored books (see above)

| Electronic edited book. | **Footnote citation format:** Simply add the URL <inside angled brackets> and the date the item was accessed [inside square brackets] to the normal footnote citation:


**Bibliographic reference format:**

Simply add the URL <inside angled brackets> and the date the item was accessed [inside square brackets] to the normal bibliographic reference for an edited book:


**Edited books in online databases:**

If the text is from an online collection, then give the name of the database in italics (preceded by a comma and the word “in”) after the publication details. Finish with the URL and access date:

Reference works (e.g. encyclopaedias)

Give precedence to the title, but treat as an anonymous authored book, including the series editor, edition and volume details, e.g.

**Footnote citation format**: Give a full reference in the first footnote citation


**Later footnote references**: Give an abbreviated form of the reference for later footnote citations. For major reference works, there is no need to give the full title, e.g.:

New Encyc Britann, X, 453.

OED, p. 1242.

DNB, XII, 261.

**Bibliographic reference format**: Will be arranged in alphabetical sequence under the title:


**Footnote citation format**: Give the details of the chapter author, follow all the conventions for authored footnote texts in terms of sequence (forename, initials, surname), and handling of multiple authors. Then give the chapter title in single quotation marks, the word ‘in’ (preceded by a comma) and the title of the work the chapter appears in (use italics), then the editor and other bibliographic/publication details. End the reference with the page range for the chapter followed by any specific page references (within parentheses), if necessary.

For detailing multiple chapter authors, and multiple book editors, follow the conventions already given above.


**Later footnote citations**: Abbreviate subsequent references according to the standard conventions:

Fitz, pp. 111-23 (p. 119). Fitz, ‘The Vox Populi’, pp. 111-23 (p. 119).

Chapters within a book
Where a different chapter from an anthology already cited is being referenced, follow this convention:

Bobby J. Chamberlain, „Striking a Balance: Amado and the Critics“, in Jorge Amado: New Critical Essays (see Fitz, above), pp. 31-42.


Titles within the chapter title appear within double quotation marks. Any book titles not in English, are capitalised as per the entry on the title page of the anthology:

Garcia Lorenzo, Maria M., 'Venus Bound and Unbound in J. Steinbeck's "The Chrysanthemums" and in R. Waller's "The Bridges of Madison County"', in *Estudios de la mujer en el ambito de los paises de habla inglesa, III*, ed. by Ana Anton-Pacheco, and Josephine Bregazzi (Madrid, Spain: Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 1998), pp. 37-52
| **Series title, volume, and edition details** | Follow the rules above for including series title, volume and edition details within the format of a book chapter footnote citation or bibliographic reference |
| **Previously published chapters** | **Bibliographic reference format:** Handle as before, but include the original source of publication at the end of the reference (such items are usually published first as a journal article): |
| **Electronic chapter** | **Bibliographic reference format:** |
|  | **Chapters in online databases:** |
|  | If the chapter forms part of an online collection, give the publication details as normal. Then give the name of the database (preceded by a comma and the word “in”). Finish with the URL and access date: |
Entries within a reference work (e.g. an encyclopaedia entry)

Treat entry as a chapter within an edited book, e.g.

Footnote citation format: If the author of an article within a reference work is given, include their details as part of the reference.


Otherwise, treat as an anonymous work, and start with the article title:


Later footnote citations:

Beard, DNB , XII, p. 261.

DNB , XII, p. 261.

Bibliographic reference format:


An entry in an electronic reference work:


Footnote citation format: Give a full reference in the first instance. Put the starting line number of any quotation if it has not already been included in your text. A line range (e.g. 17-23 or 18, 23-27) is only given if the passage has being referred to in the text, but not directly quoted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A play</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Give relevant book numbers (in small, capital roman numerals), and verse/canto numbers before the starting line number. Verse and starting line numbers should be given in arabic numerals. Separate book, verse and line numbers with a period (full-stop):


**Later footnote citations:** Follow the usual formats, eg.: Yeats, 'The Song of Wandering Aengus', 5.

Where you wish to cite a different poem published in an anthology that has previously been referenced:

'The Wanderings of Oisin', in W.B. *Yeats the Major Works* (see Yeats above), III, 213.

With long poems, after the first full reference, use an abbreviated form based on the title:

*Aeneid*, IV. 440.


**Footnote citation format:**

Give the first full reference to the edition of the play used. Include relevant act, scene and starting line number* separated by periods (full-stops). Act numbers should be given in small, capitalised roman numerals, scene and line numbers should be given in arabic numerals. Only include these details if they are not given following the direct quotation in your text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Bible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*A line range (e.g. 17-23 or 18, 23-27) is only given if the passage has being referred to in the text, but not directly quoted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Later footnote citations:** After the first full reference, use an abbreviated form based on the title:

Macbeth, V. 3. 48.

**Bibliographic reference format:**


**Footnote citation format:**

Titles of books from the Bible are not italicised, Book numbers are given in roman numerals, chapter and verse numbers in arabic numerals separated by a period:


**Bibliographic reference format:**

If a specific edition of the Bible is used, include the details in the bibliography as you would for an anonymous authored book:

**Journal articles**

**Footnote citation format:** Include the author name (follow the rules used with authored books for the inclusion of multiple authors and four or more authors). Follow this with a comma, the article title in single quotation marks (see the section on Book chapters, above), then another comma, the full *title* of the *journal in italics* (omitting any leading articles: e.g. *The*, or *A*), another comma, and the volume number (in arabic numerals – do NOT use roman numerals, even if these are given by the journal itself). Then put the year (in parentheses), a comma, the page range for the whole article, and finally, (inside parentheses), the page number for the source of your quotation or reference:

Paul Dean, ‘Nothing that is So is So’: Twelfth Night and Transubstantiation’, *Literature and Theology*, 17 (2003), 281-97 (p. 287).

Only include an issue number (following the volume, but separated from it by a full-stop), or a date, if the parts within each volume are individually paginated:

Lionel Trilling, 'In Mansfield Park', *Encounter*, 3.3 (September 1954), 9-19 (pp. 11-14).

**Later footnote citations:**

These follow the standard conventions, e.g.:

Dean, pp.281-97 (p.283). Dean, “‘Nothing that is So is So’”, pp.281-97 (pp.282-83).

**Bibliographic reference format:**

Dean, Paul, ‘Nothing that is So is So’: Twelfth Night and Transubstantiation’, *Literature and Theology*, 17 (2003), 281-97

Again, follow the rules used with authored and edited books for the inclusion of multiple authors and four or more authors.

Give the original publication details for the journal article, and then (inside parentheses), give the publication details for the anthology that the article was reprinted in.

**Bibliographic reference format:**

Kellogg, Alfred L., and Louis A. Haselmayer, 'Chaucer's Satire of the Pardoner', *PMLA*, 66 (1951), 251-77 (repr. in Alfred L. Kellogg,
Journal article first published in an earlier anthology


You could give the publication details of the original chapter and anthology and specify that the chapter was reprinted in a journal, giving the full journal reference.

However, if the reprinted article is easier to obtain than the original chapter from the book, you could give the reference like this:

Bibliographic reference format:


First footnote citations, and subsequent footnote citations will follow all the usual conventions given in the paradigms preceding this.

Footnote citation format:

These follow the standard format of starting with the author firstname, Surname, and then publication details, followed by the URL <in angled brackets> and the access date [inside square brackets]:


Later footnote citations: These follow the standard conventions

Bibliographic reference format:


Articles in online databases: For an article in an online database, such as Literature Resource Center, Literature Online, or Literature Compass, give the details of the article and the original source of the printed publication in the standard format. Then
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper and magazine articles</th>
<th>give the name of the online database in italics, preceded by the word “in”. Finally, give the database URL and access date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Include any reprint or original publication details as shown:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not include volume or issue numbers. Give only the author, ‘article title’, title, date month year, and page reference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Footnote citation format:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These follow the format for first footnote citations, giving the full reference starting with the reporter (author’s) first name, and the other elements in the order, headline (article) title&quot;, Title, date month year, p. page. Follow the rules given for previous material types when dealing with multiple authors and four or more authors:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omit The or A at the start of English-language newspaper titles, with the exception of <em>The Times</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Later footnote citations:</strong> These follow the standard conventions, e.g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bibliographic reference format:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online newspaper or magazine article</td>
<td>Simply omit the reporter details, and begin the reference with the article headline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliographic reference format:</td>
<td>Add the edition details or include the relevant section detail, before the page information:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbs, Nancy, 'If You Want to Humble an Empire', <em>Time</em>, 14 September 2001, Special Issue, pp. 34-50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow the standard format. Finish by adding the URL &lt;in angled brackets&gt; and the access date [inside square brackets]:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Newspaper or magazine articles in online databases</strong>: For a newspaper or magazine article in an online database, such as <em>Lexis Nexis, Business Source Premier, or General Business File</em>, give the details of the article and the original source of the printed publication in the standard format. Then give the name of the online database in italics, preceded by the word “in”. Finally, give the database URL and access date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kington, Miles, 'Sailing the 450 Seas to the Two Corners of the Earth', <em>Independent</em>, 17 November 2006, 4th edn, Editorial &amp; Opinion, p. 38, in <em>Lexis Nexis Professional</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Conference proceedings and conference papers (articles within conference proceedings) | <http://web.lexisnexis.com/professional/> [accessed 20 November 2006]  
<http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/LitRC> [accessed 20 November 2006]  
MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources . . . in the absence of advice, treat conference papers as journal articles. |
| Official Publications | MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources . . . in the absence of advice, treat official publications as authored books (see pg. 8). |
| Theses (unpublished) | Follow the usual conventions for first footnote, and subsequent footnote citations. The title of the thesis should be enclosed by single quotation marks. Where known, the degree level (in the format “unpublished doctoral thesis” or “unpublished master’s Dissertation” etc.), should be given in parentheses, along with details of the university, and year awarded.  
**Bibliographic reference format:**  
Treat published theses as authored books (see above) |
| Original manuscript | The full name of the archive or manuscript repository should be given in the first instance. Then give the name of the collection and the remaining citation for the manuscript, following the conventions used by the archive that holds the material  
**Footnote citation format:** Give the full details, plus any folio references. Use the preferred abbreviations “fol.” Or fols” and r for recto or v for verso:  
British Library, Cotton MSS, Caligula D III, fol. 15 |
**Electronic sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web site, no author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Footnote citation and Bibliographic reference formats:** Start with the website title and a designation of the medium [inside square brackets] – e.g. “online”. Then give the publisher (if available), the year (if available) and a date when the site was last edited or updated (again, if available). Finish with the date and year on which the resource was last viewed using the convention “[cited . . .]”, a description if appropriate (e.g. “Section 4”), and then the URL using the phrasing “Available from: <URL>”. The format remains the same for both first footnote citations, and the bibliography.


| **Later footnote citations:** Use the title |

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| Authored web site | **Footnote citation format:**
| Authored web site | Give the author name(s) before the title of the web site, then the publisher, year or copyright date (if available), date last updated (if available, citation date, and URL in the following format:
| Authored web site | **Later footnote citations:** Use a standard abbreviation if there can be no confusion:
| Authored web site | Willett, *Victorian Women Writers*.
| Authored web site | **Bibliographic reference format:** Simply reverse author first name and surname.
| Specific page within a website | Give the author (if available) and page title first, followed by a full-stop, the word “In”, and the web site details in the same format as the examples above:
| Personal Communications | MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these unpublished sources.
| Personal Communications | MHRA refers the reader to ISO 690-2 for conventions. This is a common format:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audiovisual media</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Film</strong></td>
<td><strong>Footnote citation and Bibliographic reference formats</strong>: The format remains the same for both. Give the title, director, performers (if appropriate), distributor and date in this sequence:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>It's a Wonderful Life</em>. Dir. Frank Capra. James Stewart, and Donna Reed, Lionel Barrymore. RKO. 1946.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For a DVD or video version, add the format and reference number (if available) at the end:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Later footnote citations</strong>: Use the title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musical formats</strong></td>
<td>Give the details in this order, with the elements separated by full stops: Composer or author. Title. Artist. Orchestra/band. Other elements. Conductor. Audiocassette, CD or LP reference number (usually assigned by the recording company, and available from the sleeve or jacket). First names for composers, artists and conductors may be omitted if not necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Footnote citation and Bibliographic reference formats</strong>: These are the same (although if first names are being used for the author/composer, you may have to reverse the orders accordingly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Music of the Spanish Renaissance. Shirley Rumsey. 8.550614</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Later footnote citations</strong>: Simply abbreviate the entry following the usual conventions, but so that the meaning is still clear:</td>
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<td>Brahms, Symphony No. 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source Type</td>
<td>Guidance Provided by MHRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microform (microfiche, microfilm, etc.)</td>
<td>MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artworks (paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture, etc.)</td>
<td>MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downloaded audiovisual formats</td>
<td>MHRA refers the reader to ISO 690-2 for conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasts</td>
<td>MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV programme</td>
<td>MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radio programme</td>
<td>MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic (e.g. vidcast, podcast, etc.)</td>
<td>MHRA refers the reader to ISO 690-2 for conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live performances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical concerts, plays, the theatre</td>
<td>MHRA does not give guidance on how to reference these sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Bibliography:

References in your bibliography should be arranged alphabetically by author, or by title (if there is no author). Each entry should be separated by a double line break, and there should be a hanging indent of ten (10) spaces. Where several items by the same author are referenced, after the first entry, replace the author’s name with “- - -“.


British Library, Cotton MSS, Caligula D III


Dean, Paul, ""Nothing that is So is So": Twelfth Night and Transubstantiation', *Literature and Theology*, 17 (2003), 281-97

Descartes, Rene, *L’Homme de Ren è Descartes ; et, La formation du foetus / avec les remarques de Louis de la Forge* (Paris: Chez Charles Angot, 1677)


<http://www.historyebook.org/> [accessed 24 October 2006]


Gibbs, Nancy, 'If You Want to Humble an Empire', *Time*, 14 September 2001, Special Issue, pp. 34-50


Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, fonds français, 1124


Report of the Secretary General, Rape and Abuse of Women in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (New York, United Nations, 1994)


---, 'The Wanderings of Oisin', in *W.B. Yeats the Major Works* (see Yeats, above)