MHRA REFERENCING

MHRA is a numeric referencing style published by the *Modern Humanities Research Association.*
It uses footnotes for in-text citations which are identified by a superscript number, usually at the end of a sentence, after the full stop.

   e.g. Machiavelli contends that the end justifies the means.[1]
   This number may also be in round brackets [(1)] or square brackets [[1]]

The numbers in the text are then linked to the footnotes.
Note: The first time you cite a source, **full** details are given.
Additional references to the same source are then provided in abbreviated form.

The first time you cite a source, full details should be given.
e.g. Geoffrey Nowell-Smith, *Luchino Visconti,* 3rd edn. (London: BFI, 2003), p. 137

Subsequent references to the same source can then be **abbreviated** to the surname and page number(s).
e.g. Nowell-Smith, p. 142

If more than one work by an author is cited, a **short title** can be used for subsequent references.
e.g. Nowell-Smith, Visconti, p. 142

Further references to the same source and use of ibid

ibid. means "in the same place". If two or more consecutive references are from the same source, then they are cited using ibid.
For example...
1. Jonathan Kalb, Beckett in Performance (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989), p. 12.
2. ibid., p. 17.
3. ibid., p. 36.

Author names

In footnotes the author name(s) should be in the format FORENAME then SURNAME.
e.g.   Tim Crawford, ...
In the bibliography this is reversed: SURNAME then FORENAME.
e.g.   Crawford, Tim, ...
In **footnotes** write the first author's name followed by "and others".
e.g.   Samuel Topping and others, ...
In the **bibliography** list all of the authors.
e.g.   Topping, Samuel, David Beck and Paul Wilson, ...

Short quotations

Up to two lines:
- Include as part of the main text
- Use single quotation marks

For example:
Charles Rennie Mackintosh is one of the most influential Scottish architects. Mackintosh's Glasgow School of Art 'heralded the birth of a new style in 20th century European Architecture'.[1]

Long Quotations

Three lines or greater:
- start on separate line
- indent
- no quotation marks
- if you refer to a quotation within a quotation then use double quotation marks
- use [...] to signify omission of words from the quotation

For example:

Charles Dickens' novel Bleak House opens with the following description to set the scene for his story:

> London [...] Implacable November weather. As much mud in the streets as if the water had but newly retired from the face of the earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn Hill.[2]

How to reference…

Book

Order
- Author(s) / Editor(s) - forename then surname
- Title (in *italics*)
- Edition (if not first)
- (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication)
  - note the use of round brackets, colon and comma.
- Page number(s) - p. or pp.

Example:

Francesco Casettie, *Theories of Cinema:* 1945-1995 (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1999), p.142.

E-Book

Order
- Author(s) / Editor(s) - forename then surname
- Title (in *italics*)
- Edition (if not first)
- (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication)
  - note the use of round brackets, colon and comma.
- Page number(s) - p. or pp.
- in
- Database name (if relevant)
- <URL>
- [accessed date]

Example:

Dick Leith, *A Social History of English*, 2nd edn. (London: Routledge, 1997), p. 149, in MyiLibrary, <http://www.myilibrary.com/browse/open.asp?ID=11585> [accessed 28th June 2011].

Chapter in a book
Order
- Author of chapter - forename then surname
- Title of chapter (in single quotation marks)
- In
- Title of book (in *italics*)
- ed. by
- Name of editor(s)
- (Place of publication: Publisher, Year of publication)
  - note the use of round brackets, colon and comma.
- Page numbers of chapter - pp.

Example:
Janelle Reinelt, 'Caryl Churchill and the Politics of Style', in *The Cambridge Companion to Modern British Women Playwrights*, ed. by Elain Aston and Janelle Reinelt (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000), pp. 174-192.

Journal article
Order
- Author of article - forename then surname
- Title of article (in single quotation marks)
- Title of journal (in *italics*)
- Volume and issue numbers
- (Year of publication) - in round brackets
- Page numbers of article - omit pp.
- (Page number of particular reference) - if necessary

Example:
David Ian Rabey, 'Defining Difference: Timberlake Wertenbaker's Drama of Language, Disposition and Discovery', *Modern Drama*, 33, (1990), 518-528 (p. 520).

Electronic journal article
Order
- Author of article - forename then surname
- Title of article (in single quotation marks)
- Title of journal (in *italics*)
- Volume and issue numbers
- (Year of publication) - in round brackets
- Page numbers of article - omit pp.
- (Page number of particular reference) - if necessary
- In
- Name of collection (in *italics*)
- <URL>
- [accessed date]

Example:
Simon Rycroft, 'Mapping Underground London: The Cultural Politics of Nature, Technology and Humanity', *Cultural Geographies*, 10, (2003), 84-111, in EBSCO EJS <http://search.ebscohost.com> [accessed 30th June 2011].

Web page
Order
- Author
- Title of internet site (in *italics*)
- Year site was published / last updated (in round brackets)
- <URL>
- [accessed date]

Example:
James Garrett, Wordsworth Variorum Archive (2004) <http://www.wordsworthvariorum. com/> [accessed 1st July 2011].

Newspaper article
Order
- Author
- Title of article (in single quotation marks)
- Title of newspaper (in *italics*)
- Day, month and year
- Page reference

Example:
Jonathan Friedland, 'Across the Divide', *Guardian,* 15th January 2002, section G2, pp. 10-11.

Bibliography
Format
- The authors' names should appear in **alphabetical order by surname**
- Exclude the full stop at the end of each reference
- Omit specific page numbers, unless referring to a chapter or article, in which case pp. is not required