

MHRA referencing system

*FOOTNOTES
ARE FUN*

Citing books in footnotes: first citation

The island monastery of Lindisfarne had remained his resting place until 875 when the 'congregation of St Cuthbert' – the custodians of his body and his cult – began a series of wanderings which culminated 120 years later in 995 with their settlement at Durham.¹

¹ W. M. Aird, *St Cuthbert and the Normans: The Church of Durham, 1071–1153* (Woodbridge, 1998), pp. 34–59.

Citing articles in footnotes: first citation

Hugh the Chanter records that the third bishop, Michael, was appointed by Alexander I's brother David after a long lapse of time and sent to be consecrated by Thomas II of York (1109–14), to whom he 'professed canonical obedience in writing'; Michael is also said to have dedicated churches on behalf of the archbishop.¹

¹ J. Durkan, 'Glasgow diocese and the claims of York', *Innes Review*, 50 (1999), 76–92 (p. 89).

*Citing
papers or
chapters in
books: first
citation*

However, such a creation by Fergus would have had equal benefits for this ambitious ruler, and embedding the revived diocese within the axis of York would surely have bolstered Fergus's own power in regard to David.¹

¹ B. Smith, 'The frontiers of church reform in the British Isles, 1170–1230', in D. Abulafia and N. Berend (eds.), *Medieval Frontiers: Concepts and Practices* (Aldershot, 2002), pp. 230–55 (p. 245).

or

¹ B. Smith, 'The frontiers of church reform in the British Isles, 1170–1230', in *Medieval Frontiers: Concepts and Practices*, ed. D. Abulafia and N. Berend (Aldershot, 2002), pp. 230–55 (p. 245).



Citing scholarly editions: first citation

The precise nature of the dynamics that gave rise to these dioceses is problematic. Hugh the Chanter (d. c.1140), precentor of York, recorded that three bishops of Glasgow had been consecrated by archbishops of York, the first two, Magsuen and John, by Archbishop Cynesige (1051–60), although Hugh admitted his reliance on oral testimony ('as we have been told by truthful men, who bore witness that they saw this').¹

¹ Hugh the Chanter, *The History of the Church of York, 1066–1127*, 2nd edn, ed. and trans. C. Johnson, revised by M. Brett, C. N. L. Brooke and M. Winterbottom (Oxford, 1990), pp. 52–3.

Citing websites

June Hannam,
'Women's history,
feminist history',
[http://www.history.ac.
uk/makinghistory/reso
urces/articles/womens
_history.html](http://www.history.ac.uk/makinghistory/resources/articles/womens_history.html)
[accessed 4 November
2016]

Subsequent references

- You should use a short form
- Aird, *St Cuthbert and the Normans*, pp. 32–33.
- Durkan, 'Glasgow diocese', p. 77.
- Smith, 'The frontiers of church reform', pp. 236–7.
- Hugh the Chanter, *The History of the Church of York*, p. 77.

Consecutive citations

You can use *ibid.* This means 'in the same place'

SO

- 1 W. M. Aird, *St Cuthbert and the Normans: The Church of Durham, 1071–1153* (Woodbridge, 1998), pp. 34–59.
- 2 *ibid.*, p. 58.
- 3 *ibid.*, p. 66.

BEWARE!!!

If you want to use *ibid.* it is best to insert this form at the last moment. This allows you to insert other footnotes and not risk *ibid.* referring to the wrong source.

If you find that you have a string of consecutive references from one source you may need to think about how you are structuring your argument.



BIBLIOGRAPHY (1)



Use separate sections
for PRIMARY
SOURCES AND
SECONDARY
SOURCES



You can also have a
separate section for
ELECTRONIC
SOURCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (2)



Reverse the surname
and given name / initial
of authors and editors



This allows you to place
items in alphabetical
order



THE NEXT SLIDE
CONTAINS EXAMPLES
OF SECONDARY
SOURCES

Aird, W. M., *St Cuthbert and the Normans: The Church of Durham, 1071–1153* (Woodbridge, 1998)

Durkan, J., 'Glasgow diocese and the claims of York', *Innes Review*, 50 (1999), 76-92

Smith, B., 'The frontiers of church reform in the British Isles, 1170–1230', in D. Abulafia and N. Berend (eds.), *Medieval Frontiers: Concepts and Practices* (Aldershot, 2002), pp. 230-55

note that the names of the editors, which are embedded in the note, can retain the order of given name + surname



BIBLIOGRAPHY (3)

PRIMARY SOURCES WITH AUTHOR:

Hugh the Chanter, *The History of the Church of York, 1066–1127*, 2nd edn, ed. and trans. C. Johnson, revised by M. Brett, C. N. L. Brooke and M. Winterbottom (Oxford, 1990)

Walter Map, *De Nugis Curialium Courtiers' Trifles*, ed. and trans. M. R. James, rev. C. N. L. Brooke and R. A. B. Mynors (Oxford 1983)



BIBLIOGRAPHY

(4)

PRIMARY SOURCES WITHOUT AUTHOR

Annales monastici, ed. H.
R. Luard, 5 vols, Rolls
Series (London, 1864–69)

*Chronica monasterii de
Melsa*, ed. E. A. Bond, 3
vols, Rolls Series (London,
1866–68)



How to reference oral information

If you obtain information orally, for example during an interview or from a librarian you need to give a reference.

For instance you may, in the text, refer to a document which a librarian or archivist has told you is to be dated c. 1650 although the document itself is undated.



What to do?

- You can use the term 'pers. comm.' which is short for 'personal communication'



Referencing manuscripts and archives

It is conventional to begin with the place in which a library / record office / repository is located. Then add the name of the library / record office/ repository. Then add the manuscript / archival number or description, and the folio reference if applicable.

This is a right mouthful so it is better to give you a few examples.

The template

- Location
 - Repository
 - Class
 - Piece
 - Piece within piece

Example

Aberystwyth

National Library of Wales

Cofnodion Ystad Wynnstay /

Wynnstay Estate Records

siarter Ystrad Marchell rhif 5 /

Ystrad Marchell charter no. 5

Manuscripts

- Follow the same arrangement, for example:

London, British Library, MS
Arundel 15 (Runcorn Psalter),
fol. 15v

Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS
Douce 409 (Book of Hours, 15th-
century), fol. 45r

Referencing visual sources

- Where there is a known artist and provenance / date you should give details
- Then give details of how you have sourced the image
- This will apply to footnotes and also to captions of any images you reproduce