A note on references:

When referring to a text, the author-date system is probably the simplest to use. References should enable any reader to trace the source of quotations or material cited in your essay. For example, material quoted from *The Penguin Book of Vampire Stories* might appear as (Ryan, 1995 [or whatever the date of your edition happens to be], p.x; or pp.x-y if your reference covers more than one page). This particular style has the advantage of not cluttering up your essay with internal references. At the end of the essay you give a brief bibliography of sources consulted to show the full reference, as follows, say:

Ryan, A. (ed.), *The Penguin Book of Vampire Stories* (London: Claremont Books, 1995)
Stoker, B. *Dracula,* ed. by Nina Auerbach and David J. Skal (New York: Norton Critical Edition, 1997)

If you are referring to an electronic source, you should include the author, title and full URL. For example, in referring to, say, an article on the Nobel Prize your reference should contain the name of the author, the name of the website, the full address of its home page or mains starting point, followed by the month you accessed it, as follows:

Espmark, K. (2001) "The Nobel Prize in Literature", *Nobelprize.org,* Stockholm: The Nobel Foundation [online]. Available from http://nobelprize.org/literature/articles/espmark/index.html [accessed 17 September 2004]

If it is not possible to establish the authorship of a webpage the author should be given as "anon".

This may seem an unnecessary complication, but it is a good habit to get into, and as you advance in scholarship and consult more and more sources, it becomes increasingly necessary.

There are a number of different "style" books for doing scholarly references, including also the MLA, the Chicago Style Book, and the MHRA [Modern Humanities Research Association] which is the British standard (and the one I'm most familiar with, therefore: you can download it free by Googling MHRA Style Guide).

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