

## *New editions*

A new edition of a book is one in which the original text has been changed or added to significantly (as opposed to a reprint – see ‘Reprints’ below). A new edition may be referred to by number (2nd edn, 3rd edn and so on), or it may be called a ‘revised edition’ (rev. edn). There is no need to specify the edition number if you are referring to the first edition, but you will need to do so for any further edition.

### SHORT-TITLE SYSTEM

Baldauf-Berges, J. L., *Women Musicians of Venice: Musical Foundations, 1525–1855*, rev. edn (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996).

Russell, D., *Popular Music in England, 1840–1914*, 2nd edn (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1997).

### AUTHOR–DATE SYSTEM

Baldauf-Berges, J. L. 1996. *Women Musicians of Venice: Musical Foundations, 1525–1855*. Rev. edn. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Russell, D. 1997. *Popular Music in England, 1840–1914*. 2nd edn. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

## *Newspapers and magazines*

Some newspaper articles carry the name of the author, others do not. It is important that you cite all the relevant information you can obtain about a source. It is especially important that you cite the proper title of the publication (not its abbreviated or local title), because many countries publish newspapers with similar titles – for instance, *The Times* and the *New York Times*. If there is a danger of confusion, give the country of publication in parentheses after the title. (‘The’ is usually omitted from newspaper and magazine titles, except for publications with one-word titles, for example *The Times* and *The Economist*.)

Unless you think it is particularly important to do so, it is not necessary to list newspaper and magazine articles in your bibliography. It is usually enough to give the title and date of the paper in a foot- or endnote, or in parentheses after the quotation or reference.