# Citation Guidelines

## Honors Project 1: Research Paper

### In-Text Citations

Include a citation for every piece of information that is not common knowledge. Also include a citation every time you quote or closely paraphrase an author’s words.

The in-text citation goes at the end of the sentence containing the source information. The citation belongs in parentheses. Provide only the author’s last name and the page number or numbers. Do not put a comma between the author’s name and the page number. Books and magazine articles use the same author-page form:

* (Curry 19)

If the author’s name is not known, your citation should give the title of the work and the page number. Put the title of an article in quotation marks:

* (“Free or Not, They Made a Contribution” 22)

For entries in encyclopedias or dictionaries, you do not have to give the page number because those reference books list entries in alphabetical order. Give the title of the entry. For example, if you cite the “Douglass, Frederick” entry in Encyclopaedia Britannica, write the in-text citation as follows:

* (“Douglass, Frederick”)

For websites, simply give the author’s name without the page number. If a website does not give the author’s name, cite the title of the site. Use italics if you are citing an entire website and quotation marks if you are citing a specific page within a website:

(Curry)

(Africans in America)

(“People and Events”)

In-text citations may sound complicated, but they are actually simple. The rules boil down to one general principle: Give the author’s name and the page number, if possible. If the author’s name is not available, give the title.

### The Works Cited Page

The Works Cited list may begin on the last page of your text or on a separate page. This list includes all the works you actually cited. If you read and took notes on a source but did not cite it in your paper, do not include it on your Works Cited page.

On the Works Cited page, present all the entries in a single alphabetized list regardless of type. Books, articles, websites, and other types of sources all make up the one list. Entries that begin with the author’s name and entries that begin with the title are all alphabetized together.

If a citation contains more than one line, indent all lines after the first one.

Book

A citation for a book includes the following information, in this order, with this punctuation:

* Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. Title of Book. City: Publisher, Publication Year.
* Curry, Leonard P. The Free Black in Urban America, 1800–1850. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 1981.

Article

A citation for an article includes the following information, in this order, with this punctuation:

* Author’s Last Name, Author’s First Name. “Title of Article.” Name of Periodical Day Month Year: Pages.
* Barstow, Emma. “How Free Blacks Lived.” American Past 6 July 2008: 32–35.

**Note:** There is no period after the name of the periodical.

Encyclopedia

A citation for an entry in an encyclopedia or dictionary includes the following information, in this order, with this punctuation:

* Author’s Last and First Name (if available). “Title of Article.” Name of Reference Work. Edition. Publication Year.
* “Slavery.” The Columbia Encyclopedia. 5th ed. 1993.

Website

A citation for a website includes the following information in this order, with this punctuation:

* Author’s Last and First Name. “Title of Page.” Name of Entire Website. Day Month Year of creation or most recent update of website. Publisher or Sponsor Information. Day Month Year you accessed the website <URL>.
* Tyson, Peter. “Living at Extremes.” NOVA Online Adventure: Into the Abyss. 2000. WGBH Educational Foundation. 15 Jan. 2007 <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/abyss/life/extremes.html>.

At times, not all possible information is available; for example, the name of the author of an article or Web page may be missing. In such cases, you omit that part of the citation. For more information, refer to the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Sixth Edition, by Joseph Gibaldi. You can also find good summaries of citation form on several websites, such as the following:

* The Owl at Purdue, <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/>
* Duke University Libraries, <http://library.duke.edu/research/citing/>
* MLA Citation Style, Cornell University, <http://www.library.cornell.edu/newhelp/res_strategy/citing/mla.html>