**How to cite a book/print source**

**Basic Format**

The author’s name or a book with a single author's name appears in last name, first name format. The basic form for a book citation is:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Medium of Publication.

**Book with One Author**

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. New York: Penguin, 1987. Print.

**Book with More Than One Author**

The first given name appears in last name, first name format; subsequent author names appear in first name last name format.

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Boston:

Allyn, 2000. Print.

If there are more than three authors, you may choose to list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (Latin for "and others") in place of the subsequent authors' names, or you may list all the authors in the order in which their names appear on the title page. (Note that there is a period after “al” in “et al.” Also note that there is never a period after the “et” in “et al.”).

Wysocki, Anne Frances, et al. *Writing New Media: Theory and Applications for Expanding the Teaching of Composition*. Logan: Utah State UP, 2004. Print.

**Book by a Corporate Author or Organization**

A corporate author may include a commission, a committee, or a group that does not identify individual members on the title page. List the names of corporate authors in the place where an author’s name typically appears at the beginning of the entry.

American Allergy Association. *Allergies in Children*. New York: Random, 1998. Print.

**Book with No Author**

List by title of the book. Incorporate these entries alphabetically just as you would with works that include an author name. For example, the following entry might appear between entries of works written by Dean, Shaun and Forsythe, Jonathan.

*Encyclopedia of Indiana*. New York: Somerset, 1993. Print.

Remember that for an in-text (parenthetical) citation of a book with no author, provide the name of the work in the signal phrase and the page number in parentheses. You may also use a shortened version of the title of the book accompanied by the page number. For more information see In-text Citations for Print Sources with No Known Author section of In-text Citations: The Basics, which you can link to at the bottom of this page.

**A Work Prepared by an Editor**

Cite the book as you normally would, but add the editor after the title.

Bronte, Charlotte. *Jane Eyre*. Ed. Margaret Smith. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1998. Print.

**Anthology or Collection (e.g. Collection of Essays)**

To cite the entire anthology or collection, list by editor(s) followed by a comma and "ed." or, for multiple editors, "eds" (for edited by). This sort of entry is somewhat rare. If you are citing a particular piece within an anthology or collection (more common), see A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection below.

Hill, Charles A., and Marguerite Helmers, eds. *Defining Visual Rhetorics*. Mahwah:

Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004. Print.

Peterson, Nancy J., ed. *Toni Morrison: Critical and Theoretical Approaches*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1997. Print.

**A Work in an Anthology, Reference, or Collection**

Works may include an essay in an edited collection or anthology, or a chapter of a book. The basic form is for this sort of citation is as follows:

Lastname, First name. "Title of Essay." *Title of Collection*. Ed. Editor's Name(s). City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Page range of entry. Medium of Publication.

Some examples:

Harris, Muriel. "Talk to Me: Engaging Reluctant Writers." *A Tutor's Guide: Helping Writers One to One*. Ed. Ben Rafoth. Portsmouth: Heinemann, 2000. 24-34. Print.

**Article in a Reference Book (e.g. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries)**

For entries in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works, cite the piece as you would any other work in a collection but do not include the publisher information. Also, if the reference book is organized alphabetically, as most are, do not list the volume or the page number of the article or item.

"Ideology." *The American Heritage Dictionary*. 3rd ed. 1997. Print.

**A Multivolume Work**

When citing only one volume of a multivolume work, include the volume number after the work's title, or after the work's editor or translator.

Quintilian. *Institutio Oratoria*. Trans. H. E. Butler. Vol. 2. Cambridge: Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980. Print.

If the volume you are using has its own title, cite the book without referring to the other volumes as if it were an independent publication.

Churchill, Winston S. *The Age of Revolution*. New York: Dodd, 1957. Print.

**This assignment**

For this one-paragraph assignment, choose a battle from American history (use the list below if you don’t have any ideas). If you find too much information, you could choose one interesting aspect of the battle. Remember, for now, I’m really only interested in seeing you complete the research process correctly, not seeing your incredible topic summary. Once you’ve decided on a battle, find a print source book in the library with information on your battle and write a one-paragraph summary of the battle or some aspect of the battle. In the paragraph, include two quotes and two paraphrases. Use a mix of signal phrases, and make sure you give everything a parenthetical citation.

Parenthetical citations will occur for all sources now because even if you use a signal phrase to introduce your source, you’re now dealing with page numbers. After each quote or paraphrase, you’ll need to write the page number of the information in parentheses, like this:

According to Tom Smith, the Battle of Lone Pine was “part of a diversionary attack to draw Ottoman attention away from the main assaults” (326).

This is what it would look like with a paraphrase:

Smith states that the Ottomans launched several counterattacks over the course of three days (327).

If you don’t include the source in your signal phrase, you need to do so along with the page number in the parentheses, like this:

The Battle of Lone Pine was “part of a diversionary attack to draw Ottoman attention away from the main assaults” (Smith, 326).

This is what it would look like with a paraphrase:

The Ottomans launched several counterattacks over the course of three days (Smith, 327).