

## Bibliography Examples

When citing books, provide the following general categories of information:

Author's last name, first name. Book title. Additional information. City of publication:  
Publishing company, publication date.

Entries illustrating variations on this format are listed below.

### A Book by One Author

1. Boorstin, Daniel J. The Creators: A History of the Heroes of the Imagination. New York: Random, 1992.

### Two or More Books by the Same Author

2. Garreau, Joel. Edge City: Life on the New Frontier. New York: Doubleday, 1991.
3. ---. The Nine Nations of North America. Boston: Houghton, 1981.

### A Book by Two or Three Authors

4. Atwan, Robert, Donald McQuade, and John W. Wright. Edsels, Luckies, and Frigidaires: Advertising the American Way. New York: Dell, 1979.

### A Signed Article from a Daily Newspaper

5. Barringer, Felicity. "Where Many Elderly Live, Signs of the Future." New York Times 7 Mar. 1993, nat. ed., sec. 1:12.

### An Unsigned Article from a Daily Newspaper

6. "Infant Mortality Down; Race Disparity Widens." Washington Post 12 Mar. 1993: A12

### An Article from a Monthly or BiMonthly Magazine

7. Wills, Garry. "The Words That Remade America: Lincoln at Gettysburg." Atlantic June 1992: 57-79.

### An Article from a Weekly or Biweekly Magazine

7. Trillin, Calvin. "Culture Shopping." New Yorker 15 Feb. 1993: 48 – 51.

### Website Citations:

When citing information from Internet sources, provide the following general categories of information:

Author's Last Name, first name. "Article title" or Book title. Publication information for Any printed version. Or subject line of forum or discussion group. Indication of online posting or home page. Title of electronic journal. Date of electronic publication. Page numbers or the numbers of paragraphs or sections. Name of institution or organization sponsoring website. Date of access to the source. <URL>

8. MLA on the Web. 25 November 1997. Modern Language Association of America. 25 Mar. 1998 <http://www.mla.org>.

P.S. You can also use this site to obtain more information on how to correctly cite your sources for papers, History Day, and Science Fair projects in MLA format.

### Footnotes

When you use a direct quotation from a source, or want to refer to the source, you can use a footnote to document where you found the information that you are referring to. For example:

Many Americans feel that healthcare costs are too high and that the cost is keeping them from getting quality care.<sup>1</sup> Given the choice, most Americans would prefer to have healthcare as part of their benefits package from their work, rather than having to buy health insurance and pay the monthly fees for it.<sup>2</sup> They would also like more say in what doctors they can visit.<sup>3</sup>

The small numbers in superscript mean that there is a source on the footnote page that supports what the sentence says. I typed them in red just to bring them to your attention. They should be in black ink just like the rest of your paper. On your Footnotes page of your paper, your entry would look like this:

1. Dexter, Thomas. "High-Rise Healthcare." World News 15 August 1999: 20 – 24.
2. Godwin, Leslie. Health Systems in America. Philadelphia: Simon and Schuster, 2001.
3. Ibid.

Ibid. means that the second and third footnotes are from the same source, so using Ibid. on a footnotes page is like using ditto marks. If my third footnote was from a different source, I would cite the source, however, since the consecutive footnotes are from the same source, I can use Ibid.