

It is unlikely that you will actually have access to original primary source documents. It is much more likely that you will find scans of primary sources online or reproductions in print. When citing these sources, you must also cite the medium in which the source was found.

Citing a primary source that is reproduced in a book:

In this instance, we are citing an authorless newspaper article from the *Waterford News*. The article was reproduced in a book compiled and annotated by Taylor M. Chamberlin and others:

"Southern News." *Waterford News* 2 July 1864: 2. *The Waterford News: An Underground Union Newspaper Published by Three Quaker Maidens in Confederate Virginia 1864-1865*. Comp. Taylor M. Chamberlin, Bronwen C. Souders and John M. Souders. Waterford, VA: Waterford Foundation. 1999. 3-2. Print.

This book also provides commentary about the newspaper articles. If we wish to cite the commentary we would create a separate citation under Chamberlin's name:

Chamberlin, Taylor M., Bronwen C. Souders, and John M. Souders. *The Waterford News: An Underground Union Newspaper Published by Three Quaker Maidens in Confederate Virginia 1864-1865*. Waterford, VA: Waterford Foundation. 1999. viii. Print.

If we wish to cite both the primary source document and the secondary source commentary then we would not use the full citation for the primary source. We would instead use cross referencing to avoid repeating entries in our works cited page. The changed citation for the primary source would be:

"Southern News." *Waterford News* 2 July 1864: 2. Chamberlin, Souders, and Souders. 3-2

Citing a primary source that is found online:

In this instance, we are citing a map created by that was found on the *History of Loudoun County, Virginia* website.

Map of Loudoun County, Virginia from Actual Surveys. Map. Taylor. 1854. *History of Loudoun County, Virginia*. Web. 15 May 2015. <<http://www.loudounhistory.org/map-yardley-taylor-1854.htm>>.