The way in which one cites indirect or secondary quotations found in a book or article depends upon the format style one is using.

**MLA**

“Citing indirect sources” is found in section 6.4.7, page 226 of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 7th* ed. It states:

Whenever you can, take material from the original sources, not a secondhand one. Sometimes, however, only an indirect source is available – for example, someone’s published account of another’s spoken remarks. If what you quote or paraphrase is itself a quotation, put the abbreviation *qtd. in* (“quoted in”) before the indirect source you cited in your parenthetical reference. In the Works Cited list include the secondary source.

Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an “extraordinary man” (*qtd.* in Boswell 2: 450).

**Works Cited**


**APA**

Citing “secondary sources” is found in section 6.17, page 178 of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th* ed. It states:

Use secondary sources sparingly, for instance, when the original work is out of print, unavailable through usual sources, or not available in English. Give the secondary source in the reference list; in text, name the original work and give a citation for the secondary source. For example, if Allport’s work is cited in Nicholson and you did not read Allport’s work, list the Nicholson reference in the reference list. In the text, use the following citation:

Allport’s diary (as cited in Nicholson, 2003)

**References**

Nicholson,

**CHICAGO**

11/3/10
Citing “secondary sources” is found in Section 14.273, p. 764 of the Chicago Manual of Style. It states:

To cite a source from a secondary source (“quoted in ...”) is generally to be discouraged, since authors are expected to have examined the works they cite. If an original source is unavailable, however, both the original and the secondary source must be listed.