The Catholic University of America
Writing Center Handout

Documenting Sources in Chicago Style

The Chicago Style of citation is generally used in history and other humanities courses not covered by MLA; it is also the preferred method of many academic publications. Chicago Style differs significantly from APA and MLA styles, most noticeably in its use of footnotes or endnotes rather than in-text, parenthetical citations **as in the following:**

> According to MacIntyre, emotivism is grounded in the notion that all efforts "to provide a rational justification for an objective morality [have] in fact failed."[1]

The superscript number *one* here will correspond to the note that gives full citation information for this source. The footnote (or endnote if you so choose) would appear at the bottom of the page (or at the end of the paper) in the following format: the author's name (first then last), the title of the work in italics, the publishing information in parentheses, and the page number following a comma. **For example:**

1. Alasdair MacIntyre, *After Virtue (*Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1984), 19.

If you cite the same source a second time, the entry may be abbreviated:

2. MacIntyre, *After Virtue*, 38.

If you cite one source in two notes back-to-back, you may substitute "Ibid." followed by the page number:

3. Ibid, 39.

If a quotation fills more than four lines of your text, format it as follows:

- Indent five spaces (one tab) from the left margin (but still double-space)
- Do not use quotation marks

> Cruelty is a mystery, and the waste of pain. But if we describe a world to compass these things, a world that is a long, brute game, then we bump against another mystery: the inrush of power and light, ... Unless all ages and races of men have been deluded . . . there seems to be such a thing as beauty, a grace wholly

gratuitous.[1]

The Bibliography Page

Most papers that use Chicago Style include a bibliography at the end.

- This may include sources that were not cited in your paper but were referenced throughout the research process.

- All sources should be arranged alphabetically by the last name of the author.

- Each entry begins at the left margin (no indentation). If an entry fills more than one line of text, using a hanging indent—indent each additional line five spaces (one tab).

- Single-space each entry and double-space between each entry.

- Include all the information given in the footnotes except for page numbers.

Bibliography

Dillard, Annie. *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek.* New York: Harper & Row, 1988.

MacIntyre, Alsadair. *After Virtue.* Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1984.

For additional information, please use the following links via Purdue OWL:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/chicago_style_introduction.html

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_overview_and_workshop.html

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_formatting_and_style_guide/chicago_manual_of_style_17th_edition.html

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_formatting_and_style_guide/general_format.html

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/chicago_manual_17th_edition/cmos_formatting_and_style_guide/books.html#https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/03/

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[1] Annie Dillard, *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek* (New York: Harper & Row, 1988), 7.