

## WORKING WITH QUOTATIONS 2D: CITATION (CHICAGO)

*To effectively support an argument, a quotation requires three parts: lead-in, citation, and analysis. This handout covers how to properly cite a source in Chicago format, the citation style used in history, art history, and philosophy. Citation in other disciplines is covered in Working with Quotations handouts 2A (MLA), 2B (APA), and 2C (CSE). For guidance writing lead-ins and analysis, see Working with Quotations handouts 1 and 3.*

Citation allows you to place your ideas in conversation with the work of other scholars. It shows that the sources used to construct your argument have been employed fairly and makes the significance of your argument clear to your audience by demonstrating how it contributes to the existing field of research. You must cite: a) sources you quote, b) sources you summarize, and c) sources that have influenced the formulation of your ideas.

### CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE CITATION STYLE

Though nearly every discipline has its own specific citation style, many employ nearly identical formats. As a result, they are typically placed into the following four subject groups:

<b>MLA</b> (Modern Language Association)	language, literature, film, and cultural studies
<b>APA</b> (American Psychological Association)	social sciences
<b>CSE</b> (Council of Scientific Editors)	natural sciences
<b>Chicago</b> ( <i>Chicago Manual of Style</i> )	history, art history, and philosophy

The citation style appropriate for your paper depends on the discipline in which you are writing.

### THE PARTS OF A CITATION

All citation formats have two parts: 1) a brief indication in the body of the text that a source has been used and 2) a more thorough presentation of the source elsewhere in the paper. To make sure you format your citations properly, it is important to determine the format your discipline uses for each of these parts. Since Chicago style simply uses footnote numbers to signal that a source has been used, the guidelines below describe how to format **footnote citations** as well as entries in the **list of sources** at the end of your paper.

### CITING IN CHICAGO STYLE

Written as a broad reference for editors and publishers in all fields, the *Chicago Manual of Style* offers a variety of systems for citing sources, including parenthetical citation formats, footnote citation formats, and formats that mix footnotes and parenthetical citations. However, when scholars refer to a discipline that uses “Chicago style,” they typically mean that researchers in that discipline cite their sources using footnotes. As a result, this handout covers formatting conventions for footnote citations. Unlike other citation systems, Chicago style is descriptive rather than prescriptive; it doesn’t dictate conventions, but instead outlines common citation practices adopted by publishers. Since these conventions vary slightly from publisher to publisher, there are often acceptable alternatives to the formats outlined below.

### TYPES OF FOOTNOTE CITATIONS

Footnote citations in Chicago style are formatted differently depending on when they are used. The first time you cite a source, the footnote should include its complete publication information and the page number(s) where the cited passage can be found:

1. David Blight, *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory* (Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2001), 191.

Every subsequent time you cite the source, you need only include the author's last name, a shortened form of the title, and the page number of the cited passage:

2. Blight, *Race and Reunion*, 47.

If you have consecutive notes from the same source, the second is cited using "Ibid." (meaning "in the same place") and the page number:

3. Ibid., 383.

Most works in Chicago style include a bibliography in addition to footnote citations. Including a bibliography can sometimes allow you to reduce all of your footnotes to the shortened form outlined above (you should check with your professor about this). Citations in the list of sources are formatted differently than citations in footnotes. As a result, the entries below offer formatting guidelines for both footnote and source list citations.

### **FORMATTING CITATIONS IN CHICAGO STYLE**

In Chicago-style footnotes, the first line is indented half an inch and the note number is written in standard (rather than superscript) font, followed by a period. Chicago style refers to the source list at the end of a paper as a "bibliography." Bibliographic references are listed in alphabetical order and formatted with a half-inch hanging indent (i.e. every line after the first is indented). Citations for online works typically follow the same format as print works, with the URL (or DOI) added to the end of the citation.

#### ***Journal Article***

*Footnote:*

1. David Joselit, "Notes on Surface: Toward a Genealogy of Flatness," *Art History* 23, no. 1 (March 2000): 27.

*Bibliography Entry:*

- Joselit, David. "Notes on Surface: Toward a Genealogy of Flatness." *Art History* 23, no. 1 (March 2000): 19-34.

#### ***Book***

*Footnote:*

2. John Lewis Gaddis, *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of American National Security Policy during the Cold War*, revised expanded ed. (Cambridge: Oxford University Press, 2005), 127.

*Bibliography Entry:*

- Gaddis, John Lewis. *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of American National Security Policy during the Cold War*. Revised expanded ed. Cambridge: Oxford University Press, 2005.

#### ***Book Article***

*Footnote:*

3. Hugh Trevor-Roper, "The Invention of Tradition: The Highland Tradition of Scotland," in *The Invention of Tradition*, ed. Eric Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 23.

*Bibliography Entry:*

- Trevor-Roper, Hugh. "The Invention of Tradition: The Highland Tradition of Scotland." In *The Invention of Tradition*, edited by Eric Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger, 15-42. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1983.

#### ***Web Page***

*Footnote:*

4. "Treasury Guard Flag," Connecticut Historical Society Museum and Library, last modified 2012, <http://www.chs.org/page.php?id=562>.

*Bibliography Entry:*

- Connecticut Historical Society Museum and Library. "Treasury Guard Flag." Last modified 2012. <http://www.chs.org/page.php?id=562>.

### ***Newspaper Article (unknown author)***

#### *Footnote:*

5. "Spanish Influenza Continues Ravages," *Atlanta Constitution*, September 23, 1918, p. 5.

#### *Bibliography Entry:*

"Spanish Influenza Continues Ravages." *Atlanta Constitution*, September 23, 1918, p. 5.

### ***Government Publication\****

#### *Footnote:*

6. U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities, *The Shameful Years: Thirty Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States*, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1951), 17.

#### *Bibliography Entry:*

U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Un-American Activities. *The Shameful Years: Thirty Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1951.

\*While the format above is acceptable for most types of government publications, standard citation formats for public texts can differ significantly depending on the type of document. For a comprehensive overview of how to cite public documents—including foreign, legal, and online documents—see sections 14.281-14.317 of the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16<sup>th</sup> edition (accessible [online](#)).

### ***Document from an Archive\****

#### *Footnote:*

7. Jonathan Edwards to Joseph Bellamy, 3 October 1746. Jonathan Edwards Papers, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University.

#### *Bibliography Entry:*

Edwards, Jonathan. Papers. Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University.

\*Note that footnotes for archival materials cite the specific document being used as a source, while bibliography entries cite the larger collections in which those documents are found. The *Chicago Manual of Style* notes that conventions for citing archival material vary; while the formats used above tend to be most common, other citation styles may also be correct.

### ***Video***

#### *Footnote:*

8. *The Fog of War: Eleven Lessons from the Life of Robert S. McNamara*, directed by Errol Morris (2003; New York: Sony Pictures Classics, 2004), DVD.

#### *Bibliography Entry:*

*The Fog of War: Eleven Lessons from the Life of Robert S. McNamara*. Directed by Errol Morris. 2003; New York: Sony Pictures Classics, 2004. DVD.

### ***Sound Recording (online)***

#### *Footnote:*

9. Kenneth Iverson, "Oral History Interview by Joseph Mosnier," Southern Oral History Program Collection (I-0083), June 11, 1999, transcript and QuickTime audio, 94:27, <http://docsouth.unc.edu/sohp/I-0083/menu.html>.

#### *Bibliography Entry:*

Iverson, Kenneth. "Oral History Interview by Joseph Mosnier." Southern Oral History Program Collection (I-0083). June 11, 1999. Transcript and QuickTime audio. 94:27. <http://docsouth.unc.edu/sohp/I-0083/menu.html>.

\*Guidelines for citing other types of sources in Chicago style can be found in the [Chicago Manual of Style Online](#), which offers both a "Quick Guide" for common citations and a comprehensive overview of "notes and bibliography" style citation in [chapter 14](#).