Sample *Chicago*-style Citations

The following are sample *Chicago*-style citations for commonly used types of sources. Each example includes a footnote and a bibliography entry. Most examples also include a shortened footnote.

These examples are based on the *Chicago Manual of Style*, the authority for academic citation that is most often used in history writing. Many other disciplines also use *Chicago*-style citation, but be sure to check with your instructor about which method (*Chicago*, MLA, APA, or something else) is preferred in your class and your discipline.

For more information and additional examples, consult Kate L. Turabian’s *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*.

**Book**

**One author:**


**Two or more authors:**

If there are four or more authors, list all of the authors in the bibliography; in the footnote, list only the first author, followed by *et al.* (“and others”).


**Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author:**


Chapter or other part of a book:


Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author:

For books that are a collection of works by multiple authors, you would normally cite the author and title of a particular chapter or work within the larger volume (see previous example). However, sometimes you may need to cite the work as a whole; on those rare occasions, the work is listed by the name(s) of the editor(s), translator(s), or compiler(s). In full note citations and in bibliographies, use the abbreviation ed., eds., trans., comp., or comps. after the name, preceded by a comma; in shortened notes, omit the abbreviation.


2Maag, Melancthon, 250.

3Bruce R. Berglund and Brian Porter-Szucs, eds., Christianity and Modernity in Eastern Europe (Budapest: Central European University Press, 2010), 113.


Primary sources in translation

1Andrew of Saint Victor, Commentary on Samuel and Kings, trans. Frans van Liere, Corpus Christianorum in Translation 3 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2009), 64.

2Andrew of Saint Victor, Commentary, 85.


Book published electronically:
If a book is available in more than one format, cite the version you consulted. For books consulted online, list a URL; it is not necessary to include an access date. If no fixed page numbers are available, you can include a section title or a chapter or other number.


Journal article
Article in a print journal:
In a note, list the specific page numbers consulted, if any. In the bibliography, list the page range for the whole article.


Article in an online journal:
Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the journal lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to http://dx.doi.org/ in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL.


Article in a newspaper or popular magazine
If you consulted the article online, include a URL. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

Magazine


Newspaper


2McVicar, “Walking Tours.”


Book review
Include the name of the reviewer and the words review of, followed by the name of the work reviewed and its author, and finally the periodical in which the review appeared. If the review has its own title, include that after the reviewer’s name.


Website

Material that is informally published online will often lack the standard facts of publication. Even if you can determine few or no facts of publication, you must still include information beyond the URL in your citations. If you cite only a URL, and that URL changes or becomes obsolete, your citation becomes useless to readers. Include as much of the following as can be determined: the title or description of the page, the author of the content, the owner or sponsor of the site, and a URL. Also include a publication date or date of revision or modification, if known; you may also include an access date.


Additional Resources:


This Quick Guide created by Jenna Hunt, 2014.