Chicago Style (Author-Date)

The Chicago Citation Style outlined below is based on the Chicago Manual of Style, 15th edition. There are two ways that Chicago Citation can be used: one is called the “Humanities style.” This style requires the use of either numbered footnotes or endnotes and has the date at the end of the citation. The second style is known as the “author-date style” uses in text citation eg. (Smith 1999) and has an author-date style in the references (ie. Smith, Murray. 1999 …). To avoid confusion we have created separate handouts for each form of the Chicago Citation style.

Book

One author

T:  (Drury 2008, 65)

Two authors

T:  (Singer and Langdon 2004, 28-29)

Three authors

T:  (Novack, Frankel and Feldman 1974, 34)

Four or more authors

T:  (Kendall et al. 1997, 114)

Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author

T:  (Bloom 1968, 22)
Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author

T:  
(Hemingway 1985, 22)

R:  

Chapter or other part of a book

T:  
(Williams 2008, 64-65)

R:  

Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources)

T:  
(Cicero 1986, 35)

R:  

Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book

T:  
(Kavanagh 1985, xx-xxi)

R:  

Book published electronically

If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

T:  
(Ingle 2006)

R:  
Journal article

Article in a print journal

T:
(Anderson 2010, 88)

R:

Article in an online journal

If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the fourth example below.

T:
(Upshaw, Chernov and Koranda, 2007)

R:

Popular magazine article

T:
(Steyn 2010, 54)

R:

Newspaper article

Newspaper articles may be cited in running text (“As Adrian Ewins reported recently in the *Western Producer* on April 22, 2010, . . .”) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.

T:
(Ewins 2010)

R:

Book review

T:
(Webber 2009, 59)

R:
Thesis or dissertation

T: (Burianyk, 2003, 22-29)

Paper presented at a meeting or conference

T: (Doyle 2002)

Web site

Web sites may be cited in running text (‘On its Web site, the Regina City Council has published a bylaw prohibiting . . .’) instead of in an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the second example below. Please note that in the following example the Regina City Council is the author of the document while the City of Regina is the publisher of the website content.

T: (Regina City Council)

Weblog entry or comment

Weblog entries or comments may be cited in running text (‘In a post on the Get Religion Blog on April 22, 2010, Mark Hemingway noted . . .’) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the second example below.

T: (Mark Hemingway, Get Religion Blog, article posted April 22, 2010)

E-mail message

E-mail messages may be cited in running text (‘In an e-mail message to the author on October 31, 2009, Henry Ripplinger revealed . . .’) instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are rarely listed in a bibliography or reference list. The following example shows the more formal version of a note.