**Chicago Style (Notes & Bibliography)**

The Chicago Citation Style outlined below is based on the Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition. There are two ways that Chicago Citation can be used: one is called the “Notes and Bibliography” 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 a author-date style in the references (ie. Smith, Murray. 1999 ...). Below you will find the full note (used in the initial citation), some examples of shortened notes (used in subsequent citations) and finally the bibliographic entry. For further information see chapter 14 of the Chicago Manual of Style.

**Book**

**One author**

Note:


Bibliographic entry:


**Two authors**

N:


B:


**Three authors**

N:


B:


**Four or more authors**

N:


B:

**Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author**

N:


B:


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

N:


B:


**Chapter or other part of a book**

N:


B:


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

N:


B:


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

N:


B:

Book published electronically
(Optional) If an access date is required by your discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

N:


B:


Journal article

Article in a print journal

N:


B:


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. Include an access date only if one is required by your discipline.

N:


B:


Popular magazine or newspaper article

Newspaper and magazine 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, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If you consulted the article online, include a URL; include an access date only if your publisher or discipline requires one. If no author is identified, begin the citation with the article title.

N:


34. Steyn, “Your Downturn, Their Upturn,” 55.

B:


Ewins, Adrian. “Port Looks to New Export Opportunities.” Western Producer, April 22, 2010.
Book review


Thesis or dissertation


Paper presented at a meeting or conference


Web site

A citation of a website’s content can often be limited to a mention in the text or in a note (“On its Web site, the Regina City Council published in July 2011 a bylaw prohibiting . . .”). If a more formal citation is desired, it may be styled as in the examples below. Because such content is subject to change, include an access date or, if available, a date that the site was last modified.


Weblog entry or comment

Weblog entries or comments may be cited in running text (“In an article posted to 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 include it parenthetically at the end of the citation as well:
