**CHICAGO STYLE CITATION 1: AUTHOR/DATE AND REFERENCE LIST**

This handout is available in alternative format on request.

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**What is it?** The Chicago Style of citation originated at the University of Chicago Press in 1906. It comprises two styles: *either* (1) a combination of author/date in parentheses plus a reference list, preferred in the sciences and social sciences; *or* (2) numbered notes and a bibliography, typically used in literature, history and the arts.

*Note that this handout addresses type 1 only. If your assignment requires type 2 please see the handout titled “Chicago Style Citation 2.”*

**How do I do it?** For complete details see section 15 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which is available to U of T students at: [http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/65161](http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/65161)

There are two required parts to this version of Chicago Style: (i) in-text citations throughout, and (ii) a reference list at the end of the paper.

(i) **Author/date/page numbers – in the body of the essay**

For works with one, two or three authors, include all surnames; if a work has four or more authors, use “et al.” Place parentheses around author name(s), year, and page number(s) when citing or quoting directly. This applies to books, book chapters, and journal or magazine articles (whether printed or online). For example:


**An exception is made when citing a blog entry:**

- Canadian art is subject to multiple and contradictory interpretations, according to at least one critic (Andrea Carson, The VOCA Blog, comment posted March 4, 2009).

**Note that if the author’s name is used in the sentence it need not appear in the parentheses:**

- For Malevich (1992, 332) and Sandford (2001, 771), non-objective art means different things.

**If multiple sources are being listed,** the order is up to you: it may be chronological, or alphabetical by author surname, or based on the importance of the items cited in relation to each other.

(ii) **Reference list – at the end of the essay**

Usually titled “References” or “Works Cited,” this is a list of all the works referenced in the paper with complete publication information including all author names. Entries are listed alphabetically according to authors’ last names, and are *not* numbered. Use a hanging indent (see second example below) if the entry is longer than a single line.
Examples are:

**Book:**

**Book chapter:**

**Translated book:**

**Journal article:**

**Electronic or online article (include doi or URL):**

**Magazine article:**

**Website (include a “last modified” or “accessed” date):**

**Film:**

**Organization as Author:**

**Dictionary Definition:**

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**Remember:** Punctuation, fonts and formatting are all important. Make sure your references use commas and periods correctly, and have underlining or italics in the right places.

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*Note that this handout addresses type 2 only. If your assignment requires type 1 please see the handout titled “Chicago Style Citation 1.”*

How do I do it? For complete details see section 14 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*. The *Manual* can be accessed by U of T students at:

[http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/65161](http://simplelink.library.utoronto.ca/url.cfm/65161)

This version of Chicago Style has at least two components: (i) Arabic numerals in superscript throughout the paper; (ii) corresponding footnotes or endnotes; and (iii) a bibliography at the end of the paper is also usually expected.

(i) **Arabic numerals in superscript throughout the main text of the paper** and  
(ii) corresponding **footnotes or endnotes**

*The numerals direct the reader to the footnotes (in the bottom margin of each page) or to a page entitled "Endnotes" (placed after the body of the paper).* All publication information is listed, along with page numbers as appropriate (when using direct quotations or referring to specific points). Most often a full bibliography is also required. In such cases abbreviated notes can be used even for the first citation of a source (see Sandford examples below). Otherwise, follow the subsequent examples, with full notes for the first citation and abbreviated versions thereafter.

**Remember: notes are numbered.**

**Book:**


**Journal Article**


**Chapter or Part of a Book:**


(more examples on reverse)
(iii) Bibliography

The bibliography is the last element of a Chicago Style paper; it lists all the works referenced in the paper with complete publication information. The listing is alphabetical according to author surname. Entries are not numbered. Note: Occasionally you may be asked for a bibliography that includes resources you consulted but did not cite. These bibliographies may be organized by subject or publication date rather than author name. If you are unsure of specific requirements for a particular paper, consult your instructor or TA.

Sample bibliography entries:


Remember: Punctuation, fonts and formatting are all important. Make sure your references use commas and periods correctly, and have underlining or italics in the right places.