

chicago citation examples for reprints

chicago citation examples for reprints are crucial for academic integrity and proper attribution, especially when incorporating previously published material into new works. Understanding how to correctly cite these reprinted sources within the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is essential for avoiding plagiarism and acknowledging the original authors. This article provides a comprehensive guide to Chicago citation examples for reprints, covering various scenarios and source types. We will delve into the nuances of citing reprinted books, journal articles, newspaper articles, and other materials, offering clear examples for both footnotes/endnotes and the bibliography. Mastering these citation practices will empower you to accurately represent your sources and adhere to the rigorous standards of academic writing.

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Understanding the Need for Reprint Citations

When you encounter a work that has been reprinted, whether it's a classic novel, a pivotal academic paper, or a historical document, it's imperative to understand the original publication date and the context of its republication. Chicago citation examples for reprints are specifically designed to help you navigate these complexities, ensuring that your readers can locate the original source as well as the edition you consulted. Failing to properly cite a reprint can lead to misattribution and a diminished scholarly value of your work. The goal of any citation system, including Chicago, is transparency and traceability, allowing others to build upon your research with confidence.

The importance of citing reprints stems from several key academic principles. Firstly, it acknowledges the intellectual property of the original authors and publishers. Secondly, it provides readers with the necessary information to access the original version of the text, which might contain nuances or context lost or altered in the reprint. Finally, it demonstrates your diligence as a researcher, showing that you have considered the publication history and evolution of the material you are using. Therefore, a solid grasp of Chicago citation examples for reprints is not merely a technical requirement but a foundational element of ethical scholarship.

Citing Reprinted Books in Chicago Style

Citing reprinted books in Chicago style requires careful attention to both the original publication details and the information about the edition you are using. The general principle is to provide enough information for your reader to find the specific edition you consulted, while also acknowledging the original work and its initial publication. This often involves including both the original publication year and the year of the reprint edition you are referencing. For footnotes and endnotes, the initial citation will be more detailed than subsequent ones.

Reprinted Books with Minimal Changes

When a book is reprinted with no substantial changes to its content, the citation should reflect the edition you used while also noting the original publication. This is common for older works that are reissued for contemporary audiences. The key is to clearly distinguish between the original printing and the version you accessed.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 1. Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice* (1813; repr., New York: Penguin Classics, 2003), 45.

Bibliography Example:

- Austen, Jane. *Pride and Prejudice*. 1813. Reprint, New York: Penguin Classics, 2003.

In these examples, the original publication date is placed in parentheses after the title, followed by the reprint information. The bibliography entry lists the original publication date first, followed by the reprint details.

Reprinted Books with Introductions or Forewords

If the reprint includes new material, such as an introduction, foreword, or afterword by a different author, this additional material needs to be cited appropriately, alongside the original work. The citation structure will adapt to include the author and title of the new introductory material.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 2. Harold Bloom, introduction to *The Waste Land*, by T.S. Eliot (1922; repr., New York: Modern Library, 1999), vii.

Bibliography Example:

- Bloom, Harold. Introduction to *The Waste Land*, by T.S. Eliot, vii. 1922. Reprint, New York: Modern Library, 1999.

Note how the introduction is treated as a distinct part of the work, with its own page numbering (in this case, roman numerals for introductory pages) cited. The original publication of Eliot's poem is still acknowledged.

Facsimile Reprints

Facsimile reprints aim to reproduce the original edition as closely as possible, including its original pagination, typesetting, and sometimes even its binding and cover design. When citing a facsimile reprint, it is crucial to indicate that it is a facsimile and to provide details of both the original and the facsimile publication.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 3. William Shakespeare, *The Tragedie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke* (London: Printed by Nicholas] Iagard for Edward Blount, 1603), facsim. ed. (Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; Norwood, N.J.: W.F. Boni, 1970).

Bibliography Example:

- Shakespeare, William. *The Tragedie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke*. London: Printed by Nicholas] Iagard for Edward Blount, 1603. Facsimile edition. Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; Norwood, N.J.: W.F. Boni, 1970.

The term "facsim." or "facsimile edition" clearly signals to the reader that this is a reproduction of the original document.

Citing Reprinted Journal Articles in Chicago Style

Reprinted journal articles, particularly influential ones or those published in less accessible journals, are frequently found in edited collections or specialized databases. Chicago citation examples for reprints of journal articles need to account for both the original journal publication and the reprint source.

Journal Articles Reprinted in Collections

When a journal article is reprinted in a book, such as an edited volume or a reader, the citation should include details of both the original article and the collection it appears in. This allows readers to consult the original publication if desired, but also to easily find the version you used.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 4. Michel Foucault, "What Is an Author?" *Modern Language Notes* 86, no. 5 (1971): 765–777, reprinted in *Language, Countermemory, Practice: Selected Essays and Interviews*, ed. Donald F. Bouchard (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1977), 124–140.

Bibliography Example:

- Foucault, Michel. "What Is an Author?" *Modern Language Notes* 86, no. 5 (1971): 765–777. Reprinted in *Language, Countermemory, Practice: Selected Essays and Interviews*, edited by Donald F. Bouchard, 124–140. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1977.

This format clearly separates the original publication information from the reprint details, including the page numbers within the reprint collection.

Journal Articles Available in Online Databases

Many academic journals are now available through online databases. If you are citing an article that you accessed through a database but was originally published in a print journal, the Chicago Manual of Style generally advises against including the database information unless it is the only access point or a crucial part of the citation. However, if the article is specifically a

reprint within a database, such as a scanned archival version, the principles are similar to citing a reprint in a book.

Footnote/Endnote Example (if treated as a distinct reprint):

- 5. Albert Einstein, "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies," *Annalen der Physik* 17 (1905): 891–921, accessed via *The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, Digital Archive, Princeton University Press, 2010, [URL if applicable, though often omitted for established digital archives].

Bibliography Example:

- Einstein, Albert. "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies." *Annalen der Physik* 17 (1905): 891–921. Accessed via *The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, Digital Archive, Princeton University Press, 2010.

The emphasis here is on the original publication and the authoritative digital source where the reprint is found.

Citing Reprinted Newspaper Articles and Magazine Articles

Newspaper and magazine articles, especially those from historical periods, are often reprinted in anthologies or made available through digital archives. Chicago citation examples for reprints of these shorter works follow similar principles to books and journal articles, emphasizing clarity and traceability.

Newspaper Articles Reprinted in Books

Similar to journal articles, if a newspaper article is reprinted in a book, you should cite both the original publication and the collection. This provides the fullest picture for your reader.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 6. "Lincoln Delivers Gettysburg Address," *New York Times*, November 20, 1863, reprinted in *American Speeches: A Documentary History*, ed. Kenneth S. Greenberg (New York: Everyman's Library, 2004), 155.

Bibliography Example:

- “Lincoln Delivers Gettysburg Address.” *New York Times*, November 20, 1863. Reprinted in *American Speeches: A Documentary History*, edited by Kenneth S. Greenberg, 155. New York: Everyman's Library, 2004.

This format clearly delineates the original article's publication details from its inclusion in the reprinted anthology.

Historical Magazine Articles

When citing a historical magazine article that has been reprinted, ensure you provide the original publication details along with the reprint information. This is especially important for understanding the article within its original cultural and historical context.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 7. Henry David Thoreau, “Civil Disobedience,” *Aesthetic Papers*, May 1849, in *Walden and Civil Disobedience* (New York: New American Library, 1960), 235–53.

Bibliography Example:

- Thoreau, Henry David. “Civil Disobedience.” *Aesthetic Papers*, May 1849. In *Walden and Civil Disobedience*, 235–53. New York: New American Library, 1960.

The citation prioritizes the original publication venue and date, followed by the source of the reprint and the page numbers within that reprint.

Citing Other Reprinted Content

Beyond books, journals, and periodicals, various other forms of content might be reprinted, including essays, letters, government documents, or even visual materials. Chicago citation examples for reprints of these varied items require adapting the core principles to the specific type of source.

Reprinted Essays or Chapters

Essays or chapters that first appeared in one publication and are later reprinted in another collection or a different journal require careful citation. The goal is to credit both the original source and the reprint source.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 8. Joan Scott, "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis," *American Historical Review* 91, no. 5 (1986): 1053–1075, reprinted in *The Essential Feminist Reader*, ed. Estelle B. Freedman (New York: Modern Library, 2007), 85–104.

Bibliography Example:

- Scott, Joan. "Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis." *American Historical Review* 91, no. 5 (1986): 1053–1075. Reprinted in *The Essential Feminist Reader*, edited by Estelle B. Freedman, 85–104. New York: Modern Library, 2007.

This method ensures that both the original journal publication and the anthology containing the reprint are clearly identified.

Government Documents

Government documents, such as historical reports or legislation, may be reissued or compiled in later collections. When citing a reprinted government document, follow the standard Chicago format for government publications, but include the reprint details.

Footnote/Endnote Example:

- 9. United States, Congress, Joint Committee on Reconstruction, *Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, First Session, 1866* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1866), reprinted in *The Reconstruction Amendments: Documents and Commentaries*, ed. Stephen M. Milazzo (New York: Algora Publishing, 2004), 78.

Bibliography Example:

- United States. Congress. Joint Committee on Reconstruction. *Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, First Session, 1866*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1866. Reprinted in *The Reconstruction Amendments: Documents and Commentaries*, edited by Stephen M. Milazzo, 78. New York: Algora Publishing, 2004.

The key here is to identify the issuing body, the title, and the original publication details, followed by the information about the reprint source.

General Principles for Chicago Citation of Reprints

Regardless of the specific type of material being reprinted, several overarching principles guide Chicago citation examples for reprints. Adhering to these principles ensures consistency and clarity in your citations. The fundamental goal is always to provide enough information for your reader to locate the source material.

The core elements of any citation, whether it's an original publication or a reprint, include the author's name, the title of the work, and publication details such as the publisher, place of publication, and date. When dealing with reprints, you are essentially adding layers of publication information.

- **Original Publication Information:** Always strive to identify and include the details of the original publication, including the author, title, journal name/book title, volume/issue number (if applicable), and year.
- **Reprint Publication Information:** Clearly indicate the details of the edition you consulted. This includes the title of the book or collection containing the reprint, the editor (if any), the publisher, the place of publication, and the year of the reprint.
- **Page Numbers:** Provide the specific page numbers you consulted within the reprint edition. For footnotes and endnotes, this is crucial for direct referencing.
- **Order of Information:** Generally, the original publication is presented first, followed by the details of the reprint. In the bibliography, the original publication year is often placed after the title, with the reprint information following.
- **Clarity and Specificity:** Use clear language to indicate that the work is a reprint (e.g., "repr.," "reprinted in," "facsim. ed."). Avoid ambiguity.

By consistently applying these principles and consulting the Chicago Manual of Style for specific nuances, you can confidently cite reprinted materials in your academic work. Proper citation practices not only demonstrate respect for intellectual property but also enhance the credibility and usability of your research for your audience.

FAQ Section

Q: What is the primary difference in citing an original publication versus a reprint in Chicago style?

A: The primary difference is that when citing a reprint, you must provide information for both the original publication and the edition you consulted. This allows readers to trace the source back to its origin and also to locate the specific version you used.

Q: How do I cite a book that has been reprinted multiple times?

A: When citing a book that has been reprinted multiple times, focus on the edition you actually used. Include the original publication year and details after the title, followed by the information for the reprint edition you consulted, including its publisher and year.

Q: When citing a journal article that is reprinted in a book, which date should I prioritize?

A: You should include both the original journal publication date and the date of the book in which it is reprinted. The original journal date establishes the article's initial context, while the book's details are essential for locating the version you read.

Q: Should I include URL or DOI for reprinted articles found online?

A: If the reprinted article is from a stable and authoritative digital archive or database, it's often good practice to include the DOI or URL, especially if it's the primary or only accessible version. However, always prioritize the original publication information.

Q: How do I indicate that a source is a facsimile reprint in Chicago style?

A: You should use the abbreviation "facsim." or write out "facsimile edition" after the original publication details and before the reprint publication information. This clearly signals to the reader that the source is a reproduction of the original document.

Q: What if I only have access to a reprint of a source and not the original?

A: Even if you only have access to a reprint, you should still attempt to find and cite the original publication details if possible. The Chicago Manual of Style encourages acknowledging the original source even when citing a later edition. If the original is truly untraceable, cite the reprint fully.

Q: Does the Chicago Manual of Style have specific rules for citing reprinted dissertations?

A: Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style provides guidelines for citing dissertations, whether they are original or reprinted. Similar to other reprinted materials, you would include details of the original dissertation defense and the publication information of the reprint source.

Q: What is the recommended way to cite an edited collection of reprinted essays in the bibliography?

A: In the bibliography, you would list the author of the essay, followed by the title of the essay, the original publication information (journal, date, etc.), and then the reprint information: "Reprinted in [Title of Collection]," edited by [Editor's Name], [Page Numbers]. [Publisher, Year]."

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