

chicago manual of style footnotes for edited books examples

chicago manual of style footnotes for edited books examples are crucial for academic and scholarly work, ensuring proper attribution and clarity for readers. Navigating the intricacies of the Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) can be daunting, especially when dealing with the specific requirements for citing sources within an edited volume. This article will provide a comprehensive guide to understanding and implementing CMOS footnotes for edited books, offering clear explanations and practical examples. We will delve into the fundamental principles of Chicago style citation, focusing on how to correctly format footnotes for chapters, articles, and other contributions within edited collections. Understanding these nuances is essential for authors, editors, and anyone aiming for adherence to rigorous academic standards. This detailed exploration will cover various scenarios, from simple chapter citations to more complex referencing needs.

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Understanding Chicago Manual of Style Footnotes

The Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS) is a widely respected style guide for academic writing, particularly in the humanities and social sciences. Its system of citation relies heavily on footnotes and endnotes, offering a clear and unobtrusive way to provide source information without disrupting the flow of the main text. For edited books, which comprise contributions from multiple authors, the citation process requires careful attention to detail to accurately represent the original source and its place within the collection.

Footnotes serve a dual purpose: they acknowledge the original authors of quoted or paraphrased material, preventing plagiarism, and they provide readers with the necessary information to locate and consult the source themselves. In the context of an edited book, this means identifying not only the overall work but also the specific chapter or essay being referenced, along with its author and the editors of the collection.

Adhering to CMOS footnote conventions demonstrates a commitment to scholarly rigor and intellectual honesty. It allows for detailed referencing, including page numbers, publication information, and even brief explanatory notes, all of which enhance the credibility and usefulness of the written work. Mastering these conventions is an investment in clear, precise academic communication.

Basic Footnote Structure for Edited Books

The fundamental principle of a Chicago style footnote for an edited book involves identifying the author of the specific contribution, the title of that contribution, the editors of the collection, the title of the edited book, and the publication details. The first time a source is cited, the footnote will be "full," meaning it includes all necessary bibliographic information. Subsequent citations of the same source can be shortened for conciseness.

A typical full footnote for a chapter in an edited book follows this general pattern: Author of Chapter, "Title of Chapter," in Title of Edited Book, ed. Editor's First Name Editor's Last Name (City of Publication: Publisher, Year), page number.

It is important to note the use of quotation marks for the chapter title and italics for the overall book title. The abbreviation "ed." is used for a single editor, while "eds." is used for multiple editors. Commas and periods are placed strategically to separate different pieces of information within the footnote.

First Reference Footnote

When you encounter a source for the first time in your text, the corresponding footnote must be a full citation. This ensures that all essential details are provided for the reader to identify the source definitively. The structure is designed to be comprehensive and unambiguous, leaving no room for confusion about the origin of the cited material.

For example, a first reference to a chapter might look like this:

- 1. Michael Pollan, "The Discovery of the Gut Microbiome," in *The Best American Science and Nature Writing 2012*, ed. Mary Roach (New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2012), 45.

Subsequent Reference Footnotes

Once a source has been cited in full, subsequent references to the same source can be significantly shortened. This practice streamlines the citation process and reduces redundancy within your footnotes. The shortened footnote typically includes the author's last name, a shortened title of the work (often just the main title), and the relevant page number.

For subsequent references, the format would be:

- 2. Pollan, "The Discovery of the Gut Microbiome," 52.

If you are citing the exact same page from the previous footnote, you can sometimes omit the page

number, but it is generally good practice to include it for clarity. When citing different pages within the same work multiple times, the shortened footnote format is indispensable for efficiency.

Citing a Chapter in an Edited Book

Citing a specific chapter within an edited book is one of the most common scenarios when using Chicago style. The key is to distinguish between the author of the chapter and the editors of the book. The chapter author's name comes first, followed by the chapter title, and then the details of the edited book itself.

The structure remains consistent: Author of Chapter, "Title of Chapter," in Title of Edited Book, ed. Editor's Name(s) (City: Publisher, Year), Page Number.

This format clearly attributes the specific content to its original author while acknowledging the collection in which it appears. It is vital to ensure the chapter title is enclosed in quotation marks and the book title is italicized.

Example of Chapter Citation

Let's consider an example to illustrate this clearly. Imagine you are citing a chapter written by a specific author within a collection of essays edited by someone else.

- 3. Sarah Vowell, "My War with the CIA," in *Dad, Sex, and Other Stuff*, ed. Anne Fadiman (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2008), 112.

In this example, Sarah Vowell is the author of the chapter "My War with the CIA," and Anne Fadiman is the editor of the collection "Dad, Sex, and Other Stuff." The publication details follow, and the specific page number of the citation is included.

Citing an Article in an Edited Book

The process for citing an article within an edited book is very similar to citing a chapter. The distinction is often semantic; "article" might be used for shorter pieces, journal reprints, or specific types of contributions. The core principle of attributing the author of the article and then identifying the edited collection remains the same.

The format is generally: Author of Article, "Title of Article," in Title of Edited Book, ed. Editor's Name(s) (City: Publisher, Year), Page Number.

It is essential to be consistent with your terminology. If the original source labels the contribution as an "article," it is appropriate to use that term in your citation, though "chapter" is often used broadly.

The formatting rules for titles and publication information are identical.

Example of Article Citation

Here is an example demonstrating how to cite an article that has been included in an edited volume:

- 4. James Baldwin, "Notes of a Native Son," in *The Norton Anthology of African American Literature*, ed. Henry Louis Gates Jr. and Nellie Y. McKay (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1997), 1045.

In this case, James Baldwin authored the article "Notes of a Native Son," which is included in the anthology edited by Gates Jr. and McKay. The citation correctly identifies the author, article title, editors, book title, and publication details.

Citing a Work with Multiple Editors

Edited books often have more than one editor. When this is the case, Chicago style requires you to list all editors in the footnote. The abbreviation "eds." (plural for editors) is used, and the names are listed in the order they appear on the title page of the book.

The format for a work with multiple editors is: Author of Chapter, "Title of Chapter," in Title of Edited Book, eds. First Editor's Name, Second Editor's Name, and Third Editor's Name (City: Publisher, Year), Page Number.

Ensure that you use "and" before the final editor's name in the list. This clear presentation of all editorial contributors is crucial for accuracy.

Example with Multiple Editors

To illustrate citing a book with two or more editors, consider the following example:

- 5. bell hooks, "Black Women and Motherhood," in *Critical Issues in Education: Selected Readings*, eds. Herbert M. Kliebard and Gary M. Crow (New York: Teachers College Press, 1982), 210.

Here, bell hooks wrote the chapter, but the book "Critical Issues in Education: Selected Readings" is edited by both Herbert M. Kliebard and Gary M. Crow. The footnote correctly lists both editors using "eds."

Citing a Translated Work within an Edited Book

When citing a work within an edited book that has been translated from another language, you must include information about the translator. This acknowledges the role of the translator in making the work accessible and provides complete bibliographic data.

The format generally includes the original author, the translated title, the translator's name, and then the details of the edited book. The structure might look like this:

Original Author, "Title of Work," trans. Translator's Name, in Title of Edited Book, ed. Editor's Name(s) (City: Publisher, Year), Page Number.

It is important to place the translator's information strategically within the footnote. Some styles might list the translator after the book title, but CMOS typically places it after the translated title itself.

Example of a Translated Work

Consider citing a translated philosophical essay within an edited collection:

- 6. Friedrich Nietzsche, "On Truth and Lies in a Nonmoral Sense," trans. Walter Kaufmann, in Basic Writings of Nietzsche, ed. Walter Kaufmann (New York: Modern Library, 1968), 246.

In this instance, Friedrich Nietzsche is the original author, and Walter Kaufmann is both the translator and the editor of the collection "Basic Writings of Nietzsche." The footnote clearly indicates the translator's contribution.

Citing a Source from an Edited Book that Itself Cites Another Work

A common challenge in academic research is when a text within an edited book references a source that you have not read directly. In such cases, the CMOS mandates that you cite the source you actually consulted (the chapter/article in the edited book) and indicate that the information was "cited in" or "quoted in" the original work.

The structure for this type of indirect citation is: Author of Original Work, "Title of Original Work," Page Number, cited in Author of Chapter, "Title of Chapter," in Title of Edited Book, ed. Editor's Name(s) (City: Publisher, Year), Page Number.

This method is crucial for academic honesty, as it makes it clear which sources you have directly engaged with and which you have accessed indirectly. It prevents the misrepresentation of your research by ensuring readers understand the path of your information retrieval.

Example of Indirect Citation

Here's an example of how to cite a work indirectly through an edited book:

- 7. John Dewey, *Democracy and Education*, 200 (cited in Michael Sandel, "The Public Good," in *Philosophy of Education: An Anthology*, ed. David B. Resnik (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), 78).

In this example, the information was originally from John Dewey's "Democracy and Education," but the author consulted it within Michael Sandel's chapter "The Public Good" in the edited book. The footnote clearly shows this indirect path.

Frequently Asked Questions about Chicago Manual of Style Footnotes for Edited Books Examples

Q: What is the most common mistake when citing edited books in Chicago style footnotes?

A: A very common mistake is confusing the author of the chapter or article with the editor(s) of the book. The author of the specific contribution should always be listed first, followed by the title of their contribution, and then the details of the edited book and its editors.

Q: Do I need to include the publisher's city in a footnote for an edited book?

A: Yes, the Chicago Manual of Style generally requires the city of publication for books, including edited collections, in full footnotes. This helps to disambiguate publishers if multiple exist with the same name.

Q: How do I handle a situation where an edited book has a specific subtitle?

A: Subtitles are included in the citation, often separated from the main title by a colon. For example, "The Cambridge History of English Literature: Volume 1, Origins to 1603." This applies to both the chapter title and the edited book title.

Q: What is the difference between citing a chapter and citing

an entire work by one author that is part of an edited collection (like a reissue)?

A: When citing a chapter or article within an edited collection, you attribute it to the chapter's author and then mention the editors of the collection. If an entire work by a single author is reissued in an edited collection, you would still cite the chapter/article and the editors, but you might also note the original publication date of the work if relevant.

Q: Should I use "ibid." in Chicago style footnotes?

A: While "ibid." (short for "ibidem," meaning "in the same place") was more common in older editions of Chicago style and is still used in some humanities disciplines, the current trend and recommendation in CMOS is to use shortened notes for subsequent citations instead of "ibid." This promotes clarity and consistency.

Q: What if the edited book has no named editor, just a compiler?

A: If the book is compiled rather than edited, you would use the term "comp." (compiler) instead of "ed." or "eds." The structure would then be: Author of Chapter, "Title of Chapter," in Title of Compiled Book, comp. Compiler's Name(s) (City: Publisher, Year), Page Number.

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