

NOTE ON CITATIONS

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1

While I have taken scholastic reference to the original publication or to the unpublished manuscript of texts by W. E. B. Du Bois, in every case of his writings engaged in this study, with citations noted within the text, where possible or appropriate, I have also without exception also consulted the versions of all published texts included in the thirty-seven volumes of the Complete Published Works of W. E. B. Du Bois, published from 1973 to 1986 by the Kraus-Thomson Organization and edited and introduced by the late Herbert Aptheker, as well as the six volumes of Du Bois's texts published from 1973 to 1985 by the University of Massachusetts Press, also edited and introduced by Aptheker, which include three volumes of selected correspondence and three of selections of other texts, including previously unpublished texts and documents. The bibliographical details of those texts edited by Aptheker, if cited herein, are listed in the reference list at the end of this study.

2

The Souls of Black Folk: Essays and Sketches is cited herein from the first edition of its original publication (Du Bois 1903l). A full-text version of the second edition (Du Bois 1903m), which has no major changes from the first, is available in electronic form through the University of North Carolina's Documenting the American South project, available as an open access online text at <https://docsouth.unc.edu/church/duboissouls/dubois.html>. I consider that presentation of the book (in its second edition, June 1903) an accurate and reliable work of scholarship. The pagination is the same in the first and second editions. In-text citations are given below in parentheses with the relevant page number(s), the chapter number, and the paragraph number(s) within the chapter. For example, (Du Bois 1903f, 213, chap. 11,

para. 13) indicates page 213, chapter 11, paragraph 13, with pagination based on the first and second editions of the book, each issued in 1903.

3

When quoting or referencing *The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study* (1899), published under the authorship of Du Bois, with an additional text by Isabel Eaton (the report of a study on African American women domestic workers), I cite it by the abbreviation PN and the relevant page number. My citation refers to the original edition of the text, that is the first published edition (Du Bois and Eaton 1899). It is the first edition that is the decisive basis of my references. Hence, if the reader consults the first edition of this text, a citation by page number given in this study, such as (PN 385), will *also* enable the reader to easily recognize the appropriate section of Du Bois's book to which I am making reference. As the most singular example here, in part two of this book such in-text citations should lead the reader to chapter eighteen, "A Final Word," specifically to a page number within "The Meaning of All This," the important brief opening section in that chapter of Du Bois study. In general, thus, an attentive reader will note the location of that specific citation in a chapter that addresses in larger frame the theme named by that specific citation. This matters; for other subsequent editions of *The Philadelphia Negro*, notably those issued posthumously, of which there are several, may be abridged and may thus not yield a reliable match with that first published edition; several of these also leave aside Du Bois's own original and important preface.

4

When quoting or referencing passages from *Dusk of Dawn: An Essay toward an Autobiography of a Race Concept*, originally published in 1940, I have cited the 1975 version published as part of the Complete Published Works of W. E. B. Du Bois series (Du Bois 1975d). While the 1975 edition is not a facsimile of the 1940 edition, the pagination follows exactly that of the first edition. Since the pagination varies somewhat among other editions of this text, in a manner similar to my references to the *The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study*, as I indicated above, my citation to the 1975

edition of *The Dusk of Dawn* should enable the reader to easily locate within Du Bois's text the context of my discussion or references.

5

Four early essays by Du Bois—"The Afro-American" (1894a[?]), "The Conservation of Races" (1897b), "The Present Outlook for the Dark Races of Mankind" (1900a), and "The Development of a People" (1904)—are always cited by an abbreviated title and the page in the original or first publication of the text and paragraph number, with the paragraph enumeration determined according to the original publication or manuscript. For example, (CR 5, 1–3) refers to the original publication, issued in 1897, of "The Conservation of Races," page 5, paragraphs 1–3. Since these four essays are also included in *The Problem of the Color Line at the Turn of the Twentieth Century: The Essential Early Essays* (Du Bois 2015h) and the paragraph numbering is included there, readers with that collection at hand may find the relevant text simply by reference to essay title (noting the abbreviations that I use for in-text citations below) and paragraph number. That collection includes complete versions of the essays as originally published or as extant in Du Bois's unpublished papers, edited and annotated, according to contemporary scholarship.

6

Finally, I occasionally refer to material that may be found only among the W. E. B. Du Bois Papers (MS 312) (as part of series 3, subseries C) at the Special Collections and University Archives, University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries, housed in the W. E. B. Du Bois Library, or in the microfilm version of those papers (Du Bois 198of). These papers have been digitized under the University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries online repository Credo and are now available as open access material at <https://credo.library.umass.edu/view/collection/mums312>. Additional bibliographic detail for some notable specific citations from among these papers may be found in the notes or in the reference list at the end of this study. The original papers were compiled and edited by Herbert Aptheker, whereas the microfilm edition was supervised by Robert C. McDonnell.