Citing MUSIC SOURCES in your essay
and bibliography

Be CONSISTENT!

Many students have probably not had much experience writing essays on music, a kind of writing that has its own stylistic conventions. Humanistic writing on music usually follows the Turabian guide (which is based on The Chicago Manual of Style), and Turabian will be followed in most of the history courses offered at Western. No matter what style guide is followed, it is important to be consistent and clear, so that the reader can easily track down your references.

Spell out notes, keys, and chords

When writing a music history essay, avoid using abbreviations and symbols:

- middle C, E, G-natural, A-flat, F-sharp
- the keys of F-sharp minor and E-flat major
- the triad D-F-sharp-A

Use of hyphen in adjectival forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun:</th>
<th>adjective:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>twentieth century</td>
<td>twentieth-century music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter note</td>
<td>quarter-note movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighth note</td>
<td>eighth-note triplet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixteenth note</td>
<td>sixteenth-note figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty-second note</td>
<td>thirty-second-note passage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of italics

In the days of typewriters, underlining was an instruction to the typesetter to set a particular passage in italics. With modern software, we now use italics.

Italicize all foreign words unless they are particularly familiar in English usage:

- tempo, cello, symphony

**BUT**

- tempi, celli, opéra comique

And,

- tempo, tempos, but tempi
- libretto, librettos, but libretti
- crescendo, crescendos, but crescendi

Titles of musical compositions:

a) Titles of operas, oratorios, motets, tone poems, and other long musical compositions are italicized:

- Orfeo
- The Magic Flute
- Die Zauberflöte
- Death and Transfiguration
- Messiah
b) Titles of songs and other short compositions are given in quotation marks:

   “Jesu Joy of Man’s Desiring”

   “Sweet Surrender”

c) Titles consisting of generic terms are capitalized but not italicized or put in quotation marks:

   Brahms’s Ballade op. 118 no. 3

   Schubert’s Piano Sonata in B-flat Major

   Chopin’s Waltz in C-sharp Minor

d) Movement titles are generally capitalized; individual movements from larger works are placed within quotation marks:

   Andante from Mozart’s Symphony in G Minor

   Kyrie from Beethoven’s Missa solemnis

   “On a Rainy Night” from Beckwith’s Lyrics of the T’ang Dynasty

e) Names of pieces with specific titles should be italicized, IF it is a TRUE title (i.e., one the composer has given):

   Schumann’s Scenes from Childhood

   Beethoven Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)

   -or-

   the Eroica Symphony by Beethoven

f) Names of individual movements from larger compositions (including choral works), when such movements are referred to by title, are placed in quotation marks:

   “Contentedness” from Schumann’s Scenes from Childhood

   "And He Shall Purify..." from Handel's Messiah

   "Wohin" from Die Schöne Müllerin

   "Air with Variations" (The Harmonious Blacksmith) from Handel's Suite no. 5 in E Major

Title for a musical example:

It is important to clearly identify the musical examples you choose to illustrate your essay. You should provide all the necessary details: composer, title, movement (if appropriate), and measure numbers:

Ex. 1. Mozart, Symphony no. 41 (“Jupiter”) K. 551:I, mm. 17-23

In the text of the essay, refer to this example as Ex.1
CITATION STYLE: FOOTNOTE [F] vs. BIBLIOGRAPHY [B]

The format of footnotes and bibliographic citations differs. A footnote is like a sentence, with each major item (author, title, facts of publication) separated by a comma. A bibliographic citation, which begins at the left margin, with all subsequent lines indented (known as a “hanging indent”), separates major items with a period. [You will notice that all FOOTNOTE examples are numbered consecutively, as they would be in an essay.] NOTE that all items in a Bibliography are normally listed alphabetically—by the author's surname. If there is no author's name for an item, list that one item by its title (alphabetically) within the list - please see the Sample Bibliography on page 14 of this document.

ARTICLES – Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Periodicals, Serials

The seventh edition of the Turabian guide offers different formats for magazine and journal citations, which can be problematic. Upon examining her citations (17.2-17.4), it appears that magazines and newspapers tend to offer one-page articles, while journal articles cover several pages. If you are writing a scholarly paper, choose the citation example for journals 17.2 – which requires you to specify the pagination of the entire article for your bibliography. [The footnote example below refers to a single page, as is often the case for footnotes.]


BOOKS


BOOK REVIEWS

Essentially, you are citing a journal article, with the added complication of including the title of the reviewed book. Remember that underlining a title = italics, and in the case of a book review BOTH the title of the journal and the title of the reviewed book must be italicized.


CITING FROM A SECONDARY SOURCE – or – “I could not consult the ‘original’”

Occasionally, one is forced to cite an entry that refers to another important work. It may be impossible to consult the original work, if the original is rare, signed-out, or otherwise difficult to locate. The secondary work may provide a portion of the original work, or may provide a necessary translation; you will cite the original as contained in the secondary source in the following manner:


DICTIONARIES / ENCYCLOPAEDIAS (four different citation styles – choose ONE)

[FYI – S.v. is the abbreviation for a Latin term, sub verbo, or sub voce, meaning “under the word.”]


*** OR ***

4

Subsequent short-form entries (of Ex. 7 above) can be abbreviated to:


*** OR ***

Despite its name, *The New Grove Dictionary* is an encyclopaedia. The articles are written by experts and signed; some articles have been extracted and published as individual books. Thus, the following citation format, which resembles the format for citing journal articles, is to be followed:


*The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* is also available online. Please be aware that the citation examples given in *Grove Music Online* reflect British practice, and as such are incorrect for those North Americans using either the Chicago Manual of Style or Turabian’s *A manual for writers of research papers, theses, and dissertations*. Please also bear in mind that *The New Grove* is a special case: while “Dictionary” may be part of its title, it is NOT a generic dictionary. References to “dictionaries” in style manuals simply do not apply to the various incarnations of the *Grove* dictionaries.


**ESSAYS & FESTSCHRIFTS**

**Collected Essays:**


Festschrift, citing entire volume, with editor as ‘author’:


Festschrift, citing a single essay by one author:


LETTERS, PUBLISHED


LETTERS, UNPUBLISHED

17. César Cui to “Mon cher editeur” [Monsieur Heugel], November 16, [18]91, Gift of the Wilhelmina McIntosh Book Fund of the Faculty of Music, The Opera Collection, MZ590, Music Library, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.


MUSIC, PRINTED – separate edition


MUSIC, MANUSCRIPTS – ORIGINAL


MUSIC, MANUSCRIPTS – FACSIMILE REPRODUCTIONS


MUSIC, COMMERCIALLY RECORDED – vinyl, cassettes, DATs, CDs, etc.

You will notice that several of the following examples do not include a date. While CDs frequently have a date of manufacture on the label, vinyl recordings often do not include this information. Rather than provide incorrect information, it is preferable to omit the date. The manufacturer's name and label number are sufficient to identify a recording. You may choose to include the Library's call number for an item, where applicable.

28. Gustav Mahler, Symphony no. 1 in D Major (“Titan”), Columbia Symphony Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter (Columbia ML 5794), vinyl recording. [F]


29. Gustav Mahler, Symphony no. 1 in D Major, Concertgebouw Orchestra conducted by Leonard Bernstein, Deutsche Grammophon 431 036-2, 1989, compact disc. [UWO MCD 6866] [F]


MUSIC, COMMERCIALY RECORDED: Accompanying Notes or Booklet Information

The booklets that accompany CDs, the jackets/sleeves of vinyl LPs, and other inserts can be legitimate sources of information. Generally speaking, "signed" works are considered to be more reliable and scholarly than unsigned works. Again, the call number is optional. See also example no. 5 (above), which deals with a translated text.


OBITUARIES

Citing an obituary in your essay? Follow the format for ARTICLES (above). It makes no difference whether the obituary comes from a newspaper or a journal, so long as you provide the full pagination.

REPRINT EDITIONS – BOOKS

Works of special significance are often reprinted. One must give details of both the original and the reprint editions, as shown by the following examples.


REPRINT EDITIONS – SCORES

Many important music manuscripts have been made available in reproduction editions (see MUSIC, MANUSCRIPTS – FACSIMILE REPRODUCTIONS above); important (or otherwise interesting) editions of early published music have also been reprinted, and are of interest to performers and scholars alike.


THESES AND DISSERTATIONS

These are technically unpublished works, written to fulfill degree requirements at a particular institution. [A thesis is written in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a Masters degree; a dissertation is written for a PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) degree.]

34. Anthony Strangis, “Kurt Weill and Opera for the People in Germany and America” (MM thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1987), 179. [F]


35. Alison Stonehouse, "Metastasio's Poetry and Drama in France, 1750-1800" (PhD diss., University of Western Ontario, 1997), 133. [F]


TRANSLATIONS

See also example no. 7 above, which cites a translated text as given in a CD booklet.


VIDEO RECORDINGS


CITING ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS [WWW, CD-ROMS, email, etc.]

Citing electronic documents and information differs somewhat from citation formats for print materials. You still require the same basic information:

- **author** – this can be a person or persons, a company, a library
- **responsibility** – (Photographer) or (Painter) or (Composer) or ??
- **date** – of an art work, or date of copyright, or update
- **title** – full title/subtitle of the web-page, CD-ROM product or database
- **nature** – [Photograph] [Image of oil painting]
- **format** – [CD-ROM] or [Online] or [Electronic] or [Internet]
- **publishing details** – place of publication/data provider/company + date
- **identifier** – URL or identifier/accession number of article (e.g. ERIC document #), or indication of the medium you consulted [DVD, CD-ROM, etc.]
- **date** – date you viewed/consulted the information

The date may be found on a CD-ROM disc, but when the CD-ROM is networked, you do not have the opportunity to see the actual disc. You may see a version number or copyright date as you log-in to a database or networked CD-ROM. Alternately, you may cite the date you accessed the product or service.

Certain databases give accession numbers (e.g. ERIC), and those accession numbers should be included in your bibliographic citation. Essentially, you should provide sufficient information so that someone reading your essay can find the same information/site—which means that you should include the complete URL (beginning with: http://...) if you are citing a WWW-site. Given the fugitive nature of information on the WWW, if you are engaged in writing a thesis or dissertation, it would be wise to PRINT a copy of any needed web-document, and physically include it in (or append it to) your work.

Cite ONLY those electronic sources that are unique to the www, which provide full-text or useful information. Indexing tools that provide citations only, such as the *Music Index* (print version), are not cited; do not cite electronic indexes, either – unless they provide full-text articles!

**FULL-TEXT ARTICLE – originally published in print form**

If you are able to consult the print version of the article, then you can use the less-complicated citation format for ARTICLES (above). Electronic full-text articles may provide the pagination of the original, but rarely format the document with the original pagination, which has implications for citation format (meaning that you should count the number of paragraphs, and then specify them, by number).


**FULL-TEXT ARTICLE – originally published in French, translation available on WWW**


**PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE INTERNET**

Not all sites provide the “required” information for a proper bibliographic citation. Check the list given on the previous page [under CITING ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS] and include as much information as is possible.


You may also wish to consult the D.B.Weldon Library’s web-pages, which offer additional style guides, including: APA, ASA, Chicago and MLA at:

http://www.lib.uwo.ca/services/styleguides.html
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER – the sample bibliography

Bibliographies are arranged in ALPHABETICAL ORDER - by the author’s SURNAME. When your bibliography has more than one title (or article) by an author, do not repeat the author’s name for the second title, but rather use an underline (when typewriters were common, I seem to recall the convention was to use SIX underlines), followed by a period: see the McClatchie examples on the following page.

If, on rare occasions, you have no author’s name - the convention is to use the TITLE (and IGNORE leading articles such as “the”, “a”) when placing the item alphabetically within your bibliography list (i.e. alphabetically, within the list of authors’ surnames).

Your bibliography should include all footnoted items cited within your essay.

Citing electronic material is considerably more complicated than citing printed materials. In that regard, it makes to sense to cite the unique-to-the-www electronic works as prescribed, so that the reader would be able to find that same electronic work (if it still exists) on the www. In the case of printed items which have been scanned into PDF format and uploaded to an online service (such as JSTOR), it is probably safe to cite them as though one were examining the printed version. [Do check with your advisor/instructor to ensure that he or she would find this acceptable practice.]

Lastly, I am told that there seems to be some confusion regarding the citation of articles, whereby students are patterning their citations upon the 2nd example from this handout (i.e. Notes: Quarterly Journal of the Music Library Association), and are prefacing “Notes” to the beginning of many of their cited journal titles! You may wish to mention to your students that “Notes” is a portion of one particular title.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Revised and updated by: Lisa Rae Philpott, Music Reference Librarian, 2010/10/20

Please send comments/corrections/suggestions to: philpott[at]uwo.ca