Music Citation Guide – Bibliography Format

Based on the Chicago Manual of Style, 16th edition

The following style sheet is intended to give musical examples and some variations on the standard examples shown in the latest edition of the Chicago Manual of Style (SMC). An online version of this guide is available at: http://libguides.usask.ca/chicagomusic.

How to Structure a Bibliographic Entry

A bibliography is the complete list of all the resources used in a paper. In a bibliographic entry the elements (author, title, publication information, etc.) are separated by period and a single space. The first-listed author’s name is usually inverted (last name first).

Titles in English are capitalized headline-style unless they are in a foreign language (Chicago 14.95 - 14.96). Titles of larger works (e.g., books and journals) are italicized; and titles of smaller works (e.g., chapters, articles) or unpublished works are enclosed in quotation marks. The spelling, hyphenation, and punctuation in the original title found on the item should be preserved, with some exceptions (Chicago 14.96).

Commas and periods go inside the quotation marks. Noun forms such as editor, translator, volume, and edition are abbreviated, but verb forms such as edited by and translated by are spelled out in a bibliography (Chicago 14.16). If no date or place of publication can be determined, the abbreviations “n.d.” and “n.p.” may be substituted. Estimates of dates and places of publication may be placed in square brackets and followed by a question mark.

E.g. Boston: Oliver Ditson, n.d.
     n.p.: Insel-Verlag, [1949?]

Bibliographic entries are indented after the first line, called a “hanging indent.” [HINT: To create a hanging indent in Microsoft Word, select the entries and press CTRL-T.] The entries should be alphabetized by author.

Some bibliographic information may be difficult to determine from a document. To clarify these details, check the information provided in the library catalogue record for the item you are citing.

Additional Resources

For further information about composing bibliographies and writing about music, users are encouraged to consult the following sources:


     [Education Library Reference Collection ML63 .W68 2008]

Bibliography Examples

**BOOK** (Chicago 14.75-14.76)
When citing books one normally gives the author, title, publisher location, publisher name, and year of publication. If accessed online, include the URL (followed by a period) at the end of the citation.


**GROVE ARTICLE** (Chicago 14.248)
Articles in *The New Grove* are cited by author of the article. The author’s name is found at the very end of the Grove article, after the bibliography and on the top left of the first page of the online version.


**PERIODICAL ARTICLE** (Chicago 14.175 – 14.198)
For periodicals (i.e. journals and magazines) one normally gives the author, article title, journal title, volume, issue number, year, and page numbers. If accessed online, include the URL (followed by a period) at the end of the citation.


**ARTICLE / CHAPTER IN EDITED BOOK** (Chicago 14.112)
When citing an article in a book one normally gives the author, article title, book title, editor, page range, publisher location, publisher name, and year of publication. Precede the title of the book with “In”.


**SCORE** (Chicago 14.269)
Many scores are cited just like books, though often with the addition of an editor. If in addition to an author there are names of editors or translators, they will appear after the title but preceded by *Edited by* or *Translated by* (Chicago 14.88). If accessed online, include the URL (followed by a period) at the end of the citation.

WEB PAGE (Chicago 14.243)
When citing a web page, include as much of the following as can be determined: the title or a description of the page, the author of the content (if any), the owner or sponsor of the site, and a URL. Also include a publication date or date of revision or modification; if no such date can be determined, include an access date.


SOUND RECORDING (Chicago 14.276)
Cite the recording by the element you are referring to – composer or performer. If accessed online, include the URL (followed by a period) at the end of the citation.
Composer. Title of Recording. Performer/Ensemble. Conductor. Label Label number, date, format.


LINER NOTES
If the notes are unsigned (that is, no author is indicated), simply add “Liner notes.” to the end of the citation of the recording. Signed notes may be cited by the author’s name. If the notes are titled, the title may follow the author’s name.


VIDEO (Chicago 14.279)
Video recordings are cited in a manner similar to sound recordings, although label and label number are not included. If the material is a recording of a speech or other performance, or if it is a digital version of a published source, include information about the original performance or source. Include an indication of the source type (e.g., “DVD”) and length.


ONLINE VIDEO (Chicago 14.280)
When citing online multimedia such as a YouTube video, it is never enough simply to cite an electronic file name or URL, though this information should be included as well. If the material is a recording of a performance, or if it is a digital version of a published source, include information about the original performance or source. If no date can be determined from the source, include the date the material was last accessed. Include an indication of the source type (e.g., “video”) and length.

Citing Music Sources in Chicago Style


**PROGRAM NOTES**

Some program notes are issued as periodicals or books, and should be treated as such. Notes that are neither periodicals nor collections should include (when available) author, titles of notes, title of concert, ensemble, director, location and performance date. If no author is indicated, simply add “Program notes.” to the end of the citation of the performance.


**MULTIPLE CITATIONS BY THE SAME AUTHOR** (Chicago 14.64-14.67)

When one cites more than one work by the same author, every citation after the first begins with a 3-em dash followed by a period (———.) in place of the author’s name. HINT: To create a 3-em dash in Microsoft Word, press [Ctrl] + [Alt] + [– on the Number Pad] 3 times. Multiple citations by the same author are alphabetized by the title of the work.


**CURRICULUM GUIDES**

Curriculum guides are cited in a similar manner to books, although the organization is listed in the place of the author (Chicago 14.92). If the guide is accessed online, include the URL.