Style Guide for Instrumental and Vocal Recital Programs and for Large Ensemble Concerts

This document is meant to be used as a resource for students, faculty, and anyone else creating a program for a musical event on campus.

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I. Title of Works

I. a. Performing Entire Work

- When performing an entire work, list the titles of all movements (indented) but list the composer and dates only once.

Heritage Trio   David Baker
                                                                      (1931-2016)

   I. Buddy and Beyond
  II. Artie
 III. BBBB
 IV. BG

I.b. Performing One or More Movements from a Larger Work

- When performing one or more movements from an entire work list all movements in order (indented) but list the composer and dates only once.

Sonata for Trumpet and Piano   Paul Hindemith
                                                                      (1895-1963)

  I. Mit Kraft
 III. Trauermusic

I.c. Performing a work from an opera, collection, or a musical

- If a work is performed from an opera, musical, or collection, the title of the opera, musical, or collection is italicized.

Fantaisie Brillante on Themes from Bizet's *Carmen*   Francois Borne
                                                                      (1840-1920)

- Use roman type within quotation marks for an aria drawn from opera or larger works. The name of the larger work is italicized.

- The abbreviation designating a catalog of a particular composer's works is always capitalized.

"Erbarme dich" from *St. Matthew's Passion*, BWV 244   Johann Sebastian Bach
                                                                      (1685-1750)

"Somewhere" from *West Side Story*   Leonard Bernstein
                                                                      (1918-1990)
                                                                      Stephen Sondheim
                                                                      (b. 1930)

I.d. Performing more than one aria from a larger work

- If more than one aria is being performed from a larger work, the work should be listed first, italicized, and preceded by the word 'from.' The individual songs are listed underneath in quotations and indented 5 spaces.

From *St. Matthew's Passion*, BWV 244   Johann Sebastian Bach
                                                                                                                    (1685-1750)
          "Erbarme dich"
          "Können tränen"

I.e. Capitalization

- As the rules for capitalization vary between languages pay particular attention to the spellings, diacritical marks in the works cited.

     English: capitalize all words except conjunctions, prepositions, and articles, unless they begin a title.

     French: capitalize all words up to and including the first noun; everything after that is lower case (except for proper nouns).

     German: capitalize first word, and all nouns.

     Italian and Spanish: capitalize first word, all others are lower case except proper nouns.

I.f. Abbreviations for numbers

What's abbreviated	upper or lower case	looks like	example
Numbers	upper	No.	Symphony No. 7
Opus	lower	op.	Symphony No. 7, op. 42
Numbers *within* opus	lower	no.	Etude No. 1 in F Major, op. 2, no. 1

I.g. Movement titles

- Movements follow under the main title; those in foreign languages should be italicized.

- Movement numbers are upper-case roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, etc., rather than i, ii, iii, iv)

- If all movements of a work are performed in order, they do not need to be numbered; otherwise number the movements being performed with their original numbers. If only a few movements of many are being performed, it is

possible to also add the word "Selections" in parentheses after the title to avoid confusion.

I. h. Generic Titles

- Individual instrumental works that are identified by their generic name i.e. symphony, quartet, sonata, nocturne, etc.) are capitalized and in Roman face type (not italics or quotes).

Sonata for Clarinet and Piano, op. 167   Camille Saint-Saëns
(1835-1921)

I. i. Distinctive Titles

- Distinctive titles are unique titles given by the composer, such as operas, songs, ballets, symphonic poems, etc.

- Distinctive titles are in italics unless the work is song/movement from a larger titled work.

  Examples of Distinctive Titles

  Rhapsody in Blue
  Suite bergamasque
  La creation du monde
  Fantasiestücke

II. Composers and Dates

II. a. Composers and Dates

- Use full names for composers and list applicable birth and death dates in parentheses under name. For living composers, indicate birth date with a "b."
- The dash used to separate dates is an *en* dash.
- Composers' names and dates should be aligned to the right of the page.
- If more than one work by a composer is performed, there is no need to list the dates after the first work.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756—1791)

Valerie Coleman
(b. 1970)

II. b. Arrangements and transcriptions

- For arrangements of works, give the name of the arranger under the name of the original composer (use abbreviations arr. or trans.).

Partita in D minor for Keyboard, BWV 976   Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685-1750)
arr. Victoire Weasley