

Wisconsin School Musician Style Guide for Citations

WSM writers often ask about style guidelines for citations. While all articles for WSM are edited to conform with the Associated Press (AP) Stylebook, choosing the correct format for citing sources can be confusing. Here are some guidelines and examples for citing sources in WSM.

Associated Press and Chicago style guides primarily agree on the following, which is sourced from Chicago Style Guide rules to offer more detail.

Capitalization: Capitalize the first and last words in titles and subtitles, and capitalize all other major words (nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and some conjunctions). **Electronic sources: DOI or URL** Include a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) if the publication or book lists one. A DOI is a permanent ID that, when appended to <http://dx.doi.org/> in the address bar of an Internet browser, will lead to the source. If no DOI is available, list a URL.

Abbreviations:

- ed. or eds. = editor(s)
- ed. = edition

Order: List the sources in alphabetical order by the authors' last names. Ignore "A," "And," and "The" when alphabetizing by title if an author is not listed.

Italics or quotation marks: Titles of books, journals and websites are italicized. Titles of articles, chapters, webpages, etc. are placed in quotation marks.

Punctuation: All major elements are separated by periods.

Spacing: Entries should be single-spaced, but there should be a blank line between each entry.

“References” -- This is by far the most common format for citations in WSM. Since the maximum word count for most articles is 900 words (approximately one magazine page), and articles are not typically written in formal research-based journal style, a references section is appropriate for citing sources that were referred to when authoring the article.

References:

The American Heritage Guide to Contemporary Usage and Style, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston - New York, 2005.

Bernstein, Theodore M. *The Careful Writer: A Modern Guide to English Usage*. Free Press, Second Edition, 1995.

Cappon, Rene J. *The Word*. The Associated Press, 1982; Second Edition, 1991.

“Equity: Wisconsin’s Model to Inform Culturally Responsive Practices.” Retrieved from www.wisconsininrtcenter.org on October 19, 2018.

Follett, Wilson. *Modern American Usage: A Guide*. 1st rev. ed. Revised by Erik Wensberg. New York: Hill and Wang, 1998.

Fowler’s Dictionary of Modern English Usage, Fourth Edition. Edited by Jeremy Butterfield. Oxford University Press, 2015.

Garner, Bryan A. *Garner's Modern English Usage*, Fourth Edition. Oxford University Press.

The Chicago Manual of Style, 17th Edition. University of Chicago Press, 2017.

Strunk, William Jr. and White, E.B. *The Elements of Style*, Second Edition. The Macmillan Co., 1972. New Edition: 4th Edition. Longman 1999.

“Notes” -- A notes section is helpful if certain content within the article has secondary comments from the author that do not fit well within the body of the article. In this case, a superscript number (in sequential order if more than one) is placed in the body of the article immediately following the content in which it pertains, and the corresponding notes follow at the end of the article.

Notes:

1. <https://ideas.ted.com/what-great-leadership-and-music-have-in-common>. Take a look or listen to Crupi's TED talk.
2. J.L. Hall, (2008). The Sound of Leadership: Transformational Leadership in Music, *Journal of Leadership Education*, 7(2), pp. 49.
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9BNoNFKCBI>. Just for fun, see how many of the artists you can name.

“Bibliography” -- A bibliography section is reserved for longer and more formal research-based articles. *WSM* very rarely includes a bibliography titled section at the end of the article due to the shorter and informal format of most editorial. If a bibliography is included, it is typically retitled to “References” and stylized like the example above in the “References” section.