

The *Journal of Music Theory* Style Guide comprises three parts: (1) a style sheet listing elements of style and format particular to the journal; (2) the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide, which offers general rules for DUP journals based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th ed. (CMS); and (3) an explanation with examples of the journal's format for citations and reference list or bibliography.

Journal of Music Theory Style Sheet

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments appear in the first, unnumbered footnote and are written in the first person.

Erin Lippard's 2005 paper provided the impetus for this study; I thank her for our subsequent discussions of the topic. I am grateful to Richard Cohn and Scott Murphy for their perceptive comments on an earlier version of this article. *JMT's* anonymous readers also supplied many helpful comments.

CAPITALIZATION OF NUMBERED ELEMENTS

Capitalize and do not abbreviate words like *example*, *figure*, *definition*, and *theorem* when they label or refer to specific numbered elements of your own article. When no number is present, do not capitalize. When these words refer to elements of a work other than your own, do not capitalize.

This will lead to Theorem 4.2, which shows . . .
This will lead to a theorem showing . . .
As is made clear in Example 3,
Lewin's figure 0.1

EPIGRAPHS

An epigraph, which may appear at the start of an article or a section, has an attribution that includes the author's name or the author's name and the work's title. No other bibliographical information is required, and the source is not included in the works cited list unless it is cited elsewhere in the text. No footnote should be attached to an epigraph.

No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as any manner of thy friends or of thine own were; any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind. And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.
John Donne

EXAMPLES

The label “Example” should be reserved for extracts or analytic reductions of passages from musical works (real or imaginary). When in doubt as to whether something should be called an example or a figure, consult the editor.

The caption for an example should consist of (or conclude with) the composer’s name, the work title, and the measure range(s) or other identifying information, separated by commas.

Example 6. Liszt, *Orpheus*, mm. 194–206.

Example 6 (continued). Liszt, *Orpheus*, mm. 207–19.

Example 3. Orpheus placates the Furies. From Gluck, *Orfeo ed Eurydice*, act 2, scene 1.

Figure 2. Doni, *Dialogo della musica* (1544), Canto, fols. 5v–6r.

MUSIC-SPECIFIC STYLE MATTERS

Work titles and opus numbers

Never italicize a generic title.

Schubert’s String Quintet

A genre name is capitalized when it is used as part of a generic title, not when it simply refers to a piece that has already been specified in the discourse.

Capitalize a genre name when using it as (or as part of) a title of a piece:

Mozart’s Piano Sonata in D, K. 284

Schumann, Fantasy for Violin and Orchestra

When a composer wrote more than one work in a genre, specific works may be referred to familiarly by adding a key and/or catalog-number specifier to a lowercase genre name, especially in a comparative context.

Mozart’s D-major sonata (K. 284) has a more orchestral character.

A genre name may be capitalized when it is used to refer to a particular work, but it is more common to do this when the piece is the only example of a genre in the composer’s output.

Schubert completed the Quintet two months before his death.

Never capitalize a genre name that labels a genre or that refers collectively to a number of works in the genre.

Mozart's string quintets
The string quartet served as a formal laboratory for Bartók.

Generic titles should always be translated into English.

Schumann, Fantasy for Violin and Orchestra (*not* Phantasie)

To specify a piece within an opus, use a slash.

op. 49/2

Use a comma before an opus number only if another specifier for the piece is used before the opus number. Generic titles should be capitalized only when a comma is not used.

"Waldstein" sonata, op. 53
The sonata in C major, op. 53
Beethoven's Piano Sonata op. 53
Beethoven's Piano Sonata op. 53 ("Waldstein")

Notes, Keys, and Modes

Notes should be referred to with capital letters. When specifying a note's chromatic level, use symbols rather than words—C#, not C-sharp (see *ACCIDENTALS* under **TYPOGRAPHIC MARKUP** below).

For notating pitch class *JMT* prefers the pitch notation of the Acoustical Society of America, in which "middle C" is C4, "viola C" is C3, "cello C" is C2, and so forth. An octave number refers to pitches from a given C to the B a seventh above it. Thus B3 is the white key immediately to the left of C4 on the piano; Bb3 shares the same key as C4. Do not hyphenate a key unless it is used as an adjective.

the key of E major
the E-major English Suite
the Suite in A minor

Names of modes ("major," "minor," "dorian," "phrygian," etc.) are not normally capitalized.

Thoroughbass Figures

Whenever possible (and not overly cumbersome), names of figures should be spelled out, with a hyphen: “six-four chord,” “four-three chord,” etc. (For more complex figures, see **TYPOGRAPHIC MARKUP** below.)

Intervals

Spell out intervals: “thirds,” “sixths,” etc. (For questions about hyphenation in chords named after intervals, see **hyphens** under *PUNCTUATION* below.)

Chord Symbols—Jazz and Pop Contexts

When naming chords or chord progressions in jazz and pop contexts, use the standardized lead-sheet forms listed below. Numbers are always at the baseline (not superscript), and quality is indicated with abbreviations rather than symbols such as triangles, circles, and slashed circles. Lead-sheet symbols for chords with additional extensions and alterations should be based on the symbols on this list.

C major triad
Cm minor triad
Cdim diminished triad
Caug augmented triad
Csus4 suspended fourth
Cadd6 added sixth
C7 dominant seventh chord
Cmaj7 major-seventh chord
Cm7 minor-seventh chord
Cm7b5 half-diminished seventh chord
Cdim7 diminished-seventh chord

PUNCTUATION

Hyphens. Compound nouns naming music-theoretic concepts are hyphenated only when used as attributive adjectives.

the voice leading in this passage *but* voice-leading space
twelve pitch classes *but* pitch-class set
Z relation *but* Z-related
octave equivalence
set-class analysis

Chords named after a single interval have hyphenated names but are not hyphenated when the word *chord* is omitted.

added-sixth chord *but* added sixth
diminished-seventh chord *but* diminished seventh
augmented-sixth chord *but* augmented sixth

If the adjective describes the quality of the whole chord, and not a single interval, do not hyphenate.

dominant seventh chord
half-diminished seventh chord
major-minor seventh chord
French sixth chord

These rules can act simultaneously in more complex cases.

French augmented-sixth chord
dominant minor-ninth chord

En dashes. En dashes should be used for number ranges, sequences of pitch (or other musical) events, and Forte set-class numbers:

the 5–6 motion over the C bass
the soprano’s G–A succession
the pc sequence ⟨5–6–4⟩
mm. 102–7
set-class 4–2 [0124]

NAMES

JMT follows the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians* for proper orthography for the names of composers and theorists. If there is disagreement between a cited work and *Grove*, it should be handled as follows in the reference entry: *Grove*’s name [name in this edition]. Year. Etc.

Johannes Cotto [Johannis Affligemensis]. 1950. *De musica cum tonario*, edited by Joseph Smits van Waesberghe. *Corpus scriptorum de musica*, 1, 43–200. Rome: American Institute of Musicology.

TYPOGRAPHIC MARKUP

JMT uses several codes (mostly using curly brackets) to communicate various symbols to the composers.

Thoroughbass Figures

Code figured bass symbols as follows.

{FB}{6}{4}
{FB}{6}{4}{{Sharp}}

ACCIDENTALS

Code them {sharp} and {flat}.

the C{sharp} in m. 7 of the *Eroica* symphony

Use {doublesharp} for double sharps, and {flat}{flat} for double flats.

Scale Degree Symbols

Use {sd3} etc.

Duke University Press Journals Style Guide

Duke University Press journals adhere to the rules in this style guide and to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th ed. (CMS). We also follow the European Accessibility Act's guidelines and supply alt text for all illustrations and tag foreign-language words and phrases, which allows a screen reader to know when a shift in the dominant language occurs, making pronunciations more accurate.

ABBREVIATIONS

Corporate, municipal, national, and supranational abbreviations and acronyms appear in full caps. Most initialisms (abbreviations pronounced as strings of letters) are preceded by *the*.

further expansion of NATO's membership

dissent within the AFL-CIO

sexism is rampant at IBM

certain US constituencies

Spell out Latin abbreviations such as *i.e.*, *e.g.*, and *etc.* in the text, though allow abbreviations within parentheses in the text. Allow abbreviations in notes. When used, these abbreviations are set in roman type, not italics. The word *sic*, however, is italicized.

Personal initials have periods and are spaced.

W. E. B. Du Bois; C. D. Wright

ABSTRACTS

Substantial articles should include an abstract of approximately 200 words. Book reviews and short issue introductions do not require abstracts.

Abstracts should be written in the third person ("This article proposes . . ."), not the first person ("I propose . . .").

It is preferable for abstracts to summarize the content and argument of the article, not describe the contents and argument. For example:

The Marxist theory of primitive accumulation explains the rise of the postbellum cotton industry in the southern United States. However, it fails to account for the parallel penetration of railways into the region. Federal subsidies played a significant role in supporting railways, demonstrating the link between a protoglobal industry and federal government, which sought to promote "free labor" and international trade.

not

This article defends the view that the Marxist theory of primitive accumulation explains . . .

CAPITALIZATION. See also SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

See CMS, chap. 8, for general guidance on capitalization.

In Romance and other languages, use diacritics with capital letters.

After a Colon

If the material introduced by a colon consists of a complete sentence, or if it is a quotation or a speech in dialogue, it should begin with a capital letter. Otherwise, it begins with a lowercase letter. See CMS 6.65, 6.67.

Quotations

Silently correct initial capitalization in quotations depending on the relationship of the quotation to the rest of the sentence (see CMS 12.19). For instance:

Smith stated that “we must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

but

Smith stated, “We must carefully consider all aspects of the problem.”

A lowercase letter following a period plus an ellipsis should be capitalized if it begins a grammatically complete sentence (CMS 12.62).

The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive. . . . The conservative movement . . . is timid, and merely defensive of property.

Terms

A down (lowercase) style is generally preferred for terms. See CMS, chap. 8, for detailed guidelines on capitalization of terms.

Titles of Works

For titles in English, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, subordinating conjunctions (*if, because, that, etc.*), and prepositions with five or more characters (*about, between, without, etc.*). Lowercase articles (*a, an, the*), coordinating conjunctions, prepositions with four or fewer characters (*on, of, with, etc.*), the *to* in infinitives, and the word *as* in any function. In rare cases, a shorter preposition may be capitalized when paired with a longer preposition (*for* in *For and Against*). See CMS 8.160.

For hyphenated and open compounds in titles in English, capitalize first elements; subsequent elements are capitalized unless they are articles, prepositions with four or fewer characters, or coordinating conjunctions. Subsequent elements attached to prefixes are capitalized. The second element of hyphenated spelled-out numbers or simple fractions should be capitalized. If a compound (other than one with a hyphenated prefix) comes at the end of the title, its final element is always capitalized. See CMS 8.162.

Nineteenth-Century Literature
Avoiding a Run-In
Policies on Re-Creation
Reading the Twenty-Third Psalm
Singing While You Work

When titles contain direct quotations, the title case style described above and in CMS should be imposed.

“We All Live More like Brutes than Humans”: Labor and Capital in the Gold Rush

In capitalizing titles in *any* non-English language, including French, capitalize the first letter of the title and subtitle and all proper nouns. See CMS 11.77 and 11.42 for the treatment of Dutch and German titles, respectively. Diacritical marks on capital letters are retained in all languages.

CONTRIBUTOR’S NOTE

Each contributor’s note includes the author’s name, rank, affiliation, areas of activity or research, and most recent works. Dates of publication, but not publishers’ names, are given for books.

Rebecca Newman is professor of history at the University of Chicago. She is author of *In the Country of the Last Emperor* (1991).

Yingjin Zhang teaches Chinese literature at Indiana University. His book *Configurations of the City in Modern Chinese Literature* is forthcoming.

DATES AND TIMES. See also NUMBERS

For more information, see CMS 9.31–40.

May 1968

May 1, 1968

May 1–3, 1968

on February 8, 1996, at 8:15 a.m. and again at 6:15 p.m.

September–October 1992

from 1967 to 1970

1960s counterculture; sixties [*not* 60s or ’60s] counterculture

the 1980s and 1990s

mid-1970s American culture

the mid-nineteenth century [note hyphen, not en dash]

the late twentieth century; late twentieth-century Kenya

the years 1896–1900, 1900–1905, 1906–9, 1910–18

“The Audacity of His Enterprise: Louis Riel and the Métis Nation That Canada Never Was, 1840–1875” [use full year range in titles of works and headings]

AD 873; the year 640 BC; Herod Antipas (21 BCE–39 CE) [use full caps without periods for era designations]

ca. 1820

EXTRACTS. See also CAPITALIZATION and PUNCTUATION (Ellipses)

Set off quotations that are more than 400 characters (including spaces) in length.

FIGURES AND TABLES

Each figure or table should be referred to either parenthetically (*figure* is abbreviated as *fig.* within parentheses) or in running text at a relevant place in the discussion. Number tables and figures consecutively.

The pressure of the flow repeatedly threatened to break down the walls that had just been created by cooling (fig. 3).

As figure 1 shows, our labor took the form of designing supported experiences for GTAs.

The problem with school attendance in the Bronx (see table 1) is largely the fault of a social system that neglects its children.

Figure Captions

Captions are sentence case and have terminal punctuation. If credit or source information is provided, it should be the last element of the caption.

Figure 1. The author with unidentified friend, 1977.

Figure 2. The author posed for this picture with an unidentified friend in 1977.

Figure 3. Noam Chomsky at a political rally, 1971. Courtesy of John Allan Cameron Archives, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Figure 4. Coal miners in Matewan, West Virginia, April 1920. The miners' strike was depicted in John Sayles's film *Matewan*. Courtesy of Matewan Historical Society.

Figure 5. Winston Roberts, *When Last I Saw* (1893). Oil on canvas, 56 × 48 in. Courtesy of the Campbell Collection, Central State Community College Library, Pleasance, Nebraska.

Figure 6. Harvey Nit, *These. These? Those!* (2011). Mascara on cocktail napkin, 16 × 16 cm. © Harvey Nit.

In addition to a caption, each figure requires *alt text*, a short description of the figure that allows nonsighted persons to access a publication's visual content. See CMS 3.28.

Table Titles

Table titles are sentence case but do *not* have terminal punctuation.

Table 3. Comparative frequency of bicycles, mopeds, and Segways in Amsterdam, Dublin, and Toronto, 2005–15

GRAMMAR

A split infinitive is OK if the text reads better with a split infinitive.

Make a distinction between *that* (restrictive) and *which* (nonrestrictive) but not obsessively (i.e., if making the distinction means that there will be several *thats* in a row, allow a restrictive *which*).

Maintain parallel structure.

Maintain subject-verb agreement and tense consistency.

INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE

Disability and Ableism

See CMS 5.260–62 for guidance on disability-inclusive language and avoiding ableism.

Gendered Language

Avoid sexist language and terms that are gender specific (*chairman, mankind, etc.*). Do not use *he* or *she*, or *s/he*, or alternating *he* and *she*. Recast to use gender-neutral alternatives such as plural, singular *they*, or other options listed in CMS 5.265. See CMS 5.255–66 (bias-free language), especially 5.263–66, and 5.51–52 (singular *they*).

However, there may be times when the generic masculine pronoun or gendered language is appropriate or preferred by the author: for example, in discussions of works of philosophy in which the original author used *he, him, man*, and the like generically, or if the article's author intentionally uses female pronouns exclusively or uses alternative pronouns such as *ze*.

Themself may be used if the antecedent is clearly singular.

Racial and Ethnic Terms

Capitalize terms used to identify people of color or of historically marginalized origins (e.g., *Black, Indigenous*). As a rule, do not capitalize terms used to identify people outside these groups (e.g., *white*). Do not capitalize *of color* constructions (e.g., *people of color, women of color*).

Exceptions are allowed if the author insists or if the text would be, in the editor's view and with the author's concurrence, well served by alternative treatment. The list that follows is intended to be illustrative not comprehensive. See CMS 8.39.

Aborigine, Aboriginal

BIPOC [Black, Indigenous, and People of Color]

Black, Blackness, anti-Black, anti-Blackness

Brown

First Nations

Indigenous, Indigeneity

Native

white, whiteness

A distinction may be made between this usage (which is usually capitalized) and the use of these terms in other senses, such as, generally, “originating in a particular place” (which would not be capitalized).

Indigenous peoples (referring to more than one group); the Indigenous peoples of the Caribbean; Indigenous cultures; Indigenous people; an Indigenous person (*but* peoples and cultures that are indigenous to the Americas)

INITIALS. See ABBREVIATIONS

KEYWORDS. See also ABSTRACTS

Articles that include an abstract should also include three to five keywords or key phrases. Keywords should be lowercase (except for names or titles that would otherwise be capitalized) and separated by commas. Full names should be used for people included as keywords

Keywords negative affect, self-portrait, Del LaGrace Volcano, intersex, Polaroid photography

NOTES. See also the section on documentation below.

Callouts for footnotes or endnotes are not permitted in article titles, in heads, at the ends of epigraphs, or in figure captions.

Wherever possible, place note callouts at the end of a sentence, or at least at the end of a clause.

Each table has its own set of notes numbered separately from the article’s list of notes. See the journal’s style sheet for guidance on the format used for callouts (e.g., lowercase letters, numerals, or symbols). See also CMS 3.80.

NUMBERS. See also DATES AND TIMES

Cardinal and ordinal whole numbers from one to ninety-nine (and such numbers followed by *hundred, thousand, million, billion, etc.*), most numbers at the beginning of a sentence, and common fractions are spelled out. Common fractions are hyphenated as well. See CMS, chap. 9.

no fewer than six of the eight victims

One hundred eighty-seven people were put to death there during the twenty-third century BC.

attendance was about ninety thousand
at least two-thirds of the electorate
there were two million ballots cast
the population will top between 27.5 and 28 billion

Years as digits may start a sentence, although it may be better to reword.

1937 was marked, among other things, by the publication of the eleventh edition of Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*.

or, better,

The year 1937 . . .

Numbers applicable to the same category, however, are treated alike in the same context.

no fewer than 6 of the 113 victims

Almost twice as many people voted Republican in the 115th precinct as in the 23rd.

Numbers that express decimal quantities, dollar amounts, and percentages are written as figures.

an average of 2.6 years

now estimated at 1.1 billion inhabitants

more than \$56, or 8 percent of the petty cash

a decline of \$0.30 per share

Inclusive page numbers are given as follows (per CMS 9.63):

1–2, 3–11, 74–75, 100–103, 104–9, 112–15, 414–532, 505–16, 600–612, 1499–1501

Roman numerals are used in the pagination of preliminary matter in books, in family names and the names of monarchs and other leaders in a succession, in the names of world wars, in legal instruments, and in the titles of certain sequels.

On page iii Bentsen sets out his agenda.

Neither John D. Rockefeller IV, Elizabeth II, nor John Paul II was born before World War I.

Yet Title XII was meant to rectify not only inequities but iniquities.

Most critics consider *The Godfather, Part II* a better movie than *Jaws 2*. [Follow the usage in the original work, per CMS 9.45.]

Arabic numerals are used for the parts of books.

In part 2, chapter 2, of volume 11 of the *Collected Works*, our assumptions are overturned.

POSSESSIVES

The possessive of nouns ending with the letter *s* are formed by adding an apostrophe and an *s* (CMS 7.17).

Burns's poetry

Camus's novels

Descartes's philosophy

Euripides's plays

Jesus's name

PUNCTUATION

En and Em Dashes

See CMS 6.79–100. Use real en and em dashes to indicate en and em dashes in the manuscript.

115–36

post–Civil War era

The United States' hegemony—that is, its domination of other nations—is increasing.

Ali–Frazier bouts

Watson–Crick model

Russia–Finland border

Ellipses. See also CAPITALIZATION (Quotations)

Three dots indicate an ellipsis within a sentence or fragment; a period plus three dots indicates an ellipsis between grammatically complete sentences, even when the end of the first sentence in the original source has been omitted. In general, ellipses are not used at the start of a quotation (whether it begins with a grammatically complete sentence or not) or at the end of a quotation (if it ends with a grammatically complete sentence), unless the ellipses serve a definite purpose. See CMS 12.59–69 for more detailed guidelines on the use of ellipses.

Hyphens. See SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

QUOTATIONS. See EXTRACTS

SPELLING AND HYPHENATION

Follow the online *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (<https://www.merriam-webster.com>) and *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* for spelling. If more than one spelling is provided in the dictionary, follow the first form given (e.g., *judgment*, not *judgement*; *focused*, not *focussed*).

For further guidance regarding the hyphenation of compound words, see CMS 7.96.

Common foreign terms are set in roman type. (Common foreign terms are defined as those with main entries and not classified as “foreign term” in *Webster’s*.) Non-English words and phrases that would be familiar to a particular author, narrator, or speaker do not necessarily require italics even if they might be unfamiliar to readers.

Prefixes are hyphenated before numerals and proper nouns. Otherwise, prefixes are generally not hyphenated before words; refer to *Webster’s* for guidance. Temporary compound adjectives are hyphenated before the noun to avoid ambiguity but are left open after the noun. Non-English phrases used as modifiers are open in any position, unless hyphenated in the original.

Put neologisms within quotation marks at first use.

When a word or phrase is not used functionally but is referred to as the word or phrase itself, it is italicized. This should be limited to metatextual or linguistic discussions of the terms (as in the first two examples) and should not be used for discussions of the underlying concepts (as in the third example). See CMS 7.66.

The word *hermeneutics* is the most overused term in recent monographs.

The term *lyricism* was misused in Smith’s book review.

In the twentieth century, socialism acquired many meanings.

TABLES. See FIGURES AND TABLES and NOTES

TRANSLATIONS. See also the section on documentation below.

Non-English Titles with English Translation

When an original non-English title and its translation appear together in the text, both are styled as published titles (regardless of whether the translation has been published, contra CMS 11.11). The second-listed title is enclosed within parentheses. Both have title capitalization appropriate to the language.

I read *Mi nombre es Roberto* (*My Name Is Roberto*) in 1989.

I read *My Name Is Roberto* (*Mi nombre es Roberto*) in 1989.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Azul” (“Blue”) is one of my favorites.

Rubén Darío’s poem “Blue” (“Azul”) is one of my favorites.

URLs. See also the section on documentation below.

Use complete URLs when they appear in articles (notes, references, and main text). Include the protocol (*https://* or *http://*) and trailing slash (if it is part of the URL). DOIs appearing in notes and reference lists are presented as complete URLs (see the first example below for format). See CMS 13.9 for advice on shortening excessively long URLs.

<https://doi.org/10.1215/00982601-9467191>

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html>

<https://georgianpapers.com/research-funding/transcription/>

DOCUMENTATION: AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS

This journal uses **author-date citations in the text** with a corresponding reference list of works cited at the end of the article.

Notes may also include material that cannot be conveniently presented in the text, such as discursive adjuncts and additional sources of information. Any material necessary for understanding the argument set forth in the article should appear in the text.

The notations f. (ff.), *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, and *loc. cit.* are not used, nor are *eadem*, *idem*, *infra*, *passim*, and *supra*. Commonly used abbreviations include *cf.*, *ed.* (*eds.*), *e.g.*, *esp.*, *et al.*, *etc.*, *fig.* (*figs.*), *fol.* (*fols.*), *i.e.*, *n.* (*nn.*), *p.* (*pp.*), *pt.* (*pts.*), *ser.*, *trans.*, *vol.* (*vols.*). Latin abbreviations are not italicized. Note that in *et al.*, *et* is a whole word (meaning “and”) and therefore is not followed by a period. In references to poetry, where the abbreviation “l.” or “ll.” might be mistaken for a numeral, the word “line” or “lines” is spelled out.

The reference list at the end of the article contains only works cited. References are arranged alphabetically by author, then chronologically in ascending order. For multiple references by the same author, the author’s name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. In titles of works, serial commas are added, ampersands are spelled out, and numbers are spelled out. URLs, including for DOIs, use “https://” to ensure that links work online (CMS 13.6). For additional guidelines concerning the treatment of titles, see CAPITALIZATION in the Duke University Press Journals Style Guide.

Note: Following the new guidance in *The Chicago Manual*, 18th ed., places of publication are not included (list only the publisher) and page ranges aren’t included for book chapters.

Sample Reference List Items

BOOK

- Langford, Gerald. 1971. *Faulkner’s Revision of “Absalom, Absalom!”: A Collation of the Manuscript and the Published Book*. University of Texas Press. [A book title within a book title is quoted and italicized (CMS 13.96). A main title ending in an exclamation point or a question mark is followed by a colon only if the question mark or exclamation point appears within quotation marks (CMS 13.98).]
- Smith, John. 2011. *All Tongue-Tied and Nowhere to Go; or, How to Save Face When They Put You on the Spot*. Slippery Slopes. [Treatment of double titles, contra the preferred form in CMS 8.169]

E-BOOK

- Begley, Adam. 2014. *Updike*. Harper. Kindle. [CMS 14.58]
- Doubtfire, Brenda. 2016. *Yeah, Right: Skepticism in the Fake News Era*. Says Who. iBooks.

CHAPTER

Dollimore, Jonathan. 1985. "Transgression and Surveillance in *Measure for Measure*." In *Political Shakespeare: New Essays in Cultural Materialism*, edited by Jonathan Dollimore and Alan Sinfield. Cornell University Press.

Weinstein, Donald. 1989. "*The Art of Dying Well* and Popular Piety in the Preaching and Thought of Girolamo Savonarola." In Tetel et al. 1989. [A shortened form is used for chapters from collections that are also included in the reference list.]

PREFATORY MATTER

Brown, Marshall. 1995. Preface to *The Uses of Literary History*, edited by Marshall Brown. Duke University Press.

EDITED WORK

Navarre, Marguerite de. 1967. *L'heptaméron*. Edited by Michel François. Garnier.

Tetel, Marcel, Ronald G. Witt, and Rona Goffen, eds. 1989. *Life and Death in Fifteenth-Century Florence*. Duke University Press.

REPRINT

Williams, Theodore. (1905) 1974. *The Art of Porcelain During the Late Ming Dynasty*. Grove. [For reprint editions, the date of first publication may be supplied parenthetically, followed by the date of the reprint (CMS 14.16). Both dates appear in the corresponding citation.]

TRANSLATION

Valéry, Paul. 1958. *The Art of Poetry*. Translated by Denise Folliot. Pantheon.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WORK CITED IN ENGLISH

Ayzland, Reuven. 1954. *From Our Springtime* (in Yiddish). Inzl.

Dachuan, Sun. 1991. *Jiujiu jiu yici* (*One Last Cup of Wine*). Zhang Laoshi Chubanshe. [This form is recommended for works in languages relatively unfamiliar to the journal's expected readership. The translated title uses italics and headline capitalization (contra CMS 11.8)—in other words, it is treated as if it named a published translation even if it does not.]

MULTIVOLUME WORK

Foucault, Michel. 1990. *An Introduction*. Vol. 1 of *The History of Sexuality*. Translated by Robert Hurley. 3 vols. Penguin.

Hooker, Joseph. 1977–82. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Edited by Georges Edelen, W. Speed Hill, P. G. Stanwood, and John E. Booty. 4 vols. Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. [If there are six editors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than six, the first is listed by name, followed by "et al." (CMS 13.78).]

MULTIAUTHOR WORK

[If there are six authors or fewer, all are listed by name; if more than six, the first is listed by name, followed by “et al.” (CMS 13.78).]

[Two to six authors]

Dewey, Alfred, John Cheatham, and Elias Howe. 2003. *Principles of Commerce During the Early Industrial Revolution*. Steamer.

Gustafson, Albert K., Jonas Edwards, Ezra Best, and Nathan Wise. 1985. *If I Were a Rich Man: Comparative Studies of Urban and Rural Poverty*. Fore and Aft.

[Seven or more authors]

Moss, A. J., et al. “Prophylactic Implantation of a Defibrillator in Patients with Myocardial Infarction and Reduced Ejection Fraction.” *New England Journal of Medicine* 346, no. 12: 877–83.

ANONYMOUS WORK. See also UNSIGNED ARTICLE

A True and Sincere Declaration of the Purpose and Ends of the Plantation Begun in Virginia, of the Degrees Which It Hath Received, and Means by Which It Hath Been Advanced. 1610. London. [The title appears in place of the author; “Anonymous” or “Anon.” is not used. For purposes of alphabetization an initial article is ignored (CMS 13.81). For books published before 1900, the city of publication is often of greater interest than the publisher and can be listed instead (CMS 14.31).]

UNDATED WORK

Kloman, Harry. n.d. “Introduction.” The Gore Vidal Index.

<https://www.pitt.edu/~kloman/vidalframe.html> (accessed July 27, 2003). [Access dates are of limited value to readers (see CMS 13.15) but may be used for undated sources that may change without notice. “Last modified” dates, if available, may be used (CMS 13.16).]

Sales, Robert. n.d. *Victory at Sea: Being a True Account of the Recent Destruction of an Infamous Foreign Fleet*. Dublin. [Note that the “n” in “n.d.” is not capitalized (CMS 14.44).]

REFERENCE WORK

13. *Oxford English Dictionary*, 3rd ed., “self,” A.1.a; *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, Academic ed., “Arturo Toscanini,” <https://academic.eb.com/EBchecked/topic/600338/Arturo-Toscanini>. [Reference works do not appear in the reference list (CMS 14.130–32).]

JOURNAL ARTICLE, PRINT

Meban, David. 2008. “Temple Building, *Primus* Language, and the Proem to Virgil’s Third *Georgic*.” *Classical Philology* 103, no. 2: 150–74. [Journal published in volumes; the month or season is not required. As a courtesy to readers who consult articles online, issue numbers should be given if available.]

Wood, Ellen Meiksins. 1988. “Capitalism and Human Emancipation.” *New Left Review*, no. 167: 1–20. [Journal published only in issues.]

JOURNAL ARTICLE, ONLINE

Esposito, Joseph J. 2010. "Stage Five Book Publishing." *Journal of Electronic Publishing* 13, no. 2. <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=jep;view=text;rgn=main;idno=3336451.0013.204>.

Jovanovic, Boyan, and Peter L. Rousseau. 2008. "Specific Capital and Technological Variety." *Journal of Human Capital* 2, no. 2: 129–52. <https://doi.org/10.1086/590066>. [If the author has provided a DOI rather than a URL, use the DOI in URL form, as indicated here. See CMS 13.7.]

[CMS 13.6: "Book and journal publishers may retain URLs in citations of sources that would be difficult to locate without one but URLs are not required in citations of journal articles, books, and other formally published sources that would be easy to find online from a title and other basic details alone."]

REVIEW

Jameson, Fredric. 1991. "The Historian as Body-Snatcher." Review of *Learning to Curse: Essays in Early Modern Culture*, by Stephen J. Greenblatt. *Times Literary Supplement*, January 18, 7. [Page numbers are not needed in citations of or references to newspapers (CMS 14.89) but may be included in citations of or references to supplements and other special sections, which are treated as magazines (CMS 14.95).]

SPECIAL ISSUE, and ARTICLE IN SPECIAL ISSUE

Ferguson, Margaret, and Marshall Brown, eds. 2004. "Feminism in Time." Special issue, *MLQ* 65, no. 1.

Mandell, Laura. 2004. "The First Women (Psycho)analysts; or, The Friends of Feminist History." In "Feminism in Time," edited by Margaret Ferguson and Marshall Brown. Special issue, *MLQ* 65, no. 1: 69–92. [CMS 14.77]

MAGAZINE ARTICLE

Franzen, Jonathan. 2003. "The Listener." *New Yorker*, October 6, 84–99.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, PRINT

DeParle, Jason. 1993. "Whither on Welfare: Even Though They Please Moynihan, Clinton's Actions Are Far from Bold." *New York Times*, February 3. [No page number is required (CMS 14.89).]

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE, ONLINE

Associated Press. 2003. "Jackson Arrested at Yale after Protest Backing Strike." *Washington Post*, September 2. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A12012-2003Sep1.html>.

UNSIGNED ARTICLE

Cinéma. 1968. "Loin du Vietnam." January.

DISSERTATION

Jones, Jennifer M. 1991. “‘The Taste for Fashion and Frivolity’: Gender, Clothing, and the Commercial Culture of the Old Regime.” PhD diss., Princeton University.

PAPER OR PRESENTATION

Poovey, Mary. 1996. “Between Political Arithmetic and Political Economy.” Paper presented at the conference “Regimes of Description,” Stanford University, Stanford, CA, January 12.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATION OR INTERVIEW

Noah Fence (pers. comm., April 1, 2014) speculated on the pitfalls of having a play on words for a name. [References to such communications as emails or private messages shared on social media often can be run in to the text, without need of note or reference (CMS 14.111).]

24. Jacques Petits Fours (provost, Upper Midwestern University), interview by author, Ames, IA, February 20, 1995. [Interviews or other personal communications in which more information than the date is pertinent may appear in a note (CMS 14.111).]

REPORTS AND THE LIKE

[Reports and other freestanding publications can usually be treated as books (CMS 14.117).]

International Atomic Energy Agency. n.d. *Nuclear Safety, Security, and Safeguards in Ukraine, February 2022–February 2023*. <https://www.iaea.org/sites/default/files/23/02/nuclear-safety-security-and-safeguards-in-ukraine-feb-2023.pdf>.

Starbucks. 2022. *Starbucks Fiscal 2021 Annual Report*. <https://investor.starbucks.com/financial-data/annual-reports/>.

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

[Citations of social media content may contain such elements as the author of the post; the title, or the text, of the post; the type of post (e.g., the service and/or a brief description); the date; and a URL. Contra CMS 14.106, such citations have corresponding references.]

The Chicago Manual of Style. 2015. “Is the world ready for singular they? We thought so back in 1993.” Facebook, April 17.

<https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoManual/posts/10152906193679151>.

O’Brien, Conan (@ConanOBrien). 2015. “In honor of Earth Day, I’m recycling my tweets.”

Twitter, April 22. <https://twitter.com/ConanOBrien/status/590940792967016448>. [CMS 14.106: “Note that Twitter content posted before the company’s 2023 rebranding as X need not be updated to refer to the new name (though that information may be added parenthetically).”]

Souza, Pete (@petesouza). 2016. “President Obama bids farewell to President Xi of China at the conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit.” Instagram photo, April 1.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/BDrmfXTtNct>.

WEBSITES (OTHER THAN ONLINE PUBLICATIONS)

[Include as much of the following information as possible: author of the content, title of the page (if there is one), title or owner of the site, URL, and date of publication or last modified date. The titles of websites and blogs generally use title case. Titles of publication-like websites should be italic (CMS 14.103). Online sources that resemble periodicals or formally published works (e.g., reports, white papers, etc.) should be included in the reference list and follow the format for those types of materials. Brief mention of a website in general may appear in running text or notes only.]

Gaspar, Maria, and James Gordon Williams. 2023. "Force of Things: In Conversation with Artist Maria Gaspar and Live Performance by James Gordon Williams." *El Museo del Barrio*, June 21. <https://www.elmuseo.org/event/in-conversation-with-artist-maria-gaspar/>.
Poetry Foundation. n.d. "Robert Frost." <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/robert-frost>.
[Access dates are not required for sources that are not likely to change without notice (see CMS 13.15).]

Author-Date Citations

This system uses in-text citations—usually enclosed in parentheses and comprising the author’s surname (with first initial if ambiguous), the date, and the pages cited—and a reference list at the end of the article contains the complete bibliographic information of the works cited. See the sample references immediately above. For multiple references by the same author, the author’s name is repeated; 3-em dashes are not used. Note that in the author-date system, works published in the same year by the same author must be labeled “a,” “b,” and so on for clarity.

The witnesses had been, one observer surmised, tampered with (Northrup 1957: 3). [The date and page number are separated by a colon, not a comma (contra CMS 13.106).]

As Sylvia Molloy (1991: 43) observes, “The previous letter, marked by subservience, waived Manzano’s rights to the text by ‘giving’ it to del Monte; the second letter, marked instead by resistance, has Manzano keep the text for himself.” [The date and page number appear immediately after the author, not at the end of the sentence, if he or she is named in the sentence (CMS 13.119).]

25. Wert (1984: 115–17) insists that his predecessors’ conclusions were the merest speculation (see M. McLain 1981; P. McLain 1981). [No note should consist solely of an author-date citation, but discursive notes may contain author-date citations.]

If more than one work by the same author is cited, the author’s name is not repeated.

(Wilson 1963, 1974)
(Miller 1978: 267; 1994)

For works by more than two authors, only the surname of the first author is used, followed by et al.

not (Cobb, Hornsby, and Smith 1982) *but* (Cobb et al. 1982)

If there is no author, use the shortened title or publication title in the author position in the reference.

(*New Yorker* 1974)

If there is no date, n.d. is used.

(McGarry, n.d.)

If the work is meant, rather than the author, the parentheses are omitted.

Medwick 1924 remains the standard reference.

If the citation is to a reprint edition, the original date of publication should be cited first, in brackets within a parenthetical citation and in parentheses not within a parenthetical citation (e.g., in a note). See CMS 14.16.

(Williams [1905] 1974: 41)

1. For a more in-depth discussion of this point, see Williams (1905) 1974.

To refer again to the most recently cited source, a page number is used.

The sperm whale, Beale (1839: 46) concluded in *The Natural History of the Sperm Whale*, is “remarkably timid, and is readily alarmed by the approach of a whale boat.” Beale noted that “it is difficult to conceive any object in nature calculated to cause alarm to this leviathan” (46).

When one volume of a multivolume work is cited, the volume number is indicated after the date.

(Koufax 1973, 1:223)

To cite an unnumbered note, the abbreviation n or nn follows the page number without an intervening space. With numbered notes, the note number or numbers follow the abbreviation without intervening period or space (CMS 14.56).

(Javitch 2010: 385n; Adams 2009: 5n10, 8nn20–21)

Personal communications, such as telephone conversations, email messages, and nonarchived letters, are identified as “pers. comm.” and dated in the text but are not included in the reference list.

Wilson (pers. comm., March 13, 2007) proved the hypothesis false.

When “emphasis added,” “my translation,” and the like are used, they come after a quotation:

According to Brodsky (1990: 257), “Marcus Aurelius was one of the *greatest* men who ever lived” (emphasis added). [Emphasis in quoted material is assumed to match the original source unless otherwise stated; omit notes such as “original emphasis.”]

When an author’s name doesn’t appear in the text, it’s best to have the citation before the final mark of punctuation:

Many scholars and poets believe that Marcus Aurelius was one of the greatest men in history (see, e.g., Brodsky 1990: 257; Patterson 1996: 112).

If the journal follows the author-date system, make sure to differentiate between authors and works. For example: “In Smith 1980, there is . . .” or “Smith (1980) argues that there is . . .”

Citing Works Whose Authors Have Changed Names

Sometimes, a cited author’s affirmed name differs from the name on the work cited. In these cases, use the author’s affirmed name when discussing their published work in the text of an article or book. We also recommend using the affirmed name in citations:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”

Bibliographical citation {Affirmed name: Last, First}. 1995. *Title: Subtitle*. Duke University Press.

However, if it is known that a cited author would like citations to their work to use the name on the publication, use the published name in the citation instead:

Text/note discussion As {Affirmed name} wrote, “Quote from cited author.”

Bibliographical citation {Name on publication: Last, First}. 1995. *Title: Subtitle*. Duke University Press.

In cases where the author deems it appropriate to include both names in a reference list item, we recommend listing the affirmed name first, followed in brackets by the name under which the work was originally published:

{Affirmed name: Last, First} [Name on publication]. 1995. *Title: Subtitle*. Duke University Press.