

GVPAF Guide to Repertoire Entry

Composer

- Enter last name only unless more is needed for clarification. Please ensure spelling is correct
 - Beethoven; Mendelssohn; J.S. Bach; C.P.E. Bach; Robert Schumann; Clara Schumann; etc.

Title

The formal title of a work from the classical repertoire includes the key, index identifier (such as number or opus), and sometimes its familiar or traditional name.

- Major and minor are both capitalized
 - Violin Concerto in D Major
 - Sonata in A Minor
- Sharps and flats are spelled out
 - Mass in E-flat Major
 - Polonaise in F-sharp Minor
- Catalogue numbers are capitalized, while opus numbers are lower case; however, if a number is a constituent of the opus number, it is lowercase
 - String Quartet No. 1 in F Major
 - Variations for Piano, op. 61
 - Piano Sonata No. 23 in F Minor, op. 57
 - String Quartet No. 1 in F Major, op. 18, no. 1
- Movements should be notated as:
 - Mvt 1. Allegro
- Thematic catalogues are abbreviated and followed by a period. The exception is Schmieder's catalogue of J.S. Bach's works
 - Bassoon Concerto in B-flat Major, K. 191 (catalogue of Mozart's works)
 - Baryton Trio No. 71 in A Major, Hob. XI:71 (catalogue of Haydn's works)
 - Toccata and Fugue in D Minor, BWV 565 (catalogue of Bach's works)
- Works referred to by widely recognized popular names are generally put in quotation marks within brackets
 - Symphony No. 41 in C Major ("Jupiter")
 - Piano Trio in B-flat Major, op. 57 ("Archduke")
- Songs as freestanding compositions are shown in italics
 - *Bist du bei mir*
 - *Darling Nellie Gray*
- Arias drawn from operas and songs drawn from other theatricals are placed within quotation marks. The title the composer gave to the work is italicized
 - "Where'er You Walk" from *Semele*
 - "Somewhere" from *West Side Story*

For a more complete reading of style, please consult the UVic School of Music's Student Handbook Terminology Style Guide at: www.ucpress.edu/content/chapters/2266001.ch01.pdf