The *Harvard* Family of Bibliography Styles

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1 Introduction

This document describes the *harvard* family of bibliographic styles which are provided in addition to those described in Lamport (1986) and Patashnik (1988). This style is primarily intended for use with the BibTeX bibliographic database management system. However, provision is also made for hand coding of bibliographies.

2 Citations

There are two primary forms of citation in the *harvard* style dependent upon whether the reference is used as a noun or parenthetically. Additionally, where there are more than two authors, all authors are listed in the first citation and in subsequent citations just the first author's name followed by 'et al.' is used. The following example from Pitson (1978) illustrates these points.

> The major improvement concerns the structure of the interview (Ulrich & Trumbo 1965, p. 112) .... Later reports (Carlson, Thayer, Mayfield & Peterson 1971) record greatly increased interviewer reliability for structured interviews. Wright (1969, p. 408) comments that 'undoubtedly interviewer skill is directly related to the validity, quantity and quality of the interview output', and this would suggest some sort of interviewer training is called for. Rowe (1960), for example, found that trained interviewers are better able to evaluate applicants with some measure of reliability. In addition Wexley, Sanders & Yukl (1973) showed that by extensive interviewer training all significant contrast effects could be eliminated. The results of the 1971 study (Carlson et al. 1971) are still relevant, but efforts to ....

To facilitate using a citation as a noun a new command **\citeasnoun** has been created which has the same syntax as the **\cite** command except that multiple citations are *not* permitted. The effect of this command is that

```
As \citeasnoun{btxdoc} and \citeasnoun[Annex~B]{latex} describe \ldots
```

produces

> As Patashnik (1988) and Lamport (1986, Annex B) describe ...

whereas

```
The \BibTeX\ \cite{btxdoc} and \LaTeX\ \cite[Annex~B]{latex} manuals \ldots
```

produces

> The BibTeX (Patashnik 1988) and LaTeX (Lamport 1986, Annex B) manuals ...

A second new command **\possessivecite** is provided for those instances where it is desired to use the citation as a possessive noun phrase. This is a variation on the **\citeasnoun** command and multiple citations are not permitted. As an example of its use

```
\possessivecite{latex} description of this feature is \ldots
```

produces

> Lamport's (1986) description of this feature is ...

A third new command **\citeaffixed** allows text to be affixed inside the beginning of the parenthesis of a parenthetical citation. This command is like the the **\cite** command except that it takes a second argument – the text to be affixed after the opening parenthesis. For example

```
\BibTeX\ manuals \citeaffixed{latex,btxdoc}{e.g.} describe \ldots
```

produces

> BibTeX manuals (e.g. Lamport 1986, Patashnik 1988) describe ...

By default, where appropriate, citations are abbreviated automatically after the first reference when bibliographies are produced by BibTeX. Provision is also made for this feature to be accessed during manual coding. This feature may be overridden by using the **\citationmode** command which takes **full**, **abbr** or **default** as its single argument. The command **\citationmode{full}** makes the system use full citations, **\citationmode{abbr}** makes the system use abbreviated citations and **\citationmode{default}** causes the default behaviour of using full citations for the first instance and abbreviated citations thereafter.

In addition to these primary forms of citation, the citation commands **\citeyear** and **\citename** are provided. **\citeyear** behaves like the **\cite** command except that only the year portion of the citation label is used. For example,

```
\citeyear{btxdoc,latex}
```

produces (1988, 1986). **\citename** behaves like the **\citeasnoun** command except that only the author name(s) (unabbreviated) portion of the citation label is used. For example,

```
\citename{btxdoc}
```

produces

> Patashnik.

The use of this command does not trigger the use of abbreviated citations for subsequent **\citeasnoun** and **\cite** references.

3 Styles

3.1 Bibliography Styles

There are four bibliography styles currently available within the *harvard* family, **agsm** (used in this document) which is based on Pitson (1978, pp. 95–98), **dcu** which is based upon the conventions in use in the Design Computing Unit, Department of Architectural and Design Science, University of Sydney, **kluwer** which aspires to conform to the requirements of Kluwer Academic Publishers and **nederlands** which conforms to Dutch conventions. They are invoked by the **\bibliographystyle** as described in Lamport (1986, p. 74) and effect the layout of the entries in the bibliography.

3.2 Citation Styles

There are two citation styles currently available within the *harvard* family, **agsm** (used in this document) and **dcu** which for the previous example would produce:

> The BibTeX (Patashnik, 1988) and LaTeX (Lamport, 1986, Annex B) manuals ...

and for multiple citations such as

```
The original documentation \cite{btxdoc,latex} say \ldots
```

the **agsm** citation style produces

> The original documentation (Patashnik 1988, Lamport 1986) say ...

and the **dcu** citation style produces

> The original documentation (Patashnik, 1988; Lamport, 1986) say ...

The default citation style is **agsm** and both styles have no effect on the appearance of the **\citeasnoun** citation format.

These styles are invoked by the **\citationstyle** command, for example:

```
\citationstyle{agsm}.
```

Because these styles affect the format of parenthetical citations, this command should appear before any **\cite** commands.

3.3 Parenthesis Style

The type of parenthesis used in citations may be set using the **\harvardparenthesis** command which takes one argument. The argument to this command must be one of **round**, **curly**, **angle** or **square**. The default value is **round**. If the bibliographic style chosen is **agsm** or **dcu** then the parenthesis style chosen using **\harvardyearparenthesis** is used with the year portion of the entries in the bibliographic listing.

Authors of style files for use with the **harvard** family who wish to make use of this feature should use the strings `" \harvardleft "` and `" \harvardright "` instead of the respective parenthesis characters where they wish them to be effected by the selection made with **\harvardparenthesis**.

3.4 Conjunction Style

In the previous examples for the **agsm** bibliographic style a "&" character is used to signify conjunction between a pair of names or between the last two names of a list of names. Similarly the word "and" is used for the **dcu** style. With these two styles this convention may be overwritten by using **\renewcommand** to redefine the command **\harvardand**. This should be done after the **\citationstyle** command (if used) as this command resets it to the default for the style selected.

4 Doing It By Hand

Hand coding is accomplished much the same as described in Lamport (1986, p. 73) except that the new command **\harvarditem** is used in place of **\bibitem**. The syntax of this command is

\harvarditem [*abbr-citation*]{*full-citation*}{*citation-year*}{*cite-key*}

where

abbr-citation is the (optional) abbreviated citation (minus the year) to be used in the text subsequent to the first mention of a particular reference, *full-citation* is the full citation (minus the year) to be used in the text on the first mention of a particular reference,

citation-year the year portion of the citation including any suffices required to disambiguate citations, and

cite-key is the key used in the **cite** and **citeasnoun** commands.

5 Acknowledgement

The motivation for this style came from Fay Sudweeks of the Design Computing Unit who also originated the formats for the **dcu** style and proofread their implementation.

The **nederlands** bibliographic style was implemented by Werenfried Spit (spit@vm.ci.uv.es).

The idea for **citeyear** came from Renate Schmidt (Renate.Schmidt@mpi-sb.mpg.de).

The solution to the mysterious **enddocument** problem came from Berwin A. Turlach (berwin@core.ucl.ac.be).

References

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Pitson, J. (1978), *Style Manual for authors editors and printers of Australian government publications*, 3rd edn, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.