`opcit` (version 2.0)
a package for footnote-style bibliographical references

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Contents

1 New features in version 2

Users of `opcit` that are familiar with the package will be interested in the following new features:

- The bug that used to forbid constructions like `\cite[pp` has been fixed, so you no longer need to type `\cite[p{}p` or `\cite[p\relax p`.
- The bibliography style has been fully recoded, and it is more complete now.
- Cross-referencing has been implemented, both between bibliographical entries (so that an article in a book makes reference to the book) and between footnotes (so that '*op. cit.*' is a hyperlink to the footnote where the work was first cited, or alternatively a reference can be made to the footnote number).
- A way to omit information in the footnotes (but still list it in the final list) is now available. Using this you can avoid the annoying repetition potential to `@INCOLLECTION` entries, like '... pages 1–20, p. 13'.
- `opcit` now checks whether the optional argument to an *Idem*-citation is identical to the last one, in whose case omits it. This prevents things like two consecutive footnotes both saying '*Idem*, p. 13'. Also, appearance of '*Idem*' only happens if it was the immediately previous footnote that referred to the work.
- The full-information footnote references can be manually reset (e.g. for new chapters).

These new features are implemented as options to the package. This means that the previous way to load the package, with a custom BibTeX style as an option, has changed. See section 3.1 below.

This second release of `opcit` owes its existence to both the encouragement and the suggestions I got from John Scott, the first `opcit` user I knew of (that wasn't an acquaintance of mine).

2 Introduction

The basic bibliography styles of LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$ and BibTeX, with labels between [and], are very foreign to the common uses of humanities-writing. In recent times, the category of bibliographical styles known as 'author-date' seems to have gained acceptance and become the standard way to refer to a final list of references. This category of styles has been successfully implemented in LaTeX and BibTeX, for example in formidable packages such as `natbib`, `achicago`, and `harvard`.

However, certain disciplines still use the 'old way' of footnote-referencing, above all in journal articles, which do not have a final list of 'References' to which a key can refer. Author-year styles have the significant drawback that the labels interfere with the flow of the discourse, both in writing and in reading; and, as Susan King and Oren Patashnik point out in their 'Editorial note' in the `apalike.bst` file, the main reason to use them (that changes to the bibliography does not mean "changing numbers in both references and text") is rendered meaningless by computerized typography. The 'footnote category' of bibliographical styles has not been directly addressed by LaTeX package-writers before `opcit`.

Actually, there *is* a package intended to place the bibliography as footnotes, namely `footbib`.[1] In this package, the labels appear as superscripts—[1]—and the information about the source is appended to the bottom of the page. This style is a kind of 'hybrid' between footnote and label styles: the numbering of the citations is independent from the footnotes, and if other footnotes (not bibliography ones) appear, they appear separated from the citations.

The system provided by `opcit` makes the references footnotes in the full sense. As is customary in this kind of style, it keeps track of the sources already been cited, in order to avoid multiple copies of the same, potentially long, footnote. So, for 'post-citations' (a later citation of a work already cited), it makes automatic use of conventions such as *Idem* and *op. cit.*—which gives the package its name—or allows the user to set 'hereafters' to repeatedly refer to the same publication.

What I regret most about this package is that I was not able to make it '`bst`-independent,' i.e., able to run with any BibTeX style that the user could possibly want to use. (This, for example, is one of the good things about `footbib`.) The main reason why this was not possible is that `bst` files are designed to print the information in a list, not as footnotes, inserting, for example, periods instead of commas, and giving the author names with last-name first.

The BibTeX style I provide in this version is much more complete than that in the first one. However, I have maintained the premise that new styles can be created by the users. To that end, I have greatly expanded the comments to the code of `opcit.bst` below, so its adaptation is easier. As usual, any modification is welcome as long as the file name is changed. Also, if you are creating a new style, I would like to (collaborate and) consider it for inclusion in the `opcit` distribution.

[1] By Eric Domenjoud, 1995.

3 Use

3.1 Loading the package

As usual, you have to load the package with

`\usepackage[`⟨*options*⟩`]{opcit}`

The ⟨*options*⟩, all new to the second version, are:

`custombst`	Allows the user to issue a `\bibliographystyle` command to change the BibTeXused by default.
`nocustombst`	To use the default style. This is of course the default option.
`hyperref`	Makes the expression '*op. cit.*' (or the one set by the user) a hyperlink to the first citation of the reference. Default if the `hyperref` package has been loaded before `opcit`; otherwise, it is not default.
`nohyperref`	No hyperlinks. Default when package `hyperref` is not loaded.
`omitting`	Omits certain information, such as pages, volume, series, etc., from the footnotes (you can of course control what is omitted and what is not). Selected by default.
`noomitting`	Turns off the omission mechanism altogether.
`idemcheck`	Checks for identical *Idem*-citations, omitting the optional argument. Selected by default.
`noidemcheck`	Turns off the check.

See below for detailed information on the effects of these options.

3.2 Citations

`\cite` The user keeps citing with `\cite`. Thus, `\cite{texbook}` will produce the footnote '[2]'. The optional argument has the usual meaning, so for example, `\cite[p.~100]{taruskin}` creates '[3]'.

Note that `opcit` adds a period at the end of the footnotes; however, if the user adds it (for example, in `\cite[Introduction.]{gellner}`), it will not: '[4]'. It will also avoid it after '?' or '!'; in general, after any character with a `\sfcode` equal to the one of the period. (This is lost in `\frenchspacing` and similar situations, where `opcit` has no way to 'see' the period, and will *always* add one.)

A `\cite` command can also occur within the argument of a `\footnote`. In that case, the information on the source is added to the text of the footnote, with *no* period added.[5]

`\cite*` The starred version of `\cite` omits the author's name from the footnote. So:

[2] Donald E. Knuth, *The TEXbook* (Reading, Mass.: Addison Wesley, 1986).

[3] Richard Taruskin, *Defining Russia musically: Historical and Hermeneutical Essays* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997), p. 100.

[4] Ernest Gellner, *Thought and change* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964), introduction.

[5] This is because it is assumed that the user will always 'close' the footnote with a final period. Issuing here `\cite{martinb}`, which produces Jesús Martín-Barbero, *Communication, culture,*

Gellner expanded one of the ideas presented from his mentioned book in a later study.`\cite*{gellner2}`[6]

3.3 Post-citations

Post-citations—later citations of an already cited work—behave differently. For example, a new citation of the TEXbook through `\cite{texbook}` will not render the whole footnote text again, but rather '[7]'. The author name has been reduced to the last-name, and the rest of the information is replaced by '*op. cit.*' Again, the period is appropriately handled: no period is added to the one at the end of this expression. But in the case of `\cite[p.~101]{taruskin}`, it is added: '[8]'. You can also use `\cite*` to hide the author's name for *op. cit.*-citations.

This is not good when there are several works by the same author, in whose case `opcit` has no way to know which one is meant at each point. This is handled with the 'hereafter' mechanism (section 3.5).

Another kind of situation arises when the same work is cited *consecutively*. In that case, the corresponding footnote(s) will say '*Idem*'. In principle, this will be
New Feature followed by the optional argument, if any. However, if two *Idem*-citations have
`nocheckidem` the same optional argument, the second time it will *not* be typeset. (This can be turned off with the `nocheckidem` option.) In any case, a final period will be added if needed.

Thus, a further citation here of Taruskin's book (the one that was cited last in the previous paragraph), through `\cite[p.~xxi]{taruskin}`, renders '[9]'. If the same command (`\cite[p.~xxi]{taruskin}`) is issued again, the footnote will be '[10]', with no 'p. xxi' in it.

Since an *Idem*-citation will always hide the author's name, use of `\cite*` in those situations has has no special effect.

New feature As a reader, I have had the annoying experience of needing to find a reference for which the footnote to the page says only 'Bartoš: *op. cit.*' You are forced carefully to look through all the previous footnotes in search of the whole information. It was thus very nice to come across a book[11] with footnote references, but in which any post-citations indicated the footnote in which the work was first cited—something like '(note 14).' I then decided to implement this in `opcit`.

`\bibref` So, command `\bibref{`⟨*key*⟩`}` produces the number in which the ⟨*key*⟩ reference was `\cite`'d for the first time. (If the reference has not been `\cite`'d before, however, there will be an error message.) You can use `\bibref` anywhere,

---

and hegemony: From media to mediations (London: SAGE Publications, 1993), I do not want `opcit` to add a period.

[6] *Nations and Nationalism* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983).

[7] Knuth, *op. cit.*

[8] Taruskin, *op. cit.*, p. 101.

[9] *Idem*, p. xxi.

[10] *Idem.*

[11] Jamie C. Kassler: *Music, Science, Philosophy: Models in the Universe of Thought* (Aldershot, Burlington, Singapore and Sydney: Ashgate, 2001).

in the main text, as the optional argument to a `\cite`, or in a footnote. For example, you can post-cite the TEXBook with `\cite[note~\bibref]{texbook}`, or `\footnote{\cite{texbook} (see footnote \bibref above).}`, etc. In the first case you would get '[12]'.

`hyperref` The footnote number printed by `\bibref` (either a manual or an automatic one) will be a hyperlink if the `hyperref` option is in place. In fact, this option provides satisfactory cross-referencing with hyperlinks: the '*op. cit.*' expression itself will be a hyperlink if this option is chosen.

The `hyperref` option is in force by default if the `hyperref` package has been loaded (before `opcit`). If the package is loaded, but hyperlinks for citations are not desired, they can be turned off with the `nohyperref` option to `opcit`.

3.3.1 Extra control

New Feature

`\resetcites` In long documents, for example books with chapters, it might be desirable to reset the citations so that they are again fully cited in the footnotes (even if they were already cited, say, in a previous chapter). This is done with the command `\resetcites`. It affects all the entries in the bibliography database.

`\cited` The contrary procedure—to make the next citation of a work a post-citation, with *op. cit.* instead of the full information—is possible for individual entries: `\cited{`⟨*key1*⟩`,`⟨*key2*⟩`,...}` will make `opcit` pretend that the entries in the argument were already cited. This is particularly useful with cross references among entries (see section 4.1).

3.4 Customization

`\opcittext` The user can change the expressions '*op. cit.*' and '*Idem*' by `\renewcommand`'ing
`\idemtext` the `\opcittext` and `\idemtext` commands, respectively.

3.5 The 'herafter' mechanism

`hereafter = ""` When two or more works by the same author are `\cite`'d, the *op. cit.* mechanism is not reliable. The user should then provide a '`hereafter`' value for each work by the same author in the `bib` file. Then, `opcit` will use the value of this entry in the place of *op. cit.*

For example, if Gellner's mentioned books had `hereafter` entries of `"T{\&}C"` and `"N{\&}N"`, respectively, the commands `\cite{gellner}` and `\cite{gellner2}` would produce '[13]' and '[14]' (of course, from the second time these works are cited on). Note that the strings were emphasized. The starred version `\cite*` still hides the author's name, and the '*Idem*' mechanism will apply if any of the works is `\cite`'d for the second time in a row.

[12] Knuth, *op. cit.*, note 2.
[13] Gellner: *T&C*.
[14] Gellner: *N&N*.

If no `hereafter` entry is found (and there are several references by the same author), a warning will be issued, and the deliberately unacceptable expression *?Op.?Cit.?* substituted.

The value of `hereafter`, that replaces '*op. cit.*,' will be a hyperlink if the `hyperref` option is on.

`\hereafter` The `\hereafter` command typesets the `hereafter` string of the last `\cite`'d work, so that we can say something like

```
\footnote{See \cite{gellner}; hereafter I will refer to this text as
\hereafter.}
```

This mechanism can be used also for single works of a particular author. The result of `\hereafter` is *not* a hyperlink.

3.6 Omitting text from the footnotes

New Feature `\toomit` Sometimes it is desirable to omit some part of the bibliographical information from the footnotes, keeping it on the final references list. This is now allowed by `opcit` through the command `\toomit`. You use it in the `.bib` file, like this:

```
address = "Aldershot\toomit{, Burlington, Singapore and Sydney}",
```

The effect is that the argument of `\toomit` will be typeset in the final references list, but not in the footnotes.

Typical cases when this is useful are:

- Long addresses (example above).
- Long titles: `title = "The Prisoner of Zenda\toomit{: being the story of three months in the life of an English gentleman}"`.
- Some translated titles: `title = "Music and Discourse\toomit{ [Musicologie g{\'e}n{\'e}rale et s{\'e}miologie]}"`.

A special case of omission concerns page numbers for articles in journals or books. Since the page numbers for articles usually go at the end of the reference, they could clash with the optional argument to `\cite` (something like a 'pages 1–20, p. 13'). This cannot be fixed with `\toomit`, because the particle 'pages' is added by BibTeX, so it's not susceptible of `\toomit`. The same is true of the `volume`, the `series`, and `number` of a `@BOOK` entry, among others.

The solution is that `opcit` omits these fields altogether from the footnotes (they still appear in the final bibliography list).

`\with` This is the default behavior, but it can be overriden. The `\with{`⟨*field*⟩`}` command forces the ⟨*field*⟩ of the next reference to appear, even if it would by default be omitted. So, for example, to get a footnote that does include the pages of an article, you type `\with{pages}\cite{foo}`. Similarly, the `volume` of a book can be 'de-omitted' by typing `\with{volume}\cite{foobook}`.

Several `\with` commands can go in succession. For example, if you want the page numbers of the article from a collected edition, *and* the volume of the book that contains, you can say `\with{pages}\with{volume}\cite{book}`.

The scope of `\with` is only the next `\cite` (each `\cite` sets all default omissions back on). On the other hand, nothing happens if a `\cite` does not have the ⟨*field*⟩ that was requested with `\with`.

A more sophisticated version of `\toomit` allows the user to use `\with` in connection with it. `\toomit[`⟨*category*⟩`]{`⟨*text*⟩`}` will by default omit the ⟨*text*⟩ (from the footnotes), but it could be forced typing `\with[`⟨*category*⟩`]`. Note that the ⟨*category*⟩ is not a BibTeX field.

For example,

```
title = "Music and discourse: Toward a semiology of
   music\toomit[translation]{\ [Musicologie
   g{\'e}n{\'e}ral et s{\'e}miologie]}"
```

the translation will by default be omitted in the footnote, but there will be a `\with{translation}` that will include it.

`noomitting` You can turn off the omissions by specifying the `noomitting` option to the package. In that case, the commands `\toomit` and `\with` have no effect.

3.7 The final references list

The command `\bibliography` has the usual effect of producing a final section (or chapter) for 'References.' According to the BibTeX style used, the format of the New Feature entries is different in the references list from the footnotes.

`\nobibliography` Frequently, a document with bibliographical references in footnote style does not include a final references list. But the user has to tell `opcit` where to find the BibTeX database, which is done by the `\bibliography` command. So there is now a `\nobibliography` that works just like `\bibliography` but produces no list. The command takes the file name(s) of the database(s) as its argument.

Bear in mind that if you use `\nobibliography` instead of `\bibliography`, some information that is by default omitted from the footnotes (see section 3.6) might be completely lost. `opcit` emits a warning of this in the `log` file.

4 The BibTeX style

The BibTeX style (`opcit.bst`) that comes with this version 2 of `opcit` is fairly complete, but this does not mean that it can handle every conceivable combination of different pieces of information in any bibliographical reference. I have provided the standard entry types, and the fields are also about the same as in standard styles (with the notable addition of `hereafter`, discussed in section 3.5). So I repeat the *caveat* of Oren Patashnik: be creative in the use of entries and fields, and you will be able to achieve pretty much anything.[15]

[15] It is never a bad idea to read Patashnik's "BibTeXing" (February 8, 1988), file `btxdoc.dvi` in LaTeX standard distribution.

For example: rather than providing a field for `translation`, which would imply provision of a host of additional fields—`datetranslated`, `original`, `translator`, ...—and would not be used very often, I have relied on the user's judicious use of fields like `note` and `howpublished`. The following conventions are true of all entry types without exception:

- `howpublished` is printed *immediately after* `edition`.
- `note` is printed *at the end of an entry*. It is also omitted from the footnotes (but can be retrieved with `\with{note}`).

4.1 Cross referencing

`crossref = ""` Cross referencing through the `crossref` field has been fully implemented in version 2. Its exact behavior depends on whether a reference is being cited in a footnote, or it appears in the final list.

Consider, for example, the entry

```
@INCOLLECTION{derrida,
  title = "Deconstruction and actuality",
  author = "Jacques Derrida",
  crossref = "postmodern",
  pages="75--78"
  }
```

If there is a `\cite{derrida}` in the document, the result will be equivalent to having typed: `\footnote{Jacques Derrida, ``Deconstruction and actuality,'' in \cite{postmodern}.}`

The last `\cite` is added automatically by `opcit`, as a result of the `crossref` field. Its output will be either a full citation of the book, or an '*op. cit.*' expression, depending on whether the book has already been cited or not.

The citation that results from the `crossref` field will by default *not* count as the first citation of that entry ("`postmodern`" in the example). This means that a later citation of this same entry (be it by itself or within another cross reference) will expand the full information again. The command `\cited` (section 3.3.1) can be used to override this and make future citations of the cross reference be of the *op. cit.* type.

In addition, *Idem* is disabled for it. However, post-citations of the main reference ("`derrida`") are not affected at all by the cross reference mechanism, and will use the regular '*op. cit.*' or '*Idem*' expressions.

In the final references list, the effect of the `crossref` field is more familiar: the entry will get the information for the missing fields from the entry that is being cross-referenced, just as in a standard BibTeX style.

4.2 Other tools

The new field `hereafter` has already been explained (section 3.5), as well as the use of `\toomit` (section 3.6). Other features will be introduced in this section.

`\bibpunctuation` The `\bibpunctuation` command expands into a comma in the footnotes, but into a period in the final references list. It is internally used by `opcit.bst` to separate the different pieces of information within an entry, and the user can use it just as well.

Use of `\bibpunctuation` is likely to need complement for the capitalization of what follows. After a comma, things should start lowercase; after a period, uppercase. This ambiguous case has been conceived for `opcit` as the 'bibliography-case,' and implemented in the command `\bibcase`. You can insert it anywhere and it will make the first letter of the following word either lower- or uppercase. For example, `opcit.bst` inserts `\bibcase` before the particle 'in' of an `@INCOLLECTION` entry. Applying braces, like in `\bibcase{paideia}`, would capitalize or de-capitalize the whole argument.

New Feature
`\bibcase`

`\bibcite` If you have to know it all, the implementation of `crossref` described in the previous section is made through the `\bibcite` command. It takes two arguments: the label to cite within the citation, and the whole information to be typeset in the final list. You can directly use this command in any field.

4.3 The entry types

The `opcit` BibTeX style accepts the same entry types as the standard styles. Below you find examples of each of the entry types in both footnote and final-list layout, as well as explicit lists of omitted fields (see section 3.6).

4.3.1 Book

Omitted fields: `volume` and `series` (recovered by `\with{volume}`); `number` and `series` (`\with{number}`); `note` (`\with{note}`).

1

```
@BOOK{berlinsky,
    author="David Berlinsky",
    title="Newton's Gift\toomit{: How Sir Isaac Newton
        Unlocked the System of the World}",
    publisher="Simon {\&} Schuster",
    address="New~York and London",
    year="2000"}
```

The first footnote for this entry would read:

> David Berlinsky, *Newton's Gift* (New York and London: Simon & Schuster, 2000).

In the final reference list, the entry looks like:

Berlinsky, David. *Newton's Gift: How Sir Isaac Newton Unlocked the System of the World*. New York and London: Simon & Schuster, 2000.

2

```
@BOOK{tac,
    author="Ernest Gellner",
    title="Thought and Change",
    series="``The Nature of Human Society'' Series (ed.\
      Julian Pitt-Rivers and Ernest Gellner) Press",
    number="1",
    year="1964",
    address="Chicago",
    publisher="University of Chicago"}
```

Footnote layout:

> Ernest Gellner, *Thought and Change* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964).

For the final-list of this and the rest of the examples see page 16 (footnote-layout is illustrated in the main text).

3

```
@BOOK{walker,
    title="The Final Years 1861--1886",
    volume="3",
    series="Franz Liszt",
    author="Alan Walker",
    publisher="Alfred A. Knopf",
    address="New York",
    year="1996"}
```

Footnote layout:

> Alan Walker, *The Final Years 1861–1886* (New York: Alfred A. Kopf, 1996).

This is a case in which you might prefer typing `\with{volume}\cite{walker}`, with the following effect:

> Alan Walker, *The Final Years 1861–1886*, volume 3 of *Franz Liszt* (New York: Alfred A. Kopf, 1996).

4.3.2 Article

Omitted fields: `pages`, `month`, `note`.

1

```
@ARTICLE{sheldon,
    author="David A. Sheldon",
```

```
    title="The Galant Style Revisited and Re-Evaluated",
    journal="Acta Musicologica",
    volume="47",
    number="2",
    year="1975",
    pages="240--70"}
```

Footnote layout:

> David A. Sheldon, "The Galant Style Revisited and Re-Evaluated," *Acta Musicologica* 47/2 (1975).

2

```
@ARTICLE{nattiez,
    author="{Jean-Jacques} Nattiez and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff",
    title="L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo?\toomit{
        Intervista con Jean-Jacques Nattiez di Isabelle Schulte-Technoff}",
    journal="Musica/Realt{\`a}",
    volume="61",
    pages="109--131",
    year="2000",
    month="March"}
```

Footnote layout:

> Jean-Jacques Nattiez and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff, "L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo?," *Musica/Realtà* 61 (2000).

Or, alternatively, `\with{month}\with{pages}\cite{nattiez}` produces:

> Jean-Jacques Nattiez and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff, "L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo?," *Musica/Realtà* 61 (March 2000): 109–131.

4.3.3 Incollection

For articles in an edited book. For use with BibTeX cross-reference (`crossref`) see examples 2ff.

Omitted fields: `pages`, `chapter`, `note`.

1

```
@INCOLLECTION{laudan,
    title="Explaining the Success of Science\toomit{: Beyond
         Epistemic Realism and Relativism}",
    author="Larry Laudan",
    booktitle="Science and the Quest for Reality",
    editor="Alfred I. Tauber",
    address="London",
    publisher="MacMillan Press Ltd.",
    pages="137--161",
    year="1997"}
```

Footnote layout:

> Larry Laudan, "Explaining the Success of Science," in Alfred I. Tauber (ed.), *Science and the Quest for Reality* (London: MacMillan Press Ltd., 1997).

2

Given the following entry:

```
@BOOK{grove,
   booktitle="Grove Music Online",
   editor="L. Macy",
   url="http://www.grovemusic.com/"}
```

another entry can make reference to it:

```
@INCOLLECTION{weber,
    title="Weber, Gottfried",
    author="Janna K. Saslaw",
    crossref="grove",
    urldate="October 5, 2005"}
```

Then, citation of the latter in the footnotes will `\cite` the former. The layout of this 'nested' `\cite` will depend on the kind of entry it is (usually a book), and might also be *op. cit.*, if it has already been cited. In this case the result is:

> Janna K. Saslaw, "Weber, Gottfried," in L. Macy (ed.), *Grove Music Online*, `http://www.grovemusic.com/` (accessed October 5, 2005).

4.3.4 Inbook

For individual chapters or articles from books by a single author.

Omitted fields: `pages`, `chapter`, `note`.

1

```
@INBOOK{stuff,
   title="The Stuff of Change",
   booktitle="Thought and Change",
   pages="126--146",
   chapter="6",
   crossref="tac"}
```

This entry makes reference to the first example of `@BOOK` to create the following footnote:

> Ernest Gellner, "The Stuff of Change," chapter 6 of *op. cit.*

This would work best if the book entry had a field for `hereafter`, creating something like "chapter 6 of *Thought and Change*." On the other hand, `\with{pages}` adds "... chapter 6 (pages 126–146) of..."

2

```
@INBOOK{attemborough,
    author="David Attenborough",
    title="The Infinite Variety",
    type="Episode",
    chapter="1",
    booktitle="Life on Earth\toomit{ \upshape (videorecording)}",
    publisher="BBC",
    year="1979"}
```

Footnote layout:

> David Attemborough, "The Infinite Variety," episode 1 of *Life on Earth* (BBC, 1979).

4.3.5 PHDthesis

Omitted fields: `note`.

```
@PHDTHESIS{saslaw,
    author="Janna K. Saslaw",
    title="Gottfried Weber and the Concept of Mehrdeutigkeit",
    school="Columbia University",
    year="1992"}
```

Footnote layout:

> Janna K. Saslaw, *Gottfried Weber and the Concept of Mehrdeutigkeit* (Ph. D. diss.), Columbia University, 1992.

4.3.6 Mastersthesis

Analogous to `phdthesis`, but with 'M. A. thesis' instead of 'Ph. D. diss.'

4.3.7 Proceedings

Essentially equivalent to `@BOOK`. One difference is the possible presence of `organization` (which only gets typeset if `editor` is missing); another is that there is no `edition`.

4.3.8 Booklet

This entry type behaves exactly as `@BOOK`.

4.3.9 Inproceedings

`@INPROCEEDINGS` is to `@PROCEEDINGS` what `@INCOLLECTION` is to `@BOOK`: there is no `edition`, and `organization` can replace `editor`. Otherwise the behavior is similar.

4.4 Modifying the bibliography style

This section makes explicit the conventions that a BibTeX style (a `bst` file) should follow in order to support and be supported by `opcit`.

The basic form of a `opcit`-supported `\bibitem` is:
`\bibitem{`⟨*label*⟩`}`
`\biblastnames{`⟨*last name(s)*⟩`}`
⟨*... additional declarations...*⟩
`\opcitstart` ⟨*name(s)*⟩`\bibpunctuation \newblock`
⟨*remaining info*⟩
`\opcitends`

As long as this scheme is strictly followed, `opcit` will run.[16]

The style has therefore to have a method of finding out only the last name(s) of author/editor, to be passed to `opcit` as the argument to `\biblastname`. This is independent from the actual formatting of the names (that happens right before the first `\bibpunctuation`).

Other conventions are probably always needed, but not syntactically required:

- Instead of periods or commas, the style should append `\bibpunctuation` commands (this command is converted into commas in the footnotes, into periods in the references list).
- `\bibcase` commands should be added at strategic points (the particle 'in' for `@INCOLLECTION`s, and in general everything that comes after a `\bibpunctuation`).

`\sameauthors`

- If the style substitutes a line for repeated author(s)' name(s), `opcit` needs a way to know the 'real' author. This is achieved by the style not typesetting the line by itself, but rather appending a `\sameauthors` command (defined by `opcit` as a rule of length `\sameauthorsrule`).

`\bibhereafter`

- The style should provide for handling of the `hereafter` field: its contents (if any) should be passed on to `opcit` as the argument to `\bibhereafter`, as part of the ⟨*additional declarations*⟩.

Another kind of tools are those that are not hard-wired in `opcit`, but whose use is more or less mandatory with footnote-style referencing. For example, it is customary that the author's name appears, in the footnotes, as first-last name ('Ernest Gellner'), and as last-first ('Gellner, Ernest') in the final list. This is more a feature of the `bst` than of `opcit` itself, so it is supposed to be implemented there. As a result, it should be implemented in any BibTeX intended for use with `opcit`.

This is done by making the `bst` itself define and use its own commands, advisably at the beginning of the `bbl` file, usually in the `{begin.bib}` function.

`\newBibCommand`

Typically, these definitions will make use of `opcit`'s `\newBibCommand`:

[16] This can be easily achieved in the style by suitably modifying the `bibstart` and `fin.entry` functions.

`\newBibCommand{`⟨*command name*⟩`}{`⟨*footnote-style*⟩`}{`⟨*list-style*⟩`}`

This means that the new command will expand to the first meaning when encountered in footnotes, and to the second when in the final list. Use of arguments with `\newBibCommand` is surprisingly intuitive, and is illustrated in the items below.

`opcit.bst` defines five tools in this way:

- `\bibparenthesis` should parenthesize its argument when in footnotes, but typeset it (after a period) in the final list. This is used for the publisher and the year of books: '(London: Penguin, 1989)' but '. London: Penguin, 1989'. This command is defined with

  ```
  \newBibCommand{\bibparenthesis[1]}{ (#1)}{. \newblock #1}.
  ```

  Later, the `{make.address.publisher.year}` function of the `bst` makes use of this command.

- `\newBibCommand{\SwapNames[2]}{#1 #2}{#2, #1}` implements the ordering of names. The author/editor name then is issued as, for example, `\SwapNames{Ernest}{Gellner}`.

- `\bibincite` and `\bibincitestar` are the commands used by the `bst` file to implement cross references between entries. In their definition, they use internal `opcit` commands. I would recommend to copy them from `opcit.bst`, and in any case simply to *add* stuff to them. Leave the `\recover@last` alone, unless you know what you are doing!

- `\GobbleOrNot` is used to gobble (or not) the punctuation mark when a period ends the previous text. For example, the middle initial in 'Donald E. Knuth' would clash with `\bibpunctuation` in the final reference list: 'Knuth, Donald E.. *The TEXbook*.' But the period has to be included in the footnote (Donald E. Knuth, *The TEXbook*'). Similarly, the particle 'Ph. D. diss.' has to gobble the following period in the final list, but not the closing parenthesis in the footnotes. Thus, `\GobbleOrNot` is defined as

  ```
  \newBibCommand{\GobbleOrNot}{\relax}{\newblock\@gobble}
  ```

The final list (examples)

Attenborough, David. "The Infinite Variety." Episode 1 of *Life on Earth* (videorecording). BBC, 1979

Berlinsky, David. *Newton's Gift: How Sir Isaac Newton Unlocked the System of the World*. New York and London: Simon & Schuster, 2000

Gellner, Ernest. "The Stuff of Change." Chapter 6[pages] (pages 126–146) of *Thought and Change*

———. *Thought and Change*[number].Number 1 in "The Nature of Human Society" Series (ed. Julian Pitt-Rivers and Ernest Gellner) Press. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1964

Laudan, Larry. "Explaining the Success of Science: Beyond Epistemic Realism and Relativism." In Alfred I. Tauber (ed.), *Science and the Quest for Reality*. London: MacMillan Press Ltd., 1997[pages]: 137–161

Nattiez, Jean-Jacques and Isabelle Schulte-Technoff. "L'etnomusicologia: strutturalismo o culturalismo? Intervista con Jean-Jacques Nattiez di Isabelle Schulte-Technoff." *Musica/Realtà* 61 ([month]March 2000)[pages]: 109–131

Saslaw, Janna K. gobble. "Weber, Gottfried." In L. Macy (ed.), *Grove Music Online*.`http://www.grovemusic.com/` (accessed October 5, 2005)

_____. *Gottfried Weber and the Concept of Mehrdeutigkeit*. Ph. D. diss gobble.. Columbia University.1992

Sheldon, David A. gobble. "The Galant Style Revisited and Re-Evaluated." *Acta Musicologica* 47/2 (1975)[pages]: 240–70

Walker, Alan. *The Final Years 1861–1886*[volume].Volume 3 of *Franz Liszt*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996