The *Harvard* Family of Bibliography Styles

Peter Williams
(peterw@archsci.arch.su.oz.au)

April 12, 2009

1 Introduction

This document describes the *harvard* family of bibliographic styles which are provided in addition to those described in Lamport (1986) and (Lamport 1986, Patashnik, Doe1, Doe2 & Doe3 1988).

This style is primarily intended for use with the ${\rm Bib}T_{\rm E}X$ 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 \backslash citeasnoun has been created which has the same syntax as the \backslash cite command except that multiple citations are *not* permitted. The effect of this command is that

As \citeasnoun[Annex~B]{latex} describe \ldots produces

```
As Patashnik et al. (1988) and Lamport (1986, Annex B) describe ...
```

whereas

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

```
The BibTEX (Patashnik et al. 1988) and LaTEX (Lamport 1986, Annex B) manuals . . .
```

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.

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 et al..

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 et al., 1988) and IbTeX (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 et al. 1988, Lamport 1986) say ...
```

and the dcu citation style produces

```
The original documentation (Patashnik et al., 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.

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

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).

References

Lamport, L. (1986), ATEX: A Document Preparation System, Addison-Wesley.

Patashnik, O., Doe
1, J., Doe 2, J. & Doe 3, J. (1988), BibTeXing. Documentation for general
 BibTeX users.

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