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

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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] 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{} 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 \texttt{natbib}, \texttt{achicago}, and \texttt{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 \texttt{apalike.bst} style 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 \texttt{opcit}.

Actually, there is a package intended to place the bibliography as footnotes, namely \texttt{footbib}. 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 \texttt{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 \textit{Idem} and \textit{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{footbib}.) The main reason why this was not possible is that \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>custombst</td>
<td>Allows the user to issue a \bibliographystyle command to change the Bib\TeX used by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocustombst</td>
<td>To use the default style. This is of course the default option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperref</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nohyperref</td>
<td>No hyperlinks. Default when package hyperref is not loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omitting</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noomitting</td>
<td>Turns off the omission mechanism altogether.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idemcheck</td>
<td>Checks for identical Idem-citations, omitting the optional argument. Selected by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noidemcheck</td>
<td>Turns off the check.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\citet The starred version of \cite omits the author’s name from the footnote. So:

\footnote{Donald E. Knuth, The \TeX \textit{book} (Reading, Mass.: Addison Wesley, 1986).}
\footnote{Ernest Gellner, \textit{Thought and change} (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964), introduction.}
\footnote{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, \textit{Communication, culture,}
Gellner expanded one of the ideas presented from his mentioned book in a later study.\cite{gellner2}

### 3.3 Post-citations

Post-citations—later citations of an already cited work—behave differently. For example, a new citation of the TRXbook through \cite{texbook} will not render the whole footnote text again, but rather ‘\textit{7}’. The author name has been reduced to the last-name, and the rest of the information is replaced by ‘\textit{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: ‘\textit{8}’. You can also use \cite* to hide the author’s name for \textit{op. cit.}-citations.

This is not good when there are several works by the same author, in whose case \textit{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 ‘\textit{Idem}’. In principle, this will be followed by the optional argument, if any. However, if two \textit{Idem}-citations have the same optional argument, the second time it will \textit{not} be typeset. (This can be turned off with the \textit{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 ‘\textit{9}’. If the same command (\cite[p.~xxi]{taruskin}) is issued again, the footnote will be ‘\textit{10}’, with no ‘p. xxi’ in it.

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

As a reader, I have had the annoying experience of needing to find a reference for which the footnote to the page says only ‘\textit{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\footnote{\textit{Nations and Nationalism} (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983).} 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 \textit{opcit}.

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

\footnotesize
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{and hegemony: From media to mediations} (London: SAGE Publications, 1993), I do not want \textit{opcit} to add a period.
  \item \textit{Nations and Nationalism} (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1983).
  \item Knuth, \textit{op. cit.}
  \item Taruskin, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 101.
  \item \textit{Idem}, p. xxi.
  \item \textit{Idem}.
\end{itemize}

\normalsize
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[\footnote{\bibref}{texbook}, or \footnote{\cite{texbook} (see footnote \bibref above).}, etc. In the first case you would get 122.

The footnoye 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 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.

\footnotesize[14]Gellner: N\&N.
If no \texttt{hereafter} entry is found (and there are several references by the same author), a warning will be issued, and the deliberately unacceptable expression \texttt{\textasciitilde Op.\textasciitilde Cit.\textasciitilde} substituted.

The value of \texttt{hereafter}, that replaces ‘op. cit.’, will be a hyperlink if the \texttt{hyperref} option is on.

The \texttt{\textbackslash hereafter} command typesets the \texttt{hereafter} string of the last \texttt{\cite}d work, so that we can say something like

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

This mechanism can be used also for single works of a particular author. The result of \texttt{\hereafter} is \textit{not} a hyperlink.

### 3.6 Omitting text from the footnotes

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 \texttt{opcit} through the command \texttt{\textbackslash toomit}. You use it in the \texttt{.bib} file, like this:

\begin{verbatim}
address = "Aldershot\textbackslash toomit{(, Burlington, Singapore and Sydney)}",
\end{verbatim}

The effect is that the argument of \texttt{\textbackslash 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: \texttt{title = "The Prisoner of Zenda\textbackslash toomit{: being the story of three months in the life of an English gentleman}"}.
- Some translated titles: \texttt{title = "Music and Discourse\textbackslash toomit{: [Musicologie g\textbackslash'\textbackslash'e]n\textbackslash'e]rale et s\textbackslash'\textbackslash'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 \texttt{\cite} (something like a ‘pages 1–20, p. 13’). This cannot be fixed with \texttt{\textbackslash toomit}, because the particle ‘pages’ is added by \texttt{Bib\TeX}, so it’s not susceptible of \texttt{\textbackslash toomit}. The same is true of the \texttt{volume}, the \texttt{series}, and \texttt{number} of a \texttt{\@BOOK} entry, among others.

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

\begin{verbatim}
\textbackslash with\{\textbackslash{field}\}\textbackslash{\textbackslash cite}\{\textbackslash{foo}\}
\end{verbatim}

This is the default behavior, but it can be overiden. The \texttt{\textbackslash with\{\textbackslash{field}\}} command forces the \texttt{\textbackslash{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 \texttt{\textbackslash with\{pages\}\textbackslash cite\{foo\}}. Similarly, the \texttt{volume} of a book can be ‘de-omitted’ by typing \texttt{\textbackslash with\{volume\}\textbackslash cite\{foobook\}}.
Several \texttt{with} commands can go in succession. For example, if you want the page numbers of the article from a collected edition, \textit{and} the volume of the book that contains, you can say \texttt{with\{pages\} with\{volume\} cite\{book\}}.

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

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

For example,

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

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

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

### 3.7 The final references list

The command \texttt{bibliography} has the usual effect of producing a final section (or chapter) for ‘References.’ According to the \texttt{BibTeX} style used, the format of the entries is different in the references list from the footnotes.

Frequently, a document with bibliographical references in footnote style does not include a final references list. But the user has to tell \texttt{opcit} where to find the \texttt{BibTeX} database, which is done by the \texttt{bibliography} command. So there is now a \texttt{nobibliography} that works just like \texttt{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 \texttt{nobibliography} instead of \texttt{bibliography}, some information that is by default omitted from the footnotes (see section 3.6) might be completely lost. \texttt{opcit} emits a warning of this in the log file.

### 4 The \texttt{BibTeX} style

The \texttt{BibTeX} style (\texttt{opcit.bst}) that comes with this version 2 of \texttt{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 \texttt{hereafter}, discussed in section 3.5). So I repeat the \textit{caveat} of Oren Patashnik: be creative in the use of entries and fields, and you will be able to achieve pretty much anything.\footnote{It is never a bad idea to read Patashnik’s “\texttt{BibTeXing}” (February 8, 1988), file \texttt{btxdoc.dvi} in \texttt{BibTeX} standard distribution.}

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15\footnote{It is never a bad idea to read Patashnik’s “\texttt{BibTeXing}” (February 8, 1988), file \texttt{btxdoc.dvi} in \texttt{BibTeX} 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

```latex
@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 \texttt{toomit} (section 3.6). Other features will be introduced in this section.

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

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

If you have to know it all, the implementation of \texttt{crossref} described in the previous section is made through the \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{\with{volume}}); number and series (\texttt{\with{number}}); note (\texttt{\with{note}}).

\begin{verbatim}
@BOOK{berlinsky,  
  author="David Berlinsky",  
  title="Newton's Gift\texttt{: How Sir Isaac Newton Unlocked the System of the World} 

The first footnote for this entry would read:


In the final reference list, the entry looks like:

1
\end{verbatim}

Footnote layout:


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

Footnote layout:


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


### 4.3.2 Article

Omitted fields: pages, month, note.
Footnote layout:


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

Footnote layout:


Or, alternatively, \cite{nattiez} produces:


### 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.

@INCOLLECTION{laudan,
    title="Explaining the Success of Science: 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:


Given the following entry:

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

another entry can make reference to it:

```latex
@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:


### 4.3.4 Inbook

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

Omitted fields: *pages, chapter, note.*

```latex
@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…”
Footnote layout:


4.3.5 PHDthesis

Omitted fields: note.

Footnote layout:


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 Bib\TeX\ 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.\footnote{This can be easily achieved in the style by suitably modifying the \bibstart and \fin.entry functions.}

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 \@INCOLLECTIONs, and in general everything that comes after a \bibpunctuation).

- 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).

- 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 Bib\TeX\ 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.

Typically, these definitions will make use of opcit’s \newBibCommand:
\newBibCommand\{\textit{command name}\}\{\textit{footnote-style}\}\{\textit{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.

\texttt{opcit.bst} defines five tools in this way:

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{\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
\begin{verbatim}
\newBibCommand\{\bibparenthesis\}[1]\{(#1)\}{. \newblock #1}
\end{verbatim}

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

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

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

\item \texttt{\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 \texttt{\bibpunctuation} in the final reference list: ‘Knuth, Donald E. \texttt{The \TeXbook}.’ But the period has to be included in the footnote (Donald E. Knuth, \texttt{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, \texttt{\GobbleOrNot} is defined as
\begin{verbatim}
\newBibCommand\{\GobbleOrNot\}\{relax\}\{\newblock\@gobble\}
\end{verbatim}
\end{itemize}

The final list (examples)


Gellner, Ernest. “The Stuff of Change.” Chapter 6\{pages\} (pages 126–146) of \textit{Thought and Change}


——. *Gottfried Weber and the Concept of Mehrdeutigkeit*. Ph.D. diss, Columbia University. 1992
