OXALPH – An alphabetic style for Biblatex

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v2.2
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Introduction

1.1 Loading the style

The style is self-contained, so you can load it with \biblatex:

\usepackage[style=oxalph]{biblatex}

The style has some options additional to the regular \biblatex ones:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{anon}={\texttt{literal}|\texttt{long}|\texttt{short}} \hspace{1cm} (default \texttt{short}, initially \texttt{literal})
    Affects what happens if the author name matches the value of \texttt{\textbackslash oxrefanon}. By default, this is ‘Anonymous’, but you could change it a different word (such as ‘Anonimo’) instead.
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{literal} means no special handling is used.
      \item \texttt{long} will print the unabbreviated localization string \texttt{anon} (‘Anonymous’) instead of the author name in the bibliography.
      \item \texttt{short} will print the abbreviated localization string \texttt{anon} (‘Anon.’) instead of the author name in the bibliography.
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{bookseries}={\texttt{in}|\texttt{out}} \hspace{1cm} (default \texttt{in}, initially \texttt{in})
    Puts the series information for a book inside or outside the parenthetical publication block.
  \item \texttt{court-plain}={\texttt{true}|\texttt{false}} \hspace{1cm} (default \texttt{true}, initially \texttt{false})
    Prints courts of decision without parentheses.
  \item \texttt{dashed}={\texttt{true}|\texttt{false}} \hspace{1cm} (default \texttt{true}, initially \texttt{false})
    In the bibliography, replaces recurring author/editor names with a dash.
  \item \texttt{ecli}={\texttt{yes}|\texttt{only}|\texttt{no}} \hspace{1cm} (default \texttt{yes}, initially \texttt{yes})
    Determines when ECLI numbers for EU legal cases are printed (if provided).
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{yes} prints the ECLI number in addition to the official report.
      \item \texttt{only} prints the ECLI number instead of the official report.
      \item \texttt{no} only prints the ECLI number if the case is otherwise unreported.
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{isourls}={\texttt{true}|\texttt{false}} \hspace{1cm} (default \texttt{true}, initially \texttt{false})
    Surrounds URLs with angle brackets.
  \item \texttt{issuedate-plain}={\texttt{true}|\texttt{false}} \hspace{1cm} (default \texttt{true}, initially \texttt{false})
    Removes the parentheses around the date of a periodical without a volume number. This can also be set on a per-type and per-entry basis. (This option was previously called \texttt{varissuedate}.)
\end{itemize}
**issuestyle**=slash|colon|comma|parens  
(default slash, initially slash)

Affects how journal volumes and numbers are printed.
- **slash** separates the two with a solidus, e.g. ‘23/2’.
- **colon** separates the two with a colon and space, e.g. ‘23: 2’. It is intended for use with oxnotes/oxnum and not recommended for this style.
- **comma** separates the two with a comma and space, e.g. ‘23, 2’.
- **parens** sets off the issue number in parentheses, e.g. ‘23 (2)’.

**mergedate**=maximum|compact|basic|minimum|year|false  
(default year, initially year)

Affects how the date at the start of the references relates to the date in the ‘normal’ position. The default value of **year** is intended for use with the default setting of **labeldate**=year. If you set **labeldate** to something else, you will probably want to set this option to **compact** or **maximum**. It can also be set on a per-type basis.

**nolocation**  
(no value, initially unset)

Replaces missing locations with ‘n.p.’ or the localized equivalent in books, collections, reference works, proceedings, and similar entry types. Once set, this option cannot be overridden. Alternatively, it may be set on a per-entry basis.

**nonodate**=true|false  
(default true, initially false)

Suppresses the printing of the nodate localization string when an entry is missing a recognizable date. It can also be set on a per-type and per-entry basis. It is automatically set to **true** for entries with a sortyear, on the assumption that the date has been given in a non-date field (e.g. the number of a standard).

**nopublisher**  
(no value, initially unset)

Removes publisher name from all entries. Once set, this option cannot be overridden.

**noredatedin**=true|false  
(default true, initially false)

Suppresses the printing of the in localization string in circumstances where it would appear directly following a related string such as ‘originally published as’. It can also be set on a per-type and per-entry basis. The effects of this key are not well tested, so do please get in touch (see below) if you encounter problems with it.

**relationpunct**=period|comma|semicolon|colon|space  
(default semicolon, initially semicolon)

Sets the punctuation that precedes the relatedtype localization string. An additional space is assumed unless the value is **space**. This can also be set on a per-type and per-entry basis. Note that the general and per-type settings are ignored for some values of relatedtype, but the per-entry setting is always effective.

**thesis**=in|out|plain  
(default out, initially out)

Puts the thesis type inside or outside the parenthetical publication block, while **plain** removes the parentheses entirely.

**timefirst**=true|false  
(default true, initially false)

Prints the time (if provided) before the date instead of after it. This can also be set on a per-type and per-entry basis.

**usenametitles**=true|false  
(default true, initially true)

Controls whether titular prefixes such as Revd, Dr, Mrs, Sir, and so on are printed. (See Section 2.5 for how to supply titles as part of a name.) This can also be set on a per-type and per-entry basis.
Oxref makes use of Biber-specific techniques to solve some of the challenges presented by Oxford style. It will not stop you from using BibTeX instead but, if you do, only simple and standard entries will work. In particular, manuscripts, legal references and anything involving related entries will be adversely affected.

1.2 How to use this document

Bibliographical items are given throughout this document, and serve three purposes:

- To demonstrate which of the variations discussed by the *Oxford Guide to Style* and *New Hart’s Rules* have been chosen in this style.
- To help me, as package author, check that the style is working as intended.
- To show you, as document author, how to use the style to get the effect you want.

Examples that follow standard biblatex semantics, and are therefore (mostly) portable to other styles, are in green:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Reference text as it should look.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reference text as generated by biblatex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Source | Code used in bibliography file. |

Examples that have been ‘hacked’ in some way, and are therefore not portable to other styles, are in amber:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Reference text as it should look.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reference text as generated by biblatex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Source | Code used in bibliography file. |

Where a source is provided, it refers to a section from one of the reference works below:


Where the source is starred (*), this indicates the example is not quite how it appears in the book, usually because the original is demonstrating an option that is not the oxref default. Where the source is marked with a dagger (†), this indicates that the example has been coverted from an oxnotes-style one, since the guides provide relatively few for author-year references.

1.3 Design philosophy

The stipulations given by the *Oxford Guide to Style* regarding citations and references amount not so much to a consistent style as a body of advice for creating one. Unlike the style manuals published by the American Psychological Association, the Modern Language Association, and the University of Chicago to name but three, the emphasis of the Oxford guide is to describe good practice rather than prescribe a particular style. This means that when it comes to oxref,
there are decisions to be made as to which variations to support by default, which to support as options, and which to ignore quietly.

The situation is complicated further by the nature of the available versions. The 2002 guide remains the most comprehensive in terms of rules, principles and examples. The succeeding versions, under the title *New Hart’s Rules*, update the aspects of the 2002 guide that now seem somewhat dated, such as its handling of URLs and DOIs, and have more of an eye on machine processing of bibliographies. They do, however, introduce additional variations with less of a steer on what is preferred, and are considerably shorter with fewer examples.

The approach of *oxref* is to follow the 2014 *New Hart’s Rules* as much as possible, but where variations are given without strong preference, or where guidance is lacking, to follow the preferences of the 2002 guide. Where the practices of the humanities and the sciences are contrasted, the former are followed for `oxnotes/oxnum` and the latter for `oxalph/oxyear`. Where neither version gives explicit guidance on citing a resource supported by `biblatex`, *oxref* extrapolates from what is provided, guided by standard `biblatex` and other major referencing styles.

Where it is practical to do so, ways and means of achieving the variations defined by the two guides are provided, but by no means all of them will be supported.

### 1.4 Technical documentation

For information on installing the styles, and for the documented source code, see the separate documentation file `oxref.pdf`

### 1.5 Stability

The *oxref* family of styles is currently at v2.2.

I have no plans to change the default (expected) behaviour of the styles, and will do my best to avoid backwards-incompatible changes, though alternative behaviour may be added. If changes are introduced that alter the advertised output, this will be signalled by a change in major version number.

Please report any bugs you discover on the GitHub issue tracker. You are also welcome to leave your thoughts there on how the styles could be improved, especially for the cases not covered by the two style manuals.

---

1Issue tracker for *oxref*: https://github.com/alex-ball/biblatex-oxref/issues
Citations and common formatting

The oxalph bibliography style is intended for use with an alphabetic citation style, and indeed loads a tweaked version of a standard biblatex one.

2.1 Test citations

Both the Oxford Guide to Style and New Hart’s Rules describe a system that uses simple numbers as citation labels, almost as if they were endnotes. This system does not support page references, unlike the citation labels familiar to \LaTeX users. In the absence of a better idea, therefore, this style treats citation labels rather like author–year parenthetical citations and adopts the conventions from oxyear. Pages are set off with a colon, and multiple works are separated with a semicolon.

\begin{align*}
\text{Test } & \text\{parencites} \\
& [93, 96](hankinson1988mmm) \\
& [72](hankinson1989gba)
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{\textcolor{red}{Test } \text{[Han88: 93, 96; Han89: 72]}}
\end{align*}

2.2 Missing or inferred attribution

2.2.1 Missing attribution

\begin{itemize}
\item Oxref will not automatically generate anonymous labels for you, but if you use the \texttt{anon} option (see Section 1.1), you can transform an author name of ‘Anonymous’ (or whatever \texttt{\oxrefanon} is set to) in your .bib file to either the long or short localization string \texttt{anon}.
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
\item Anon. (1822), \textit{Stories after Nature} (London: Allman).
\end{itemize}

\begin{verbatim}
@book{anon1822san,
  author = {Anonymous},
  title = {Stories after Nature},
  location = {London},
  publisher = {Allman},
  date = {1822})
\end{verbatim}

\begin{itemize}
\item Anon. (1822), \textit{Stories after Nature} (London: Allman).
\end{itemize}

\begin{verbatim}
\textcolor{red}{\texttt{Anon. (1822), Stories after Nature (London: Allman).}}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{\textcolor{red}{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{Anon. (1822), Stories after Nature (London: Allman).}}}}}
\end{verbatim}

OGS §15.2.1†
2.2.2 Pseudepigraphy

Some older works are known to have been written pseudepigraphically, that is, falsely attributed to a more famous author. The way of indicating this in Oxford style, if desired, is to put ‘(Ps.-)’ after the name in the bibliography.

With oxref, you can achieve this by annotating the name with the keyword pseudo.

2.2.3 Inferred attribution

If the attribution is missing from the work but may be inferred from other sources, Oxford style is to give the attribution in square brackets.

With oxref, you can achieve this by annotating the whole name field (usually author or editor) with the keyword inferred. You can also annotate names individually within the list, if only some of them should be taken as inferred.
2.2.4 Pseudonyms

If an author publishes under a pen name, and you want to link the names in the bibliography, the name as given in the work should be given first, immediately followed by the other name in parentheses (Oxford Guide to Style) or brackets (New Hart’s Rules).

If you don’t mind the second name being printed as-is, the canonical place to include it is the nameaddon field.

You can switch to using parentheses for name addons by changing the nameaddon field format.

\DeclareFieldFormat{nameaddon}{\mkbibparens{#1}}

If you do want the second name to be normalized, or you are dealing with a list of names, you can use the (non-standard) authoraddon and editoraddon fields. The addon name will be printed after the corresponding name in the regular name list, using the nameaddon field format, but only if it is different.
2.3 Name variants

In cases where an author changes the name under which they publish (e.g., due to changes of marital status), both the *Oxford Guide to Style* and *New Hart’s Rules* suggest putting the later form of the name first, followed by parentheses containing an equals sign and the earlier form of the name.

To trigger this formatting, annotate the relevant name in `authoraddon` or `editoraddon` with the keyword `variant`.

2.4 Author-translators and author-revisers

If the contribution of the translators or revisers is so great they could be joint authors, Oxford style is to print them immediately after the actual author. The motivation comes from textbooks like this one:
2.5 Titular prefixes

Generally speaking, using titular prefixes like Revd, Dr, Mrs, Sir, and so on as part of an author’s name is unnecessary, but there are occasions when removing them can cause problems, so with oxref you can supply them if you need to. I have not added special rules for recognizing such titles, so if you want to include one you have to label each part of the name explicitly, as in the following example (the keyword for the titular prefix is title).


@mvbook{wood1861el,
  author = {title=Mrs, given=Henry, family=Wood},
  title = {East Lynne},
  volumes = {3},
  location = {London},
  date = {1861}}

You can switch the display of titular prefixes on or off using the usenametitles option. This can be set globally or on a per-type or per-entry basis.

2.6 Works in foreign languages

If you used a foreign language work, you might want to recommend a good translation.

Add the translation in related, and set relatedtype to translationas.

@book{tschichold1955tg,
  author = {J. Tschichold},
  title = {Typographische Gestaltung},
  location = {Basle},
  date = {1955},
  related = {tschichold1967tg},
  relatedtype = {translationas}}
@book{tschichold1967tg,
  title = {Asymmetric Typography},
  location = {London},
  date = {1967}}

To specify the translator up front, set the relatedtype to bytranslator instead.


@book{sarrau1975ta,
  author = {José Sarrau},
  title = {Tapas y aperitivos},
  location = {Madrid},
  date = {1975},
  related = {sarrau1987ta},
  relatedtype = {bytranslator}}
@book{sarrau1987ta,
  author = {José Sarrau},
  translator = {Francesca Piemonte Slesinger},
  title = {Tapas and Appetizers},
  location = {New York},
  date = {1987}}

If you used the translation, you might want to give the original publication as well.

- Add the original in related, and set relatedtype to translationof.
It is often helpful to provide an informative translation of foreign language titles.

Put the translation in titleaddon.

Conversely, it might be helpful to provide the English original of a translated title.

2.7 Missing place of publication

For periodicals, grey literature, audiovisual and online material, the lack of a place of publication is not surprising; indeed it may be expected. For books, however, it may be remarkable and
deserve marking in the bibliography with 'n.p.' (for 'no place').

- To have oxref automatically insert 'n.p.' or the localized equivalent for books, collections, reference works, proceedings and similar entry types, use the `nolocation` bibliography option.

- To have oxref automatically insert 'n.p.' or the localized equivalent for only a specific entry, use the `nolocation` entry option instead. The advantage of doing this over simply giving 'n.p.' as the publisher is that it hides it from other styles that do not follow the same convention.


```latex
@book{padua1961p,  
    author = {{Marchetto of Padua}},  
    title = {Pomerium},  
    editor = {Giuseppe Vecchi},  
    date = {1961},  
    options = {nolocation})
```

2.8 Missing or inferred date of publication

If the date is missing from a work, you can sometimes make an educated guess what it should be. It is usual practice to enclose such guesses in square brackets.

- With oxref, you can achieve this by annotating the date, origdate, or eventdate field with the keyword `inferred`.

```latex
date+an = {=inferred},
```

Otherwise, if you don’t supply a suitable date, it will be replaced with the localization string `nodate`. If you don’t want this behaviour, you can suppress it with the `nonodate` option, which can be set globally or on a per-type or per-entry basis.
Articles and periodicals

article, periodical, suppperiodical, review

3.1 Articles in periodicals with volumes/numbers

The *Oxford Guide to Style* consistently prefers volume and part numbers to be written like ‘23/2’, but also discusses formats such as ‘23: 2’ and ‘23 (2)’. *New Hart’s Rules* adds ‘23, 2’ as a further possibility. The latter two are better suited to oxalph/oxyear which use a colon to demarcate the page numbers. These variations are implemented as the option *issuestyle*; see section 1.1 for details.

Author (Year), ‘Title’, *JournalTitle*, Vol/Number: Pages.


@article{hollingsworth1957dsb,
    author = {T. H. Hollingsworth},
    date = {1957},
    title = {A Demographic Study of the British Ducal Families},
    journaltitle = {Population Studies},
    volume = {11},
    number = {1},
    pages = {4-26}}

@article{unwin1994sce,
    author = {Tim Unwin},
    date = {1994},
    title = {Structural Change in Estonian Agriculture},
    subtitle = {From Command Economy to Privatisation},
    journaltitle = {Geography},
    volume = {79},
    number = {3},
    pages = {246-261}}


@article{vaucouleurs1975nmn,
    author = {Gerald de Vaucouleurs and J. Blunck and M. Davies and A. Dollfus and I. Koval and G. Kuiper and H. Masursky and S. Miyamoto and V Moroz and Carl Sagan},
    title = {The New Martian Nomenclature of the International Astronomical Union},
    journaltitle = {Icarus},
    volume = {26},
    date = {1975},
    pages = {85-98}}


@article{druin2002rcd,
    author = {A. Druin},
    title = {The Role of Children in the Design of New Technology},
    journaltitle = {Behaviour & Information Technology},
    volume = {21},
    number = {1},
    date = {2002},
    pages = {1-25},
    doi = {10.1080/01449290110108659}}
3.2 Articles in periodicals with series

Author (Year), ‘Title’, JournalTitle, nth ser., Vol/Number: Pages.
3.3 Articles in issues identified by date alone

Author (Year), 'Title', JournalTitle, Day Month: Pages.


The above example as it appears in the Oxford Guide to Style is both incomplete and wildly inaccurate. I have completed and corrected it as best I can ascertain.
3.4 Works published as an issue

These examples illustrate where a book is also published as a whole issue of a periodical, and show how you may reference both at once. You can either add the periodical details to a book entry or add the book details to a periodical entry.

Author (Year), *Title* = *JournalTitle*, Vol/Number (Location: Publisher), pages.

Use equals as the relatedtype.
Author (Year), Title = JournalTitle, Vol/Number.

@collection{bec1976isc,
    editor = {C. Bec},
    title = {Italie 1500--1550},
    subtitle = {Une situation de crise?},
    related = {aujm1975.2},
    relatedtype = {equals},
    series = {Langues étrangères},
    number = {2},
    location = {Lyon},
    date = {1976},
    pages = {99-109}}

Use issuetitle instead of title to get the right formatting.

@article{trisoglio1973gnq,
    author = {F. Trisoglio},
    issuetitle = {Gregorio di Nazianzo in un quarentennio di ricerca (1925--1965)},
    journaltitle = {Rivista Iasalliana},
    volume = {40},
    date = {1973}}

3.5 Articles in an issue that is a supplement to another issue

Author (Year), 'Title', JournalTitle, Vol/Number; Supplement to MainJournalTitle Vol/Number: Pages.

To get this format, use a separate entry for the parent issue, reference it in the related field, and use the key suppto as the relatedtype.
3.6 Articles that span multiple issues

Use the key `serialarticle` as the `relatedtype`.

3.7 Accepted journal articles, pre-publication

Author (Year), ‘Title’, to be published in *JournalTitle*. 


3.9 Reviews

Author (Year), 'Title', review of ReviewedWork, in JournalTitle, Vol/Number: Pages.

To get this format, use a separate entry for the reviewed item, reference it in the 'related' field, and use the key 'reviewof' as the 'relatedtype'.


@review{dean1995rpb,
    author = {J. Dean},
    related = {basiron1994mel},
    relatedtype = {reviewof},
    journaltitle = {Res facta},
    volume = {17},
    date = {1995},
    pages = {56-59}}

@book{basiron1994mel,
    author = {Philippe Basiron},
    title = {My Early Life},
    location = {Bourges},
    date = {1994}}


@review{jocelyn1989pav,
    author = {H. D. Jocelyn},
    title = {Probus and Virgil},
    related = {delvigo1987tvt},
    relatedtype = {reviewof},
    journaltitle = {CR},
    series = {newseries},
    volume = {39},
    date = {1989},
    pages = {27-28}}

@book{delvigo1987tvt,
    author = {Maria Luisa Delvigo},
    title = {Testo virgiliano e tradizione indiretta},
    location = {Pisa},
    date = {1987}}
4.1 Monographs

Biblatex defines book as a monograph, written either by a single author, or by several authors who have joint responsibility for the entire work. An editor in this context has a modest role selecting or annotating the content, and therefore in Oxford style is given after the title even if the author is not given.

4.1.1 Basic form

Author (Year), Title (Location: Publisher).


@book{lyons1981lli,
  author = {John Lyons},
  date = {1981},
  title = {Language and Linguistics},
  subtitle = {An Introduction},
  location = {Cambridge},
  publisher = {Cambridge University Press}}


@book{lyons1981lmc,
  author = {John Lyons},
  date = {1981},
  title = {Language, Meaning and Context},
  location = {London},
  publisher = {Fontana Paperbacks}}
4.1.2 No publisher

Author (Year), Title (Location).

Smith, T. (1988), *Famine and Gender* (New Haven, Conn.).

Smith, T. (1988), *Famine and Gender* (New Haven, Conn.).

@book{smith1988fag,  
author = {Smith, T.},  
title = {Famine and Gender},  
date = {1988},  
location = {New Haven, Conn.}}

4.1.3 Edited book

Author (Year), Title, ed. Editor(s) (Location: Publisher).

Title (Year), ed. Editor(s) (Location: Publisher).


@book{boas.botschuyver1952dc,  
title = {Distichia Catonis},  
editor = {Marcus Boas and Henricus Johannes Botschuyver},  
location = {Amsterdam},  
date = {1952}}

4.2 Collections

Biblatex defines collection as a book made up of multiple self-contained contributions from distinct authors. There is no overall author: use the regular book entry type for collections of a single author’s work. The editor in this case has a more active role and therefore comes before the title.

Editor (Year) (ed.), Title (Location: Publisher).


@collection{barnes.griffin1989pte,  
editor = {Jonathan Barnes and Miriam T. Griffin},  
date = {1989},  
title = {Philosophia Togata},  
subtitle = {Essays on Philosophy and Roman Society},  
location = {Oxford}}
4.3 Reference works

Biblatex uses reference for encyclopaedias and dictionaries, which are typically made up of many small contributions by distinct authors and compiled by an editorial board whose membership might change between successive editions. From a database perspective, reference works are like collections in that they have no single author (a reference work written by a single author should use the book entry type instead).

♀ The *Oxford Guide to Style* considers the titles of reference works to be more important and memorable than those of the editor, and so lists the title first, but *New Hart’s Rules* doesn’t. *Oxref* takes the former approach, but you can switch to the latter by setting the *useeditor* option back to true for this type.

```
\ExecuteBibliographyOptions[reference,mvreference]{useeditor=true}
```

```
Title (Year), ed. Editor(s) (Location: Publisher).
```


```
@mvreference{fortenbaugh.etal1991tes, 
  title = {{Theophrastus} of {Eresus}}, 
  subtitle = {Sources for his Life, Writings, Thought, and Influence}, 
  editor = {William W. Fortenbaugh and Pamela M Huby and Robert W. Sharples and Dimitri Gutas and others}, 
  volumes = {2}, 
  series = {Philosophia Antiqua}, 
  number = {54}, 
  location = {Leiden}, 
  date = {1991}}
```

4.4 Multi-volume works

Biblatex provides additional entry types for multi-volume works: *mvbook*, *mvcollection* and *mvreference* respectively. These can be used to cite all the volumes at once, or just one volume from the set.
### 4.4.1 All Volumes

Where all volumes were published consistently, the following form is used:

```
Author (Year), Title, n vols. (Location: Publisher), VolNo. Pages.
```

\cite{straeten1867lmp}

\textbf{Vander Straeten, E. (1867–88), La Musique aux Pays-Bas avant le XIX\textsuperscript{e} siècle, 8 vols. (Brussels).}

\@mvbook{straeten1867lmp,  
  author = {Edmond {Vander Straeten}},  
  title = {La Musique aux Pays-Bas avant le XIX\textsuperscript{e} siècle},  
  volumes = {8},  
  location = {Brussels},  
  date = {1867/1888}}

Where the publisher changed between volumes, the following form is used:

```
Author (Year–Year), Title, VolNo, n vols. (Location: Publisher and Location: Publisher).
```


\@mvbook{ritter1838hap,  
  author = {Heinrich Ritter},  
  title = {The History of Ancient Philosophy},  
  translator = {Alexander J. W. Morrison},  
  volumes = {4},  
  location = {Oxford and London},  
  publisher = {Talboys and Bohn},  
  date = {1838/1846}}

\textbf{In the Oxford Style Manual, the translator in the above reference is in parentheses; this occurs in one other reference (§15.2.2, Lawrence 1992), but in many more does not (§15.2.15, Bischoff 1990; §15.8, Auden 1990; all in §13.11.1). I am therefore choosing to ignore this unnecessary complication.}

\textbf{You can alternatively use the standard biblatex relation type multivolume.}
4.4.2 **One volume from several**

Where the volumes are merely numbered, the following form is used:

Author (Year), *Title*, VolNo (Location: Publisher), Pages.

➢ To get this format, do not use maintitle: put the title of the whole work in title.


Where the volumes each have their own (sub)title, and they were all published at once (more or less), the following form is used:

Author (Year), *Title*, VolNo: *VolTitle* (Location: Publisher), Pages.

➢ To get this format, use title for the volume title and maintitle for the whole work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Where the volumes each have their own (sub)title, and there are many volumes spanning years and possibly publishers, the following form is used:

**Author (Year), VolTitle, [vol. VolNo of Title] (Location: Publisher), Pages.**

- To get this format, use book instead of mvbook.
4.5 Additions, translations, and revisions

Where works have significant introductions, forewords, afterwords, illustrations, etc. this may be noted as follows:

Author (Year), Title, with an Addition by Contributor (Location: Publisher).


Translators are credited as follows:

Author (Year), Title, trans. Translator(s) (Location: Publisher).

@book{bischoff1990lpa,  
author = {Bernhard Bischoff},  
title = {Latin Palaeography},  
subtitle = {Antiquity and the Middle Ages},  
translator = {Dáibhi Ó Cróinín and David Ganz},  
location = {Cambridge},  
date = {1990}}


@book{martorell1984tlb,  
author = {Joanat Martorell},  
title = {Tirant lo Blanc},  
translator = {David H. Rosenthal},  
foreword = {David H. Rosenthal},  
location = {London},  
date = {1984}}

### 4.6 Editions

#### 4.6.1 LATER EDITION ONLY

Where the author/editor is common to both, the following form is used:

Author (Year), *Title* (nth edn., Location: Publisher).

- This is the format used by the entry type book


@book{maitland2001mvr,  
author = {G. Maitland},  
title = {Maitland’s Vertebral Manipulation},  
edition = {6},  
publisher = {Butterworth–Heinemann},  
location = {Oxford},  
date = {2001}}


@book{beckford1823v,  
  author = {William Beckford},  
  title = {Vathek},  
  edition = {4},  
  location = {London},  
  date = {1823},  
  howpublished = {online facsimile},  
  url = {http://beckford.c18.net/wbvathek1823.html},  
  urldate = {2013-11-05}
}

Where the editor has changed, the following form is used:

*Title* (Year), nth edn., ed. Editor (Location: Publisher).

This format is used by entry type reference

@reference{knowles1999odq,  
  title = {The {Oxford} Dictionary of Quotations},  
  edition = {5},  
  editor = {Elizabeth Knowles},  
  publisher = {Oxford},  
  date = {1999}}

4.6.2 **Both first and later edition**

Author (Year), *Title* (Year; nth edn., Location: Publisher).

Use the *orig* fields for the earlier edition.

@mvbook{marx1867ccp,  
  author = {K. Marx},  
  origdate = {1867},  
  title = {Capital},  
  subtitle = {A Critique of Political Economy},  
  volume = {1},  
  translator = {B. Fowkes},  
  location = {New York},  
  date = {1977}}
4.6.3 Republications

If the publication has not been revised, but has been re-typeset by a different publisher, the Oxford Guide to Style suggests putting the original date in a note at the end, rather than within the publication block, but this does not affect the author–date style since the original date is at the head of the reference anyway.

Author (OrigYear), Title (Location: Publisher).


@collection(adam.tannery1897odd,
    editor = {C. Adam and D. Tannery},
    title = {Œuvres de Descartes},
    origlocation = {Paris},
    origpublisher = {Cerf},
    origdate = {1897/1913},
    edition = {reprint},
    location = {Paris},
    publisher = {J. Vrin, CNRS},
    date = {1964/1976})

4.6.4 Reprints

Author (Year–Year), Title (Location: Publisher; repr. Location: Publisher).

@book(bettelheim1976uem,
    author = {Bruno Bettelheim},
    title = {The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales},
    subtitle = {The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales},
    location = {Harmondsworth},
    publisher = {Penguin Books},
    date = {1988},
    origdate = {1976}}


Use localization key reprint as the edition. For a revised reprint, use revisedreprint.

@book(bettelheim1976uem,
    author = {Bruno Bettelheim},
    title = {The Uses of Enchantment: The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales},
    subtitle = {The Meaning and Importance of Fairy Tales},
    location = {Harmondsworth},
    publisher = {Penguin Books},
    date = {1988},
    origdate = {1976})


@book{southern1991sap,
    author = {R. W. Southern},
    title = {Saint Anselm},
    subtitle = {A Portrait in a Landscape},
    edition = {revised reprint},
    location = {Cambridge},
    publisher = {Cambridge University Press},
    date = {1991}}

Author (Year–Year), *Title* (Location: Publisher; facs. edn., Location: Publisher).

Use localization key `facsimile` as the edition.


@book{allen1594kkk,
    author = {E. Allen},
    title = {A Knack to Know a Knave},
    origlocation = {London},
    origdate = {1594},
    edition = {facsimile},
    location = {Oxford},
    publisher = {Malone Society Reprints},
    date = {1963}}

4.6.5 **Title changes**

*New Hart’s Rules* recommends giving the original publication details first, then the new title and its details after a semicolon.

The standard relatedtype value `reprintas` is supported.


A more generalized version of this relation is available. If you set the relatedtype to the oxref-specific keyword editedas, the edition and any editorial contributions will be printed in the linking text.
4.6.6 Co-publications/co-editions

If the work is published under two different titles, it is a good idea to provide both to make it easier to locate.

- Use a generic relation and specify the country details in the relatedstring.
4.7 Works from a series

Author (Year), Title (Series; Location: Publisher).

Author (Year), Title (Series, Number; Location: Publisher).


@book{barnes1982ari,
  author = {Jonathan Barnes},
  date = {1982},
  title = {Aristotle},
  series = {Past Masters},
  location = {Oxford}}

4.8 Pre-publication book

Author (forthcoming), Title (Location: Publisher).


@mvbook{smithFCgaf,
  author = {P. Smith},
  title = {Gender and Famine},
  volumes = {2},
  location = {London},
  pubstate = {forthcoming}}
Works within books

\textit{inbook}, \textit{bookinbook}, \textit{suppbook}, \textit{incollection}, \textit{suppcollection}, \textit{inreference}

5.1 Works in collections of a single author’s works

The \textit{inbook} entry type is intended for books that consist of several self-contained works by the same author, for citing one of these works.

\textbf{Author} (Year), ‘Title’, in \textit{BookTitle}, ed. Editor(s) (Location: Publisher), Pages.

\textit{If you provide \textit{bookauthor}, and it is the same as the author, the second instance of the name will replaced by ‘id.’/’ead.’/’eid.’/’eaed.’ Use the gender field to select which is used.}

\begin{verbatim}

@inbook{krysteller1979thm,
  author = {Paul Oskar Kristeller},
  gender = {sm},
  title = {The Aristotelian Tradition},
  bookauthor = {Paul Oskar Kristeller},
  booktitle = {Renaissance Thought and Its Sources},
  editor = {Michael Mooney},
  location = {New York},
  publisher = {Columbia University Press},
  date = {1979}}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Author} (Year), ‘Title’, in \textit{BookTitle}, ed. Editor(s) (Location: Publisher), Pages.
5.2 Works in collections

The incollection entry type is intended for citing one of a collection of self-contained works by different authors.

5.2.1 Works in a mixed collection

Author (Year), ‘Title’, in Editors (eds.), BookTitle (Location: Publisher), Pages.


5.2.2 Works by the editor in a mixed collection

Author (Year), ‘Title’, in id. (ed.), BookTitle (Location: Publisher), Pages.

If you provide the same values for author and editor, the editor name will be replaced by ‘id./’ead./’eid./’eaed.’ Use the gender field to select which is used.


@incollection{todd1974dhp,
    author = {W. B. Todd},
    gender = {sm},
    title = {David Hume},
    subtitle = {A Preliminary Bibliography},
    editor = {W. B. Todd},
    booktitle = {Hume and the Enlightenment},
    booksubtitle = {Essays Presented to Ernest Campbell Mossner},
    location = {Edinburgh},
    publisher = {Edinburgh University Press},
    date = {1974}}

5.3 Anthologies of independently published works

Biblatex provides the bookinbook entry type for citing a part of an anthology that has previously been published as a book in its own right. The main difference from inbook is how the original publication information is handled.

5.3.1 Later version more accessible

Use origdate to give the date of original publication.


@bookinbook{frege1892osr,
    author = {G. Frege},
    gender = {sm},
    title = {On Sense and Reference},
    bookauthor = {G. Frege},
    booktitle = {Philosophical Writings},
    translator = {P. T. Geach and M. Black},
    editor = {P. T. Geach and M. Black},
    location = {Oxford},
    publisher = {Blackwell},
    date = {1952},
    origdate = {1892}}
5.3.2  **Both versions equally accessible**

- Put the key of the original work in `related`, and in `relatedtype` use the keyword `reprintfrom`.

```plaintext

```

```plaintext
@bookinbook{owen1986pi,
  author = {G. E. L. Owen},
  gender = {sm},
  title = {Philosophical Invective},
  booktitle = {Logic, Science and Dialectic},
  bookauthor = {G. E. L. Owen},
  editor = {M. Nussbaum},
  location = {Ithaca, NY},
  publisher = {Cornell University Press},
  date = {1986},
  pages = {347-364},
  related = {owen1983pi},
  relatedtype = {reprintfrom})
@article{owen1983pi,
  author = {G. E. L. Owen},
  title = {Philosophical Invective},
  journaltitle = {Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy},
  volume = {1},
  date = {1983},
  pages = {1-25}}
```

5.4  **Articles in yearbooks and works of reference**

Yearbooks may be treated either as collections or periodicals; the distinction boils down to whether you want to print the location and publisher.

The *Oxford Guide to Style* suggests citing entries in dictionaries and encyclopaedias using a post-note like `[s.v. ‘Tawdry’]`, but for online works gives a format rather similar to yearbooks, that is, without ‘in’.

- To omit the ‘in’ before the book title, either use the `inreference` entry type without specifying an editor, or use the `incollection` type with an `entrysubtype` of `yearbook`.

OGS §15.3†
5.5 Supplementary works in books and collections

If the work is headed ‘Introduction’, ‘Foreword’, ‘Afterword’, or similar, this is technically a descriptor rather than a title.

If the work has a true title, the descriptor goes in the note field. If it doesn’t, the descriptor goes in the title field; annotate the field with the keyword descriptor to correct the formatting. Alternatively, use the (non-standard) descriptor field for the descriptor in all cases, and oref will take care of this for you.


@suppbook{gill1987intro,
    author = {Roma Gill},
    title = {introduction},
    title+an = {=descriptor},
    booktitle = {The Complete Works of Christopher Marlow},
    volume = {1},
    origlocation = {Oxford},
    origdate = {1987},
    edition = {reprint},
    date = {2001})

It is quite rare for such items to have a true title in addition, so previous versions of `oxref` treated all titles of `suppbook` entries as descriptors.

To restore the previous behaviour, include the following code:

\DeclareFieldFormat[suppbook]{title}{#1}
Works presented at meetings

proceedings, mvproceedings, inproceedings, unpublished

6.1 Single volume proceedings

The proceedings entry type is intended for a set of conference papers that have been collected together into a single volume.

\textit{Title} (Year), ed. Editor (Location: Publisher).

  @proceedings{icp1975pic,
  title = {Proceedings of the {XIV} {International} {Congress} of {Papyrologists}},
  subtitle = {{Oxford}, 24--31 {July} 1974},
  location = {London},
  date = {1975}}

- The organization is automatically converted into an author.

\textcite[1.52–3]{iau1922tia} \quad International Astronomical Union [Int22: 1.52–3]

  @proceedings{iau1922tia,
  organization = {{International Astronomical Union}},
  title = {Transactions of the {International} {Astronomical} {Union}, {Rome}},
  eventdate = {1922-05-12/1922-05-20},
  location = {London},
  publisher = {Imperial College Bookstall},
  date = {1922}}

OGS §15.2.12†

OGS §15.2.13†
Sometimes the title of the proceedings does not relate to the conference; in which case the following form might be used:

\[\text{Title (Year), EventTitle, Venue, ConfDate, ed. Editor (Series, Number; Location: Publisher).}\]

\[\text{(not in book)}\]


\[\text{@proceedings{ecdl2009,}\}
\[\text{editor = \{Maristella Agosti and José Borbinha and Sarantos Kapidakis and Christos Papatheodorou and Giannis Tsakonas\},}\]
\[\text{title = \{Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries\},}\]
\[\text{eventtitle = \{13th European Conference, ECDL 2009\},}\]
\[\text{venue = \{Corfu, Greece\},}\]
\[\text{eventdate = \{2009-09-27/2009-10-02\},}\]
\[\text{series = \{Lecture Notes in Computer Science\},}\]
\[\text{number = \{5714\},}\]
\[\text{location = \{Berlin\},}\]
\[\text{publisher = \{Springer\},}\]
\[\text{date = \{2009\}}\]

\[\text{6.2 Multi-volume proceedings}\]

Biblatex provides \texttt{mvproceedings} for multi-volume proceedings. The examples here are a combination of Oxford style for proceedings and multi-volume books.

\[\text{6.2.1 All volumes}\]

\[\text{Title (Year), EventTitle, Venue, ConfDate, ed. Editor, n vols. (Series, Number; Location: Publisher).}\]

\[\text{(not in book)}\]


\[\text{@mvproceedings{iced2009,}\}
\[\text{title = \{Proceedings of the 17th International Conference on Engineering Design (ICED ’09)\},}\]
\[\text{volumes = \{10\},}\]
\[\text{editor = \{Margareta Norell Bergendahl and Martin Grimheden and Larry Leifer\},}\]
\[\text{venue = \{Stanford, CA\},}\]
\[\text{eventdate = \{2009-08-24/2009-08-27\},}\]
\[\text{location = \{Glasgow\},}\]
\[\text{publisher = \{Design Society\},}\]
\[\text{date = \{2009\},}\]
\[\text{isbn = \{978-1-84670-12-4\}}\]
6.2.2 One volume

VolTitle (Year), VolNo of Title, EventTitle, Venue, ConfDate, ed. Editor (Series, Number; Location: Publisher).


@mvproceedings(iced2009dik,
  maintitle = {Proceedings of the 17th International Conference on Engineering Design (ICED ’09)},
  title = {Design Information and Knowledge},
  volume = {8},
  editor = {Margareta Norell Bergendahl and Martin Grimheden and Larry Leifer},
  venue = {Stanford, CA},
  eventdate = {2009-08-24/2009-08-27},
  location = {Glasgow},
  publisher = {Design Society},
  date = {2009},
  isbn = {978-1-904670-12-4})

6.3 Published conference paper

The inproceedings entry type is intended for a conference paper published as part of a proceedings volume. For papers that have not been collected into a proceedings volume, or presentation slide sets, use the unpublished entry type instead (see below).

Author (Year), ‘Title’, in BookTitle, EventTitle, Venue, ConfDate, ed. Editor (Series, Number; Location: Publisher).


@inproceedings(tonkin.strelnikov2009iem,
  author = {Emma Tonkin and Alexey Strelnikov},
  title = {Information Environment Metadata Schema Registry},
  editor = {Maristella Agosti and José Borbinha and Sarantos Kapidakis and Christos Papatheodorou and Giannis Tsakonas},
  booktitle = {Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries},
  eventtitle = {13th European Conference, ECDL 2009},
  venue = {Corfu, Greece},
  eventdate = {2009-09-27/2009-10-02},
  series = {Lecture Notes in Computer Science},
  number = {5714},
  location = {Berlin},
  publisher = {Springer},
  date = {2009},
  pages = {487-488},
  isbn = {978-3-642-04345-1},
  issn = {0302-9743})
6.4 Published orations, addresses, lectures, and speeches

Author (Year), *Title*, Type, Venue, Date (Location: Publisher).


@proceedings{gombrich1957as,  
author = {E. H. Gombrich},  
title = {Art and Scholarship},  
eventtitle = {Inaugural Lecture},  
venue = {University College London},  
eventdate = {1957-02-14},  
location = {London},  
publisher = {H. K. Lewis},  
date = {1957}}

Use the eventtitle field to indicate the type of the oration.

6.5 Unpublished conference paper

Author (Year), ‘Title’, paper given at the ConfTitle, Venue, EventDate.


6.6 Unpublished orations, addresses, lectures, and speeches

Author (Year), ‘Title’, Description.
7

Grey literature


7.1 One-off reports

Author (Year), Title (Location: Institution).


@report{botswana1980hdr,
  author = {{Government of Botswana}},
  title = {A Human Drought Relief Programme for Botswana},
  location = {Gabarone},
  institution = {Ministry of Local Government and Lands},
  date = {1980}}

If the report does not specify an author, give the publishing institution in the author field. Some examples in the Oxford Guide to Style repeat the institution in the publisher slot (i.e. the institution field) and some do not.


@report{who1986nde,
  author = {{World Health Organization}},
  shortauthor = {WHO},
  title = {Nutrition and Development in {East Africa}},
  date = {1986},
  location = {Geneva},
  institution = {WHO}}

OGS §15.2.13†

OGS §15.9.1
CNNR/GMH (Comisión Nacional de Reparación y Reconciliación y Grupo de Memoria Historica) (2008), *Trujilla: Una Tragedia que no Cesa* [Trujilla: A Tragedy Without End], (Bogotá, Columbia: CNRR).


@report{cnnr2008tut,
    shortauthor = {CNNR/GMH},
    author = {{Comisión Nacional de Reparación y Reconciliación y Grupo de Memoria Historica}},
    date = {2008},
    title = {Trujilla},
    subtitle = {Una Tragedia que no Cesa},
    titleaddon = {\printtext[title]{{Trujilla:} {A} Tragedy Without End}},
    location = {Bogotá, Columbia},
    institution = {CNRR}}

7.2 Reports with a type or series

♀ The number of a report will only be printed if you also supply a type or series, or both. The difference between the two is that the series will be separated from the (type and) number by a comma, while only a space separates the type and number. In addition, if you supply a series but no type, the number will be prefixed by 'No.' or the localized equivalent.

Author (Year), *Title*, Series, Type Number (Location: Institution).


@report{opcs1979amt,
    author = {{Office of Population Censuses and Surveys}},
    date = {1979},
    title = {Area Mortality Tables},
    subtitle = {The Registrar-General’s Decennial Supplement for England and Wales 1969--1973},
    series = {Series DS},
    number = {3},
    location = {London}}
7.3 **Jointly published reports**

It is more common with reports than with books for a work to be branded jointly by several issuing organizations. Neither the *Oxford Guide to Style* nor *New Hart’s Rules* give explicit guidance on this, but I suggest handling it by giving corresponding lists as the location and institution:

\[
\text{location} = \{\text{Place 1 and Place 2 and Place 3}\}, \\
\text{institution} = \{\text{Organization 1 and Organization 2 and Organization 3}\},
\]

This will be printed as follows:

(Place 1: Organization 1, Place 2: Organization 2, and Place 3: Organization 3)

7.4 **Theses**

Author (Year), ‘Title’, Type (Institution).

@thesis{blackburn1970tlp,
author = {Bonnie J. Blackburn},
title = {The Lupus Problem},
type = {Ph.D. diss.},
institution = {University of Chicago},
date = {1970}}

The following forms are also supported; to use them, pass the thesis option:

- thesis=in

  Author (Year), ‘Title’ (Type, Institution).

- thesis=plain

  Author (Year), ‘Title’, Type, Institution.

7.5 Booklets, leaflets, and other formal but unpublished texts

There are no obvious examples of this kind of material in the Oxford Guide to Style or New Hart’s Rules. I welcome suggestions for how to make the generated references more Oxford-like.

- (not in book)

  ‘The Facts about Venereal Diseases’ (1921), [distributed by the Missouri State Board of Health, Division of Venereal Diseases], Jefferson City, MO.

  @booklet{msbh1921fvd,
title = {The Facts about Venereal Diseases},
date = {1921},
howpublished = {distributed by the Missouri State Board of Health, Division of Venereal Diseases},
location = {Jefferson City, MO}}

- (not in book)


  @booklet{lloyds2015m,
author = {Lloyds TSB Bank plc},
title = {Mortgages},
date = {2015},
howpublished = {obtained in Paisley branch}}

7.6 Patents

There are no examples of patents in the Oxford Guide to Style or New Hart’s Rules. I welcome suggestions for how to make the generated references more Oxford-like.
Following the conventions from biblatex-chicago, use \texttt{origdate} for the date the patent was filed (or the application was published), and \texttt{date} for the date the patent was finally issued or published.

- You can override the default date descriptions with the (non-standard) \texttt{origdatetype} and \texttt{datetype} fields.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{(not in book)}

  \begin{itemize}
  \end{itemize}

  \begin{verbatim}
@patent{petroff.stapelbroek1980bib,
  author = {Petroff, M.~D. and Stapelbroek, M.~G.},
  title = {Blocked impurity band detectors},
  date = {1986-02-04},
  origdate = {1980-10-23},
  type = {patentus},
  number = {4,586,960},
  location = {Washington, DC},
  publisher = {U.S. Patent and Trademark Office}}
\end{verbatim}

  \item \textbf{(not in book)}

  \begin{itemize}
  \end{itemize}

  \begin{verbatim}
@patent{arduengo.etal2001pmi,
  author = {Arduengo, III, Anthony J. and Gentry, Jr., Frederick P. and Taverkere, Prakash~K. and Simmons, III, Howard E.},
  title = {Process for manufacture of imidazoles},
  year = {2001},
  type = {patentus},
  holder = {{E.~I. DuPont}},
  number = {6177575}}
\end{verbatim}

  \item \textbf{(not in book)}

  \begin{itemize}
  \end{itemize}

  \begin{verbatim}
@patent{pm1981opa,
  author = {{Phillipp Morris Inc.}},
  title = {Optical perforating apparatus and system},
  origdate = {1981-01-07},
  date = {1985-05-15},
  type = {patenteu},
  number = {EP0021165}}
\end{verbatim}
\end{itemize}
7.7 Standards

There are no examples of technical standards in the *Oxford Guide to Style* or *New Hart’s Rules*. I welcome suggestions for how to make the generated references more Oxford-like.

The particular quirk with standards entries is that the number is promoted to the head of the reference if an author is not specified (or `useauthor` is `false`). If this happens, the number is copied to `sortkey` so the entry appears in the right place in the reference list, unless you get there first with your own value of `sortkey`. You may want to do this if, for example, you want ‘ISO 1000’ to come after ‘ISO 999’.

- You are encouraged to put the standards body in `organization`, but you can use `publisher` instead.
- The examples don’t demonstrate it, but you can use the `version` field for the version of the standard.

@standard{ietf.rfc1155,
  author = {M. T. Rose and K. McCloghrie},
  title = {Structure and identification of management information for (TCP/IP)-based internets},
  date = {1990-05},
  organization = {Internet Engineering Task Force},
  series = {Request for Comments},
  type = {Internet Standard},
  number = {RFC-1155/STD-16},
  doi = {10.17487/RFC1155}}
Audiovisual materials

*artwork, audio, inaudio, image, movie, music, inmusic, performance, video*

There are typically many contributors to an audiovisual work, and the priority given to each role is fluid. Oxref uses author for contributors that should go at the head of the reference, and editor for others. As well as the normal ones you can use the author/editor types performer, conductor, director and reader.

### 8.1 Audio recordings

The basic structure of audio recording entries is as follows:

```
Composer (RecordingYear), Title, Artist, RecordingDate (RecordingCompany Type Number, PublicationDate) [Medium].
```

If the composer’s name is not of interest, it may be omitted or replaced by the artist’s name.

![Tip]

Use origdate to specify the date of recording. If you want it to be introduced by something other than the localized string ‘recorded’, use the (non-standard) origdatetype field.

The *Oxford Guide to Style* offers several ways of expressing the recording company:

- a simple label name – e.g. ‘Columbia’, ‘Hyperion’, ‘Archiv’ – followed immediately by the type or number
- a label name separated from the number by a comma, e.g. ‘Valois’, ‘EMI Electrola’, ‘EMI Blues Series’,
- a compiling organization, semicolon, publishing company, no comma, e.g. ‘Smithsonian Institution; Columbia’
- a publishing company, colon, label name, comma, e.g. ‘Decca Record Company, Ltd.: Éditions de l’Oiseau-lyre’,
- a publishing company, comma, location, comma, e.g. ‘Christophorus-Verlag Herder, Freiburg im Breisgau’,

*New Hart’s Rules* sticks firmly with the first of these, so oxref makes this the easiest choice but provides workarounds to allow you to achieve most of the others if you really need to.

![Tip]

To get the normal format, put the label name in publisher, the type of release (e.g. compact disc, audio cassette) in type, and the catalogue number in number. In the examples from *New Hart’s Rules*, the type is uniformly omitted.

![Tip]

To put a comma between the label and the type/number, put the label name in series instead.
If you provide both a publisher and a series, they will be separated by `\recordseriespunct`, which is initially set to `\addcomma\space`. You could set it to `\addcolon\space` instead to match the example.

If the compiling organization is distinct from the publisher, put the former in `origpublisher`; it will be separated from the publisher by a semicolon.

Contrary to the OGS example, but in common with other entry types, the location if provided will be printed before the publisher, separated from it by a colon. (This is why a comma is the default for `\recordseriespunct`.) In the absence of a publisher it will be followed by a comma.


@music{carter1991fsq,
  author = {Elliott Carter},
  title = {The Four String Quartets},
  editor = {{Juilliard String Quartet}},
  editortype = {performer},
  publisher = {Sony},
  number = {S2K 47229},
  date = {1991}}


@music{hillier1989p,
  author = {Paul Hillier},
  title = {Proensa},
  publisher = {ECM Records},
  type = {compact disc},
  number = {ECM 1368},
  date = {1989}}


@music{couperin1970pdc,
  author = {Francois Couperin},
  title = {Pièces de clavecin},
  subtitle = {Huit préludes de L’Art de toucher le clavecin. Livre I. Troisième et quatrième ordres},
  editor = {Huguette Dreyfus},
  editortype = {performer},
  series = {Valois},
  number = {MB 797},
  date = {1970}}
8.1.1 Combination releases

Sometimes publishers will put several works on a single release without giving it an overall title.

Put the subsequent composer/title combinations in new entries, and relate them with a relatedtype of includes.


@audio{dutilleux1987as,
  author = {Henri Dutilleux},
  title = {L’Arbre des songes},
  related = {maxwelldavies1987},
  relatedtype = {includes},
  editor = {{Royal Philharmonic Orchestra}},
  editortype = {performer},
  editora = {André Previn},
  editoratype = {conductor},
  editorb = {Isaac Stern},
  editorbtype = {violin},
  publisher = {CBS},
  number = {MK 42449},
  date = {1987}}

@audio{maxwelldavies1987,
  author = {Maxwell Davies, Peter},
  title = {Concerto for Violin and Orchestra},
  date = {1987}}

Only the primary work will show up in citations; the subsequent ones will not. If this is not what you want, you will need to use shortauthor/shorttitle or shorthand, or build up the citation manually with \citeauthor and the like.

Depending on the thrust of your document, you could remove the complication by shifting the composers into the title and putting the performers in the author position.

If you are only interested in one of the works in the release, you might be better off using the inaudio entry type instead (see below).

### 8.1.2 Tracks from an album

Use the non-standard entry types inaudio or inmusic to reference a single work within an album. Use booktitle (somewhat loosely) for the album title.


@inaudio{davis1997sw,
  author = {Miles Davis and others},
  title = {So What},
  booktitle = {Kind of Blue},
  origdate = {1959},
  origdatetype = {rec\adddot},
  publisher = {Columbia},
  number = {CK 64935},
  date = {1997},
  howpublished = {CD}}

Note the use of origdate for the date of recording in this example.
8.2 Video recordings

Title (Year) (Publisher, Number).

  @video{bbc1987ava, 
  title = {The {Ashes}}, 
  subtitle = {Victory in {Australia}}, 
  publisher = {BBCV}, 
  number = {4040}, 
  date = {1987}}

‘EpisodeTitle’ (Year), SeriesTitle series (Publisher, Number).

- ‘Percy and Harold and Other Stories’ (1986), Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends series (Britt Allcroft 5-014861-100224).
  @video{britt1986pho, 
  entrysubtype = {episode}, 
  title = {{Percy} and {Harold} and Other Stories}, 
  maintitle = {Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends \textup{series}}, 
  publisher = {Britt Allcroft}, 
  number = {5-014861-100224}, 
  date = {1986}}

Director (Year) (dir.), Title (Publisher, Number).

  @movie{chaplin1936mt, 
  author = {Charles Chaplin}, 
  authortype = {director}, 
  title = {Modern Times}, 
  publisher = {United Artists}, 
  date = {1936}}

Title (Year), dir. Director (Publisher, Number).

- Use the editor field to place a credit after the title.
This is Spinal Tap: A Rockumentary by Marti Di Bergi (1983), dir. R. Reiner (Embassy Pictures).

This is Spinal Tap: A Rockumentary by Marti Di Bergi (1983), dir. R. Reiner (Embassy Pictures).

@movie{reiner1983tst,
  title = {This is Spinal Tap},
  subtitle = {A Rockumentary by Marti Di Bergi},
  editor = {Rob Reiner},
  editorype = {director},
  publisher = {Embassy Pictures},
  date = {1983}}

@movie{reiner1983tst,
  title = {This is Spinal Tap},
  subtitle = {A Rockumentary by Marti Di Bergi},
  editor = {Rob Reiner},
  editorype = {director},
  publisher = {Embassy Pictures},
  date = {1983}}

Title (Year) (Publisher, Number), Credit.

You can place up to four credits in the editor position, more if any of them correspond to the built-in editor types like commentator or translator. If you do supply a lot of credits, the Oxford Guide to Style recommends you shift them to the end of the reference. You can do this with the endeditor option.


@movie{kaurismaki1989lcg,
  title = {Leningrad Cowboys Go America},
  publisher = {Villealfa Filmproductions},
  date = {1989},
  editortype = {dir. and screenplay by},
  editor = {Aki Kaurismäki},
  editoratype = {story by},
  editora = {Sakke Järvenpää and Aki Kaurismäki and Mato Valtonen},
  options = {endeditor}}

For an online video, set the entrysubtype to clip.


@video{bbc2013iim,
  entrysubtype = {clip},
  author = {{BBC News}},
  title = {Inside India’s Mars Mission HQ},
  date = {2013-11-05},
  url = {http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-24826253},
  urldate = {2013-11-05}}


@video{rubinstein1956rpc, 
entrysubtype = {clip},
author = {Arthur Rubinstein},
title = {Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No. 2, Op. 18, I Moderato, Allegro (Fritz Reiner)},
organization = {YouTube},
origdate = {1956-01-09},
date = {2011-11-08},
datatype = {uploaded},
url = {http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Vv0Sy9FJrc&list=PLDB11C4F39E09047F},
urldate = {2013-11-09}}

Use origdate and, if necessary, the (non-standard) origdatetype field to specify the date of recording or original broadcast. Use the (non-standard) datatype field to clarify the event represented by the publication date.

8.3 Broadcasts

The Oxford Guide to Style prints all information about the transmission, including the date, bare. New Hart's Rules tends to put the transmission date in parentheses, perhaps because (a) broadcast is a type of publication, (b) episodes in some very long-running series are identified by date alone, and (c) it may be important to know which broadcast is referenced since the edits might be different. Oxref sides with the latter.

Title (Year), Channel (Location, Day Month, Time).

Put the channel in the organization field.

Un Cœur in Hiver (2001), Canal+ (Paris, 15 May, 11.40 p.m.).

@video{canal2001ch, 
title = {Un Cœur in Hiver},
organization = {Canal+},
location = {Paris},
date = {2001-05-15T23:40:00+02:00}}

‘EpisodeTitle’ (Year), SeriesTitle, Episode EpisodeNumber, Channel, Day Month.

If the episode has a true title, the episode descriptor (e.g. 'Episode 1') goes in the note field. If it doesn’t, the episode descriptor goes in the title field; annotate the field with the keyword descriptor to remove the quote marks. Alternatively, use the (non-standard) descriptor field for the episode descriptor in all cases, and oxref will take care of this for you.
8.4 Podcasts, video podcasts and webcasts

Set the `entrysubtype` to `podcast` for a podcast.


Weldon, F. (2010), interview with Kirsty Young, *Desert Island Discs Archive* [podcast], BBC Radio 4 (9 May), http://www.bbc.co.uk/podcasts/series/dida05/all.


I am not sure why *New Hart’s Rules* places the channel after the date in the above case; it is probably a mistake or an odd variation, so I have adjusted it for consistency.
As for other online videos, set the entrysubtype to clip for a video podcast.


@video{nicholson2011qsm, entrysubtype = {clip}, author = {Christie Nicholson}, title = {A Quirk of Speech May Become a New Vocal Style}, organization = {Scientific American}, date = {2011-12-17}, url = {http://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode.cfm?id=a-quirk-of-speech-may-become-a-new-11-12-17}, urldate = {2013-11-04}}

The above is actually an episode of the audio podcast 60-Second Mind (which would be the maintitle). Scientific American is in this instance the organization that is hosting it, but because it is also the name of a journal, it has been manually formatted to match.

Perhaps a better way of achieving consistency in this case would be to treat it like an article, and clarify the medium (i.e. video, erroneously) using the titleaddon field.

Set the entrysubtype to webcast for a webcast.


@video{yousafzai2013mwa, entrysubtype = {webcast}, author = {Malala Yousafzai}, title = {Making a Wish for Action on Global Education}, subtitle = {Malala Yousafzai Addresses Youth Assembly at UN on her 16th Birthday, 12 July 2013}, organization = {UN Web TV}, date = {2013-07-12}, url = {http://webtv.un.org/search/malala-yousafzai-un-youth-assembly/2542094251001?term=malala}, urldate = {2015-02-15}}

8.5 Images and works of art

If you need the type of image or artwork to appear in square brackets, put it in titleaddon. Otherwise, put it in type.

Use institution (a list) or venue (a literal) for the organization, museum, gallery or building physically hosting the image, and location for where it is.


@artwork{gormley1998an,
  author = {Anthony Gormley},
  title = {Angel of the {North}},
  date = {1998},
  type = {sculpture},
  location = {Low Fell, Gateshead}}


@artwork{rodin1882k,
  author = {Auguste Rodin},
  title = {The Kiss},
  date = {1882},
  type = {marble},
  institution = {Musée Rodin},
  location = {Paris}}

### 8.6 Performances

Use `origdate` for the date when the play, ballet, opera, or whatever was written or premièred, and `date` for the date of the performance you are referencing. You can specify what these dates signify with the (non-standard) `origdatetype` and `datetype` fields. You can also use `eventdate` in place of `date`, but then you won’t be able to specify the type.

As for recordings, you can use the `author` and `editor` fields to provide various credits. As for artworks, use `venue` and `location` for where the performance occurred, and `organization` for a website or organization hosting a recording of the performance online.


@performance{ashton1937wb,
  author = {Frederick Ashton},
  origdate = {1937},
  title = {A Wedding Bouquet},
  venue = {Royal Opera House},
  location = {London},
  date = {2004-10-22}}

@performance{lord2007dc,
    author = {Jon Lord},
    date = {2007-10-20},
    title = {Durham Concerto},
    editor = {{Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra}},
    editortype = {performer},
    editora = {Mischa Damev},
    editoratype = {conductor},
    venue = {Durham Cathedral},
    location = {Durham}}

---


@performance{judge1995mnd,
    options = {useauthor=false,useeditor=false},
    author = {William Shakespeare},
    title = {A Midsummer Night’s Dream},
    editor = {Ian Judge},
    editortype = {director},
    date = {1995-02-26},
    venue = {Theatre Royal},
    location = {Newcastle upon Tyne}}
Digital media

online, software, dataset

In Section 18.8.5 of New Hart’s Rules, some publication dates are printed in parentheses and some are left bare. In theory, the difference should be that parentheses indicate ‘proper’ publication (bare dates are when the resource was created or issued). In practice, it seems to be random. I have therefore decided to ignore the variation and leave all such dates in parentheses.

9.1 Website articles

Standard biblatex only provides for one title for online resources, which is fine for whole websites but not if you want to cite one page or article within a website.

If the piece is unsigned, put the site name in the author field.


@online{bbc2013cgh,
  author = {{BBC News}},
  title = {Colchester General Hospital},
  subtitle = {Police Probe Cancer Treatment},
  date = {2013-11-05},
  url = {http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-essex-24819973},
  urldate = {2013-11-05}}

If the piece is signed, put the site name in the organization field. The rationale is that biblatex uses this for the organization hosting the site, and it can get a bit blurry between that and the name of the site itself.


If the site looks more like a traditional journal (e.g. with an ISSN), use the article entry type instead of online.
9.2 Online reference article


Unlike standard biblatex, oxref supports maintitle for online entries and prints the result in italics. For more portability, you could either hard-code the italics into the organization field or use the article entry type.

It is not made explicit why *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is in italics and *Wikipedia* is not. It might be historical or customary, because *Encyclopaedia Britannica* was established as a print publication and *Wikipedia* has only been online; it might be because *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is a Latin title; it might reflect an opinion on the two resources; or it may just be illustrative of variant practice.
9.3 Social media

Shakespeare’s Globe (2013), ‘On this day in 1611 first production of The Tempest was performed by King’s Men at Whitehall Palace before James I’ [Twitter post] (5.48 a.m., 1 Nov.), https://twitter.com/The_Globe/status/396257422928400385, accessed 5 Nov. 2013.

Shakespeare’s Globe (2013), ‘On this day in 1611 first production of The Tempest was performed by King’s Men at Whitehall Palace before James I’ [Twitter post] (5.48 a.m., 1 Nov.), https://twitter.com/The_Globe/status/396257422928400385, accessed 5 Nov. 2013.

@online{globe2013otd,
  entrysubtype = {tweet},
  author = {{Shakespeare's Globe}},
  title = {On this day in 1611 first production of The Tempest was performed by King’s Men at Whitehall Palace before James I},
  date = {2013-11-01T05:48:00},
  options = {timefirst},
  url = {https://twitter.com/The_Globe/status/396257422928400385},
  urldate = {2013-11-05}}

If it feels odd putting the entire content of a tweet in your reference, New Hart’s Rules suggests using a descriptor like ‘Twitter post’ instead of the title. As described in Section 8.3, you can do this either by annotating the title field with the keyword descriptor or by using the (non-standard) descriptor field in place of title.


@online{oup2015tweet,
  author = {{Oxford University Press}},
  shortauthor = {OUP},
  descriptor = {Twitter post},
  date = {2015-11-16T01:07:00},
  url = {https://twitter.com/OxUniPress/status/666180787251843072},
  urldate = {2015-12-25}}

9.4 Software

Simoga (n.d.), Device 6 (version 1.1) [mobile application for iPhone and iPad], downloaded 9 Nov. 2013.

Simoga (n.d.), Device 6 (version 1.1) [mobile application for iPhone and iPad], downloaded 9 Nov. 2013.

@software{simoga1.1d6,
  author = {Simoga},
  title = {Device 6},
  version = {1.1},
  titleaddon = {mobile application for iPhone and iPad},
  urldate = {2013-11-09}}
9.5 Database


@software{eliot1.1.1twl,
    author = {T. S. Eliot},
    title = {The Waste Land},
    version = {1.1.1},
    titleaddon = {mobile application for iPad},
    location = {London},
    publisher = {Touch Press},
    date = {2013},
    urldate = {2013-11-09}}


@dataset{un2011wpp,
    author = {{United Nations}},
    title = {World Population Prospects},
    subtitle = {The 2010 Revision},
    titleaddon = {CD-ROM},
    location = {New York},
    publisher = {{United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division}},
    date = {2011}}
Legal references

commentary, jurisdiction, legal, legislation

Oxref provides only a basic level of support for legal references, in case you need to use some in a mainly non-legal text. For a more thorough and robust treatment, intended for a specialist readership, I recommend you use the oscola style instead.

Since there is a family resemblance between the Oxford Guide to Style/New Hart’s Rules and the Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities, oxref largely mimics oscola and its data model, though there are some small formatting differences. What you should not expect from oxref are facilities for compiling specialist indices of sources, or anything special regarding the handling of postnotes.

10.1 Cases

10.1.1 Reported cases

Use the jurisdiction entry type for citing cases.

📍 Use the keyword field to specify the jurisdiction. The following are recognized:

- gb United Kingdom
- en: England (default)
- cy: Wales
- sc: Scotland
- ni: Northern Ireland
- eu: European Union (including the EEC, EC, ECSC and EURATOM)
- echr: Organs of the Council of Europe dealing with the European Convention on Human Rights
- int: (Public) international law cases and materials
- us: United States of America
- ca: Canada
- aus: Australia
- nz: New Zealand

📍 Scottish cases heard at the House of Lords or the Supreme Court should technically be given the keyword gb, therefore you can also identify them with the scottish-style option.

📍 Use either the (non-standard) reporter or journaltitle field for the (abbreviated) name of the report series. Use the series field for a numeric sub-series.
Several additional pagination types are defined for use with legal citations: article, clause, regulation, and rule all work as normal. The default is a bare number (none), indicating a page reference, though EU and ECHR cases default to using the ‘para’ (paragraph) prefix. There is also an alternative pagination type for paragraphs, [], which prints the number in square brackets instead of giving it a prefix.

If you want to include a parallel citation, you can use the non-standard pardate, parreporter, parseries, parvolume, and parpages fields.

If you need to, use either the (non-standard) court or institution field for the court that decided the case.

Use the location field for the location of the court in American, Australian or Canadian cases.

\textcite[78–79]{ridge1964}  Ridge v Baldwin [RB64: 78–9]

Ridge v Baldwin [1964] AC 40


@jurisdiction{ridge1964,
  title = {Ridge v. Baldwin},
  keywords = {gb},
  date = {1964},
  journaltitle = {A.C.},
  pages = {40}}

Use the year-essential Boolean entry option to specify whether the year is essential for locating the report, in cases where automatic detection (based on the presence or otherwise of a volume number) fails. There is a similar paryear-essential option for the parallel year.

R v Lambert [2001] 2 WLR 211 (QBD)

R v Lambert [2001] 2 WLR 211 (QBD).

@jurisdiction{lambert2001,
  title = {R v Lambert},
  keywords = {gb},
  date = {2001},
  volume = {2},
  journaltitle = {WLR},
  pages = {211},
  institution = {QBD},
  options = {year-essential=true}}
Use the (non-standard) neutralcite or number field for the neutral citation or case number.

If a report is published a long time after the decision, you can put the decision date in origdate to clarify the situation.

Both the Oxford Guide to Style and New Hart’s Rules are inconsistent on whether the court of decision should be printed plain or in parentheses at the end of a reference to a reported case. The default chosen by oxref is to use parentheses as per the Oxford Standard for the Citation of Legal Authorities.

To print the court of decision plain, you can use the court-plain option. You can set this globally at the style level or on a per-entry basis.
Bowman v Fussy [1978] RPC 545, HL

Bowman v Fussy [1978] RPC 545, HL.

Hughes v Stewart, 1907 SC 791

Hughes v Stewart, 1907 SC 791.

Corcoran v HM Advocate, 1932 JC 42

Corcoran v HM Advocate, 1932 JC 42.

Michael v Johnson, 426 US 346 (1976)


10.1.2 Unreported cases

For cases reported in newspapers, set the entrysubtype to newspaper.
10.1.3 European cases

- You can record the European Case Law Identifier for a case using the ecli field. The ecli option determines under what circumstances the identifier is printed.

- European cases still get sorted by title, even if the entry begins with the case number. Use sorttitle if you would rather they were sorted under ‘Case’ or ‘Joined Cases’.

- The number will be classed as ‘Joined Cases’ if it contains a comma, a double hyphen (--), or the string \oxref\text{and}, which defaults to ‘\text{...and...}’.

- For ECR cases, you can use either number or the non-standard casenumber field for the case number.

- Indicate Commission Decisions by putting Commission in the institution field. If a decision has a formal decision number, put this in the number field, and put the case number in the (non-standard) casenumber field or (oscola-supported) userb field. If wider portability is an issue, you can put the case number, including the word ‘Case’ if needed, in the titleaddon field instead.


For ECHR cases, put the application number in the number field.

Young, James and Webster v UK (App no 7601/76) (1982) 4 EHRR 38

@jurisdiction(young1982, title = {Young, James and Webster v. UK}, number = {7601/76}, reporter = {EHRR}, volume = {4}, date = {1982}, pages = {38}, keywords = {echr})

Special formatting is triggered if you specify Series A or ECHR as the journaltitle or reporter.

Plattform 'Artze für das Leben' v Austria (App no 10126/82) (1988) Series A no 139

@jurisdiction(plattform1988, title = {Plattform \enquote{Artze für das Leben} v. Austria}, number = {10126/82}, reporter = {Series A}, date = {1988}, pages = {139}, keywords = {echr})
10.2 **Legislation**

Use the *legislation* entry type for citing Acts, Bills, Orders, Measures, and the like.

10.2.1 **UK Legislation**

* Specify an *entrysubtype* of *primary* for primary legislation. This ensures only the title and year are printed.

```plaintext
Factory and Workshop Act 1891

@legislation{fwa1891,
    entrysubtype = {primary},
    title = {Factory and Workshop Act},
    shorttitle = {FWA 91},
    date = {1891},
    pagination = {section},
    keywords = {en},
    number = {54 \& 55 Vict, c. 75})
```

* Specify an *entrysubtype* of *secondary* for secondary legislation. The number is then printed as well.

```plaintext
Local Authority Precepts Order 1897, SR & O 1897/201

@legislation{lap1897,
    entrysubtype = {secondary},
    title = {Local Authority Precepts Order},
    date = {1897},
    number = {SR\&O 1897\slash 201},
    pagination = {rule})
```
10.2.2 European legislation

As with European cases, European legislation should be given the eu keyword. This is currently the only keyword that makes a difference to the formatting.

According to both the Oxford Guide to Style and New Hart’s Rules, you can provide an even sparser reference for primary European legislation.

\textcite[pno=3b]{ECT:Rome}  \EC Treaty [ECT: art. 3b]

\EC Treaty

\EC Treaty.

If this seems scandalously short, you may prefer to provide a full reference (including the relevant entry in the OJ or OJ Spec Ed) for the bibliography and use, say, \citetitle for citations.

Secondary legislation should always have a full reference.


10.3 Treaties

Treaties use the legal entry type, with piltreaty as the entrysubtype.

Don’t use the date field for treaties; instead, use the execution field to give a list of dates. Each date should be given in the form \(\langle \text{type} \rangle=\langle \text{year-month-day} \rangle\), where \(\langle \text{type} \rangle\) is one of opened, signed, adopted, or inforce. The dates won’t be sorted; they will be printed in the order given.


10.4 Hansard

References to Hansard use the legal entry type, with parliamentary as the entrysubtype.

- For debates since 1909, give Hansard as the title and put either HC or HL in the type field.
- Put the column numbers in the pages field, and put column in the bookpagination field.

"Hansard, HC vol. 357, cols. 234–45 (13 Apr. 1965)

@legal{hc357,
  entrysubtype = {parliamentary},
  title = {Hansard},
  type = {HC},
  volume = {357},
  pages = {234-245},
  date = {1965-04-13},
  bookpagination = {column}}"

- For debates before 1909, give Parl. Deb. as the title.


@legal{pd4/24,
  entrysubtype = {parliamentary},
  title = {Parl. Deb.},
  series = {4},
  volume = {24},
  pages = {234},
  date = {1895-03-24},
  bookpagination = {column}}"

10.5 Legal reports

Reports of Parliamentary select committees and the Law Commission should be entered using the report entry type, with the entrysubtype set to legal.
To print the identifying codes within the publication block, put them all in number; do not specify a type or series.

Law Commission (2009), *Intoxication and Criminal Liability* (Law Comm No 314, Cm 7526) para 1.15

Law Commission (2009), *Intoxication and Criminal Liability* (Law Comm No 314, Cm 7526) para. 1.15.

@report{lc2009icl,  
  entrysubtype = {legal},  
  author = {{Law Commission}},  
  title = {Intoxication and Criminal Liability},  
  number = {Law Comm No 314, Cm 7526},  
  date = {2009},  
  pages = {1.15},  
  bookpagination = {paragraph}}

10.6 Commentaries

Oxref does not provide any special formatting for legal commentaries; it provides the commentary entry type simply as an alias for book.
11.1 Poems

11.1.1 Short poems

Use the incollection entry type for a poem in a collection. If it appears in an article or a work that is itself in a collection, use the misc entry type for the poem, with a relation of type in pointing to the containing work.


@misc{auden1990era,
  author = {W. H. Auden},
  title = {Es regnet auf mir in den Schottische Lände},
  titleaddon = {\textit{sic}},
  related = {constantine1990gas},
  relatedtype = {in},
  pages = {6}}

@incollection{constantine1990gas,
  title = {The German Auden},
  subtitle = {Six Early Poems},
  author = {David Constantine},
  authortype = {translator},
  options = {useauthor=false},
  editor = {Katherine Bucknell and Nicholas Jenkins},
  booktitle = {W. H. Auden, \textquote{The Map of All my Youth}},
  booksubtitle = {Early Works, Friends, and Influences},
  series = {Auden Studies},
  number = {1},
  location = {Oxford},
  date = {1990},
  pages = {1-15}}
11.1.2 Long poems

If a poem is divided into cantos, the title is set in italics rather than quoted.

To achieve this, use the entry type book if the poem is published on its own, and bookinbook with entry subtype poem if the poem is published in an anthology.

To assist with quoting passages, oxref provides the additional pagination types book, canto, and stanza (line is already defined), though in reality you are probably better off doing it by hand.

\textcite{spenser1965fq} → Spenser [Spe96: bk. ii, canto vi, stanza iii]
11.2 Plays

Play titles, like those of epic poems, are set in italics rather than quoted.

- To achieve this, use the entry type book if the play is published on its own, and bookinbook with entry subtype play if the play is published in an anthology.
- To assist with quoting passages, oxref provides the additional pagination types act and scene (line is already defined), though in reality you are probably better off doing it by hand.

11.3 Manuscripts

With oxref, you can enter manuscripts in either of two ways. The first uses the unpublished entry type.

- If the manuscript has a descriptor but no title, put the descriptor in the title field and annotate the field with the term ‘descriptor’. If you want to supply both a title and a descriptor, put the descriptor in the note field. Alternatively, you can use the (oxref-specific) descriptor field, and oxref will handle all this for you.
- Use author and date as normal. Note that the date will not be printed if both the author and title/descriptor fields are left blank.
- Put the library or archive where the manuscript is kept in the library field, and the city or place name in the location field. Note that the library field is required to switch on the special support for manuscripts.
- Put the collection name in the series field and the shelfmark in the number field.
- Put the page range studied (or some other subdivision) in the pages field. You can use \recto and \verso for the respective sides of a folio, and you can also specify a pagetotal.
- You can use the folio key in the pagination and bookpagination fields.
The second uses the dedicated manuscript entry type from biblatex-manuscripts-philology. Oxref does not have all the bells and whistles of that style, but it understands a subset of its data model.

- You can use author, title/note/descriptor and date as described above. (This is a departure from biblatex-manuscripts-philology.)
- Put the library or archive where the manuscript is kept in the library field, and the city or place name in the location field.
- Put the collection name in the collection field and the shelfmark in the shelfmark field.
- If the date is vague (e.g. a century), you can put this in the dating field. Note that it will only be printed if the date is missing/not printed.
- Put the page range studied (or some other subdivision) in the pages field. You can use \recto and \verso for the respective sides of a folio, and you can also specify a pagetotal.
- You can specify the number of columns (either 1 or 2) in the columns field.
- You can specify the layer of a palimpsest in the layer field. Use inf for the inferior layer and sup for the superior layer.
- You can specify the writing support material in the support field. Three special keys – papyrus, paper, and pergament – are recognized and (potentially) translated, but other values will be printed as-is.
11.4 Letters

These examples relate to letters held personally or online. For letters that form part of archival collections, see the section on manuscripts above.

Note that it is usually acceptable to exclude personal communications from the reference section, and simply cite them in the text (in which case you may not need the biblatex machinery).

Author (Year), ‘Title’/Descriptor, Date.
In the absence of any explicit rationale governing whether the date is parenthetical, in oxref the presence of a URL will trigger the use of parentheses.

Author (Year), 'Title'/Descriptor [HowPublished], (Date), OnlineAccess.
Bibliography


[Bal68] [Balfour, J.] (1768), Philosophical Essays (Edinburgh).


[BF78] *Bowman v Fussy* [1978] RPC 545, HL.


[BLC49] Bearsden Ladies’ Club minutes (1949), 12 June, Bearsden and Milngavie District Libraries, box 19/d.


[BSF97] *Badische v Soda-Fabrics* (1897) 14 RPC 919 (HL).


[CHM32] Corcoran v HM Advocate, 1932 JC 42.


[exch98] exchequer accounts (1798), Dec., Cheshire Record Office, E311.


[FWA91] Factory and Workshop Act 1891.


[HS07] Hughes v Stewart, 1907 SC 791.


Specialist materials

[SLAP97] Local Authority Precepts Order 1897, SR & O 1897/201.


[Law09] Law Commission (2009), Intoxication and Criminal Liability (Law Comm No 314, Cm 7526) para. 1.15.


[Lew81] Lewis, C. S. (1981), The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe, read by Sir M. Hordern (2 audio cassettes, TO1611).


[Lig] Lightnin' Hopkins (n.d.), The Complete Aladdin Recordings (EMI Blues Series, CDP-7-96843-2) [2-vol. CD set].


Specialist materials


[Nis65] Nissan Motor Corporation (1965), Nissan Jidosha 30nen shi [A 30-year history of Nissan Motors].


[Sim] Simoga (n.d.), Device 6 (version 1.1) [mobile application for iPhone and iPad], downloaded 9 Nov. 2013.


[Smi88] Smith, T. (1988), Famine and Gender (New Haven, Conn.).


[TFV21] ‘The Facts about Venereal Diseases’ (1921), [distributed by the Missouri State Board of Health, Division of Venereal Diseases], Jefferson City, MO.


