The LATEX-Package B_i^bA^rt_s

A package to assist in making bibliographical features common in the arts

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Contents

Introduction

Type \usepackage{bibarts} into your *file*.tex, and \bacaptionsenglish to switch to English captions (to name pages p., not S.). They are used here. \bacaptionsfrench sets French captions; default is \bacaptionsgerman.

Full references to literature are created with (a page number [Pg] is optional):

`\vli{FirstName}{LastName}` `{The \ktit{kTitle},` `Publishing Reference}[Pg].`	FirstName LASTNAME: The kTitle, Publishing Reference (cited as LAST-NAME: kTitle [L]), p. Pg.

Now, B_i^bA_r^ts can also write your appendix! bibarts.sty writes the arguments of your \vli-commands into the *file*.aux, and bibsort creates your List of Literature: Type \printvli (p. 4), and start LaTeX + bibsort *file* + LaTeX.

After you have introduced literature fully, you may use a shortened reference:

`\kli{LastName}{kTitle}[Pg].`	LASTNAME: kTitle [L], p. Pg.

Use \vqu and \kqu in the same way to cite published historical documents:

`\vqu {Carl von} {Clausewitz}` `{\ktit{Vom Kriege}.` `Hinterlassenes Werk, 3\fup{rd}` `ed.\ Frankfurt/M. 1991}[3].`	Carl von CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege. Hinterlassenes Werk, 3rd ed. Frankfurt/M. 1991 (cited as CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D]), p. 3.
`\kqu{Clausewitz}{Vom Kriege}[3].`	CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D], p. 3.

Then, \printvqu will print a List of Published Documents (full references).

And \printnumvkc (p. 5) will print an index of shortened references (made by all \kli's, \kqu's, and the \ktit's in the last arguments of \vli or \vqu).

There are also B_i^bA_r^ts-commands to cite periodicals and archive documents:

`\per{Journal}_Num_[Pg]`	JOURNAL Num, p. Pg
`\arq{Unpublished Document}` `{Archive File Sig}|Vol|(Folio)`	Unpublished Document, Archive File Sig, vol. Vol, folio Folio

\printper your Periodicals, and \printarq the List of Archive Files. Spaces are forbidden before the optional arguments [Pg], (Foilo), |Vol|, or _Num_.

B$_i^b$A^r_ts introduces IBIDEM only in footnotes and `minipage` footnotes. That will only work, when you hand over all bibliographical information to B$_i^b$A^r_ts:

```
...\footnote{\vli{Niklas}{Luhmann}{\ktit{Soziale Systeme}.
 Grundri{\ss} einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984}|1|.}

...\footnote{\kli{Luhmann}{Soziale Systeme}|1|[22],
        and \kli{Luhmann}{Soziale Systeme}|1|[23].}

...\footnote{\kli{Luhmann}{Soziale Systeme}|1|[23]. Next sentence.}

...\footnote{\arq{Haber to Kultusminister, 17 December 1914}
    {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
     Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|2|(223\f).}  %The first argument could be empty

...\footnote{\arq{Setsuro Tamaru to Clara Haber, 24 December 1914}
    {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
     Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|2|(226-231).}
  \footnote{\arq{Setsuro Tamaru to Clara Haber, 24 December 1914}
    {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
     Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|2|(226-231).}
  \footnote{\arq{Valentini to Schmidt, 13 March 1911}
    {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
     Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|1|(47).}
```

If you introduce a book with a `|Vol|`, you will have to use `|Vol|` also, when you refer to the same book in the following footnote.[1] `[Pg]` is equivalent.[2] Here, there have been different page numbers in the foregoing footnote.[3]

If you switch many times between two Vols of one archive file signature, you can move the Vol into the `|Vol|`-argument for a better ibidem-setting.[4] This has to be done with that archive file signature in your whole text.[5 6 7]

A single `\fillarq{GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23, Litt~A, Nr.\,108} {2\,Vols.}` prints the number of Vols at the end of the list-item [see p. 5]. And you may send an `\arqsection{GStAPK}{`*headline*`}` later into the list; `bibsort` will place it alphabetically (on top of all GStAPK-entries).

---

[1] Niklas LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984 (cited as LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L]), vol. 1.

[2] IBIDEM, p. 22, and IBIDEM, p. 23.

[3] IBIDEM, p. 23. Next sentence.

[4] Haber to Kultusminister, 17 December 1914, GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sekt 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108, vol. 2, folii 223 f.

[5] Setsuro Tamaru to Clara Haber, 24 December 1914, IBIDEM, folii 226-231.

[6] IBIDEM.

[7] Valentini to Schmidt, 13 March 1911, IBIDEM, vol. 1, folio 47.

Switches

If you write an article (instead of a book), you can set `\conferize` to get cross references from `\kli` to `\vli` (and use the bibliography only for control):

```
\conferize ...\footnote{
  Full ref.:  \vli{Niklas}
   {Luhmann} {\ktit{Soziale
       Systeme}. Grundri{\ss}
   einer allgemeinen Theorie,
   Frankfurt/M. 1984}[22].}

... pp.\footnote{ \notibidemize
   %no ibidem in this footnote%
   Short.ref.: \kli{Luhmann}
      {Soziale Systeme}[23 \f].}
```

...[1] [u, v] or [w-x] or [y\f] or [z\baplural] are creating pp.[2]

––––––––

[1] Full ref.: Niklas LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984 (cited as LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L]), p. 22.

[2] Short.ref.: LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [cf. p. 1, n. 1], pp. 23 f.

If you are never using *both k-commands* `\kli` and `\kqu`, `\notannouncektit` them in your *v-commands* (cited as ... will not be printed at `\vli` and `\vqu`).

No historian? Set `\notprinthints` − you will never use `\vqu` or `\kqu`, and therefore, it is unnecessary to print [L] as a hint to the full reference.

The extra ∗{*argument*} of v- and k-commands

To cite *books from teams*, set co-authors in star-arguments; use x-commands:

```
Set names ...\footnote{Two:
 \xvli{FirstName}{LastName}
  *{\vauthor{co-FirstName}
     {co-LastName}}
  {The \ktit{kTitle2} Pub}.}

... to ibidemize.\footnote{
 \xkli{LastName}
  *{\kauthor{co-LastName}}
  {kTitle2}[11-14].}
```

Set names in `\vauthor` − `\kauthor`.[3] That's necessary to ibidemize.[4]

––––––––

[3] Two: FirstName LASTNAME / co–FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 Pub (cited as LASTNAME / CO-LAST-NAME: kTitle2 [L]).

[4] IBIDEM, pp. 11-14.

You may use a ∗-argument also in `\vli` − to mask text in the ibidemization:

```
...\footnote{An edited book is
 \vli{FirstName}{LastName}
  *{\onlyvoll{\editor}}
  {The \ktit{kTitleEd} Pub}[2].}

\footnote{ %Without *-argument:
 \kli{LastName}{kTitleEd}[3, 6].}
```

`\editor` has no sorting weight.[5] [6]

––––––––

[5] An edited book is FirstName LAST-NAME (ed.): The kTitleEd Pub (cited as LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L]), p. 2.

[6] IBIDEM, pp. 3, 6.

For books with three or more authors, you have to set all 'middle' authors in \midvauthor (or \midkauthor), and the 'last' in \vauthor (or \kauthor):

```
...\footnote{See
 \xvli{Manfred F.}{Boemeke}
  *{\midvauthor{Roger}
        {Chickering}
    \vauthor{Stig}{F\"orster}}
 {\ktit{Anticipating Total War}.
  The German and American
  Experiences 1871--1914,
  Cambridge/U.K.\ 1999}.}
... all LastNames.\footnote{
 \xkli{Boemeke}
  *{\midkauthor{Chickering}
    \kauthor{F\"orster}}
 {Anticipating Total War}[9\f]!}
```

bibsort is sorting \vauthor{F}{L} and \midvauthor{F}{L} as L F.[7] Repeat all LastNames.[8]

---

[7] See Manfred F. BOEMEKE / Roger CHICKERING / Stig FÖRSTER: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999 (cited as BOEMEKE / CHICKERING / FÖRSTER: Anticipating Total War [L]).

[8] IBIDEM, pp. 9 f.!

IBIDEM and inner references

To cite articles in journals, use \per inside the last argument of a v-command:

```
...\footnote{See \vqu {John
  Frederick Charles} {Fuller}
 {\em Gold Medal (Military)
  \ktit{Prize Essay} for 1919\em,
  first published in:
  \per{Journal of the Royal
        United Service
        Institution}_458
        (1920)_[239-274]}*[240].}
...\footnote{ \kqu {Fuller}
        {Prize Essay}[241].}
... here.\footnote{ \vqu{R.}
 {Chevenix Trench}
 {\em Gold Medal (Military)
  \ktit{Prize Essay} for 1922\em,
  in: \per{Journal of the
        Royal United Service
        Institution}_470
        (1923)_[199-227]}*[200].}
```

Do not type spaces before *[Pg], and do not set \ktit into the argument of \textit; use two \em's instead.[9]
...[10]
BibAʳts creates an inner IBIDEM here.[11]

---

[9] See John Frederick Charles FULLER: *Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1919*, first published in: JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION 458 (1920), pp. 239-274 (cited as FULLER: Prize Essay [D]), there: p. 240.

[10] IBIDEM, p. 241.

[11] R. CHEVENIX TRENCH: *Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1922*, in: IBIDEM, no. 470 (1923), pp. 199-227 (cited as CHEVENIX TRENCH: Prize Essay [D]), there: p. 200.

After the main arguments of \per, or \vli, etc., you are free to type _Num_, or |Vol|; both are only printing different separators (see in note 11: no. Num).

When an article is in an edited book, also use `\vli`+`\ktit` inside a last v-argument. `\printvli` is *printing* the inner reference *as shortened reference*; the full inner reference appears as separate item (see Pub). To cite further articles from the same book, you therefore can use `\kli` for the book then:

```
...\footnote{\vli{FN1}{LN1}{The
              \ktit{First},
 in: \vli{iFN}{iLN}{The \ktit{iT}
   \protect\underline{Pub}}}.}
\footnote{\kli{LN1}{First}.}
\footnote{\vli[m]{FN1}{LN1}{The
              \ktit{Second},
 in: \kli{iLN}
   {iT}[PgBegin-PgEnd]}*[Pg].}
```

`\vli[f]`... or `\kli[f]`... would refer to 'the same female author'.[12] [13] [14]

---

[12] FN1 LN1: The First, in: iFN iLN: The iT Pub (cited as LN1: First [L]).

[13] IBIDEM.

[14] IDEM: The Second, in: IBIDEM, pp. PgBegin-PgEnd (cited as LN1: Second [L]), there: p. Pg.

If an inner ibidemization (as well as an inner shortened referencing in the bibliography) is not wanted, use `\ntvauthor` instead of the inner v-command:

```
\footnote{\vli{Jost}{D\"ulffer}
 {\ktit{Einleitung}, in:
  \ntvauthor{Jost}{D\"ulffer}
  Bereit zum Krieg}[9].}
\footnote{\kli{D\"ulffer}
 {Einleitung}[9].}
```

[15] [16]

---

[15] Jost DÜLFFER: Einleitung, in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg (cited as DÜLFFER: Einleitung [L]), p. 9.

[16] IBIDEM.

If you use `\printnumvli` instead of `\printvli`, the page and footnote numbers will be printed additionally (iLN: inner LastName / iT : inner kTitle):

BOEMEKE, Manfred F. / Roger CHICKERING / Stig FÖRSTER: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999   2[7]

DÜLFFER, Jost: Einleitung, in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg   3[15]

iLN, iFN: The iT Pub   3[12]

LASTNAME, FirstName: The kTitle, Publishing Reference   ii

∼ (ed.): The kTitleEd Pub   1[5]

∼ / co-FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 Pub   1[3]

LN1, FN1: The First, in: iLN: iT [L]   3[12]

∼: The Second, in: iLN: iT [L], pp. PgBegin-PgEnd   3[14]

LUHMANN, Niklas: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984   iii[1], 1[1]

The command sequence `\printbibtitle` `\printvli` `\printvqu` will print an easy appendix. If you type `bibsort -k` to DOS, you will get $\sim$ in both v-lists, when the name (first name and last name) of an author is repeated:

`\printbibtitle` Bibliography

`\printvli` Literature

Boemeke, Manfred F. / Roger Chickering / Stig Förster: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999.

Dülffer, Jost: Einleitung, in: Jost Dülffer: Bereit zum Krieg.

iLN, iFN: The ⟦iT⟧ Pub.

LastName, FirstName: The kTitle, Publishing Reference.

$\sim$ (ed.): The kTitleEd Pub.

$\sim$ / co-FirstName co-LastName: The kTitle2 Pub.

LN1, FN1: The First, in: iLN: ⟦iT⟧ [L].

$\sim$: The Second, in: iLN: ⟦iT⟧ [L], pp. PgBegin-PgEnd.

Luhmann, Niklas: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984.

`\printvqu` Published Documents

Chevenix Trench, R.: *Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1922*, in: Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 470 (1923), pp. 199-227.

Clausewitz, Carl von: Vom Kriege. Hinterlassenes Werk, 3rd ed. Frankfurt/M. 1991.

Fuller, John Frederick Charles: *Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1919*, first published in: Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 458 (1920), pp. 239-274.

Marx, Karl: Das Kapital, in: Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels: Werke, 3 vols., 1st edition, Berlin 1962–1964.

`\bibsortheads` will print capital letters between two items into the lists, when the initial letter changes, whereas `\bibsortspaces` will print only a bigger vertical space there instead. Both features are prepared by `bibsort`.

\printnumvkc Shortened References

\printnumvkc prints an index of all your shortened references in `twocolumn`, whereas \printnumvkclist just prints your list without `headings` or title:

Boemeke / Chickering / Förster: Anticipating Total War [L] $2^{7,\,8}$
Chevenix Trench: Prize Essay [D] 2^{11}
Clausewitz: Vom Kriege [D] ii, 6^{17}
Dülffer: Einleitung [L] $3^{15,\,16}$
Fuller: Prize Essay [D] $2^{9,\,10}$
iLN: iT [L] $3^{12,\,14}$
LastName: kTitle [L] ii
LastName: kTitleEd [L] $1^{5,\,6}$
LastName / co-LastName: kTitle2 [L] $1^{3,\,4}$
LN1: First [L] $3^{12,\,13}$
LN1: Second [L] 3^{14}
Luhmann: Soziale Systeme [L] iii^{1-3}, $1^{1,\,2}$

\printper Periodicals

Journal.
Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.

\printnumper Periodicals

Journal ii
Journal of the Royal United Service Institution $2^{9,\,11}$

\printarq Unpublished Documents

Archive File Sig.
GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sekt 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108 2 Vols.

\printnumarq Unpublished Documents

Archive File Sig ii
GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sekt 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108 2 Vols. iii^{4-7}

Additional features

For your LaTeX file, Bı^b_Ar$_t$s provides an environment to send further literature into the v-lists. If there is no 'normal' text inside, such areas will be invisible:

```
!\begin{unused} \sethyphenation{german}%  %% other hyphenation pattern
  \vqu{Karl}{Marx}{Das \ktit{Kapital}, in: \midvauthor{Karl}{Marx}
  \ntvauthor{Friedrich}{Engels} Werke, \ersch|3|[1]{Berlin}{1962--1964}}
 \end{unused}! Please note, that      %% vol.|3| and ed.[1] are optional
```

!! Please note, that *inner* \vli*'s from* {unused}-*environments* will not appear as own full entries on the vli-list; so, you have to repeat them separately.

Bı^b_Ar$_t$s does not only help to cite. The environment {originalquote} helps to quote from literature or sources. You may call all hyphenation patterns, which your LaTeX possesses, in the [*optional argument*] of the environment:

```
\begin{originalquote}[german]
  "Der Krieg entsteht
  nicht urpl\"otzlich; seine
  Verbreitung ist nicht das
  Werk eines Augenblicks,
  [...]."\footnote {Quoted from
   \kqu{Clausewitz}
       {Vom Kriege}[22].}
\end{originalquote}
```

"Der Krieg entsteht nicht urplötzlich; seine Verbreitung ist nicht das Werk eines Augenblicks, [...]." [17]

_____

[17] Quoted from CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D], p. 22.

In quotations, you may use \abra to set additions in small angular brackets. And \fabra affixes the argument to the following text (it forbids line breaks):

```
     \abra{,}            =>  Red[,] blue and green were the
     \abra{.}\newsentence =>  colours[.] And        % spacing
\abra{...}   \abra{\dots} =>  there [...] were [...] others,
     \abra{---}          =>  [——] let's say [——]
  \abra{-}   \abra{--}    =>  green[-]red[--]painted.
\fabra{'}    \fabra{'}    =>  [']Ha['],         % ASCIIs 96 and 39
\fabra{''}   \abra{''}    =>  ["]Good!["]
\fabra{"}    \abra{"}     =>  ["]Good!["]       % \dq now unnecessary
    \fabra{e}g.           =>  [e]g.             % unknown = normal
```

Bı^b_Ar$_t$s defines S\fup{te} => S^{te} (if that command for *French up* is undefined), and it provides commands to set ordinals in English, French and German:

```
\eordinal{103} Assistant. =>  103rd Assistant.
Le \fordinalm{1} homme.   =>  Le 1er homme.
La \fordinalf{1} femme.   =>  La 1re femme.
Der 1\te August.          =>  Der 1. August.
```

To print abbreviations in your text, you may use \abk{*xyz*}. *xyz* will only appear on the List of Abbreviations, when it is defined in the text:

\abkdef{HMS}{Her Majesty's Ship}	HMS (Her Majesty's Ship)
or	or
\defabk{Her Majesty's Ship}{HMS}	Her Majesty's Ship (HMS)
and then \texttt{bibsort}	and then `bibsort`
will accept \abk{HMS}.	will accept HMS.

If a dotted abbreviation is at a dot-end of a sentence, you have to repeat the dot (\abk{e.\,g.}. Next => e.g. Next) for the *spacing* (do not use \@.)! Use \printnumabk (or \printabk) to print a List of Abbreviations:

HMS   Her Majesty's Ship   7

B$_{\mathrm{i}}^{b}$A$_{\mathrm{t}}^{r}$s provides no index with sub-items, but registers (geographical, subject, and person). The commands to fill the registers have one argument; they are invisible in your text, e.g.: \addtogrr{London}, \addtosrr{Ship}, and \addtoprr{Churchill}. \printnumgrr, \printnumsrr, and \printnumprr the registers in your appendix. This has nothing do do with MakeIndex.

A last feature of B$_{\mathrm{i}}^{b}$A$_{\mathrm{t}}^{r}$s are fill-commands. \fillper, \fillgrr, \fillsrr, \fillprr, and \fillarq have two arguments. The first has to be identical with the argument of a \per-, or a register-command, or the second argument of an \arq command (the archive file informations). You can use fill-commands to add longer text, which you don't want to type every time:

\fillprr{Churchill} {1874-1965}	Churchill was prime minister.[18]
	————————
Churchill \addtoprr{Churchill}	[18] Born Blenheim Palace.
was prime minister.\footnote{	
\addtoprr{Churchill}%	**Person index**
Born Blenheim Palace.}	Churchill (1874-1965) 7, 7[18]
\printnumprr	

To change the typeset of B$_{\mathrm{i}}^{b}$A$_{\mathrm{t}}^{r}$s' arguments, you can only use commands like \sffamily or \bfseries in \renewcommand, but never \textsf or \textbf:

Command	Predefined	Executed on
\abkemph	{\sffamily}	abbreviations
\kxxemph	{}	kTitles (alternative e.g. \em)
\peremph	{\normalfont\scshape}	periodicals (no *italics*, no \em!)
\abklistemph	{\bfseries}	abbreviations on the abk-list
\xrrlistemph	{}	words on grr-, prr-, and srr-lists