

arthistory – bib_{La}T_EX for art historians*

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Abstract

This citation style covers the citation and bibliography rules of the ‘Kunsthistorisches Institut der Universität Bonn’. It introduces bibliography entry types for catalogs and features a tabular bibliography, among other things. Various options are available to change and adjust the outcome according to one’s own preferences. The style is compatible with English and German.

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1 Introduction

arthistory is a citation style that complies with the citation and bibliography rules of the ‘Kunsthistorisches Institut der Universität Bonn’¹ (henceforth KHI). In particular, it introduces

- new entry types for exhibition catalogs and inventory catalogs, and
- a tabular bibliography that lists each entry’s citation short form and its full citation, sorted by the citation short forms.

*The development of the code is done at <https://github.com/LukasCBossert/biblatex-arthistory>. Comments and criticisms are welcome.

¹ Website: <https://www.khi.uni-bonn.de>.

The special citation short forms for catalogs, encyclopediae as well as primary sources described in KHI's guideline are being achieved by using bib \LaTeX 's standard bibliography entry options.

Various options are available to adjust to common practices not covered by the KHI's advised rules.

2 Installation

arthistory is part of the distributions MiK \TeX and T \E X Live and you can easily install it using the respective package manager. If you would like to install arthistory manually, do the following: Download the folder arthistory with all relevant files from the CTAN-server² and copy it to the \$LOCALTEXMF directory of your system.³ Refresh your filename database.⁴

3 Loading the package

arthistory The name of the bib \LaTeX style is arthistory. It has to be activated in the preamble.

```
\usepackage[style=arthistory,%
             {further options}]{biblatex}
\bibliography{bib-file}
```

Without enabling any further options, the style follows the rules of the 'Kunsthistorisches Institut der Universität Bonn'. No additional settings are needed, but you can change the outcome by using some options which are explained below.

At the end of your document you can write the command \printbibliography to print a single bibliography. However, since arthistory supports citation styles for catalogs and primary sources that differ from the standard citations of common scientific contributions, we suggest having them listed in separate bibliographies, see section 7.

4 Bibliography entries

Besides loading arthistory, in order to comply with the KHI's bibliography rules, users' actions will be required mostly when entering bibliography items.

² <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/biblatex-contrib/arthistory.zip>

³ If you don't know what that is, have a look at <http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=tds> or <http://mirror.ctan.org/tds/tds.html>.

⁴ Here is some additional information from the UK T \E X FAQ:

- [Where to install packages](#)
- [Installing files "where \$\text{\LaTeX}\$ / T \$\text{\E}\$ X can find them"](#)
- ["Private" installations of files](#)

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4.1 Entry fields

4.1.1 arthistory-specific options

- arthist** “H-ArtHist” is a popular newsletter for... `arthist={⟨value⟩}` will print...
- eventsubtitle** Use this field to specify the subtitle of an exhibition a given exhibcatalog (see section 4.2.1) is based on. See also `eventtitle` in section 4.1.2.
- exhibfirstdate** Specifies the time span of an exhibition an Exhibcatalog is based on. Dates of the first and last day of the respective exhibition are to be entered in the format `⟨year⟩–⟨month⟩–⟨day⟩`. A typical entry may be

```
@Exhibcatalog{AusstellungBonn2005,
...
  exhibfirstdate = {2005-11-25/2006-03-19},
...
}.
```

If an exhibition has more than one date, use `exhibseconddate` and `exhibthirddate` accordingly.

- exhibfirstlocation** For the city in which an exhibition has been shown. E.g.,

```
@Exhibcatalog{AusstellungBonn2005,
...
  exhibfirstlocation = {Bonn},
...
}.
```

If an exhibition has more than one date, use `exhibsecondlocation` and `exhibthirdlocation` accordingly.

- exhibfirstmuseum** For the venue—usually a museum—where an exhibition is shown. E.g.,

```
@Exhibcatalog{AusstellungBonn2005,
...
  exhibfirstmuseum = {Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik
Deutschland},
...
}.
```

If an exhibition has more than one date, use `exhibsecondmuseum` and `exhibthirdmuseum` accordingly.

- thesisdate** The year when a PhD (or “Habilitation”) thesis was defended.
- thesistype = tzugl** To be used when a publication (typically a book) is partly based on a submitted PhD (or “Habilitation”) thesis.

4.1.2 Important standard bib_{La}T_EX options

Here, we list otherwise standard bib_{La}T_EX options that are essential to comply by the KHI’s bibliography rules.

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eventdate Use this field to specify the year(s) of an exhibition a given exhibcatalog is based on. In case the exhibition covered two subsequent years, enter them as *<first year>/<second year>*. An example would be

```
@Exhibcatalog{AusstellungBonn2005,
...
eventdate = {2005/2006},
...
}.
```

Note specifying this field has the sole purpose of generating the correct citation short form. You will also have to enter the field *exhibfirstdate* (and possibly *exhibseconddate* or even *exhibthirddate*) for the long bibliography entry, and the fields *date* or *year* for the publication itself.

eventtitle Use this field to specify the name of an exhibition a given exhibcatalog is based on.

institution For the institution where a thesis was defended.

keywords = source This option is reserved for entries that are primary sources (e. g. Alberti, Paleotti, etc). If enabled, the entry can be listed in a separate bibliography for primary sources. (Actually you don't need to use the term 'source' – you can pick any term you like.) Also see section 7.

In addition to that, you should define a shorthand that differs from the usual author year citation of regular scientific works in order to comply with the KHI's citation rules.

shorthand Entering a shorthand will replace the otherwise automatically generated, document type-appropriate citation short form by the typed-in content.

You need to make use of this option when entering a primary source in your bibliography file (along with the option *keywords = source*). The entry should consist of a short version of the primary source's author's name and (possibly an abbreviation of) their contribution's title.

Here is an example of Casanova's Theory of painting:

Example 1: @Book{CasanovaMalerei,...}

```
1 @Book{CasanovaMalerei,
2   author   = {Casanova, Giovanni Battista},
3   editor   = {Kanz, Roland},
4   title    = {Theorie der Malerei},
5   location = {München},
6   year     = {2008},
7   series   = {Phantasos},
8   number   = {8},
9   shorthand = {Casanova, Theorie der Malerei},
10  keywords = {source},
11 }
```

As Casanova's text is being published in a book, in the usual case its citation would automatically consist of the author's name and the year of the publication. However, you will notice that the citation footnote is an exact copy of the source option's content.

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Example 1

English: Casanova, Theorie der Malerei
Casanova, Giovanni Battista: Theorie der Malerei, ed. by Roland Kanz (Phantassos, 8), München 2008

German: Casanova, Theorie der Malerei
Casanova, Giovanni Battista: Theorie der Malerei, hg. von Roland Kanz (Phantassos, 8), München 2008

- shorttitle Defining a shorttitle can be especially useful when encyclopediae whose title starts with an article are being cited.
- sortkey When entering (exhibiton) catalogs.
- type To specify the type of thesis. Possible values are HABIL,PHDTHESIS

4.2 Entry types

4.2.1 arthistory-specific entry types

- @catalog This entry type marks catalogs of the permanent inventory of a museum's art collection ("Bestandskatalog").

Example 2: @catalog{KatSORRusche2010,...}

```
1 @Catalog{KatSORRusche2010,
2   editor   = {Raupp, Hans-Joachim},
3   title    = {Historien und Allegorien},
4   year     = {2010},
5   location = {Münster and Hamburg and London},
6   label    = {S{{\0}}R Rusche},
7   number   = {4},
8   series   = {Niederländische Malerei des 17. Jahrhunderts der S{{\0}}R
9   Rusche-Sammlung},
10 }
```

Example 2

English: Cat. SØR Rusche 2010
Hans-Joachim Raupp (ed.): Historien und Allegorien (Niederländische Malerei des 17. Jahrhunderts der SØR Rusche-Sammlung, 4), Münster et al. 2010

German: Kat. SØR Rusche 2010
Hans-Joachim Raupp (Hg.): Historien und Allegorien (Niederländische Malerei des 17. Jahrhunderts der SØR Rusche-Sammlung, 4), Münster u. a. 2010

- @exhibcatalog This is for catalogs of temporary exhibitions.

Example 3: @exhibcatalog{AusstellungBonn2005,...}

```
1 @Exhibcatalog{AusstellungBonn2005,
2   editor   = {Jutta Frings},
3   year     = {2005},
4   location = {Leipzig},
5   eventdate = {2005/2006},
```

```

6   eventsubtitle = {Kunst und Kultur der Päpste II 1572--1676},
7   eventtitle    = {Barock im Vatikan},
8   eventtitleaddon = {Bonn, Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der
  Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 25. November 2005 bis 19. März 2006; Berlin
  , Martin-Gropius-Bau, 12. April bis 10. Juli 2006},
9   keywords      = {Ausstellung},
10  venue         = {Bonn/Berlin},
11 }

```

Example 3

English: Exhib. cat. Bonn / Berlin 2005–2006
 Barock im Vatikan. Kunst und Kultur der Päpste II 1572–1676, ed. by Jutta Frings
 (Exhib. cat. Bonn, Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutsch-
 land, Nov. 25, 2005 until Mar. 19, 2006; Berlin, Martin-Gropius-Bau, Apr. 12 until
 July 10, 2006), Leipzig 2005

German: Ausst.-Kat. Bonn / Berlin 2005–2006
 Barock im Vatikan. Kunst und Kultur der Päpste II 1572–1676, hg. von Jutta
 Frings (Ausst.-Kat. Bonn, Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik
 Deutschland, 25. November 2005 bis 19. März 2006; Berlin, Martin-Gropius-
 Bau, 12. April bis 10. Juli 2006), Leipzig 2005

4.2.2 Standard bib_{LaTeX} types

@article

Example 4: @Article{Schlegel1992,...}

```

1 @Article{Schlegel1992,
2   author   = {Schlegel, Ursula},
3   title    = {Ein Terracottamodell des Bartolomeo Ammannati},
4   journaltitle = {Paragona/Arte},
5   volume   = {43},
6   pages    = {25--30},
7   year     = {1992},
8   number   = {503},
9 }

```

Example 4

English: Schlegel 1992 Schlegel, Ursula: Ein Terracottamodell des Bartolomeo Ammannati, in: Para-
 gona/Arte 43, no. 503 (1992), 25–30

German: Schlegel 1992 Schlegel, Ursula: Ein Terracottamodell des Bartolomeo Ammannati, in: Para-
 gona/Arte 43, Nr. 503 (1992), 25–30

@book

Example 5: @Book{vonrosen2009,...}

```

1 @Book{vonrosen2009,
2   author = {von Rosen, Valeska},
3   title  = {Caravaggio und die Grenzen des Darstellbaren},
4   subtitle = {Ambiguität, Ironie und Performativität in der Malerei um
  1600},

```

```

5   location = {Berlin},
6   year     = {2009},
7 }

```

Example 5

English: Rosen 2009	Rosen, Valeska von: Caravaggio und die Grenzen des Darstellbaren. Ambiguität, Ironie und Performativität in der Malerei um 1600, Berlin 2009
German: Rosen 2009	Rosen, Valeska von: Caravaggio und die Grenzen des Darstellbaren. Ambiguität, Ironie und Performativität in der Malerei um 1600, Berlin 2009

@Reference This entry type is suited for encyclopaediae.

@Review This is for reviews of dissertation or habilitation theses, conference proceedings, other scientific publications, exhibitions etc. For a full citation of a review you are asked to name the reviewed work in detail. The following example will show an easy way to combine the review with the reviewed work. First we have the reviewed work:

Example 6: @Book{Heesen2012,...}

```

1 @Book{Heesen2012,
2   author   = {te Heesen, Anke},
3   title    = {Theorien des Museums},
4   publisher = {Junius Verlag},
5   location = {Hamburg},
6   year     = {2012},
7   titleaddon = {Zur Einführung},
8 }

```

followed by the review itself:

Example 7: @Review{Bonnet2013,...}

```

1 @Review{@Review{Bonnet2013,
2   author   = {Bonnet, Anne-Marie},
3   number   = {10},
4   volume   = {14},
5   journaltitle = {Kunstform},
6   related   = {Heesen2012},
7   relatedtype = {reviewof},
8   year     = {2013},
9   url      = {http://www.arthistoricum.net/kunstform/rezension/
10  ausgabe/2013/10/22240/},
11 }

```

You may have noticed that the review (Bonnet2013) is connected to the entry Heesen2012 by the field `related`. In addition we need to qualify the relation between the connected entries: This is done with `relatedtype = {reviewof}`. This so-called bibstring is reserved for reviews and contains the translation of *Review of*, e. g. *Rezension von* in German, which will be printed in squared brackets.

Example 7

English: Bonnet 2013	Bonnet, Anne-Marie: [Review of] Heesen, Anke te: Theorien des Museums; Zur Einführung, Hamburg 2012, in: Kunstform vol. 14, no. 10 (2013), URL: http://www.arthistoricum.net/kunstform/rezension/ausgabe/2013/10/22240/
German: Bonnet 2013	Bonnet, Anne-Marie: [Review of] Heesen, Anke te: Theorien des Museums; Zur Einführung, Hamburg 2012, in: Kunstform Bd. 14, Nr. 10 (2013), URL: http://www.arthistoricum.net/kunstform/rezension/ausgabe/2013/10/22240/

5 Preamble options

In this section we describe options that can be loaded along with bib_{La}T_EX in the document preamble. With one exception, every option will lead to a deviation from the rules advised by the KHI guide; several options listed will allow the user to adhere to bibliography practices common in the field. If you do not intend to deviate at all, you can skip this section.

<code>allnamesfamilygiven</code>	When enabled, last names will precede first names in all instances.
<code>citeauthorformat</code>	You can chose how the name of authors or editors are displayed within your text when they are cited with <code>\citeauthor{<bibtex-key>}</code> . You can chose between the options <code><initials></code> , <code><full></code> , <code><family></code> , <code><firstfull></code> ; cf.
<code>enddot</code>	When including <code>enddot=true</code> , every bibliography entry will end with a dot.
<code>firstcitefull</code>	With <code>firstcitefull = true</code> , the first time (and <i>only</i> the first time) a work is being cited in the document, a full citation will be printed.
<code>namelinked</code>	When included and <code>hyperref</code> loaded, both name and year in a short citation will link to the respective bibliography entry.
<code>pagesfull</code>	When including <code>pagesfull</code> in the options, bibliography entries' page numbers will be preceded by "pp." (or "S." in German). The same holds for citation postnotes if they contain page numbers.
<code>publisher</code>	The publisher is being listed in the bibliography entries.
<code>width</code>	<code>width=<value></code> defines the bibliography width between label and reference.

6 Cite commands

arthistory supports most/all standard bib_{La}T_EX citation commands. We refer the reader said package's documentation to learn more about the full set of commands. In the following, we will describe, for users with little experience in _{La}T_EX or bib_{La}T_EX, how standard citation commands can be employed to abide by the KHI's citation rules.

<code>\cite</code>	The standard <code>\cite</code> command invokes a authoryear-style citation without any parentheses. Because of the KHI's requirements, <code>\cite</code> will typically be invoked from within a footnote:
--------------------	--

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```
\footnote{
...
\cite[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨bibtex-key⟩}
...
}
```

⟨*prenote*⟩ sets a short preliminary note (e. g. “Vgl.”) and ⟨*postnote*⟩ is usually used for page numbers. If only one optional argument is used then it is [⟨*postnote*⟩].

```
\footnote{...\cite[⟨postnote⟩]{⟨bibtex-key⟩}...}
```

The ⟨*bibtex-key*⟩ corresponds to the key from the bibliography file.

`\footcite` The same as manually adding a footnote first and `\cite` subsequently can be achieved in one step via the `\footcite` command:

```
\footcite[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨bibtex-key⟩}
```

This command will be useful if nothing more than a citation with very short prenotes and/or postnotes is needed. When a citation is embedded in a text paragraph, the former combination of `\footnote` and `\cite` is advisable.

`\cites` As noted above, all the well-documented citation commands of the bib_{TeX} package are supported. E.g., if one wants to cite several authors or works a very convenient way is the following, using the `\cites`-command (typically in a footnote):

```
\cites(pre-prenote)(post-postnote)
[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨bibtex-key⟩}%
[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨bibtex-key⟩}%
[⟨prenote⟩][⟨postnote⟩]{⟨bibtex-key⟩}...
```

Other examples are `\parencite`, `\textcite` and their multi-entry alternatives, and commands such as `\citeauthor` and `\citetitle`.

`smartcite` Note that `\smartcite` and `\autocite` behave a little bit differently than in “stan-
`autocite` dard” bib_{TeX} styles. When appearing in a footnote, both commands will behave as arthistory’s `\cite` rather than `\parencite`. In addition to that, by default `\autocite` appearing in the text body behaves like `\footcite`.

7 Separate bibliographies

Here, we describe how you can list separate bibliographies for primary sources and secondary literature (and possibly catalogs as well). This can be achieved by standard bib_{TeX} procedures; experienced users will want to skip this section.

You may have noticed that we listed the option `keywords = {source}` in section 4.1.2 and that we used it in section 4.2.1 when describing the entry type `@Exhibcatalog`. The sole purpose for this is to prepare listing a separate bibliography for primary sources.

If you would like to include a separate bibliography for (exhibition) catalogs as well, each catalog entry must contain a common keyword such as `keywords = {catalog}`.

To include separate bibliographies in the document, instead of typing `printbibliography`, include

```
\printbibheading[%
  heading=bibliography,%
  title={Bibliography}]
\printbibliography[%
  keyword=source,%
  heading=subbibliography,
  title={Primary sources}]
\printbibliography[%
  notkeyword=catalog,%
  notkeyword=source,%
  heading=subbibliography,%
  title={Secondary literature}]
\printbibliography[%
  keyword=catalog,%
  heading=subbibliography,%
  title={Exhibition catalogs}]
```

As you will notice, the first lines specify a heading for the bibliography as a whole. The next four lines make sure that a subbibliography be printed that lists *only* those entries that include the keyword “source” (and nothing else). The next four lines lead to printing a subbibliography for all bibliography entries that do not have the keywords “source” or “catalog” – hence, everything we would like to call standard secondary literature. The last block is for catalogs.

Note: If you include entries of the type `@InExhibcatalog` that are linked to an `@Exhibcatalog` via a `crossref` field, this article will “inherit” its parent catalog’s keyword and be listed in the catalogs’ subbibliography. If you do not want this, simply add something like `keywords = {InCatalog}` to the `@InExhibcatalog` entry. This will have the article listed in the secondary literature subbibliography.