arthistory –
bibLaTeX for art historians*

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Abstract

This citation style covers the citation and bibliography rules of the 'Kunsthistorisches Institut der Universität Bonn'. Various options are available to change and adjust the outcome according to one's own preferences. The style is compatible with English and German, since all bibstrings used are defined in both languages.

Contents

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

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

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*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.

2   Installation

arthistory is part of the distributions MiKTEX[2] and TEXLive[3] – thus, 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-server[4] and copy it to the $LOCALTEXMF directory of your system.[5] Refresh your filename database.[6]

3   Usage

arthistory

The name of the bibLATEX-style is arthistory which has to be activated in the preamble.

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

Without 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.[7]

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. Further information can be found below.

4   Overview

There follows a quick overview of possible options of the style arthistory. Furthermore you can – at your own risk – also use the conventional bibLATEX-options relating to indent, etc. For that please see the excellent documentation of bibLATEX.

4.1   Preamble options

allnamesfamilygiven

When enabled, last names will precede first names in all instances.

citeauthorformat

You can chose how the name of authors or editors are displayed within your text when

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[2]   Website: http://www.miktex.org.
[3]   Website: http://www.tug.org/texlive.
[4]   http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/biblatex-contrib/arthistory.zip
[5]   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.
[6]   Here is some additional information from the UK TEX FAQ:

- Where to install packages
- Installing files "where LATEX/TeX can find them"
- "Private" installations of files

[7]   For an easy and unproblematic compiling we suggest to use XƎLATEX or LuaTEX.

they are cited with \citeauthor{⟨*bibtex-key*⟩}. You can chose between the options ⟨*initials*⟩, ⟨*full*⟩, ⟨*family*⟩, ⟨*firstfull*⟩; cf.

enddot
When including enddot=true, every bibliography entry will end with a dot.

endpages
When including endpages 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 numbers.

firstcitefull
With firstcitefull=true, the first time (and *only* the first time) a work is being cited in the document, a full citation will be printed.

namelinked
When included and hyperref loaded, both name and year in a short citation will link to the respective bibliography entry.

width
width={⟨*value*⟩} defines the bibliography width between label and reference; cf.

publisher
The publisher is being listed in the bibliography entries.

4.2 Entry Options

A single bibliography entry can contain a value in its options-field. Depending on the option it changes the behavior of how that entry is cited. Beside their distinct properties all of these options have in common that the separating comma between citation and page record is missing. Actually this concerns citation of ancient texts and corpora where usually the shorthand-field is printed in citations.

4.2.1 arthist

"H-ArtHist" is a popular newsletter for... arthist={⟨*value*⟩} will print...

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 institution

For the institution where a thesis was defended.

4.2.6 thesisdate

The year when a PhD (or "Habilitation") thesis was defended.

4.2.7 thesistype = tzugl

To be used when a publication (typically a book) is partly based on a submitted PhD (or "Habilitation") thesis.

4.2.8 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.

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, cf. ??.

4.2.9 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 source, see **??**). 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.

??	
English: Schlegel 1992	Schlegel, Ursula: Ein Terracottamodell des Bartolomeo Ammannati, in: Paragona/Arte 43, no. 503 (1992), 25–30
German: Schlegel 1992	Schlegel, Ursula: Ein Terracottamodell des Bartolomeo Ammannati, in: Paragona/Arte 43, Nr. 503 (1992), 25–30

4.2.10 shorttitle

Defining a shorttitle can be especially useful when encyclopediae whose title starts with an article are being cited.

4.2.11 sortkey

When entering (exhibiton) catalogs.

4.2.12 type

To specify the type of thesis. Possible values are HABIL,PHDTHESIS

4.3 Cite commands

arthistory supports most/all standard bibLATEXcitation commands. We refer the reader said package's documentation to learn more about the full set of commands. In the following, we will describe how standard citation commands can be employed to abide by the KHI's citation rules.

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

```
\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.

As noted above, all the well-documented citation commands of the bibLATEXpackage are
\cites 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" bibLATEXstyles. 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.

5 Entry types

5.1 article

@article

Example 2: @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 1

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

5.2 book

@book

Example 3: @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 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

5.3   catalog

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

Example 4: @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{{\O}}R Rusche},
7    number    = {4},
8    series    = {Niederländische Malerei des 17. Jahrhunderts der S{{\O}}
   R Rusche-Sammlung},
9  }
```

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 Deutschland, 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

5.4   exhibition catalog

@exhibcatalog
This is for catalogs of temporary exhibitions.

Example 5: @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 4

- -

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/

5.5 reference

@Reference   This entry type is suited for encyclopediae.

5.6 review

@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/
     ausgabe/2013/10/22240/},
10   }
```

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

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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 6

English: