

arthistory – bibL^AT_EX for art historian*

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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 the English and German, since all bibstrings used are defined in both languages.

Contents

1	Installation	1	3	Overview	2
2	Usage	1	3.1	Preamble options	2
			3.2	Entry Options	2
			3.3	Cite commands	2

1 Installation

arthistory is part of the distributions MiK_TE_X¹ and T_EXLive² – 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-server³ and copy it to the \$LOCALTEXMF directory of your system.⁴ Refresh your filename database.⁵

2 Usage

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

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

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¹ Website: <http://www.miktex.org>.

² Website: <http://www.tug.org/texlive>.

³ <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/biblatex-contrib/arthistory.zip>

⁴ 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>.

⁵ Here is some additional information from the UK T_EX FAQ:

- Where to install packages
- Installing files “where L^AT_EX/TeX can find them”
- “Private” installations of files

```
\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.⁶

At the end of your document you can write the command `\printbibliography` to print the bibliography. Since `arthistory` supports different citations of various texts such as those of ancient authors and modern scholars we suggest having them listed in separate bibliographies. Further information can be found below

3 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`.

3.1 Preamble options

- `citeauthorformat` You can chose how the name of authors or editors are displayed within your text when they are cited with `\citeauthor{<bibtex-key>}`. You can chose between the options `<initials>`, `<full>`, `<family>`, `<firstfull>`; cf.
- `width` `width={value}` defines the bibliography width between label and reference; cf.

3.2 Entry Options

A single bibliography entry can contain a value in its `options`-field. Depending on the option it changes the behaviour 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.

- `source` The entry is a source (e. g. Cicero, Plutarch, etc);

3.3 Cite commands

- `\cite` As always citing is done with `\cite`:

```
\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>`].

⁶ For an easy and unproblematic compiling we suggest to use `XLaTeX` or `LuaLaTeX`.

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

The $\langle bibtex-key \rangle$ corresponds to the key from the bibliography file.

\backslash cites If one wants to cite several authors or works a very convenient way is the following using the \backslash cites-command:

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

\backslash footcite There is also the possibility to put the citation into a footnote at once:

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

\backslash parencite Sometimes a citation has to be put in parentheses. Therefore we implemented the command \backslash parencite:

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

This cite command takes care of the correct corresponding parentheses and brackets. Especially in @Inreference citations the parentheses change to (square) brackets.

\backslash parencites Of course there is also the possibility to cite several authors/works in parentheses. This is done with \backslash parencites:

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

\backslash textcite Beside the listed \backslash cite commands above there is a third way of citing: \backslash textcite is useful if the author should be mentioned in the text and the remaining components such as year and page will immediately follow in parentheses.

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

\backslash textcites And again there is also a \backslash textcites in case of several authors:

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

\backslash citeauthor Furthermore and in addition to the ›normal‹ \backslash cite-commands one can also cite only the author or the work title in the text and in the footnotes.

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

and for the works

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