

# arthistory – bib<sub>L</sub>A<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> 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.

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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’<sup>1</sup> (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.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 rules.

## 2 Installation

arthistory is part of the distributions MiK $\TeX$ <sup>2</sup> and T $\TeX$ Live<sup>3</sup> – 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<sup>4</sup> and copy it to the \$LOCALTEXMF directory of your system.<sup>5</sup> Refresh your filename database.<sup>6</sup>

## 3 Usage

arthistory The name of the bib $\LaTeX$ -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.<sup>7</sup>

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 bib $\LaTeX$ -options relating to indent, etc. For that please see the excellent documentation of bib $\LaTeX$ .

<sup>2</sup> Website: <http://www.miktex.org>.

<sup>3</sup> Website: <http://www.tug.org/texlive>.

<sup>4</sup> <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/biblatex-contrib/arthistory.zip>

<sup>5</sup> 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>.

<sup>6</sup> Here is some additional information from the UK T $\TeX$  FAQ:

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

<sup>7</sup> For an easy and unproblematic compiling we suggest to use X $\LaTeX$  or Lua $\TeX$ .

## 4.1 Preamble options

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| citeauthorformat | You can chose how the name of authors or editors are displayed within your text when they are cited with <code>\citeauthor{&lt;bibtex-key&gt;}</code> . You can chose between the options <code>&lt;initials&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;full&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;family&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;firstfull&gt;</code> ; cf. |
| enddot           | When including <code>enddot=true</code> , every bibliography entry will end with a dot.  |
| endpages         | When including <code>endpages</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 numbers.  |
| firstcitefull    | 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.   |
| width            | <code>width={&lt;value&gt;}</code> 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 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 section 4.2.5). 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.

#### Example 1

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

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

### 4.2.3 shorttitle

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

### 4.2.4 sortkey

When entering a (exhibiton) catalogs.

### 4.2.5 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. section 4.2.2.

## 4.3 Cite commands

arthistory supports most/all standard bib<sub>La</sub>T<sub>E</sub>Xcitation 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.

`\cites` As noted above, all the well-documented citation commands of the bib<sub>La</sub>T<sub>E</sub>Xpackage 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 “standard” bib<sub>La</sub>T<sub>E</sub>Xstyles. When appearing in a footnote, both commands will behave as `\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 2

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 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 |

## 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
5   1600},
6   location = {Berlin},
7   year    = {2009},
8   }

```

### Example 3

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 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 |

## 5.3 catalog

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

@catalog

### 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
9   Rusche-Sammlung},
10  }

```

#### Example 4

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

## 5.4 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 5

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

## 5.5 reference

@Reference This entry type is suited for encyclopaediae.

## 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

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