arthistory –
bibLaTeX for art historians*

Lukas C. Bossert   Thorsten Kemper
lukas@digitales-altertum.de

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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 "Kunsthistorisches Institut der Universität Bonn" (KHI).[1] In particular, it introduces

- new entry types for exhibition catalogs and inventory catalogs,

- special citation short forms for catalogs as well as primary sources, and

- a tabular bibliography that lists each entry's citation short form and its full citation, sorted by the citation short forms.

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

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.

enddot   Every bibliography entry will end with a dot.

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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.

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

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   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). 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:

4.2.2   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 4.2.1.

4.3 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*⟩].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\textcite Beside the listed \cite commands above there is a third way of citing: \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⟩}
```

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

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

\footcite   Futhermore you can use following \cite commands:

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

\footcite{Schlegel1992}

[a]

---
[a]   **Schlegel1992**.

\footcitetext

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

\footcitetext{Schlegel1992}

Schlegel1992.

\smartcite

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

\smartcite{Schlegel1992}

[a]

---
[a]   **Schlegel1992**.

\citeauthor   Furthermore and in addition to the ›normal‹ \cite-commands one can also cite only the
\citetitle   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⟩}

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

GermanEnglish:

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 3

GermanEnglish:

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 4

GermanEnglish:

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

GermanEnglish:

5.5 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 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

GermanEnglish: