nottsclassic – bibLaTeX-style of the Classics department *

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Abstract

Contents

*The development of the code is done at https://github.com/LukasCBossert/biblatex-nottsclassic: Comments and critics are welcome.

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1 Usage

nottsclassic The name of the bibLaTeX-style is nottsclassic has to be activated in the preamble.

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

At the end of your document you can write the command \printbibliography to print the bibliography. Since nottsclassic supports different citations of various texts like from ancient authors and from modern scholars we suggest to have them listed in separated bibliographies. Further information are found below (section 5).

2 Overview

Following there is a quick overview of possible options of the style nottsclassic. Contrary to the alphabetically ordered description later (section 3) they here are listed by topic. Furthermore you can – at your own risk – also use the conventional bibLaTeX-options which are related of indent, etc. For that please see the excellent documentation of bibLaTeX.

2.1 Preamble options

2.1.1 Notation of names

bibfullname In the bibliography full names of authors and/or editors are shown cf. section 3.1.14.

fullnames Writes only first and family names of authors or editors when they are cited with \citeauthor{⟨*bibtex-key*⟩} cf. section 3.1.11.

initials First names are abbreviated keeping digraphs and trigraphs cf. section 3.1.20.

lastnames Writes only family names of authors or editors when they are cited with \citeauthor{⟨*bibtex-key*⟩}. In footnotes this is default cf. section 3.1.11.

scshape Cited names are shown with small capital letters cf. section 3.1.13. Bibliography entries with option={ancient} or option={frgancient} (sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2) are not touched by this option.

2.1.2 Manner of citing

noabbrv By default the short titles of journals and series (shortjournal and shortseries) are shown in the bibliography. With this option full titles are printed instead (journaltitle and series) cf. section 3.1.15.

publisher All locations and the publisher is shown. It also changes the format of the edition and the first print cf. section 3.1.16.

2.1.3 Global bibliography settings

width `width={value}` defines the bibliography width between label and reference cf. section 3.1.18.

2.2 Entry Options

A single bibliography entry can contain a value in its options-field. Depending on the option it changes the behaviour how that entry is cited cf. sections 3.2 and 4. 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.

ancient The entry is an ancient source (e. g. Cicero, Plutarch, etc) cf. section 3.2.1.

frgancient The entry is a fragmented ancient source (e. g. Festus) cf. section 3.2.2.

corpus Only the shorthand-field is printed. This is needed especially for corpora of inscriptions or coins (CIL, AE, RIC, etc.) cf. section 3.2.3.

2.3 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⟩}...
```

\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 are changing to (square) brackets. The example shown in **??** makes it clear.

\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 like 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⟩}...
```

\citeauthor \citetitle Furthermore and additionally to the ›normal‹ \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⟩}
```

For further information cf. section 3.1.11.

2.4 Entries with @String

The citation rules of the German Archaeological Institute instruct to abbreviate journals and series according to a given list.[1] For this purpose we provide a list with bibliography macros which refer to these abbreviations. These abbreviations can be included by loading package option `lstabbrv` (cf. section 3.1.4). Besides there are two further lists with `@String` macros cf. sections 3.1.5 and 3.1.6.

@String The style `nottsclassic` respects the guidelines of the German Archaeological Institute and is therefore compatible with the given abbreviations of journals and series. To minimize the susceptibility to errors and to omit unnecessary typing of sometimes very long journal titles `nottsclassic` works with so-called `@Strings`. The advantage of these `@Strings` is that several bibliography entries can be defined by one globally given value. The `@String` is loaded at begin of the `bib`-file, therefore all `@Strings` have to be previous to all other bibliography entries.

To use this offer of simplification the bibliography fields for the title of the journal (`journaltitle`) and its short form (`shortjournal`), as well as the name of the series (`series`) and its shortform (`shortseries`) have to be written with a `@String`. In **??** there is a list with all the abbreviations given by the German Archaeological Institute, in which the `@String` (with endings `-short` for `shortjournal` or `shortseries`) are listed in the left column. A `@String` has to be written *without* any curly brackets.[2]

An example shows how to use it:

[1] http://www.dainst.org/documents/10180/70593/03_Liste+abzukürzender+Zeitschriften_quer.pdf/2646d351-8e5d-4e8b-8acd-54f3c272d3ff <2016-06-06>

[2] If you use *JabRef* in its non-coding window, then you have to write #AyasofyaMuezYil#. JabRef converts this internally to a `@String` and omits the # in the coding window. *BibDesk* provides such conversion as well by pressing cmd-R which enables direct BibTeX typing without enclosing curly brackets.

```
@Article{Koyunlu1990,
  author       = {Koyunlu, A.},
  title        = {Die Bodenbelage und der Errichtungsort der Hagia Sophia
    },
  journaltitle = AyasofyaMuezYil,   %@String used
  shortjournal = AyasofyaMuezYil-short,   %@String used
  volume       = {11},
  pages        = {147--156},
  year         = {1990},
}
```

Example 2.1: @Article{Koyunlu1990,...}

That article appeared within a rather unusual journal, which should be abbreviated with ›AyasofyaMüzYıl‹.

To save the time to look for the special character and insert ›ı‹ manually it is written in the @String with an ›i‹ (for further information see **??**) but will be replaced after compiling with the correct character:

[2.1]

Whether using the provided abbreviation list with lstabbrv or filling the journaltitle and shortjournal fields manually, nottsclassic uses by default short titles if defined. The default embedding of such abbreviations can be switched off, of course. In case you use the package option noabbrv in the preamble (see section 3.1.15), then the output changes as follows:

[2.1] Koyunlu 1990 A. Koyunlu, Die Bodenbelage und der Errichtungsort der Hagia Sophia, Ayasofia Müzesi yıllığı. Annual of Ayasofya Museum 11, 1990, 147–156

Nevertheless the advantage of our abbreviation list lies in the possibility to create a separate bibliography with all the abbreviations of used journal titles and series (see section 5) without being prone to citation differences and typing errors.

However, if a journal or a series is *not* included in the list (**??**) then this journal/series will *not* be abbreviated and converted to full title in curly brackets in the respective field e. g. journaltitle={⟨*title of the journal*⟩} or series={⟨*name of the series*⟩}. Therefore the field content will not be printed. At least BibTeX gives a warning in its log which can be checked.[3] For the following examples we use @String whenever it is clever and possible.

Lastly we want to point out that @Strings can also be used partly as following shows:

```
@Incollection{Mundt2015,
  ...
  location     = Berlin #{ and Boston}, %@String partly used
  ...
}
```

Each time you want to leave the @String environment and enter the curly bracket environment (and reverse) make use of a hash # to concatenate elements.

[3] For example something like "'journaltitle' in entry ⟨*entrykey*⟩ cannot be null, deleting it".

3 Details of optional preferences

Following we give a more detailed insight into the various options of nottsclassic and show their results on the bases of concrete examples. Changes made by these options are coloured in red.

3.1 Preamble options

Optional preferences in the preamble are loaded within the package bibLaTeX:

```
\usepackage[%
    backend=biber,  % activates biber which is done by default anyway
                    % (but will give an error if not done here)
    style=nottsclassic,   % loads the style nottsclassic
    inreferences=true,    % option inreferences is loaded
    lstabbrv              % option lstabbrv is loaded as well
    ]{biblatex}
```

In this example the style nottsclassic is loaded with options inreferences and lstabbrv. Now, manual entries don't appear in author-year-style anymore and journal/series @string-macros are enabled. By the way, it doesn't matter if you write inreferences or inreferences=true.

Each of the listed options is disabled by default even if we strongly recommend to use in particular the additional bibliographies and @string lists. All remaining options are rather a matter of taste.

Despite to the overview section (section 2) the following list is arranged in alphabetic order.

3.1.1 bibancient

bibancient

In case of citing ancient authors and their works you can do it with common \cite-commands. Exclusively for this case we included a modification that respects the different citation of ancient authors and works. With the option bibancient you load an additional bibliography called bibliography-bibancient.bib in which we inserted almost 600 ancient authors and works with their abbreviation according to The New Pauly/Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. For the complete list of those see **??**. Using these presets is recommended because it will guarantee a high level of consistency and minimize error-proneness.

You can cite the authors or works with their bibtex-key which you find in bold in the left column of the list. Authors and works are separated in the bibtex-key by a colon. The entry on the right marks the shorthand which will be printed in your paper.

Let us make it clear with an example: With the loaded option bibancient you write

```
\cite[3,2,5--7]{Apul:met}
```

and will get in return after compiling:

Apul:met

The corresponding bibliography-entry looks like this

```
@Book{Apul:met,
  author      = {Apuleius Madaurensis, Lucius},
  title       = {metamorphoses},
  shorthand   = {Apul. met.},
  shortauthor = {Apuleius},
  keywords    = {ancient},
  options     = {ancient},
}
```

Example 3.1: @Book{Apul:met,...}

All entries in the mentioned additional bibliography contain the line keywords = {ancient}. With that you can print all ancient authors in a separated bibliography by typing:

```
\printbibliography[keyword=ancient]
```

[3.1]

By means of the bibtexkey (e.g. Apul:met) you can also cite only authors or titles like this:

```
\citeauthor{Apul:met} remarks in \citetitle{Apul:met}...
```

will give

> **Apul:met** remarks in **Apul:met**..

3.1.2 bibcorpora

bibcorpora

This loads an additional bibliography which contains the most important corpora for ancient studies, so you can cite them right away in your document without creating a new bibentry by yourself. These corpora are listed in **??**. Advantage and usage mostly correspond to bibancient, so have a look at section 3.1.1 for details.

3.1.3 inreferences

inreferences

One peculiarity of citation rules of the German Archaeological Institute is the way manuals and encyclopaedias should be cited when not represented in author-year-style. nottsclassic allows to cite these manuals in footnotes or text as full citation in this special manner. Single requirement is that the bibliography entry is an @Inreference (cf. section 4.7).

An example makes it clear:

```
@Inreference{Nieddu1995,
  author    = {Nieddu, Giuseppe},
  title     = {Dei Consentes},
  booktitle = LTUR-short,
  pages     = {9--10},
  year      = {1995},
```

```
  volume     = {2},
}
```

Example 3.2: @Inreference{Nieddu1995,...}

There are two ways to display \cite{Nieddu1995}:

(a) by default it prints author-year: **Nieddu1995**

(b) with the option inreferences it will change to: LTUR 2 (1995) 9-10 s. v. Dei Consentes (G. Nieddu)

If [⟨*postnote*⟩] is defined with columns/page number, e. g. \cite[9]{Nieddu1995}, the position of [⟨*postnote*⟩] changes:

(a) by default it prints in author-year: **Nieddu1995**

(b) with the option inreferences it appears like: LTUR 2 (1995) 9 s. v. Dei Consentes (G. Nieddu)

To mention an important point, activating inreferences causes the cited @Inreference entry to be automatically *omitted* in the (final) bibliography, because the entry is fully cited before in the footnotes (also stated in the German Archaeological Institute rules).

If the option is not used (inreferences=false) the entry will look like this in the bibliography:

[3.5]

3.1.4 lstabbrv

lstabbrv

If you want to benefit from the above mentioned method with @String (cf. section 2.4) you have to activate the option called lstabbrv (list of abbreviations) in the preamble. Once activated the additional bibliography nottsclassic-lstabbrv.bib is loaded. In this bibliography all abbreviations listed in **??** are stored, for further details of usage see section 2.4.

3.1.5 lstlocations

lstlocations

This loads an additional bibliography with @Strings of locations used to print out their correct exonym in the selected language. In that case you are not forced to change location spelling when switching the language. (Otherwise it is necessary to adjust location names like *Rome* to *Rom* or *Roma* in your potentially multiple-used bibliography each time you change the language of your scientific text). For details on the locations list cf. **??**.

3.1.6 lstpublishers

lstpublishers

Activates the additional bibliography file nottsclassic-lstpublishers.bib with @Strings of publishers which can be used to print out their correct name. Benefits are similar to the other lists mentioned above and in section 2.4. For the list cf. **??**

3.1.7 seenote

seenote

Even if author-year-citation seems to be commonly accepted in Ancient Studies in the meantime you may want to use a traditional citation style. For this purpose you can switch to the other allowed citation rule by the German Archaeological Institute which works like this: If you cite a work for the first time in a footnote nottsclassic will print a full cite which contains all bibliography elements. Henceforward each following citation is printed as short cite and will additionally refer to the footnote where the first cite was done. Bibliography entries with options={ancient} are excluded form this speciality and are cited as always.

You can use the cite-commands \cite(s) and \parencite(s) but \textcite(s) will behave like \cite(s) because seenote actually just checks for occurrences in footnotes and does not refer to cites in running text.

We give an example, first citation of

```
\footnote{\cite{Ball2013}}
```

displays

> L. F. Ball – J. J. Dobbins, Pompeii Forum Project. Current thinking on the Pompeii Forum, 117/3, 2013, 461–492.

Second citation of

```
\footnote{\cite[470]{Ball2013}}
```

ends up in

> Ball – Dobbins loc. cit. (see n. [number of the footnote with full citation]) 470.

3.1.8 translation

translation

Once this option is activated the original title, the original language and the translator of the work are printed (origtitle, origlanguage, translator). For ancient texts and fragments (options={ancient} or options={frgancient}) this is default, so they will always be printed with original title, language and translator.

An example will be clarifying. The bibliographical entry Lefebvre2011 contains following fields:

```
@Book{Lefebvre2011,
  author       = {Lefebvre, Henri},
  title        = {The Production of Space},
  publisher    = {Blackwell Publishing Ltd},
  location     = {Maien, MA and Oxford and Victoria},
  year         = {2011},
  edition      = {30},
  origlocation = {Oxford},
  origyear     = {1991},
  origtitle    = {La production de 'lespace},
  origlanguage = {french},
  translator   = {Donald Nicholson-Smith},
}
```

Example 3.3: @Book{Lefebvre2011,...}

The bibliography result is:

[3.3]

By activating option translation it will change to:

[3.3] Lefebvre 2011 H. Lefebvre, The Production of Space, La production de l'espace, trans. from French by D. Nicholson-Smith [30](Oxford 1991; repr. Maien, MA 2011)

However, it works not only with entries like @Book but also with e. g. @Article:

```
@Article{Lefebvre1977,
  author       = {Lefebvre, Henri},
  title        = {Die Produktion des städtischen Raums},
  journaltitle = {ARCH+},
  volume       = {34},
  pages        = {52--57},
  year         = {1977},
  translator   = {Franz Hiss and Hans-Ulrich Wegener},
  origlanguage = {french},
  number       = {9},
  origtitle    = {Introduction à l'espace urbain},
}
```

Example 3.4: @Article{Lefebvre1977,...}

Once again the bibliography entry alters:

[3.4] Lefebvre 1977 H. Lefebvre, Die Produktion des stätischen Raums, *Introduction à l'espace urbain*, trans. from French by F. Hiss – H.-U. Wegener, ARCH+ 34/9, 1977, 52–57

3.1.9 inreferences

inreferences

There is the possibility to cite inreferences in the footnote as a full citation. It is only required that the bibliography-entry is an @Inreference (cf. section 4.7).

Another example makes it clear:

```
@Inreference{Nieddu1995,
  author    = {Nieddu, Giuseppe},
  title     = {Dei Consentes},
  booktitle = LTUR-short,
  pages     = {9--10},
  year      = {1995},
  volume    = {2},
}
```

Example 3.5: @Inreference{Nieddu1995,...}

There are two ways of the display of \cite{Nieddu1995}:

(a) by default it will give: **Nieddu1995**

(b) with the option inreferences it will change to: LTUR 2 (1995) 9-10 s. v. Dei Consentes (G. Nieddu)

If the [⟨*postnote*⟩] is defined with the columns/page number, (e. g. \cite[9]{Nieddu1995}), then it will change the position for the [⟨*postnote*⟩]:

(a) by default it will give: **Nieddu1995**

(b) with the option inreferences it will change to: LTUR 2 (1995) 9 s. v. Dei Consentes (G. Nieddu)

With the activated option (inreferences) the cited entries which are defined as a @Inreference will be automatically omitted in the (final) bibliography, because the entries are fully cited before in the footnotes.

If the option is not used (=false) the entry will look like this in the bibliography:

[3.5]

3.1.10 yearseries

yearseries

The option yearseries leads to a different position of the fields series and number. The series of a @Book or @Collection is now printed *after* the year. An example with an @Incollection demonstrates the effect of this option:

```
@Incollection{Mundt2015,
  author       = {Mundt, Felix},
  title        = {Der Mensch, das Licht und die Stadt},
  subtitle     = {Rhetorische Theorie und Praxis antiker und
    humanistischer Städtebeschreibung},
  pages        = {179--206},
  editor       = {Therese Fuhrer and Felix Mundt and Jan Stenger},
  booktitle    = {Cityscaping},
  booksubtitle = {Constructing and Modelling Images of the City},
  publisher    = WdG,
  location     = Berlin #{ and Boston}, %@String partly used
  year         = {2015},
  series       = Philologus-long #{ Supplement},
  number       = {3},
  shortseries  = Philologus-short #{ Suppl.},
}
```

Example 3.6: @Incollection{Mundt2015,...}

Without any option activated it will look like this:

[3.6]

By activating yearseries it will change to:

[3.6] Mundt 2015 F. Mundt, Der Mensch, das Licht und die Stadt. Rhetorische Theorie und Praxis antiker und humanistischer Städtebeschreibung, in: T. Fuhrer – F. Mundt – J. Stenger (ed.), Cityscaping. Constructing and Modelling Images of the City (Berlin 2015) Philologus Suppl. 3, 179–206

3.1.11 fullnames / lastnames

fullnames
lastnames

Every time you mention authors in the running text it is possible to cite them directly with their names (\citeauthor{⟨*bibtex-key*⟩}) or their works (\citetitle{⟨*bibtex-key*⟩}) having the benefit that they will be linked to your bibliography (cf. section 2.3).

By default the author's name is printed with abbreviated first name[4] and last name. If you prefer to have full names printed (in running text, not in the bibliography!) switch on the option fullnames. If you want in contrast the authors to be shorten to their last names use lastnames.

The following example illustrates it:

```
@Article{Boehmer1985,
  author       = {Boehmer, Rainer Michael and Wrede, Nadja},
  title        = {Astragalspiele in und um Warka},
  journaltitle = BaM,
  shortjournal = BaM-short,
  volume       = {16},
  pages        = {399--404},
  year         = {1985},
}
```

Example 3.7: @Article{Boehmer1985,...}

Let's assume you would like to write:

```
..., this is also shown by \citeauthor{Boehmer1985}
 in their latest article \citetitle{Boehmer1985}.
```

After compiling it will look by default like this using the etting fullnames (a) or lastnames (b):

(a) ..., this is also shown by Rainer Michael Boehmer und Nadja Wrede in their latest article *Astragalspiele in und um Warka* (1985).

(b) ..., this is also shown by Boehmer und Wrede in their latest article *Astragalspiele in und um Warka* (1985).

[4] Usually only the first letter, but setting the option initials to true it might change (cf. section 3.1.20).

3.7

Two things are left to be noticed:

(a) Citing an author in a footnote prints always last names, no matter which citing option is chosen.

(b) There is a slightly different behaviour if you use \citeauthor or \citetitle with ancient authors and work titles (options={ancient}). Instead of printing the field author which contains usually the full ancient name the field shortauthor is considered in which you can record the more common name of the ancient author. Ancient work titles will be printed without the year in parentheses. Both is demonstrated in the following example: Based on the bibliography entry

```
@Book{Quint:inst,
  author       = {Fabius Quintilianus, Marcus},
  title        = {Ausbildung des Redners},
  subtitle     = {Institutio oratoria},
  publisher    = WBG,
  location     = {Darmstadt},
  year         = {2015},
  edition      = {6},
  origlanguage = {latin},
  translator   = {Rahn, Helmut},
  shorthand    = {Quint. inst.},
  shortauthor  = {Quintilian},
  keywords     = {ancient},
  options      = {ancient},
}
```

Example 3.8: @Book{Quint:inst,...}

and the following statement

```
... and \citeauthor{Quint:inst} names in \citetitle{Quint:inst}
 the necessary physical qualities of an orator, too.
```

we obtain the result:

... and **Quint:inst** names in **Quint:inst** the necessary physical qualities of an orator, too.

3.8

3.1.12 yearinparens

yearinparens

As the options name evokes the publication year of the cited entries (year or year from date) will be put in parentheses, in footnotes as well as in the bibliography. The ›Klammerregel‹ (correct alternation of different brackets) will be respected.

In the case of \cite[475]{Ball2013}, instead of

Ball – Dobbins 2013, 475

now we get

Ball – Dobbins (2013), 475.

3.1.13 scshape

scshape

You can also change the look of your citations. With scshape author names are set to small capitals—in footnotes and in the bibliography.

Entries without author or editor setting but with a defined label (section 6) are excluded from this option because label is not an author name but a self-defined expression with varying purposes. Further excluded are ancient authors (options={ancient} or options={frgancient}).

By default—to quote the just established example \cite[475]{Ball2013}—we have again

Ball2013

But with schape it will turn into:

Ball – Dobbins 2013, 475

And since the entry looks like this

```
@Article{Ball2013,
author       = {Larry F. Ball and John J. Dobbins},
title        = {Pompeii Forum Project},
subtitle     = {Current Thinking on the Pompeii Forum},
journaltitle = AJA,
shortjournal = AJA-short,
volume       = {117},
pages        = {461--492},
year         = {2013},
doi          = {10.3764/aja.117.3.0461},
eprint       = {10.3764/aja.117.3.0461},
eprinttype   = {jstor},
month        = {July},
number       = {3},
}
```

Example 3.9: @Article{Ball2013,...}

the output in the bibliography changes from:

[3.9]

to

[3.9 Ball – Dobbins 2013 L. F. Ball – J. J. Dobbins, Pompeii Forum Project. Current Thinking on the Pompeii Forum, AJA 117/3, 2013, 461–492
…]

3.1.14 bibfullname

bibfullname This will show the full name of an author and/or editor in the bibliography. By default first names are abbreviated.

Without any options the entry

```
@Article{Osland2016,
  author       = {Osland, Daniel},
  title        = {Abuse or Reuse?},
  subtitle     = {Public Space in Late Antique Emerita},
  journaltitle = AJA,
  shortjournal = AJA-short,
  volume       = {120},
  pages        = {67--97},
  year         = {2016},
  jstor        = {10.3764/aja.120.1.0067},
  number       = {1},
  zenon        = {001454110},
}
```

Example 3.10: @Article{Osland2016,…}

looks like

[3.10]

and with bibfullname it will change to:

[3.10 Osland 2016 Daniel Osland, Abuse or Reuse? Public Space in Late Antique Emerita, AJA 120/ 1, 2016, 67–97,
…]

3.1.15 noabbrv

noabbrv According to the guidelines of the German Archaeological Institute journal titles and series have to be abbreviated. Therefore the fields shortjournal or shortseries will be considered. If you like to have printed full names of journals and series instead you can switch on the option noabbrv. For an example see section 2.4 and example 2.1.

3.1.16 publisher

publisher

Once activated all locations and the publisher are printed. This will lead to a different output of the edition which will be right in front of the year. In case of reprint or second edition the first edition origyear will be put in square brackets after the year.

```
@Book{Emme2013,
  author    = {Burkhard Emme},
  title     = {Peristyl und Polis},
  subtitle  = {Entwicklung und Funktionen öffentlicher griechischer
    Hofanlagen},
  publisher = WdG,
  location  = Berlin #{ and New York}, %@String partly used
  year      = {2013},
  series    = {Urban Spaces},
  number    = {1},
}
```

Example 3.11: @Book{Emme2013,...}

Default settings produce:

[3.11]

By activating option publisher you obtain:

[3.11] Emme 2013 B. Emme, Peristyl und Polis. Entwicklung und Funktionen öffentlicher griechischer Hofanlagen, Urban Spaces 1 (Berlin – New York: Walter de Gruyter 2013)

And here a more detailed example with origlocation, origyear and origpublisher:

```
@Book{Neufert2002,
  author        = {Neufert, Ernst},
  editor        = {Neufert, Peter and Neufert, Cornelius and Neff, Ludwig
    and Franken, Corinna},
  title         = {Bauentwurfslehre},
  subtitle      = {Grundlagen, Normen, Vorschriften ...},
  publisher     = VT, %@String used
  origpublisher = {Mann},
  location      = {Wiesbaden},
  year          = {2002},
  edition       = {37},
  origlocation  = Berlin, %@String used
  origyear      = {1936},
}
```

Example 3.12: @Book{Neufert2002,...}

[3.12]

[3.12] Neufert 2002 E. Neufert, Bauentwurfslehre. Grundlagen, Normen, Vorschriften ... Ed. by P. Neufert – C. Neufert – L. Neff – C. Franken (Wiesbaden: Vieweg ^{3}2002 [Berlin: Mann 1936])

3.1.17 edby

edby This option gives you a different output and position of editors: Instead of embedding ›(ed.)‹/›(Hrsg.)‹ right after the editor name it places the adjunct ›ed. by‹/›hrsg. v.‹ behind the editor. Furthermore, in case of @Incollections and @Inproceedings editor names and book title switch their positions as it is shown below.

```
@Inproceedings{Wulf-Rheidt2013,
  author       = {Wulf-Rheidt, Ulrike},
  title        = {Der Palast auf dem Palatin -- Zentrum im Zentrum},
  subtitle     = {Geplanter Herrschersitz oder Produkt eines langen
    Entwicklungsprozesses?},
  pages        = {277--289},
  editor       = {Dally, Ortwin and Fless, Friederike and Haensch, Rudolf
     and Pirson, Felix and Sievers, Susanne},
  booktitle    = {Politische Räume in vormodernen Gesellschaften},
  booksubtitle = {Gestaltung – Wahrnehmung – Funktion},
  location     = {Rahden/Westf\adddot},
  publisher    = VML,   %@String used
  year         = {2013},
  venue        = Berlin,  %@String used
  eventdate    = {2009-11-18/2009-11-22},
  eventtitle   = {Internationale Tagung des DAI und des DFG-
    Exzellenzclusters TOPOI},
  zenon       = {001371402},
  number       = {6},
  series       = MKT,   %@String used
  shortseries  = MKT-short, %@String used
}
```

Example 3.13: @Inproceedings{Wulf-Rheidt2013,...}

Without option edby this @Inproceedings would look like:

[3.13]

But activating edby it changes to:

[3.13] Wulf-Rheidt 2013 U. Wulf-Rheidt, Der Palast auf dem Palatin – Zentrum im Zentrum. Geplanter Herrschersitz oder Produkt eines langen Entwicklungsprozesses?, in: Politische Räume in vormodernen Gesellschaften. Gestaltung – Wahrnehmung – Funktion, ed. by O. Dally – F. Fless – R. Haensch – F. Pirson – S. Sievers. Internationale Tagung des DAI und des DFG-Exzellenzclusters TOPOI Berlin November 18–22, 2009, MKT 6 (Rahden/Westf. 2013) 277–289

3.1.18 width

width width controls the width between label (which consists usually of author and year) and reference in the bibliography, pre-defined as 4em. If you wish to have it bigger or smaller you can change it to every length you would like to have:

width = ⟨*length*⟩

⟨*length*⟩ stands for the length you want (e. g. 3em, 7pt or 4cm), you can even do -1em; then there is no indent at all.

3.1.19 counter

counter If you like to know how many times you cited an author or work then use this option called counter.[5] Depending on the language you chose in the preamble of your document the information will be given in German (ngerman) or in English (if not ngerman).

[4.2] Böhm – Eickstedt 2001 S. Böhm – K.-V. v. Eickstedt (Hrsg.), Ithake. Festschrift Jörg Schäfer (Würzburg 2001) | WURDE 1-MAL ZITIERT.

If there has been no citation in the text (but maybe a \citeauthor or \citetitle):

[4.2] Böhm – Eickstedt 2001 S. Böhm – K.-V. v. Eickstedt (Hrsg.), Ithake. Festschrift Jörg Schäfer (Würzburg 2001) | WURDE KEINMAL ZITIERT.

For all languages besides German:

[4.2] Böhm – Eickstedt 2001 S. Böhm – K.-V. v. Eickstedt (ed.), Ithake. Festschrift Jörg Schäfer (Würzburg 2001) | CITED NOT ONCE.

If there has been only one citation:

[4.2] Böhm – Eickstedt 2001 S. Böhm – K.-V. v. Eickstedt (ed.), Ithake. Festschrift Jörg Schäfer (Würzburg 2001) | CITED 1 TIME.

If there has been more than one citations:

[4.2] Böhm – Eickstedt 2001 S. Böhm – K.-V. v. Eickstedt (ed.), Ithake. Festschrift Jörg Schäfer (Würzburg 2001) | CITED 3 TIMES.

Note that biblatex provides a related option backref which lists per reference every page that contains the cited reference. But having a different goal that option doesn't support counts.

3.1.20 initials

counter First names are abbreviated keeping digraphs and trigraphs instead of simple first letter initials.[6]

3.2 Bibliography entry options

3.2.1 ancient

ancient This option was found in an excellent bibLaTeX-style called geschichtsfrkl (v.1.1 by Jonathan Zachhuber), so after some modifications we adopted and included it into nottsclassic.

[5] The idea is based on tex.stackexchange.com/a/14159/98739 and has been modified.
[6] Option was included from tex.stackexchange.com/a/295486/98739

If you intend to cite ancient authors we strongly recommend this option to you because it enables you to cite ancient texts in the style archaeologists and historians are used to *plus* to get entirely supported bibliography referencing.

Let us have a look at an example:

```
@Book{Cic:Att,
  author       = {Tullius Cicero, Marcus},
  editor       = {Kasten, Helmut},
  title        = {Atticus-Briefe},
  publisher    = AW,  %@String used
  location     = {Düsseldorf and Zürich},
  year         = {1980},
  series       = {Tusculum Bücherei},
  edition      = {3},
  origyear     = {1959},
  origtitle    = {epistulae ad Atticum},
  origlanguage = {latin},
  translator   = {Kasten, Helmut},
  shorthand    = {Cic. Att.},
  shortauthor  = {Cicero},
  keywords     = {ancient},
  options      = {ancient}, %!!
}
```

Example 3.14: @Book{Cic:Att,...}

Instead of applying author and year as label the option ancient takes the field shorthand into account.

So you write in your text

```
\cite[1, 3,3]{Cic:Att}
```

and it will be printed as

Cic:Att

Equally the field shorthand is used as label in the bibliography instead of an author-year label:

[3.14]

Take notice how options={ancient} treats editor and translator in this example. While the ancient author is mentioned first, translator and editor are put behind the title, in this case even united due to fact that editor and translator are identical.

This works not only with @Book but also with those ancient texts which are part of an @Incollection employing them similarly to the entries defined as @Book.

Another example:

```
@Inbook{Cic:Sest,
  author       = {Tullius Cicero, Marcus},
  title        = {Rede für P.\ Sestius},
  booktitle    = {Die politischen Reden},
```

```
  year          = {1993},
  editor        = {Fuhrmann, Manfred},
  volume        = {II},
  publisher     = AW,    %@String used
  pages         = {110--185},
  origlanguage  = {latin},
  series        = {Sammlung Tusculum},
  location      = Munich,      %@String used
  intranslator  = {Fuhrmann, Manfred},
  keywords      = {ancient},
  options       = {ancient},
  origtitle     = {pro P. Sestio},
  shortauthor   = {Cicero},
  shorthand     = {Cic. Sest.},
}
```

Example 3.15: @Inbook{Cic:Sest,...}

Even support for several languages is taken into account as this bibliography entries show:

English:
German:
3.15 Italian:
French:

3.2.2 frgancient

frgancient When dealing with fragments of ancient texts often the edition respective the editor is important to cite. If you want to cite such a collection of fragments use options={frgancient}. In this case the editor (shorteditor or editor) will be put in after the {⟨*postnote*⟩}.

```
@Book{Fest,
  author       = {Pompeius Festus, {\relax Sex}tus},
  editor       = {Lindsay, Wallace Martin},
  title        = {De verborum significatu quae supersunt cum Pauli epitome
    },
  publisher    = {Teubner},
  location     = Leipzig,    %@String used
  year         = {1965},
  series       = {Bibliotheca scriptorum et Grecorum et Romanorum
    Teubnerina},
  origyear     = {1913},
  shorthand    = {Fest.},
  shortauthor  = {Festus},
  keywords     = {ancient},
  options      = {frgancient},
  shorteditor  = {L},
}
```

Example 3.16: @Book{Fest,...}

When you cite this entry in this example with \cite[3]{Fest} the field shorteditor will be shown.

Spanish: Fest. 3 L

In the bibliography the reference differentiates slightly from `options = {ancient}` because of the missing ancient author of fragment collections, so the editors name is printed in the first place:

[3.16]

3.2.3 corpus

corpus

There are some corpora (e. g. inscriptions, minted coins, vases, etc.) which are usually cited with a common abbreviation. Those abbreviations are typed in in the field `shorthand`. To cite such a corpus with its abbreviation you have to write an additional `options={corpus}` in the bibliographical entry. Now you can cite it as usual with [⟨*prenote*⟩] or [⟨*postnote*⟩] you like to have.

This example shows the behaviour with a corpus that is common for Latin epigraphy:

```
@Book{CIL,
  title     = CIL, %@String used
  location  = Berlin, %@String used
  year      = {1863--},
  shorthand = CIL-short,  %@String used
  keywords  = {corpus}, %!
  options   = {corpus},
}
```

Example 3.17: @Book{CIL,...}

It will be cited with:

```
\cite[06, 01234]{CIL}.
```

And the result is:

CIL 06, 01234

The field `shorthand` will be used for bibliography reference, where it is listed as label.

[3.17]

If you also set something like `keywords={corpus}` then you can make a separate bibliography with all the copora cf. section 5.

4 Examples of entry types

The style nottsclassic defines several so-called bibliographical drivers, which allow to cite different kind of works. Below we describe how they are working and which fields you should fill out. For the examples we don't use any further options which are described above.

4.1 Type @Book

@Book
@Collection

Let's start with an easy example: a book or a collection (both are treated equally). You can use the following fields:

mandatory: author/editor, title, subtitle, titleaddon, location, year,

optional: maintitle, mainsubtitle, maintitleaddon, volume, publisher, series, number, edition, origyear, origlocation, origpublisher, translator, origlanguage, related, relatedtype, doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

An entry of a book might look as this in your bib-file:

```
@Book{Mann2011,
  author    = {Mann, Christian},
  title     = {\enquote{Um keinen Kranz, um das Leben kämpfen wir!}},
  subtitle  = {Gladiatoren im Osten des Römischen Reiches und die Frage
    der Romanisierung},
  publisher = {Verlag Antike},
  location  = Berlin,   %@String used
  year      = {2011},
  series    = {Studien zur Alten Geschichte},
  number    = {14},
}
```

Example 4.1: @Book{Mann2011,...}

A citation in a footnote is done with

```
\footnote{\cite[Vgl.][142--144]{Mann2011}.}
```

and it looks like this in footnotes[7] and like this in the bibliography.

[4.1]

4.1.1 ›Festschrift‹, commemorative volume, catalogue, etc.

To mark that the book or collection is a so-called ›Festschrift‹/ commemorative volume, or an exhibition or auction catalogue you need an additional note to make it clear. We suggest to use the field titleaddon or if it is a @Incollection or @Inproceedings you can use the field booktitleaddon (for papers in collections see section 4.2).

7 Vgl. Mann 2011, 142–144.

```
@Book{Boehm2001,
  editor     = {Böhm, Stephanie and Eickstedt, Klaus-Valtin von},
  title      = {Ithake},
  publisher  = {Ergon-Verlag},
  location   = {Würzburg},
  year       = {2001},
  titleaddon = {Festschrift Jörg Schäfer},
}
```

Example 4.2: @Book{Boehm2001,...}

4.2

4.1.2 Translated book

If you cite a translated book you can link it to the original book and let display the translator as well as the original language. To obtain this fill the fields related and relatedtype (for further information see the informations about reviews in section 4.8).

It will be more clear with this example: The first edition of **Zanker2009** by **Zanker2009** has been published in 1987 (origyear), but by now it has been released in its 5th edition.

```
@Book{Zanker2009,
  author        = {Zanker, Paul},
  title         = {Augustus und die Macht der Bilder},
  publisher     = CHB,  %@String used
  location      = Munich, %@String used
  year          = {2009},
  edition       = {5},
  origlocation  = Leipzig, %@String used
  origyear      = {1987},
  eprint        = {000250713},
  eprinttype    = {zenon},
  language      = {german},
  origpublisher = {Koehler \& Amelang},
}
```

Example 4.3: @Book{Zanker2009,...}

In **Zanker1988** one year later after the first edition (origyear) the book has been translated by A. H. Shapiro:

```
@Book{Zanker1988,
  author      = {Zanker, Paul},
  title       = {The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus},
  publisher   = UMP,    %@String used
  location    = {Ann Arbor},
  year        = {1988},
  series      = {Jerome Lectures},
  number      = {16},
  translator  = {Shapiro, Alan H.},
  language    = {english},
  related     = {Zanker2009},
  relatedtype = {translationof},
}
```

Example 4.4: @Book{Zanker1988,...}

The translated book Zanker1988 is connected with the book Zanker2009 via the field related = {⟨*bibtex-key*⟩} and the relation got specified with the field relatedtype, in this case it is a translation so ={translationof}.

You don't have to cite Zanker2009 to have the information visible in the bibliography. It will be included automatically. For the following bibliography we only use \cite{Zanker1988}:

English:
German:
4.4 Italian:
French:

4.1.3 Multiple volumes of a monograph

There is the case that you have to cite a book which consists of several volumes, usually there is a volume with text and one volume with plates. To cite particularly e. g. the second volume you can do the following. Let's assume this is the bibliography entry:

```
@Book{MacDonald1986,
  author    = {MacDonald, William L.},
  title     = {An urban Appraisal},
  publisher = YUP,    %@String used
  location  = {New Haven and }# London, %@String used
  year      = {1986},
  maintitle = {The Architecture of the Roman Empire},
  volume    = {II},
  series    = {Yale Publications in the History of Art},
  number    = {35},
}
```

Example 4.5: @Book{MacDonald1986,...}

In the bibliography the main title of the monograph (maintitle) and the title of the book (title) are shown separately so the volume (volume) appears before the title of the book

4.5

4.2 Type @Inbook / @Incollection

@Incollection
@Inbook

Single entries/chapters of a collection are cited best when they are set up as @Incollection or @Inbook.

Spanish:

mandatory: author, title, subtitle, titleaddon, editor, booktitle, booksubtitle, booktitleaddon, location, year, pages,

optional: maintitle, mainsubtitle, maintitleaddon, volume, publisher, series, number, edition, origyear, origlocation, origpublisher, translator, origlanguage, related, relatedtype, doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

This following example should make it clear:

```
@Incollection{Carter2014,
  author    = {Carter, Michael J. and Edmondson, Jonathan},
  title     = {Spectacle in Rome, Italy, and the Provinces},
  pages     = {537--558},
  editor    = {Bruun, Christer and Edmondson, Jonathan},
  booktitle = {The Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy},
  publisher = OUP,    %@String used
  location  = {Oxford},
  year      = {2014},
}
```

Example 4.6: @Incollection{Carter2014,...}

4.6

You can also have contributions to a ›Festschrift‹ etc. set up as @Incollection, but then notice the additional information in booktitleaddon.

```
@Incollection{Hoelscher2001,
  author         = {Hölscher, Tonio},
  title          = {Schatzhäuser -- Banketthäuser?},
  pages          = {143--152},
  editor         = {Böhm, Stephanie and Eickstedt, Klaus-Valtin von},
  booktitle      = {Ithake},
  publisher      = {Ergon-Verlag},
  location       = {Würzburg},
  year           = {2001},
  booktitleaddon = {Festschrift Jörg Schäfer},
}
```

Example 4.7: @Incollection{Hoelscher2001,...}

In the bibliography it will look like:

4.7

4.2.1 Short series

Some books or collections are part of a small series (not an ongoing series). This book is part of the series called abbreviated *MemAmAc*. Have a look:

```
@Incollection{Fentress2003,
  author       = {Fentress, Elizabeth and John Bodel and Adam Rabinowitz
    and Rabun Taylor},
  title        = {Cosa in the Republic and Early Empire},
  pages        = {13--62},
  editor       = {Fentress, Elizabeth},
  booktitle    = {An Intermittent Town},
  booksubtitle = {Excavations 1991--1997},
  publisher    = UMP,    %@String used
  location     = {Ann Arbor, Mich.},
  year         = {2003},
  volume       = {V},
  series       = MemAmAc,    %@String used
  number       = {2},
```

```
  maintitle     = {Cosa},
  shortseries   = MemAmAc-short,    %@String used
}
```

Example 4.8: @Incollection{Fentress2003,...}

As we can see it is the fifth volume (volume) of the series with the main title *Cosa* (maintitle) but has an individual title (title) which is *Cosa in the Republic and Early Empire*, furthermore it is the second book (number) of the series *MemAmAc* (series).

Notice the different language-based behaviour of ›et. al.‹ for more than two authors/editors.

English:
German:
4.8 Italian:
French:

4.2.2 Inventory catalogue

The output of an inventory catalogue changes slightly compared to collections or sth. similar. The title is omitted and therefore there is no comma after the author's name. We provide two examples so you see the difference.

```
@Inbook{Kohlmeyer1983,
  author       = {K. Kohlmeyer},
  booktitle    = {Tierbilder aus vier Jahrtausenden},
  year         = {1983},
  editor       = {U. Gehrig},
  booksubtitle = {Antiken der Sammlung Mildenberg},
  pages        = {20 Nr. 9},
  location     = Mainz, %@String used
}
```

Example 4.9: @Inbook{Kohlmeyer1983,...}

and the second example

```
@Inbook{Parlasca1969,
  author    = {K. Parlasca},
  booktitle = {Helbig},
  year      = {1969},
  volume    = {III},
  edition   = {4},
  pages     = {98\psq\ Nr. 2176},
  location  = Tuebingen, %@String used
}
```

Example 4.10: @Inbook{Parlasca1969,...}

4.9

Spanish English:
German:
4.10 Italian:
French:

4.3 Type @Article

@Article This is probably the most common type because you find detailed information about specific topics in articles.

Spanish: **mandatory:** author, title, subtitle, titleaddon, journaltitle, shortjournal, volume, number, issue year, pages,

optional: translator, origlanguage, related, relatedtype, doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

Here we have an example which will explain the (required) fields:

```
@Article{Evangelidis2014,
  author       = {Evangelidis, Vasilis},
  title        = {Agoras {and} Fora},
  subtitle     = {Developments in the Central Public Space of the Cities
    of Greece during the {Roman} Period},
  journaltitle = BSA,   %@String used
  shortjournal = BSA-short,   %@String used
  volume       = {109},
  pages        = {335--356},
  year         = {2014},
  doi          = {10.1017/s006824541400015x},
}
```

Example 4.11: @Article{Evangelidis2014,...}

In line 5 and 6 you can also write the full or abbreviated journal title in the fields journaltitle or shorttitle (e. g. journaltitle = {British School of Athens}, shortjournal = {BSA}), but we chose to use a @String (cf. ?? and section 2.4) again.

4.11

4.4 Type @Proceedings

@Proceedings Similar to a collection but still different in the bibliographical output is proceedings. Therefore we recommend to use the type @Proceedings. The difference lies in the additional mandatory fields venue, eventdate and eventtitle. Everything else is like the type @Book.

mandatory: editor, title, subtitle, titleaddon, venue, eventdate, eventtitle, location, year

optional: maintitle, mainsubtitle, maintitleaddon, volume, publisher, series, number, edition, origyear, origlocation, origpublisher, translator, origlanguage, related, relatedtype, doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

An example:

```
@Proceedings{Kurapkat2014,
  title        = {Die Architektur des Weges},
  year         = {2014},
  editor       = {Kurapkat, Dietmar and Schneider, Peter I. and Wulf-
    Rheidt, Ulrike},
  subtitle     = {Gestaltete Bewegung im gebauten Raum},
  eventtitle   = {Kolloquium Architekturreferat des DAI},
  eventdate    = {2012-02-08/2012-02-11},
  venue        = Berlin,    %@String used
  series       = DiskAB,    %@String used
  number       = {11},
  organization = {Architekturreferat des DAI},
  publisher    = {Schnell + Steiner},
  location     = Regensburg,    %@String used
  shortseries  = DiskAB-short,    %@String used
}
```

Example 4.12: @Proceedings{Kurapkat2014,...}

With venue we specify the place where the proceeding took place (e. g. *Berlin* – location is where the book was printed and is connected to the publisher e. g. *Regensburg*), eventtitle is used for a special title of the proceeding (e. g. *Kolloquium Architekturreferat des DAI*), eventtitle gives the date(range) when the proceeding was hold and has to be typed in in the format YYYY-MM-DD, a range has to be separated with a / (e. g. *2012-02-08/2012-02-11*).

In the bibliography the information of these additional fields will be used (of course) as this, notice how the output of the date changes according to the chosen language.

English:
German:
4.12 Italian:
French:

4.5 Type @Inproceedings

@Inproceedings

This entry type works similar to @Procecedings and @Incollection and therefore the needed fields are straightforward to use:

Spanish:

mandatory: author, title, subtitle, titleaddon, editor, booktitle, booksubtitle, booktitleaddon, venue, eventdate, eventtitle, location, year, pages,

optional: maintitle, mainsubtitle, maintitleaddon, volume, publisher, series, number, edition, origyear, origlocation, origpublisher, translator, origlanguage, related, relatedtype, doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

```
@Inproceedings{Torelli1991,
  author     = {Torelli, Mario},
  title      = {Il \enquote{diribitorium} di Alba Fucens e il \enquote{
    campus} eroico di Herdonia},
  pages      = {39--63},
  editor     = {Mertens, Josef},
  booktitle  = {Comunitá indigene e problemi della romanizzazione
    'nellItalia centro\--meri\-dionale (IV--III sec. a.C.)},
  location   = Brussels,    %@String used
  publisher  = {Institut Historique Belge de Rome},
  year       = {1991},
  venue      = Rome #{, Academia Belgica},    %@String used
  eventdate  = {1990-02-01/1990-02-03},
  eventtitle = {Actes du Colloque International Organisé à l'Occasion du
    50. Anniversaire de l'Academia Belgica et du 40. Anniversaire des
    Fouilles Belges en Italie},
  hyphenate  = {italian},
  language   = {italian},
  number     = {29},
  series     = {Études de philologie, d'archéologie et d'histoire
    anciennes},
  shorttitle = {Il \enquote{diribitorium}},
}
```

Example 4.13: @Inproceedings{Torelli1991,...}

It will be printed as:

English:
German:
4.13 Italian:
French:

4.6 Type @Reference

@Reference

This entry type can be used especially for references if you want to cite it as whole or if you need to relate to it. We provide an example below—cf. section 4.7

You don't need to fill out many fields to have a working entry:

Spanish:

mandatory: title, shorthand,

optional: editor, subtitle, titleaddon, location, year maintitle, mainsubtitle, maintitleaddon, related, relatedtype, publisher, series, number, edition, volume, doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

And so a complete entry is quite small:

```
@Reference{LIMC,
  title     = LIMC,
  keywords  = {corpus},
  options   = {corpus},
  shorthand = LIMC-short,
}
```

Example 4.14: @Reference{LIMC,...}

But you can also have it more detailed like this one:

```
@Reference{Lexikon-der-Technik,
  editor    = {Otto Lueger},
  title     = {Lexikon der gesamten Technik und ihrer Hilfswissenschaften
    },
  year      = {1904--1920},
  edition   = {2},
  location  = Stuttgart,  %@String used
  keywords  = {corpus},
  shorthand = {Lexikon d. T.},
}
```

Example 4.15: @Reference{Lexikon-der-Technik,...}

4.7 Type @Inreference

@Inreference

Besides a whole reference you can also – and which is more likely – cite only an entry of it via the type @Inreference.

It will be more clear with an example:

```
@Inreference{Neils1994,
  author    = {Neils, Jenifer},
  title     = {Theseus},
  booktitle = LIMC-short,   %@String used
  pages     = {922--951},
  year      = {1994},
  volume    = {7.1},
  keywords  = {lexikon},
}
```

Example 4.16: @Inreference{Neils1994,...}

You can cite this entry with any of the provided \cite-commands above—cf. section 2.3 and ??.

But for the final display of the entry you have two possibilities:

(a) Either you want it in the default style ›author-year‹, so it will have a label and is referenced to your final bibliography, then you don't have to do anything. In the bibliography it will look like

[4.16]

(b) The German Archaeological Institute has a special rule for inreferences in the footnote. Then the output will be like:
reference volume (year) pages s.v. title (author)
and there will be no reference to the bibliography since the entry is fully described in the footnote. If you prefer this method you have to use the preamble option called inreferences—cf. section 3.1.9 Then it will look like this in the footnote:

inreferences

LIMC 7.1 (1994) 922–951 s. v. Theseus (J. Neils)

When you have the [⟨*postnote*⟩] filled out in a citation which belongs to an @Inreference then it won't be printed in the end of the citation.

```
\cite[vgl.][930 Nr. 283]{Neils1994}.
```

The postnote [⟨*930 Nr. 283*⟩] will be printed instead of the pages:

vgl. LIMC 7.1 (1994) 930 Nr. 283 s. v. Theseus (J. Neils).

As mentioned above it is of advantage when you relate entries like an @Inreference with its @Reference. And since not all references have a ›canonical‹ abbreviation (e. g. RE, LIMC, DNP, LTUR, LÄ, etc.) it might be necessary to define a shorthand. This is shown in the example below.

```
@Inreference{Weinbrenner1914,
  author    = {Weinbrenner},
  title     = {Rennbahn},
  booktitle = {Lexikon d. T.},
  pages     = {636--637},
  year      = {1914},
  related   = {Lexikon-der-Technik},
  volume    = {9},
  number    = {2},
}
```

Example 4.17: @Inreference{Weinbrenner1914,...}

As you see this entry is related to Lexikon-der-Technik which is described above and has a shorthand = {Lexikon d. T.} You just need to make sure that booktitle of the @Inreference and the shorthand of the @Reference are equal so the title can be referenced properly in the bibliography.

For the following bibliography result we just typed (assuming that the entries were already cited in text):

```
\printbibliography[keyword=corpus,title={Corpora}]
\printbibliography[notkeyword=corpus]
```

[4.15;
4.17]

4.8 Type @Review

@Review

Reviews in journals are best cited when they are edited as a @Review. For a full citation of a review you have to name the reviewed work in detail. The following example will show an easy way to combine the review with the reviewed work.

mandatory: author, title, subtitle, titleaddon, journaltitle, shortjournal, volume, number, issue year, pages, related, relatedtype,

optional: translator, origlanguage, doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

What you need are two separate entries: one as a @Review the other is a @Book, @Collection, @Proceedings or something else.

First we have the reviewed work:

```
@Book{Welch2007,
  author    = {Welch, Katherine E.},
  title     = {The {Roman} Amphitheatre},
  subtitle  = {From its Origins to the Colosseum},
  publisher = CUP,    %@String used
  location  = {Cambridge and New York},
  year      = {2007},
}
```

Example 4.18: @Book{Welch2007,...}

then the review itself:

```
@Review{Bell2011,
  author       = {Bell, Sinclair},
  number       = {1},
  pages        = {1--4},
  volume       = {115},
  journaltitle = AJA,   %@String used
  shortjournal = AJA-short,   %@String used
  related      = {Welch2007},
  relatedtype  = {reviewof},
  year         = {2011},
  publisher    = {Archaeological Institute of America},
}
```

Example 4.19: @Review{Bell2011,...}

You maybe noticed that the reveiw (Bell2011) is with the field related in line 8 connected to the entry Welch2007. In addition we not only need a connected work but also to qualify the relation: This is done in line 9 with relatedtype = {reviewof}. This so-called bibstring is especially for reviews and contains the language based correct abbreviation for *Review of* or e. g. *Rez. zu.* You don't have to type in all relevant information of the reviewed work in the entry of the review, since they will be inserted automatically and dynamically with the related-function. So whenever settings in the reviewed work are changed the print of the review will be automatically adjusted. Furthermore, even if the review is cited, the reviewed work won't be listed in the bibliography until it is explicitly cited in the text.

[4.19]

4.8.1 Reviews with an individual title

Some reviews are more detailed then others and have their own title which should be displayed in the bibliography. In these cases you can use the field title the other things stay the same.

The following entry is an example reviews the book by **Welch2007** too but with an individual title:

```
@Review{Hufschmid2010,
  author       = {Hufschmid, Thomas},
  title        = {Von Caesars \emph{theatron kynegetikon} zum \emph{
    amphitheatrum novum} Vespasians},
  pages        = {487--504},
  volume       = {23},
  journaltitle = JRA,   %@String used
  shortjournal = JRA-short,   %@String used
  related      = {Welch2007},
  relatedtype  = {reviewof},
  year         = {2010},
}
```

Example 4.20: @Review{Hufschmid2010,...}

In the bibliography there will be first the individual title followed by the information of the reviewed work.

[4.20]

4.8.2 multiple reviewed works in one review

Some reviews analyse several works in the same article. This makes no big difference for the citing or editing process.

In his review **Taylor2008** not only describes the book called **Welch2007** by **Welch2007** but at the same time compares it with **Sear2006**s **Sear2006**

The entry of the first analysed book **Welch2007** has been described in section 4.8. The entry of the second reviewed book is this:

```
@Book{Sear2006,
  author     = {Sear, Frank},
  title      = {Roman Theatres},
  subtitle   = {An Architectural Study},
  publisher  = OUP,   %@String used
  location   = {Oxford},
  year       = {2006},
  series     = {Oxford Monographs on Classical Archaeology},
}
```

Example 4.21: @Book{Sear2006,...}

The entry of the review looks like this:

```
@Review{Taylor2008,
  author       = {Taylor, Rabun},
  number       = {3},
  pages        = {443--445},
  volume       = {67},
  journaltitle = {Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians},
  related      = {Sear2006,Welch2007},
  relatedtype  = {reviewof},
  year         = {2008},
```

```
10 }
```

Example 4.22: @Review{Taylor2008,...}

In the field related you can have several ⟨*bibtex-keys*⟩ which has to be separated by a comma (see line 7).

And in the bibliography all information is gathered:

4.22

4.9 Type @Thesis

For MA and PhD thesis, which are not published a monograph or such, can be cited when they are edited as @Thesis. It is important to differentiate whether it is a MA or a PhD thesis, this can be done by type={⟨phdthesis⟩} or {⟨mathesis⟩}; you also have to define the institution={⟨*university*⟩}.

mandatory: author, title, subtitle, titleaddon, type, institution, year,

optional: doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

Here is an example:

```
@Thesis{Arnolds2005,
  author       = {Markus Arnolds},
  title        = {Funktionen republikanischer und frühkaiserzeitlicher
    Forumsbasiliken in Italien},
  type         = {phdthesis},
  institution  = {Ruprecht-Karls-Universität zu Heidelberg},
  eprint       = {urn:nbn:de:bsz:16-heidok-74406},
  eprinttype   = {urn},
  date         = {2005-05-31},
}
```

Example 4.23: @Thesis{Arnolds2005,...}

Here is the entry in the bibliography:

4.23

4.10 Type @Talk

For (oral) given papers e. g. at a colloquium or a proceeding we created a new entry type called ›@Talk‹.

mandatory: author, title, subtitle, titleaddon, date, venue, institution, eventtitle, eventdate,

optional: doi, url, urldate, eprint, eprinttype, note, pubstate,

Here is an example for a paper given in Berlin in 2015:

```
@Talk{Bergmann2015,
  author      = {Bergmann, Birgit},
  title       = {\enquote{An exciting find}},
  date        = {2015-04-27},
  subtitle    = {Neues zum Forums-Fries der Praedia Iuliae Felicis},
  titleaddon  = {(Pompeii II, 4)},
  url         = {https://www.antikezentrum.hu-berlin.de/de/
    veranstaltungskalender/bibergmann},
  urldate     = {2016-05-14},
  eventtitle  = {Kolloquium der Klassischen Archäologie},
  institution = {Freie Universität Berlin},
  venue       = Berlin,
}
```

Example 4.24: @Talk{Bergmann2015,...}

The bibliography will show the entry as:

[4.24]

5 Bibliography

\printbibliography
seenote

As long as you don't use the optionseenote—for which a final bibliography is not needed—you will need to print you cited entries in a bibliography at a certain place in your document. It can be useful to differentiate your bibliography and divide it e. g. into a bibliography with ancient authors and one with modern scholars. Additionally you can have a bibliography with the shorthand shortcuts or all abbreviated journal titles, etc.

How the different bibliographies can be set up is explained now: Let's assume you want to have a bibliography with the ancient authors and one with modern scholars. Since the entries of the ancient authors have the field keyword={ancient} (or should have it) this is done quite easy.

But first we define the heading of the whole bibliography:

```
\printbibheading[%
              heading=bibliography,%
              %heading=bibnumbered,% if you want it numbered
              title={Bibliography}] %heading for bibliography
```

You can give any title you would like to give (title = {⟨*any title*⟩}).

The next step is to set up the bibliography for the ancient authors.

```
\printbibliography[%
              keyword=ancient,%
              heading=subbibliography,
              %heading=subbibnumbered,% if you want it numbered
              title={Ancient authors and works}]
```

We tell the bibliography just to contain the entries which have have ancient in the field keywords (line 2).

Finally the bibliography for modern scholars:

```
\printbibliography[%
              notkeyword=ancient,%
              notkeyword=corpus,%
              heading=subbibliography,
              %heading=subbibnumbered,% if you want it numbered
              title={Secondary literature}]
```

This time we exclude all entries which have ancient or corpus in the field keywords. That's it. (Don't be surprised about the line notkeyword=corpus which excludes entries with special shorthand labels, a further bibliography part with all the shorthands is described below.).

Now have a look how it looks like with all the entries we explained above.

Bibliography

You can create as many bibliographies as you wish each with an other keyword if you like. Or you can make a bibliography with all the shorthands used in your text—for that we use keyword= {corpus} (line 2):

```
\printbibliography[%
            keyword=corpus,%
            heading=subbibliography,
            title={Abbreviation and corpora}]
```

Now the bibliography only lists the used entries which have corpus in the field keywords:

Note: If you want to separate in your bibliography author-year labels from shorthand labels you should insure yourself that bibliography entries which contain a shorthand denomination are set with a keyword either ancient, corpus or something else, to guarantee that there is no bibliographical shortcut wrongly sorted in the bibliography.

Furthermore you can have a bibliography for all the abbreviated journal titles and series to have the abbreviation and its long form. For journals it works like this:

```
\printbiblist[%
          heading=subbibliography,
          title={Abbreviation of journals}]{shortjournal}
```

For series it is done like this:

```
\printbiblist[%
          heading=subbibliography,
          title={Abbreviation of series}]{shortseries}
```

6 Unknown work

Sometimes it is impossible to get hold of the author or editor but you still want to cite them. If you come along such a paper you can define a label which will be used for citing and sorting. This is not connected to an entry type – it can be used with any work. In the following example we use an entry type @Article:

```
1 @Article{Cosa1949,
2   title        = {Cosa},
3   subtitle     = {Republican Colony in Etruria},
4   journaltitle = ClJ,
5   shortjournal = ClJ-short,
6   volume       = {45},
```

```
7   pages          = {141--149},
8   year           = {1949},
9   label          = {Cosa},
10  number         = {1},
11 }
```

Example 6.1: @Article{Cosa1949,...}

The label (line 9) can be defined as one wishes in this case we chose it analogous to the title: label = {Cosa}. When you cite such an anonymous work it will be done like all the others:

```
\cite[vgl.][145--146]{Cosa1949}
```

It will look like this:

> vgl. Cosa 1949, 145–146

and be printed in the bibliography like this:

[6.1]

6.1 Publication status

Sometimes you know the author of an article or a book, proceedings etc. and you get a proof of the work beforehand. You can also cite this version of the work and provide information about the publication status in the field pubstate. This field is usable with all entry types provided (except @Talk). There are some predefined publication status which are recommended to use since they are translated into the used language:

inpreparation Typoscript is prepared for your publication.

```
pubstate = {inpreparation}
```

submitted Typoscript has been submitted.

```
pubstate = {submitted}
```

forthcoming Typoscript has been accepted by the journal.

```
pubstate = {forthcoming}
```

inpress Typoscript has been edited and you have a proof version of it.

```
pubstate = {inpress}
```

prepublished Article has been published in an (online) preversion.

```
pubstate = {prepublished}
```

This following example is about an article which was accepted by the journal and so we use pubstate = {forthcoming}:

```
@Article{Bossert:forthcoming,
  author       = {Lukas C. Bossert},
  title        = {\ldots\ \textsc{in formam anitqvam restitvto}?},
  subtitle     = {Überlegungen zur Inschrift der ›Porticus Deorum
    ‹Consentium (CIL\,VI 102) und ihren Ergänzungen im 19.{\,}Jh.},
  journaltitle = {BeStAR. Berliner Studien zum Antiken Rom},
  shortjournal = {BeStAR},
  volume       = {2},
  pubstate     = {forthcoming},
}
```

Example 6.2: @Article{Bossert:forthcoming,...}

6.2

List of examples