nottsclassic –
bibLaTeX-style of the Classics department *

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Abstract

Contents

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 3).

2 Overview

Following there is a quick overview of possible options of the style nottsclassic. Contrary to the alphabetically ordered description later (**??**) 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.

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*The development of the code is done at https://github.com/LukasCBossert/biblatex-nottsclassic.
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2.1 Preamble options

2.1.1 Manner of citing

`noabbrv`

2.1.2 Global bibliography settings

2.2 Entry Options

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. **??**.

3 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}
```

List of examples