The LaTeX-Package B_i^bA^r_ts

A package to assist in making bibliographical features common in the arts

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Version 2.2, © 2019

Contents

Introduction

Type `\usepackage{bibarts}` into your *file*.tex, and `\bacaptionsenglish` to switch to English captions (to name pages p., not S.). They are used here. `\bacaptionsfrench` sets French captions; default is `\bacaptionsgerman`.

Full references to literature are created with (a page number `[Pg]` is optional):

`\vli{FirstName}{LastName}`
  `{The \ktit{kTitle},`
   `Publishing Reference}[Pg].`
	FirstName LASTNAME: The kTitle, Publishing Reference (cited as LAST-NAME: kTitle [L]), p. Pg.

Now, BibArts can also write your appendix! `bibarts.sty` writes the arguments of your `\vli`-commands into the *file*.aux, and `bibsort` creates your List of Literature: Type `\printvli` (p. 4), and start LaTeX + `bibsort` *file* + LaTeX.

After you have introduced literature fully, you may use a shortened reference:

`\kli{LastName}{kTitle}[Pg].`	LASTNAME: kTitle [L], p. Pg.

Use `\vqu` and `\kqu` in the same way to cite published historical documents:

`\vqu {Carl von} {Clausewitz}`
`{\ktit{Vom Kriege}.`
 `Hinterlassenes Werk, 3\fup{rd}`
 `ed.\ Frankfurt/M. 1991}[3].`
	Carl von CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege. Hinterlassenes Werk, 3rd ed. Frankfurt/M. 1991 (cited as CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D]), p. 3.

`\kqu{Clausewitz}{Vom Kriege}[3].`	CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D], p. 3.

Then, `\printvqu` will print a List of Published Documents (full references).

And `\printnumvkc` (p. 5) will print an index of all your shortened references (from `\kli`, `\kqu`, and from `\ktit` inside the last argument of `\vli` or `\vqu`).

There are also BibArts-commands to cite periodicals and archive documents:

`\per{Journal}_Num_[Pg]`	JOURNAL Num, p. Pg
`\arq{Unpublished Document}` `{Archive File Sig}|Vol|(Folio)`	Unpublished Document, Archive File Sig, vol. Vol, folio Folio

`\printper` your Periodicals, and `\printarq` the List of Archive Files. Spaces are forbidden before the optional arguments `[Pg]`, `(Foilo)`, `|Vol|`, or `_Num_`.

In footnotes and `minipage` footnotes, B$_{\mathrm{I}}^{b}$A^{r}$_{\mathrm{I}}^{t}_{\mathrm{b}}$S is introducing IBIDEM automatically. That means, that `\kli`, `\kqu`, `\per`, and `\arq` can change to IBIDEM:

```
<1>   ...\footnote{ \vli{Niklas} {Luhmann} {\ktit{Soziale Systeme}.
          Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984}.}

<2>   ...\footnote{\kli{Luhmann}{Soziale Systeme}|1|[22], and
             \kli{Luhmann}{Soziale Systeme}|1|[23].}
<3>   ...\footnote{\kli{Luhmann}{Soziale Systeme}|1|[23]. Next sentence.}
<4>      \footnote{\kli{Luhmann}{Soziale Systeme}|2|[56].}

<5>   ...\footnote{\arq{Haber to Kultusminister, 17 December 1914}
          {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
           Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|2|(223\f).}

<6>      \footnote{\arq{Setsuro Tamaru to Clara Haber, 24 December 1914}
          {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
           Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|2|(226-231).}

<7>      \footnote{\arq{Setsuro Tamaru to Clara Haber, 24 December 1914}
          {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
           Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|2|(226-231).}

<8>      \footnote{\arq{Valentini to Schmidt, 13 March 1911}
          {GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
           Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|1|(47).}

   \fillarq{GStAPK, HA\,1, Rep~76~Vc, Sekt~1, Tit~23,
          Litt~A, Nr.\,108} {2\,Vols.}
```

When you introduce a book,[1] you are free to add a |Vol|, or not. But if you once have setted a |Vol|, you will have to repeat that, when you refer to the same book in the following footnote (or say `\clearbamem`). [Pg] is equivalent.[2] Here are different page numbers in the foregoing footnote.[3][4]

And here are examples about how to cite archive sources.[5][6][7][8] The `\fillarq` is adding to the entry in the arq-list, that "Nr. 108" has 2 volumes [see p. 5].

---

[1] Niklas LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984 (cited as LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L]).

[2] IBIDEM, vol. 1, p. 22, and IBIDEM, p. 23.

[3] IBIDEM, p. 23. Next sentence.

[4] IBIDEM, vol. 2, p. 56.

[5] Haber to Kultusminister, 17 December 1914, GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sekt 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108, vol. 2, folii 223 f.

[6] Setsuro Tamaru to Clara Haber, 24 December 1914, IBIDEM, folii 226-231.

[7] IBIDEM.

[8] Valentini to Schmidt, 13 March 1911, IBIDEM, vol. 1, folio 47.

Switches

For writing an essay without a List of Literature, type `\conferize` at the top of your LaTeX file; then, `\kli` will print a cross-reference to the full reference:

```
\conferize ...\footnote{
  Full ref.:  \vli{Niklas}
  {Luhmann} {\ktit{Soziale
       Systeme}. Grundriß
  einer allgemeinen Theorie,
  Frankfurt/M. 1984}[22].}
... pp.\footnote{ \notibidemize
  %no ibidem in this footnote%
  Shortened ref.: \kli{Luhmann}
     {Soziale Systeme}[23 \f].}
```

...[1] [u, v] or [w-x] or [y\f] or [z\baplural] are creating pp.[2]

———————

[1] Full ref.: Niklas LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984 (cited as LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L]), p. 22.

[2] Shortened ref.: LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [cf. p. 1, n. 1], pp. 23 f.

If *k-commands* `\kli` and `\kqu` are never used, `\notannouncektit` shortened references at *v-commands* (cited as ... will not be printed at `\vli` and `\vqu`).

No historian? Set `\notprinthints` − you will never use `\vqu` or `\kqu`, and therefore, it is unnecessary to print [L], because there is only one *v-list*.

The extra *{*argument*} of v- and k-commands

To cite *books from teams*, set co-authors in star-arguments; use x-commands:

```
Set names ...\footnote{Two:
 \xvli{FirstName}{LastName}
  *{\vauthor{co-FirstName}
    {co-LastName}}
  {The \ktit{kTitle2} ETC}.}
... to ibidemize.\footnote{
 \xkli{LastName}
  *{\kauthor{co-LastName}}
  {kTitle2}[11-14].}
```

Set names in `\vauthor` − `\kauthor`.[3] That's necessary to ibidemize.[4]

———————

[3] Two: FirstName LASTNAME / co–FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 ETC (cited as LASTNAME / CO-LASTNAME: kTitle2 [L]).

[4] IBIDEM, pp. 11-14.

You may use a *-argument also in `\vli` − to mask text in the ibidemization:

```
...\footnote{An edited book is
 \vli{FirstName}{LastName}
  *{\onlyvoll{\editor}}
  {The \ktit{kTitleEd} ETC}[2].}
\footnote{ %Without *-argument:
 \kli{LastName}{kTitleEd}[3, 6].}
```

`\editor` has no sorting weight.[5] [6]

———————

[5] An edited book is FirstName LASTNAME (ed.): The kTitleEd ETC (cited as LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L]), p. 2.

[6] IBIDEM, pp. 3, 6.

For books with three or more authors, you have to set all 'middle' authors in `\midvauthor` (or `\midkauthor`), and the 'last' in `\vauthor` (or `\kauthor`):

```
...\footnote{See
 \xvli{Manfred F.}{Boemeke}
  *{\midvauthor{Roger}
        {Chickering}
    \vauthor{Stig}{Förster}%
    \onlyvoll{ \editors}}
 {\ktit{Anticipating Total War}.
  The German and American
  Experiences 1871--1914,
  Cambridge/U.K. 1999}.}
... all LastNames.\footnote{
 \xkli{Boemeke}
  *{\midkauthor{Chickering}
    \kauthor{Förster}}
  {Anticipating Total War}[9\f]!}
```

bibsort is sorting `\vauthor{F}{L}` and `\midvauthor{F}{L}` as L F.[7] You have to repeat all LastNames, but not the argument of `\onlyvoll`.[8]

---

[7] See Manfred F. Boemeke / Roger Chickering / Stig Förster (eds.): Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999 (cited as Boemeke / Chickering / Förster: Anticipating Total War [L]).

[8] ibidem, pp. 9 f.!

IBIDEM and inner references to literature

To cite articles in journals, use `\per` inside the last argument of a v-command:

```
...\footnote{See \vqu {John
  Frederick Charles} {Fuller}
 {Gold Medal (Military)
  \ktit{Prize Essay} for 1919,
  first published in:
  \per{Journal of the Royal
        United Service
        Institution}_458
        (1920)_[239-274]}*[240].}
...\footnote{ \kqu {Fuller}
        {Prize Essay}[241].}
... here.\footnote{ \vqu{R.}
 {Chevenix Trench}
 {Gold Medal (Military)
  \ktit{Prize Essay} for 1922,
  in: \per{Journal of the
        Royal United Service
        Institution}_470
        (1923)_[199-227]}*[200].}
```

You can use *[Pg] to cite a certain page inside [PgBegin-PgEnd]. Do not type spaces before *[Pg].[9] BibArts creates an outer ibidem here.[10] BibArts creates an inner ibidem here.[11]

---

[9] See John Frederick Charles Fuller: Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1919, first published in: Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 458 (1920), pp. 239-274 (cited as Fuller: Prize Essay [D]), there: p. 240.

[10] ibidem, p. 241.

[11] R. Chevenix Trench: Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1922, in: ibidem, no. 470 (1923), pp. 199-227 (cited as Chevenix Trench: Prize Essay [D]), there: p. 200.

After the main arguments of `\per`, or `\vli`, etc., you are free to type _Num_, or |Vol|; both are only printing different separators (see in note 11: no. Num).

To cite articles in books, you can use `\vli` + `\ktit` for the book *inside the last v-argument*. `\printvli` is *printing* such inner references *as shortened references*; the *full inner reference* appears as separate item (see Publ). For further articles from the same book you may use an inner `\kli` for the book:

```
...\footnote{\vli{FN1}{LN1} {The
                \ktit{First},
 in: \vli{iFN}{iLN}{The \ktit{iT}
   \protect\underline{Publ}}}.}

\footnote{\kli{LN1}{First}.}

\footnote{\vli[m]{FN1}{LN1} {The
                \ktit{Second},
 in: \kli{iLN}
   {iT}[PgBegin\hy PgEnd]}*[Pg].}
```

`\vli[f]`... or `\kli[f]`... would refer to 'the same female author'.[12] [13] [14]

[12] FN1 LN1: The First, in: iFN iLN: The ‖iT‖ Publ (cited as LN1: First [L]).
[13] IBIDEM.
[14] IDEM: The Second, in: IBIDEM, pp. PgBegin-PgEnd (cited as LN1: Second [L]), there: p. Pg.

If an inner ibidemization (as well as an inner shortened referencing in the bibliography) is not wanted, use `\ntvauthor` instead of the inner v-command:

```
\footnote{\vli{Jost}{Dülffer}
 {\em \ktit{Einleitung}\em, in:
  \ntvauthor{Jost}{Dülffer}
  Bereit zum Krieg}[9].}
\footnote{\kli{Dülffer}
 {Einleitung}[9].}
```

This is also an example to show how to *emphasize* inside the full title.[15] [16]

[15] Jost DÜLFFER: *Einleitung*, in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg (cited as DÜLFFER: Einleitung [L]), p. 9.
[16] IBIDEM.

If you use `\printnumvli` instead of `\printvli`, the page and footnote numbers will be printed additionally (iLN: inner LastName / ‖iT‖: inner kTitle):

BOEMEKE, Manfred F. / Roger CHICKERING / Stig FÖRSTER (eds.): Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999   2[7]

DÜLFFER, Jost: *Einleitung*, in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg   3[15]

iLN, iFN: The ‖iT‖ Publ   3[12]

LASTNAME, FirstName: The kTitle, Publishing Reference   ii

∼ (ed.): The kTitleEd ETC   1[5]

∼ / co-FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 ETC   1[3]

LN1, FN1: The First, in: iLN: ‖iT‖ [L]   3[12]

∼: The Second, in: iLN: ‖iT‖ [L], pp. PgBegin-PgEnd   3[14]

LUHMANN, Niklas: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984   iii[1], 1[1]

The command sequence `\printbibtitle \printvli \printvqu` will print an easy appendix. If you type `bibsort -k` to DOS, you will get $\sim$ in both v-lists, when the name (first name and last name) of an author is repeated:

`\printbibtitle` Bibliography

`\printvli` Literature

BOEMEKE, Manfred F. / Roger CHICKERING / Stig FÖRSTER (eds.): Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999.

DÜLFFER, Jost: *Einleitung*, in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg.

ɪLN, iFN: The ⌐iT⌐ Publ.

LASTNAME, FirstName: The kTitle, Publishing Reference.

$\sim$ (ed.): The kTitleEd ETC.

$\sim$ / co-FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 ETC.

LN1, FN1: The First, in: ɪLN: ⌐iT⌐ [L].

$\sim$: The Second, in: ɪLN: ⌐iT⌐ [L], pp. PgBegin-PgEnd.

LUHMANN, Niklas: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984.

`\printvqu` Published Documents

CHEVENIX TRENCH, R.: Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1922, in: JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION 470 (1923), pp. 199-227.

CLAUSEWITZ, Carl von: Vom Kriege. Hinterlassenes Werk, 3rd ed. Frankfurt/M. 1991.

FULLER, John Frederick Charles: Gold Medal (Military) Prize Essay for 1919, first published in: JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION 458 (1920), pp. 239-274.

MARX, Karl: Das Kapital, in: Karl MARX / Friedrich ENGELS: Werke, 3 vols., 1st edition, Berlin 1962–1964.

To change the size, in which a list is printed, you may type e.g. `{\small \printvli}`. Bɪ^{b}A$_ɪ$r$_t$s provides further commands to be executed on bigger lists: `\bibsortheads` will print capital letters between two items inside the lists, if the initial letter changes, whereas `\bibsortspaces` will print only a bigger vertical space there instead. Both features are prepared by `bibsort`.

`\printnumvkc` Shortened References

`\printnumvkc` prints an index of all your shortened references in `twocolumn`, whereas `\printnumvkclist` just prints your list without `headings` or title:

BOEMEKE / CHICKERING / FÖRSTER: Anticipating Total War [L] $2^{7,\,8}$
CHEVENIX TRENCH: Prize Essay [D] 2^{11}
CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D]   ii, 6^{17}
DÜLFFER: Einleitung [L] $3^{15,\,16}$
FULLER: Prize Essay [D] $2^{9,\,10}$
ıLN: ⟨iT⟩ [L] $3^{12,\,14}$
LASTNAME: kTitle [L]   ii
LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L] $1^{5,\,6}$
LASTNAME / CO-LASTNAME: kTitle2 [L] $1^{3,\,4}$
LN1: First [L] $3^{12,\,13}$
LN1: Second [L] 3^{14}
LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L] iii^{1-4}, $1^{1,\,2}$

`\printper` Periodicals

JOURNAL.
JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

`\printnumper` Periodicals

JOURNAL   ii
JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION $2^{9,\,11}$

`\printarq` Unpublished Documents

Archive File Sig.
GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sekt 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108   2 Vols.

`\printnumarq` Unpublished Documents

Archive File Sig   ii
GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sekt 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108   2 Vols. iii^{5-8}

If you type `\arqsection{GStAPK}{Geheimes Staatsarchiv}`, you will get "GStAPK − **Geheimes Staatsarchiv**" on top of all GStAPK-entries.

Additional features

Bi*b*A*r*ts provides an environment to send unused bibliographical information into the lists. This information appears on the vqu-list, but is invisible here:

```
!\begin{unused} \sethyphenation{ngerman}%  %% other hyphenation optional
  \vqu{Karl}{Marx}{Das \ktit{Kapital}, in: \midvauthor{Karl}{Marx}
  \ntvauthor{Friedrich}{Engels} Werke, \ersch|3|[1]{Berlin}{1962--1964}}
\end{unused}!  Note, that in          %% vol.|3| and ed.[1] are optional
```

!! Note, that in `{unused}`-environments, *inner v-commands* will not send an own item (full reference) to the v-list; so, you have to repeat them separately.

Bi*b*A*r*ts does not only help to cite. The environment `{originalquote}` helps to quote from literature or sources. You may call all hyphenation settings, which your LaTeX possesses, in the [*optional argument*] of the environment:

```
\begin{originalquote}[german]%old
  ``Dies ist die erste
  Wechselwirkung und das
  erste Äu\hyss erste, \fabra
  {...}.''\footnote {This 'inner
    Eszett' splits new:
  {\sethyphenation{ngerman}
  Au\hyss er}. \kqu{Clausewitz}
          {Vom Kriege}[19].}
\end{originalquote}
```

"Dies ist die erste Wechselwirkung und das erste Äusserste, [...]."[17]

_____

[17] This 'inner Eszett' splits new: Außer. CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D], p. 19.

```
% In \scshape, \hyss prints ss,
% and splits s-s (old AND new)!
```

In quotations, you may use `\abra` to print certain additives in small angular brackets; `\fabra` affixes the argument to the following text (no line breaks):

```
      \abra{,}            =>  Red[,] blue and green were the
      \abra{.}\newsentence =>  colours[.] And      % spacing
\abra{...}   \abra{\dots} =>  there [...] were [...] others,
      \abra{---}          =>  [——] let's say [——]
      \abra{-}  \abra{--} =>  green[-]red[–]painted.
\fabra{`}   \fabra{'}     =>  [']Ha['],       % ASCIIs 96 and 39
\fabra{``}  \abra{''}     =>  ["]Good!["]
\fabra{"}   \abra{"}      =>  ["]Good!["]     % or \abra{\dq}
  \fabra{e}g.             =>  [e]g.           % unknown = normal
```

Bi*b*A*r*ts defines `S\fup{te}` => S^te (if that command for *French up* is undefined), and it provides commands to set ordinals in English, French and German:

```
\eordinal{103} Assistant. =>  103rd Assistant.
Le \fordinalm{1} homme.   =>  Le 1er homme.
La \fordinalf{1} femme.   =>  La 1re femme.
Der 1\te August.          =>  Der 1. August.
```

For printing formatted abbreviations in your text, you may use \abk{*xyz*}. *xyz* will only appear on the List of Abbreviations, if it is resolved (defined):

\abkdef{HMS}{Her Majesty's Ship}	HMS (Her Majesty's Ship)
or	or
\defabk{Her Majesty's Ship}{HMS}	Her Majesty's Ship (HMS)
and then \texttt{bibsort}	and then `bibsort`
will accept \abk{HMS}.	will accept HMS.

For a correct spacing at the end of a sentence, you can repeat a full stop: \abk{U.\,K.}. Next ... => U.K. Next ... (also: \abk{e.\,g.}. Next ...). You may use \printnumabk (or \printabk) to print a List of Abbreviations:

HMS   Her Majesty's Ship   7

B$_{i}^{b}$A$^{r}_{t}$s provides no index with sub-items, but registers (geographical, subject, and person). The commands to fill the registers have one argument; they are invisible in your text, e.g.: \addtogrr{London}, \addtosrr{Ship}, and \addtoprr{Churchill}. \printnumgrr, \printnumsrr, and \printnumprr the registers in your appendix. This has nothing do do with MakeIndex.

A last feature of B$_{i}^{b}$A$^{r}_{t}$s are fill-commands. \fillgrr, \fillsrr, \fillprr, \fillper, and \fillarq have two arguments. The first has to be identical with *the* argument of a register-entry or \per-command, or *the second* argument of an \arq-command (the archive file information). Use fill-commands for adding text compounds, which you don't want to type in every single entry:

\fillprr{Churchill}{1874-1965}	Churchill was prime minister.[18]
Churchill \addtoprr{Churchill} was prime minister.\footnote{ Born \addtoprr{Churchill} Blenheim Palace.}	——— [18]Born Blenheim Palace.
\renewcommand{\xrrlistemph}{\em} \printnumprr	**Person index** *Churchill* (1874-1965) 7, 7[18]

Please use commands like \bfseries to change the fonts, but not \textbf:

Command	Predefined	Executed on
\xrrlistemph	{}	entries on grr-, srr-, and prr-lists
\abkemph	{\sffamily}	abbreviations in your text
\abklistemph	{\bfseries}	abbreviations on the abk-list
\kxxemph	{}	last argument of k-commands
\peremph	{\normalfont\scshape}	periodicals (=> {\upshape})