

The L^AT_EX-Package Bib_Ar_ts

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

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The package consists of eight files 11-29-15:

<code>bibarts.sty</code>	The L ^A T _E X style file
<code>ba-short.pdf</code>	This documentation here
<code>ba-short.tex</code>	Source of <code>ba-short.pdf</code>
<code>bibarts.pdf</code>	Full documentation (German)
<code>bibarts.tex</code>	Source of <code>bibarts.pdf</code>
<code>bibsort.exe</code>	The sort program
<code>bibsort.c</code>	Source of <code>bibsort.exe</code>
copying	The licence of the package

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Bib_Ar_ts 2.0 provides only an EMULATION for 1.3 texts: Keep copies of 1.x?

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`.

For citing literature full, you can use then (the page number [Pg] is optional):

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

Now, Bib_Ars 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. 6), and start L^AT_EX + `bibsort file` + L^AT_EX.

After having introduced literature in a full v-cite, you may cite it short:

<code>\kli{LastName}{kTitle}[Pg].</code>	LASTNAME: kTitle [L], p. Pg.
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Then, you also can `\printnumvkc` (p. 7) an index of all short-cited literature (`\kli`, or marked with `\ktit` inside the last argument of a `\vli`-command).

Use `\vqu` and `\kqu` in the same way to cite published historical documents:

<code>... \footnote {See</code>	... ¹
<code>\vqu {Carl von} {Clausewitz}</code>	... ²
<code>{\ktit{Vom Kriege}.</code>	
<code>Hinterlassenes Werk,</code>	¹ See Carl von CLAUSEWITZ: Vom
<code>3\sup{rd} ed.\</code>	Kriege. Hinterlassenes Werk, 3 rd ed.
<code>Frankfurt/M 1991}[3].</code>	Frankfurt/M 1991 (cited as CLAUSE-
<code>... \footnote{\kqu{Clausewitz}</code>	WITZ: Vom Kriege [D]), p. 3.
<code>{Vom Kriege}[3].</code>	² IBIDEM.

Then, `\printvqu` a list of full [D]-entries. — Two other Bib_Ars-commands are

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\arq{Unpublished Document}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	Unpublished Document, Archive File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

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

Switches

If you write an article (instead of a book), you might use the List of Literature only for control. Set `\conferize` to get cross references from `\kli` to `\vli`:

<pre>\conferize ...\footnote{ Full-cite: \vli{Niklas} {Luhmann} {\ktit{Soziale Systeme}. Grundri{\ss} einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984}[22].} ... pp.\footnote{\notibidemize %no ibidem in this footnote% Short-cite: \kli{Luhmann} {Soziale Systeme}[23\ff].}</pre>	<p>...³ [u, v] or [w-x] or [y\ff] or [z\baplural] are creating pp.⁴</p> <hr/> <p>³Full-cite: Niklas LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984 (cited as LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L]), p. 22.</p> <p>⁴Short-cite: LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [cf. p. 3, n. 3], pp. 23 f.</p>
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If you are never using *both k-commands* `\kli` and `\kqu`, `\notannouncektit` them in your *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 the hint to the [L]-list at short cites.

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

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

<pre>Set names ...\footnote{Two: \xvli{FirstName}{LastName} *{\vauthor{co-FirstName} {co-LastName}} {The \ktit{kTitle2} Pub}.} ... to ibidemize.\footnote{ \xkli{LastName} *{\kauthor{co-LastName}} {kTitle2}[11-14].}</pre>	<p>Set names in <code>\vauthor</code> – <code>\kauthor</code>.⁵ That's necessary to ibidemize.⁶</p> <hr/> <p>⁵Two: FirstName LASTNAME / co-FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 Pub (cited as LASTNAME / CO-LASTNAME: kTitle2 [L]).</p> <p>⁶IBIDEM, pp. 11-14.</p>
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You may use a **-argument* also in `\vli` – to mask text in the ibidemization:

<pre>...\footnote{An edited book is \vli{FirstName}{LastName} *{\onlyvoll{\editor}} {The \ktit{kTitleEd} Pub}[2].} \footnote{ %Without *-argument: \kli{LastName}{kTitleEd}[3, 6].}</pre>	<p><code>\editor(s)</code> has no sorting weight.^{7 8}</p> <hr/> <p>⁷An edited book is FirstName LASTNAME (ed.): The kTitleEd Pub (cited as LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L]), p. 2.</p> <p>⁸IBIDEM, pp. 3, 6.</p>
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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`):

<pre>\footnote{See \xvli{Manfred F.}{Boemeke} *{\midvauthor{Roger} {Chickering} \vauthor{Stig}{F\"orster}} {\ktit{Anticipating Total War}. The German and American Experiences 1871--1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999}.</pre>	<pre>9 10</pre> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p>⁹See Manfred F. BOEMEKE / Roger CHICKERING / Stig FÖRSTER: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999 (cited as BOEMEKE / CHICKERING / FÖRSTER: Anticipating Total War [L]).</p>
<pre>\footnote{ \xkli{Boemeke} *{\midkauthor{Chickering} \kauthor{F\"orster}} {Anticipating Total War}[9\!f]!}</pre>	<p>¹⁰IBIDEM, pp.9 f.!</p>

IBIDEM and inner citations

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

<pre>... \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].}</pre>	<p>Do not type spaces before <code>*[Pg]</code>.¹¹ ¹²... <code>\per</code> creates an inner IBIDEM here.¹³</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p>¹¹See 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. ¹²IBIDEM, p.241. ¹³R. 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.</p>
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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 13: no.Num).

If an article is in an edited book, also use a v- or k-command inside a last v-argument. `\printvli` will print the inner title as short title on the List of Literature; the full inner title appears as separate list item (see `\Pub` below). To cite further articles from the same book, you may short-cite also inside:

<pre>... \footnote{\vli{FN1}{LN1}{The \ktit{First}, in: \vli{iFN}{iLN}{The \ktit{iT} \protect\underline{Pub}}}.} \footnote{\kli{LN1}{First}.} \footnote{\vli[m]{FN1}{LN1}{The \ktit{Second}, in: \kli{iLN} {iT}[PgBegin-PgEnd]}* [Pg].}</pre>	<pre>\vli[f]... or \kli[f]... would refer to 'the same female author'.^{14 15 16} ¹⁴FN1 LN1: The First, in: iFN iLN: The iT <u>Pub</u> (cited as LN1: First [L]). ¹⁵IBIDEM. ¹⁶IDEM: The Second, in: IBIDEM, pp.PgBegin-PgEnd (cited as LN1: Sec- ond [L]), there: p. Pg.</pre>
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If an inner ibidemization as well as (on the List of Literature) an inner short-citing is not wanted, use `\ntvauthor` instead of the inner v-command:

<pre>\footnote{\vli{Jost}{D\"ulffer} {\ktit{Einleitung}, in: \ntvauthor{Jost}{D\"ulffer} Bereit zum Krieg}[9].} \footnote{\kli{D\"ulffer} {Einleitung}[9].}</pre>	<pre>17 18 ¹⁷Jost DÜLFFER: Einleitung, in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg (cited as DÜLFFER: Einleitung [L]), p. 9. ¹⁸IBIDEM.</pre>
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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: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999 4⁹

DÜLFFER, Jost: Einleitung, in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg 5¹⁷

iLN, iFN: The iT Pub 5¹⁴

LASTNAME, FirstName: The kTitle, Publishing Reference 2

~ (ed.): The kTitleEd Pub 3⁷

~ / co-FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 Pub 3⁵

LN1, FN1: The First, in: iLN: iT [L] 5¹⁴

~: The Second, in: iLN: iT [L], pp. PgBegin-PgEnd 5¹⁶

LUHMANN, Niklas: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984 3³

The command sequence `\printbibtitle \printvli \printvqu` will print an easy appendix. If you type `bibsort -k` to DOS, you will get `~` 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: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999.

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

iLN, iFN: The `[iT]` Pub.

LASTNAME, FirstName: The kTitle, Publishing Reference.

~ (ed.): The kTitleEd Pub.

~ / co-FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 Pub.

LN1, FN1: The First, in: iLN: `[iT]` [L].

~: The Second, in: iLN: `[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.

`\bibsorthheads` will print capital letters between two items into the lists when the initial letter changes, whereas `\bibsortspaces` will print only a bigger vertical space there instead. Both features are prepared by `bibsort`.

`\printnumvkc` **Short Titles**

`\printnumvkc` prints a `twocolumn`-index of all the short cites you have used, whereas `\printnumvkclist` just prints your list without **headings** or title:

BOEMEKE / CHICKERING / FÖRSTER: Anticipating Total War [L] 4^{9, 10}
CHEVENIX TRENCH: Prize Essay [D] 4¹³
CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D] 2^{1, 2}, 8¹⁹
DÜLFFER: Einleitung [L] 5^{17, 18}
FULLER: Prize Essay [D] 4^{11, 12}
ILN: iT [L] 5^{14, 16}
LASTNAME: kTitle [L] 2
LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L] 3^{7, 8}
LASTNAME / CO-LASTNAME: kTitle2 [L] 3^{5, 6}
LN1: First [L] 5^{14, 15}
LN1: Second [L] 5¹⁶
LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L] 3^{3, 4}

`\printper` **Periodicals**

JOURNAL.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

`\printnumper` **Periodicals**

JOURNAL 2

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION 4^{11, 13}

`\printarq` **Unpublished Documents**

Archive File Sig.

`\printnumarq` **Unpublished Documents**

Archive File Sig 2

Type `bibsort -??` to DOS to learn about the sorting order of page numbers.

Extra features

For your L^AT_EX file, B_iA_iS provides an environment to send unused literature into the v-lists. If there is no further text inside, such areas will be invisible:

```
!\begin{unused} \sethyphenation{german}% %% other hyphenation pattern
\qu{Karl}{Marx}{Das \ktit{Kapital}, in: \midvauthor{Karl}{Marx}
\ntvauthor{Friedrich}{Engels} Werke, \versch|3|[1]{Berlin}{1962--1964}}
\end{unused}! Please note, that %% |3| and ed.[1] are optional
```

!! Please note, that *inner* \vli's from {unused}-environments will not appear as own full entries on the vli-list; so, you have to repeat them separately.

B_iA_iS does not only help to cite. The environment {originalquote} helps to quote from literature or sources. You may call all hyphenation patterns, which your L^AT_EX possesses, in the [optional argument] of the environment:

<pre>\begin{originalquote}[german] "Der Krieg entsteht nicht urpl\otzlich; seine Verbreitung ist nicht das Werk eines Augenblicks, [...]."\footnote {Quoted from \kqu{Clausewitz} {Vom Kriege}[22].} \end{originalquote}</pre>	<p>"Der Krieg entsteht nicht urplötzlich; seine Verbreitung ist nicht das Werk eines Augenblicks, [...]." ¹⁹</p> <hr/> <p>¹⁹Quoted from CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D], p. 22.</p>
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In quotations, you may use \abra to set additions in small angular brackets. And \fabra affixes the argument to the following text (it forbids 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{'}	=>	^[4] Ha ^[?] , % ASCII's 96 and 39
\fabra{' '}	=>	^[4] Good! ^[?]
\fabra{\dq}	=>	^[?] Good! ^[?] % \dq represents "
\fabra{e}g.	=>	[e]g. % unknown = normal

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

To print abbreviations, use `\abk{xyz}`. *xyz* only will appear on the List of Abbreviations (`\printabk` or `\printnumabk`), when it is defined in the text:

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

If a dotted abbreviation is at a dot-end of a sentence, you have to repeat the dot (`\abk{e.\,g.}`. Next => e.g. Next) for the *spacing* (do not use `\@.`)! Use `\printnumabk` (or `\printabk`) to print a List of Abbreviations:

HMS Her Majesty's Ship 9

`BiAts` 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 `\printnumprrr` the registers in your appendix. That has nothing do do with `MAKEINDEX`.

A last feature of `BiAts` are fill-commands. `\fillper`, `\fillgrr`, `\fillsrr`, `\fillprrr`, and `\fillarq` have two arguments. The first has to be identical with the argument of a `\per-`, or a register-command, or the second argument of an `\arq` command (the archive file informations). You can use fill-commands to add longer text, which you do not want to type every time:

<code>\fillprrr{Churchill} {1874-1965}</code>	Churchill was prime minister. ²⁰
Churchill <code>\addtoprr{Churchill}</code>	<hr/>
was prime minister. <code>\footnote{</code>	²⁰ Born Blenheim Palace.
<code>\addtoprr{Churchill}%</code>	
Born Blenheim Palace. <code>}</code>	
<code>\printnumprrr</code>	Person index
	Churchill (1874-1965) 9, 9 ²⁰

To change the typeset of `BiAts`' arguments, you may only use commands like `\sffamily` or `\bfseries` in `\renewcommand`, but never `\textsf` or `\textbf`:

Command	Predefined	Executed on
<code>\abkemph</code>	<code>{\sffamily}</code>	abbreviations
<code>\kxxemph</code>	<code>{}</code>	short-cited titles (<code>kTitles</code>)
<code>\peremph</code>	<code>{\normalfont\scshape}</code>	periodicals (no <i>italics</i> !)
<code>\abklistemph</code>	<code>{\bfseries}</code>	abbreviations on the <code>abk-list</code>
<code>\xrllistemph</code>	<code>{}</code>	words on <code>grr-</code> , <code>prrr-</code> , and <code>srr-lists</code>