

The L^AT_EX-Package B_ib_Ar_ts

*A package to assist in making bibliographical features
common in the arts and humanities*

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B_ib_Ar_ts 2.4 (9 files, 8 dated 2022/01/10):

README.txt	Version history since 1.3
bibarts.sty	The L ^A T _E X style file
ba-short.pdf	This documentation here
ba-short.tex	Source of <code>ba-short.pdf</code>
bibarts.pdf	Full documentation (German)
bibarts.tex	Source of <code>bibarts.pdf</code>
bibsort.exe	Binary to create the lists
bibsort.c	Source of <code>bibsort.exe</code>
COPYING	License (dated 1993/11/28)

bibarts(at)gmx.de

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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`.

You need to write the full reference once (the page number [Pg] is optional):

<code>\vli{FirstName}{LastName}</code> <code>{The \ktit{kTitle},</code> <code>place and year of</code> <code>publication}[Pg].</code>	FirstName LASTNAME: The kTitle, place and year of publication (cited as LASTNAME: kTitle [L]), p. Pg.
--	---

This full reference will also be found in the Bibliography (see `\printvli` on p. 4). The Bib_Ats' program `bibsort` creates your List of Literature. You have to enter at the prompt: (1) L^AT_EX *file*, (2) `bibsort -utf8 file`, (3) L^AT_EX *file*. After the first full citation (voll), you may use shortened references (kurz):

<code>\kli{LastName}{kTitle}[Pg].</code>	LASTNAME: kTitle [L], p. Pg.
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Use `\vqu` and `\kqu` in the same way to cite published documents (Quellen):

<code>\vqu {Carl von} {Clausewitz}</code> <code>{\ktit{Vom Kriege}.</code> <code>Hinterlassenes Werk, 3\ful{rd}</code> <code>ed.\ Frankfurt/M. 1991}[3].</code>	Carl von CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege. Hinterlassenes Werk, 3 rd ed. Frank- furt/M. 1991 (cited as CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D]), p. 3.
<code>\kqu{Clausewitz}{Vom Kriege}[3].</code>	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 Bib_Ats-commands to cite periodicals and archive documents:

<code>\per{Journal}_Num_[Pg]</code>	JOURNAL Num, p. Pg
<code>\arq{Unpublished Document}</code> <code>{Archive File Sig} Vol (Folio)</code>	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, Bib_A 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 set a |Vol| once, you will have to repeat that, when you refer to the same book in the following footnote (or say \clearbame). [Pg] is equivalent. You may also cite one work several times in the same footnote.^{2 3 4}

And here are examples about how to cite archive sources.^{5 6 7 8} The \fillarq above adds 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 L^AT_EX file; then, `\kli` will print a cross-reference to the full reference:

<pre>\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\ff].}</pre>	<p>...¹ [u, v] or [w-x] or [y\ff] or [z\baplural] are creating pp.²</p> <hr/> <p>¹Full ref.: Niklas LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie, Frankfurt/M. 1984 (cited as LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L]), p. 22.</p> <p>²Shortened ref.: LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [cf. p. 1, n. 1], pp. 23 f.</p>
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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

Works by multiple authors: Use *x-commands* with co-authors in **-arguments*:

<pre>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].}</pre>	<p>Set names in <code>\vauthor</code> – <code>\kauthor</code>.³ That's necessary to ibidemize.⁴</p> <hr/> <p>³Two: FirstName LASTNAME / co-FirstName CO-LASTNAME: The kTitle2 ETC (cited as LASTNAME / CO-LASTNAME: kTitle2 [L]).</p> <p>⁴IBIDEM, pp. 11-14.</p>
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You may also use **-arguments* to mask text (`\editor`) in the ibidemization:

<pre>... \footnote{An edited book is \vli{FirstName}{LastName} *{\onlyvoll{\editor}} {The \ktit{kTitleEd} ETC}[2].} \footnote{ %Without *-argument: \kli{LastName}{kTitleEd}[3, 6].}</pre>	<p><code>\editor</code> has no sorting weight.^{5 6}</p> <hr/> <p>⁵An edited book is FirstName LASTNAME (ed.): The kTitleEd ETC (cited as LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L]), p. 2.</p> <p>⁶IBIDEM, pp. 3, 6.</p>
--	--

For works 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}{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]!}</pre>	<p><code>bibsort</code> sorts <code>\vauthor{F}{L}</code>, and <code>\midvauthor{F}{L}</code> always as L F.⁷ Repeat all LastNames in <code>\xkli</code>, but not the argument of <code>\onlyvoll</code>.⁸</p> <hr/> <p>⁷See 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]).</p> <p>⁸IBIDEM, pp.9 f.!</p>
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Refer to different articles from the same source

Use `\per` inside the last argument of a v-command to cite articles in journals:

<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>You can use <code>*[Pg]</code> to cite a certain page inside <code>[PgBegin-PgEnd]</code>. Do not type spaces before <code>*[Pg]</code>.⁹</p> <p><code>B\A's</code> creates an outer IBIDEM here.¹⁰</p> <p><code>B\A's</code> creates an inner IBIDEM here.¹¹</p> <hr/> <p>⁹See 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.</p> <p>¹⁰IBIDEM, p.241.</p> <p>¹¹R. 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 11: no.470).

To cite an article from a book, you may use `\vli` 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:

<code>\footnote{\vli{} {Pitt} {The \ktit{First}, in: \vli{J.}{Yi}{The \ktit{iT} \underline{Publ}}}.}</code>	<code>\vli[f]... or \kli[f]... would refer to ‘the same female author’.^{12 13 14}</code>
<code>\footnote{\kli {Pitt}{First}.}</code>	¹² PITT: The First, in: J. YI: The <code>\iT</code> <code>\Publ</code> (cited as PITT: First [L]).
<code>\footnote{\vli[m]{} {Pitt}{The \ktit{Second}, in: \underline{\kli{Yi}{iT}[7-9]}*{8}.}</code>	¹³ IBIDEM. ¹⁴ IDEM: The Second, in: IBIDEM, pp.7-9 (cited as PITT: Second [L]), there: p.8.

If the shortened inner referencing in the bibliography and the inner ibidemization in footnotes is not wanted, use `\ntvauthor` instead of the inner `\vli`:

<code>\footnote{\vli{Jost}{Dülffer} {\em \ktit{Einleitung}\em, in: \ntvauthor{Jost}{Dülffer} Bereit zum Krieg}[9].}</code>	<code>\emph{\ktit{[...]}}</code> masks cited as [...], so use <code>\em [...] \em</code> to emphasize! ^{15 16}
<code>\footnote{\kli{Dülffer} {Einleitung}[9].}</code>	¹⁵ Jost DÜLFFER: <i>Einleitung</i> , in: Jost DÜLFFER: Bereit zum Krieg (cited as DÜLFFER: Einleitung [L]), p.9. ¹⁶ IBIDEM.

If you use `\printnumvli` instead of `\printvli`, an *index referring to page and footnote numbers* will be printed. Here, `\iT` is a centrally defined inner `kTitle`:

BOEMEKE, Manfred F. / CHICKERING, Roger / FÖRSTER, Stig (eds.):
Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences
1871–1914, Cambridge/U.K. 1999 2⁷

DÜLFFER, Jost: *Einleitung*, in: DÜLFFER, Jost: Bereit zum Krieg 3¹⁵

LASTNAME, FirstName: The `kTitle`, place and year of publication ii

~ (ed.): The `kTitleEd` ETC 1⁵

~ / CO-LASTNAME, co-FirstName: The `kTitle2` ETC 1³

LUHMANN, Niklas: Soziale Systeme. Grundriß einer allgemeinen Theorie,
Frankfurt/M. 1984 iii¹, 1¹

PITT: The First, in: YI: `\iT` [L] 3¹²

~: The Second, in: YI: `\iT` [L], pp.7-9 3¹⁴

YI, J.: The `\iT` `\Publ` 3¹²

In the case of multiple works by one author, you may enter `bibsort -k [...]` at the prompt. Then, in both v-lists, Bib_Ats inserts `~` instead of the repeated *first name and last name*. And `-e` prints the last names of co-authors first. Anyway, `\printbibtitle\printvli\printvqu` will print your bibliography:

`\printbibtitle` Bibliography

`\printvli` Literature

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

DÜLFFER, Jost: *Einleitung*, in: DÜLFFER, Jost: Bereit zum Krieg.
LASTNAME, FirstName: The kTitle, place and year of publication.
~ (ed.): The kTitleEd ETC.
~ / CO-LASTNAME, co-FirstName: The kTitle2 ETC.

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

PITT: The First, in: YI: iT [L].
~: The Second, in: YI: iT [L], pp. 7-9.
YI, J.: The iT Publ.

`\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. Frank-
furt/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: MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich: Werke,
3 vols., 1st edition, Berlin 1962–1964.

Use e.g. `{\small \printvli}` to change the font size of a whole list. Besides, Bib_Ats provides commands to format the lists: The sequence `{\bibsortheads \printvli}` places a capital letter as separator at the beginning of each group of entries starting with the same letter, whereas `{\bibsortspaces \printvli}` only inserts additional vertical space there instead.

`\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] 2¹¹
 CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D] ii, 6¹⁷
 DÜLFFER: Einleitung [L] 3^{15, 16}
 FULLER: Prize Essay [D] 2^{9, 10}
 LASTNAME: kTitle [L] ii
 LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L] 1^{5, 6}
 LASTNAME / CO-LASTNAME: kTitle2 [L] 1^{3, 4}
 LUHMANN: Soziale Systeme [L] iii¹⁻⁴, 1^{1, 2}
 PITT: First [L] 3^{12, 13}
 PITT: Second [L] 3¹⁴
 Yi: iT [L] 3^{12, 14}

`\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, Sect 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108 2 Vols.

`\printnumarq` Unpublished Documents

Archive File Sig ii
 GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sect 1, Tit 23, Litt A, Nr. 108 2 Vols. iii⁵⁻⁸

`\arqsection{GStAPK}{Geheimes Staatsarchiv}` may introduce a headline “GStAPK – Geheimes Staatsarchiv” above all GStAPK-entries in the list.

Additional features

The following work is not mentioned in the text, but appears on the `vqu`-list:

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

!! Note, that *inner v-commands* in `{unused}`-environments do not send an own item to the v-lists. So, such inner entries have to be repeated separately.

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

<code>\begin{originalquote}[german]%old</code>	“Dies ist die erste Wechsel-
<code>‘‘Dies ist die erste</code>	wirkung und das erste Äus-
<code>Wechselwirkung und das</code>	serste, [...]” ¹⁷
<code>erste Äu\hyss erste,</code>	
<code>\fabra{...}.’’\footnote {The</code>	_____
<code>Eszett splits different here:</code>	¹⁷ The Eszett splits different here: Au-
<code>\sethyphenation{ngerman} %new</code>	Ber. CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D],
<code>Au\hyss er}. \kqu{Clausewitz}</code>	p.19.
<code>{Vom Kriege}[19].}</code>	% In \scshape, \hyss prints ss,
<code>\end{originalquote}</code>	% and splits s-s (old AND new)!

In quotations, you may use `\abra` to insert additions. Use `\fabra` to prevent a line break between the closing bracket and the following text. `BibA`s puts height-adjusted square brackets around the following additions:

<code>\abra{,}</code>	=>	“Red _[,] blue and green were the
<code>\abra{.}\newsentence</code>	=>	colours _[.] And % spacing
<code>\abra{...} \abra{\dots}</code>	=>	there [...] were [...] others,
<code>\abra{---}</code>	=>	[—] let’s say [—]
<code>\abra{-} \abra{--}</code>	=>	green[-]red[-]painted.
<code>\fabra{‘} \fabra{’}</code>	=>	^[q] Marks ^[r] . % U+0060 and U+0027
<code>\fabra{‘‘} \abra{’’}</code>	=>	^[q] Good! ^[r]
<code>\fabra{"} \abra{"}</code>	=>	^[r] Good! ^[r] % or \abra{\dq}
<code>\abra{sic!}.’’</code>	=>	[sic!].” % unknown=>normalsize

`BibA`s defines `S\sup{te}` => S^{te} (if that command for *French up* is undefined) and does also help to set ordinals in English, French and German:

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

To print a formatted *abbreviation* in your text, you may use `\abk{xyz}`. It will only appear on the List of Abbreviations, if you say what it stands for:

<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.

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

HMS Her Majesty's Ship 7

`BibA's` provides up to three *registers* (geographical, subject, and person). The commands to feed them have one argument. It is invisible in your text, e.g.: `\addtogrr{London}`, `\addtosrr{Ship}`, and `\addtoprr{Churchill}`. Use `\printnumgrr`, `\printnumsrr`, and `\printnumprrr` to print the lists. They are prepared by `bibsort`. This has nothing to do with `MAKEINDEX`.

A last feature of `BibA's` are fill-commands. `\fillgrr`, `\fillsrr`, `\fillprrr`, `\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). Fill-commands may be used at a central position to add information to an entry on the list:

<code>\fillprrr{Churchill}{1874-1965}</code>	Churchill was prime minister. ¹⁸
Churchill <code>\addtoprr{Churchill}</code>	¹⁸ Born Blenheim Palace.
was prime minister. <code>\footnote{</code>	
Born <code>\addtoprr{Churchill}</code>	
Blenheim Palace. <code>}</code>	
<code>\renewcommand{\xrlistemph}{\em}</code>	Person index
<code>\printnumprrr</code>	Churchill (1874-1965) 7, 7 ¹⁸

Please use commands like `\bfseries` to `\renewcommand` fonts, not `\textbf`:

Command	Predefined	Executed on
<code>\xrlistemph</code>	<code>{}</code>	entries on grr-, srr-, and prrr-lists
<code>\abkemph</code>	<code>{\sffamily}</code>	abbreviations in your text
<code>\abklistemph</code>	<code>{\bfseries}</code>	abbreviations on the abk-list
<code>\kxxemph</code>	<code>{}</code>	last argument of k-commands
<code>\peremph</code>	<code>{\normalfont\scshape}</code>	periodicals <code>%{\upshape}</code>