

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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Contents

Introduction	<i>ii</i>
Switches	1
The extra <i>*{argument}</i> of v- and k-commands	1
Refer to different articles from the same source	2
<code>\printbibtitle</code> Bibliography	4
<code>\printvli</code> Literature	4
<code>\printvqu</code> Published Documents	4
<code>\printnumvkc</code> Shortened References	5
<code>\printper</code> Periodicals	5
<code>\printnumper</code> Periodicals	5
<code>\printarq</code> Unpublished Documents	5
<code>\printnumarq</code> Unpublished Documents	5
Using an Author-Year Reference System	6
Additional features	7

B_ib_Ar_ts 2.6 (9 files, 8 dated 2023/06/18):

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	bibarts-bin 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}` in your *file.tex*, and let `\bacptionsenglish` or `\bacptionsgerman` or `\bacptionsfrench` follow. In this file here, the mode is `\bacptionsenglish` (to get a ‘p.’ in front of page numbers, etc.).

The idea is to begin with the full reference (page numbers [Pg] are 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.
--	---

... because Bib_AT_S uses such full citations to create the List of Literature automatically (see `\printvli` on p. 4). UTF-8 is usual today, and you can 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 can use shortened references (kurz):

<code>\kli{LastName}{kTitle}[Pg].</code>	LASTNAME: kTitle [L], p. Pg.
--	------------------------------

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 (created from `\kli`, `\kqu`, and the last names plus `\ktit` in `\vli` or `\vqu`).

Bib_AT_S also provides commands for citing periodicals and unpublished records:

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\arq{Unpublished Document}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	Unpublished Document, Archive Sig- nature, vol.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

Spaces in front of the optional arguments `_Num_` or `|Vol|`, `[Pg]` or `(Folio)` are forbidden. `\printper` prints a List of Journals, `\printarq` of Signatures.

In footnotes, you do not have to put IBIDEM yourself. Bib_Ats detects repeatedly cited sources and changes \kli, \kqu, \per and \arq automatically:

```

<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, % use copy & paste
                Litt~A, Nr.\,108}|2|(226-231).} % to repeat exactly

<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 when you use |Vol| once, you will have to repeat that, if you refer to the same book in the following footnote again (or say \clearbamem). [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 item on the arq list that “Nr. 108” has 2 volumes [see p. 5].

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

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

³IBIDEM, p. 23. Next sentence.

⁴IBIDEM, vol. 2, p. 56.

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

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

⁷IBIDEM.

⁸Valentini 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 text; then `\kli` prints 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>
---	--

If the *k-commands* `\kli` and `\kqu` are never used: `\notannouncektit` will stop `\vli` and `\vqu` to print ‘(cited as [...])’.

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

For works by multiple authors, use *x-commands* and the optional ***-argument:

<pre>Set names ...\footnote{Two: \xvli{FirstName}{LastName} *{\vauthor{co-FirstName} {co-LastName}} {The \ktit{kTitle2} etc.}.} ... \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 get an IBIDEM.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>
--	---

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 *{arg}: \kli{LastName}{kTitleEd}[3, 6].}</pre>	<p><code>\onlyvoll</code> completely fills <i>*{arg}</i>.^{5 6}</p> <hr/> <p>⁵ An edited book is FirstName LASTNAME (ed.): The kTitleEd etc. (cited as LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L]), p. 2.</p> <p>⁶ IBIDEM, pp. 3, 6.</p>
---	--

For works with three or more authors, you must put all the ‘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\baslash U.~K. 1999}.} Repeat ... but ... \footnote { \xkli{Boemeke} *{\midkauthor{Chickering} \kauthor{Förster}} {Anticipating Total War}[9\f]!} </pre>	<p>bibsort sorts <code>\vauthor{F}{L}</code> and <code>\midvauthor{F}{L}</code> always as L F.⁷ Repeat all <code>LastNames</code> 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. 9f.!</p>
---	--

Refer to different articles from the same source

Insert `\per` in the last argument of a *v-command* for citing journal articles:

<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].} ... inner ... \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 in front of <code>*[Pg]</code>.⁹ <code>BibA's</code> creates an outer IBIDEM here.¹⁰ <code>BibA'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>
---	---

The last argument of `\vli`, `\kli`, `\per`, etc., may each be followed by `_Num_` or `|Vol|`; both are only printing different separators (see in note 11: no. 470).

When citing an article from a book, you can use `\vli` *inside the last v-argument* for the book. `\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: \underline{Publ.}[4-6].}</code>	<code>\vli[f]... or \kli[f]... would refer to ‘the same female author’.^{12 13 14}</code>
<code>\vli{J.}{Yi}{The \ktit{iR} \underline{Publ.}[4-6].}</code>	¹² PITT: The First, in: J. YI: The iR <code>\Publ.</code> , pp. 4-6 (cited as PITT: First [L]).
<code>\footnote{\kli{Pitt}{First}[4].}</code>	¹³ IBIDEM, p. 4.
<code>\footnote{\vli[m]{Pitt}{The \ktit{Second}, in: \kli{Yi}{iR}[7-9]*[8].}</code>	¹⁴ IDEM: The Second, in: IBIDEM, pp. 7-9 (cited as PITT: Second [L]), there: p. 8.

If neither a shortened inner reference in the bibliography nor an ‘inner ibidemization’ in footnotes is wanted, use `\ntvauthor` instead of the inner `\vli`:

<code>\footnote{\vli{Jost}{Dülffer} {\textit{\ktit{Einleitung}}, in: \ntvauthor{Jost}{Dülffer} Bereit zum Krieg}[9].} %ok</code>	Please do not use <code>\textit{italics}</code> at the end of a <code>BibTeX</code> ‘ <i>argument</i> ’. ^{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; iR is a centrally defined ‘inner reference’:

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: iR [L], pp. 4-6 3¹²

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

YI, J.: The iR `\Publ.` 3¹²

In the case of multiple works by one author, you may enter `bibsort -k [...]` at the prompt. Then, in both *v-lists*, `BibTeX` inserts `~` instead of the repeated *last name, first name*. And `-e` prints the last names also of co-authors first. Anyway, `\printbibtitle \printvli \printvqu` prints 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: `\iR` [L], pp. 4-6.

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

YI, J.: The `\iR` 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, `BibTeX` provides commands to format the lists: The sequence `{\bibsortheads \printvli}` inserts capital letters, each one as a headline of the respective group of items beginning with the same letter, whereas `{\bibsortspaces \printvli}` only inserts extra vertical space between such groups of items.

`\printnumvk` Shortened References

`\printnumvk` 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, 7²⁰
 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: iR [L] 3^{12, 14}

`\printper` Periodicals

JOURNAL NAME.
 JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

`\printnumper` Periodicals

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

`\printarq` Unpublished Documents

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

`\printnumarq` Unpublished Documents

Archive Signature ii
 GStAPK, HA 1, Rep 76 Vc, Sekt 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 items on the list.

Using an Author-Year Reference System

There, the last argument of a shortened reference is the year of publication (instead of a few words from the full title). Bib_A's full references can be adapted to such a system: Use e. g. `*{\onlyvoll{\ktit{1999}}}` as the additional ***-argument of *v-commands*, or `*{\starktit{1999}}` synonymously.

The following example uses `\notannouncektit`, because it seems to be unnecessary to print (cited as [...]) now; and `\ntsep` is redefined in a way that, in *k-commands*, the name of the (last) author is not followed by a colon:^{17 18 19}

```
\notannouncektit
\renewcommand{\ntsep}{\ifbashortcite{ }{: }} % see bibarts.pdf
\footnote { \vli{Roger} {Chickering} *{\starktit{1999}}
{Total War. The Use and Abuse of a Concept, in:
  \xvli{Manfred F.}{Boemeke} *{\midvauthor{Roger}{Chickering}
  \vauthor{Stig}{Förster}\onlyvoll{ \editors\ \ktit{1999}}}
  {Anticipating Total War. The German and American
  Experiences 1871--1914, Cambridge U.~K.}[13-28]}*[14\f].}
\footnote{\kli{Chickering}{1999}[14\f].}    %% see footnote 18
\footnote { \vli{Gerald D.}{Feldman}*{\starktit{1999}}
{Hugo Stinnes and the Prospect of War Before 1914, in:
  \xkli{Boemeke} *{\midkauthor{Chickering} \kauthor{Förster}}
  {1999}[77-95]}*[77]; and \kli{Chickering}{1999}[16].}
```

Note, that there are spaces in front of `\vauthor{Stig}{Förster}` as well as `\kauthor{Förster}`. Now, `\printvli` prints your bibliography like this:

Literatur

- BOEMEKE, Manfred F. / CHICKERING, Roger / FÖRSTER, Stig (eds.) 1999: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge U. K.
- CHICKERING, Roger 1999: Total War. The Use and Abuse of a Concept, in: BOEMEKE / CHICKERING / FÖRSTER 1999 [L], S. 13-28.
- FELDMAN, Gerald D. 1999: Hugo Stinnes and the Prospect of War Before 1914, in: BOEMEKE / CHICKERING / FÖRSTER 1999 [L], S. 77-95.

¹⁷Roger CHICKERING 1999: Total War. The Use and Abuse of a Concept, in: Manfred F. BOEMEKE / Roger CHICKERING / Stig FÖRSTER (eds.) 1999: Anticipating Total War. The German and American Experiences 1871–1914, Cambridge U. K., pp. 13-28, there: pp. 14f.

¹⁸IBIDEM.

¹⁹Gerald D. FELDMAN 1999: Hugo Stinnes and the Prospect of War Before 1914, in: IBIDEM, pp. 77-95, there: p. 77; and CHICKERING 1999 [L], p. 16.

Additional features

This title was not used in text or footnotes, but appears on the `vqu` list (p. 4):

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

Note, that *inner v-commands* in `{unused}` environments do not send an own full item to the *v-list*; an *inner* `\vli` or `\vqu` has to be repeated separately.

For longer quotations, you can use Bib_AT_S' `{originalquote}` environment. To set the same hyphenation rules that apply to the language of the original, this environment provides an *[optional argument]* for language selection:

<pre>\begin{originalquote}[german] ‘Dies ist die erste Wechselwirkung und das erste Au\hyss erste, \fabra{...}.’\footnote {The Eszett splits different here: {\sethyphenation{ngerman} Au\hyss er}. \kqu{Clausewitz} {Vom Kriege}[19].} \end{originalquote}</pre>	<p>“Dies ist die erste Wechselwirkung und das erste Äusserste, [...]”²⁰</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>²⁰The Eszett splits different here: Außer. CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D], p. 19.</p> <p>% In \scshape, \hyss prints ss, % and splits s-s (also ngerman)</p>
---	---

In quotations, you may use `\abra` for *editorial additions in square brackets*. Use `\fabra` to prevent a line break between the printed brackets and following text. Some arguments are enclosed by superscript or subscript brackets, e. g.:

```
\fabra{"}Red\abra{,} blue => [?]Red[,] blue
\abra{.}\newsentence But => colours[.] But % [spacing like \@.␣]
\abra{...}\abra{\dots} => [...] others [...] % U+2026 = \dots
\abra{---}\abra{-}\abra{--} => [—]green[-]red[-]painted.
\fabra{'} \abra{'} => [‘]Quote[’] and % U+0060 / U+0027
\fabra{'} \fabra{'}. => [‘]Quote[’]. % U+2018 / U+2019
\fabra{"} \abra{"} => [“]Quote!["] % U+201C / U+201D
\fabra{' ' } \abra{' ' } => [“]Quote!["] % [+guillemets in T1]
\fabra{sic!}. => [sic!]. % unknown=>normalsize
```

`\hy` is a *hyphen* which allows to divide the following word and does a kerning:

```
ex-Yugoslavia => ex-Yugoslavia % Or \hy\‘{A} etc.,
ex\hy Yugoslavia => ex-Yugoslavia % or \hy Å = U+00C0
```

Not only for use in French is e. g. `P\sup{r}` (P^r). More country-specific are:

```
\eordinal{103} Assistant. => 103rd Assistant.
Der 1\te August. => Der 1. August.
```

An additional feature are *abbreviations*. Before using e. g. `\abk{HMS}`, define:

<code>\abkdef{HMS}{His Majesty's Ship}</code>	HMS (His Majesty's Ship)
or ...:	or [their repeated use is allowed]:
<code>\defabk{His Majesty's Ship}{HMS}</code>	His Majesty's Ship (HMS)
and then <code>\texttt{bibsot}</code>	and then <code>bibsot</code>
will accept <code>\abk{HMS}</code> ...	will accept HMS for the index.

For a correct spacing at the end of a sentence, a *full stop of the sentence* (`.□`) must be 'repeated' here: `say, \abk{e.\,g.}.□Next => say, e.g. Next`

Each defined abbreviation will appear on the List of Abbreviations. Use `\printabk` just to print a list or `\printnumabk` to print a 'B_iA_ts' index' (a list with page numbers—and footnote numbers if the entries are from footnotes):

HMS His Majesty's Ship 8

B_iA_ts provides up to three *registers* (geographical, subject and person). The commands for feeding them have one argument, which is invisible in your text, e. g. `\addtogrr{London}`, `\addtosrr{Ship}`, `\addtoprr{Churchill}`. Use `\printnumgrr`, `\printnumsrr` and `\printnumpr` to print the indexes.

A last feature of B_iA_ts are *fill commands*. `\fillgrr`, `\fillsrr`, `\fillpr`, `\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 (an Archive Signature). The other *fill* argument serves to add an information—written only once—to the related index item:

<code>\fillpr{Churchill}{1874--1965}</code>	Churchill was prime minister. ²¹
Churchill <code>\addtoprr{Churchill}</code>	_____
was prime minister. <code>\footnote</code>	²¹ He was born Blenheim Palace.
<code>{He \addtoprr{Churchill} was</code>	
<code>born Blenheim Palace.}</code>	
<code>\renewcommand{\xrulistemph}{\em}</code>	Person index
<code>\printnumpr</code>	<i>Churchill</i> (1874–1965) 8, 8 ²¹

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

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