The LaTeX-Package Bi^{b}a^{r}ts

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

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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`.

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

`\vli{FirstName}{LastName}`
  `{The \ktit{kTitle},`
   `place and year of`
    `publication}[Pg].`
	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 B_i^bA^rt_s' program `bibsort` creates your List of Literature. You have to enter at the prompt: (1) LaTeX *file*, (2) `bibsort -utf8` *file*, (3) LaTeX *file*.

After the first full citation (voll), you may use shortened references (kurz):

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

Use `\vqu` and `\kqu` in the same way to cite published documents (Quellen):

`\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 B_i^bA^rt_s-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`\arq{Unpublished Document}` `{Archive File Sig}|Vol|(Folio)`	Unpublished Document, Archive File Sig, vol.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. Type no spaces in front of the optional arguments `[Pg]`, `(Foilo)`, `|Vol|`, or `_Num_`.

In footnotes, and `minipage` footnotes, B$_{\mathrm{i}}$$^{b}_{\mathrm{A}}r_{\mathrm{t}}$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 set a |Vol| once, you will have to repeat that, when you refer to the same book in the following footnote (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 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

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

```
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 also use ∗-arguments to mask text (`\editor`) 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 LAST-NAME (ed.): The kTitleEd ETC (cited as LASTNAME: kTitleEd [L]), p. 2.

[6] IBIDEM, pp. 3, 6.

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):

```
...\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 sorts \vauthor{F}{L}, and \midvauthor{F}{L} always as L F.[7] Repeat all LastNames in \xkli, 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.!

Refer to different articles from the same source

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

```
...\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 in front of *[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. 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 <u>Publ</u>). For further articles from the same book, you may use an inner \kli for the book:

`\footnote{\vli{} {Pitt} {The`
 `        \ktit{First}, in:`
 `\vli{J.}{Yi}{The \ktit{iT}`
 `        \underline{Publ}}}.}`
 `\footnote{\kli {Pitt}{First}.}`
 `\footnote{\vli[m]{}{Pitt}{The`
 `        \ktit{Second}, in:`
 `\kli{Yi}{iT}[7-9]}*[8].}`
	\vli[f]... or \kli[f]... would refer to 'the same female author'.[12] [13] [14] <hr> [12] PITT: The First, in: J. YI: The |iT| Publ (cited as PITT: First [L]).
	 [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:

`\footnote{\vli{Jost}{Dülffer}`
 ` {\em \ktit{Einleitung}\em,`
 `  in: \ntvauthor{Jost}{Dülffer}`
 `  Bereit zum Krieg}[9].}`
 	
 `\footnote{\kli{Dülffer}`
 `       {Einleitung}[9].}`
	\emph{\ktit{[...]}} masks cited as [...], so use \em [...] \em to emphasize![15] [16] <hr> [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, 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   2[7]

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

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

∼ (ed.): The kTitleEd ETC   1[5]

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

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

PITT: The First, in: YI: \|iT\| [L]   3[12]

∼: The Second, in: YI: \|iT\| [L], pp. 7-9   3[14]

YI, J.: The \|iT\| Publ   3[12]

In the case of multiple works by one author, you may enter `bibsort -k` [...] at the prompt. Then, in both v-lists, B$_i^b$A^{r}t$_S$ inserts $\sim$ 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.

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

$\sim$ / 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].

$\sim$: 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, 3$^{\text{rd}}$ 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: MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich: Werke, 3 vols., 1$^{\text{st}}$ edition, Berlin 1962–1964.

Use e.g. `{\small \printvli}` to change the font size of a whole list. Besides, B$_i^b$A^{r}t$_S$ 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] 2^{11}
CLAUSEWITZ: Vom Kriege [D]   ii, 6^{17}
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] iii^{1-4}, $1^{1,\,2}$
PITT: First [L] $3^{12,\,13}$
PITT: Second [L] 3^{14}
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, 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}

`\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
  \vqu{Karl}{Marx}{Das \ktit{Kapital}, in: \midvauthor{Karl}{Marx}
  \ntvauthor{Friedrich}{Engels} Werke, \ersch|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.

B$_{\mathrm{i}}^{b}$A$_{\mathrm{r}}^{r}$t$_{\mathrm{S}}$ does not only help to cite. The environment `{originalquote}` helps to quote from literature or sources. You may call all hyphenation settings, which your 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 {The
Eszett splits different here:
{\sethyphenation{ngerman} %new
 Au\hyss er}. \kqu{Clausewitz}
          {Vom Kriege}[19].}
\end{originalquote}
```

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

_____

[17] The Eszett splits different here: 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 insert additions. Use `\fabra` to prevent a line break between the closing bracket and the following text. B$_{\mathrm{i}}^{b}$A$_{\mathrm{r}}^{r}$t$_{\mathrm{S}}$ puts height-adjusted square brackets around the following additions:

```
\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{'}    =>  [`]Marks['].    % U+0060 and U+0027
\fabra{``}  \abra{''}    =>  [“]Good![”]
\fabra{"}   \abra{"}     =>  [”]Good![”]     % or \abra{\dq}
\abra{sic!}.''               =>  [sic!]."     % unknown=>normalsize
```

B$_{\mathrm{i}}^{b}$A$_{\mathrm{r}}^{r}$t$_{\mathrm{S}}$ defines `S\fup{te}` => S$^{\mathrm{te}}$ (if that command for *French up* is undefined) and does also help 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.
```

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:

```
\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 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

B_iᵇA^rtₛ 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 \printnumprr to print the lists. They are prepared by bibsort. This has nothing to do with MakeIndex.

A last feature of B_iᵇA^rtₛ 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). Fill-commands may be used at a central position to add information to an entry on the list:

```
 \fillprr{Churchill}{1874-1965}      Churchill was prime minister.¹⁸

Churchill \addtoprr{Churchill}       ─────────────────
was prime minister.\footnote{          ¹⁸Born Blenheim Palace.
 Born \addtoprr{Churchill}
 Blenheim Palace.}                    Person index
\renewcommand{\xrrlistemph}{\em}       Churchill (1874-1965)   7, 7¹⁸
\printnumprr
```

Please use commands like \bfseries to \renewcommand fonts, 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}

Since version 2.5, B$_\textsc{i}b^b$A^{r}t$_\textsc{t}$s supports the **name-year system**: In shortened references, you may also use the year of publication instead of a few words from the full title. E. g. `*{\onlyvoll{\ktit{1999}}}` – or synonymously `*{\starktit{1999}}` – is used as the ∗-argument of a v-command; the last argument of a k-command is the year of publication. If two cited works by the same author have been published in the same year, use 1999a, 1999b.

The following example uses `\notannouncektit`, because it seems to be unnecessary to print (cited as [...]) here; and `\ntsep` is redefined in a way that k-commands do not print a colon after the name(s) of the author(s):[19] [20] [21]

```
\notannouncektit
\renewcommand{\ntsep}{\ifbashortcite{ }{: }}  % : only in v-cmds
\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 20
\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}`. Finally, `\printvli` will print the List of Literature as:

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.

---

[19] Roger 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. 14 f.

[20] ibidem.

[21] Gerald 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.