

# Biblatex-morenames

New fields of name type for standard biblatex entry types

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Aims

The biblatex package provides multiple fields which can contain a list of names. For example : author, editor, translator etc. However, this can be limited, especially in the case of humanities.

For example, suppose a @bookinbook entry. Formally, editor field means for this entry type, the editor of book which contains the edited book, and not the editor of the book which is contained in a other book. This package provides a bookineditor field, for this need.

An other example: suppose a @collection entry which is cross-referenced to the @mvcollection entry. The editor entry means for the editor of the specific book, and not the editor for the collection of books. This package provides a maineditor field, for this need.

### 1.2 Credits

This package was created for Maïeul Rouquette's phd dissertation<sup>1</sup> in 2016. It is licensed on the *LaTeX Project Public License*<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup><http://apocryphes.hypotheses.org>.

<sup>2</sup><http://latex-project.org/lppl/lppl-1-3c.html>.

All issues can be submitted, in French or English, in the Framagit issues page<sup>3</sup>.

## 2 Naming convention

This packages provides multiple new fields. Here are the explanation of the naming convention.

### 2.1 Keeping meaning

The meaning of already existing field does not change. So `editor` means for the editor of a book, not for editor of a part of a book.

### 2.2 New names are related to standard names

The name of the new field are all related to the name of existing field. So we created `maineditor` and `ineditor` field, but not, for example, `inrevisor` field, because there is not standard biblatex called `revisor`.

### 2.3 Level of entry types and relation between entry types

biblatex provides three levels of entry types:

- Multiple volume entry types, prefixed with `mv`, as `@mvcollection`.
- Single volume entry, not prefixed, as `@collection`.
- Entry in a single volume, prefixed with `in` or `bookin`, as `@incollection` and `@bookinbook`.

Each level can be related to the immediately higher level with the `biber crossref`'s mechanism.

Consequently:

- At a “multiple volume” level, the new fields are not prefixed.
- At a “single volume” level, the new fields are:
  - Not prefixed when referring to the “single volume” itself.
  - Prefixed with `main` when referring to the “multiple volume” entity. For example, a `maineditor` field of a `collection` entry means for the editor field of the `mvcollection` entry, for the editor of all the books, and not of the specific single books.
- At a “in single volume” level the new fields are:

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<sup>3</sup><https://git.framasoft.org/maieul/biblatex-morenames/issues>.

- Prefixed with a `main` when referring to the “multiple volume” entity.
- Prefixed with a `book` when referring to the “single volume entity”.
- Prefixed with a `in` or a `bookin` when referring to the “in single volume” entity itself.

In general, the best way to made no mistake is to use the `biber`’s nested `crossref` mechanism. A `@incollection` entry must have a `crossref` field referring to the `@collection` entry, which must have a `crossref` field referring to the `@mvcollection` entry.

### 3 What does the package provide?

The package provides:

- New fields’ declaration. Notes that not all the possible new fields made possible by the name convention are not available. If you want new field, please open a new issue with a example of use.<sup>4</sup>
- Inheritance’s mechanism for these fields.
- Integration of the fields in the standard bibliography styles of `biblatex`.

It does not provides any integration to not standard bibliography styles of `biblatex` which are not based on the `standard.bbx` style. To know if the new field can be automatically integrated to the standard bibliography’s style, look on your `.log` files. If the `standard.bbx` file is loaded, it should be ok.

### 4 Loading package

As the package defines new fields, you must load it as `bibstyle` option of `biblatex` package.

```
\usepackage[citestyle=youcitationstyle,bibstyle=morenames]{biblatex}
```

Note that the *morenames* bibliography’s style automatically loads *verbose* bibliography’s style, which means it is compatible with all the *verbose-xxx* and *authortitle-xxx* bibliography’s styles of `biblatex`, because all of them are identical to the *verbose* **bibliography style**.

In any case, you can choose your own **citation style**.

If you need to use this package with package which also requires loading *via* the `bibstyle` option, as for example `biblatex-manuscript-philology`, just use the `biblatex-multiple-dm` package, in the following way:

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<sup>4</sup><https://git.framasoft.org/maieul/biblatex-morenames/issues>.

```
\usepackage[tools={morenames,manuscripts},bibstyle=verbose]{biblatex-multiple-dm}
\usepackage[citestyle=numeric,bibstyle=multiple-dm]{biblatex}
```

If you want to use this package with *alphabetic-xxx* or *numeric-xx* bibliography style, also use the *biblatex-multiple-dm* package, changing the `bibstyle` option.

```
\usepackage[tools={morenames},bibstyle=numeric]{biblatex-multiple-dm}
\usepackage[citestyle=verbose,bibstyle=multiple-dm]{biblatex}
```

## 5 The new fields

### 5.1 `maineditor`

#### 5.1.1 Meaning

- For a `@collection` or a `@incollection` entry, means the editor of the `@mvcollection` entry.
- For a `@proceedings` or a `@inproceedings` entry, means the editor of the `@mvproceedings`.
- For a `@reference` or a `@inreference` entry, means the editor of the `@mvreference`.

#### 5.1.2 `.bib` example

```
@mvcollection{HistoireduChristianisme,
  Address = {Paris},
  Editor = {Pietri, Charles and Pietri, Luce and Vauchez, André and
    ↪ Venard, Marc and Mayeur Jean-Marie},
  Publisher = {Desclée},
  Subtitle = {des origines à nos jours},
  Title = {Histoire du christianisme},
  Year = {1992/2001},
  Volumes = {20}}
```

```
@collection{Pietri1998,
  Crossref = {HistoireduChristianisme},
  Date-Added = {2014-11-05 12:44:24 +0000},
  Date-Modified = {2014-11-13 20:10:06 +0000},
  Editor = {Luce Pietri},
  Title = {Les Églises d'Orient et d'Occident},
  Volume = {3},
  Year = {1998}}
```

```
@incollection{Maraval1998,
  Author = {Pierre Maraval},
  Crossref = {Pietri1998},
  Pages = {107-145},
  Title = {La réception de Chalcédoine dans l'empire d'Orient}}
```

### 5.1.3 Fields inheritance

The graph 1 shows the fields inheritance.

### 5.1.4 Output example

Charles Pietri et al., eds. *Histoire du christianisme. des origines à nos jours*. 20 vols. Paris: Desclée, 1992/2001

Charles Pietri et al., eds. *Histoire du christianisme. des origines à nos jours*. Vol. 3: *Les Églises d'Orient et d'Occident*. Ed. by Luce Pietri. 20 vols. Paris: Desclée, 1998

Pierre Maraval. “La réception de Chalcédoine dans l'empire d'Orient.” In: *Histoire du christianisme. des origines à nos jours*. Ed. by Charles Pietri et al. Vol. 3: *Les Églises d'Orient et d'Occident*. Ed. by Luce Pietri. 20 vols. Paris: Desclée, 1998, pp. 107–145

## 5.2 ineditor and bookineditor

### 5.2.1 Meaning

For a @article or a @inbook entry, ineditor means the editor of the single contribution, while editor means the editor of the global volume.

For a @bookinbook, bookineditor means the editor of the (ancient) edited book, while editor means the editor of the global volume.

The @ineditor or the bookineditor field is typeset immediately after the title of the subentry, while the @editor field is typeset after the title of the main entry.

Notes that if the value of @bookineditor or ineditor field is equal to the editor field, this last one is not printed.

There is two modes of inheritance for these fields: the default one and the optional one.

### 5.2.2 Default inheritance mode

With the default inheritance mode, the @bookineditor field of the subentry is never inherited from the main entry.

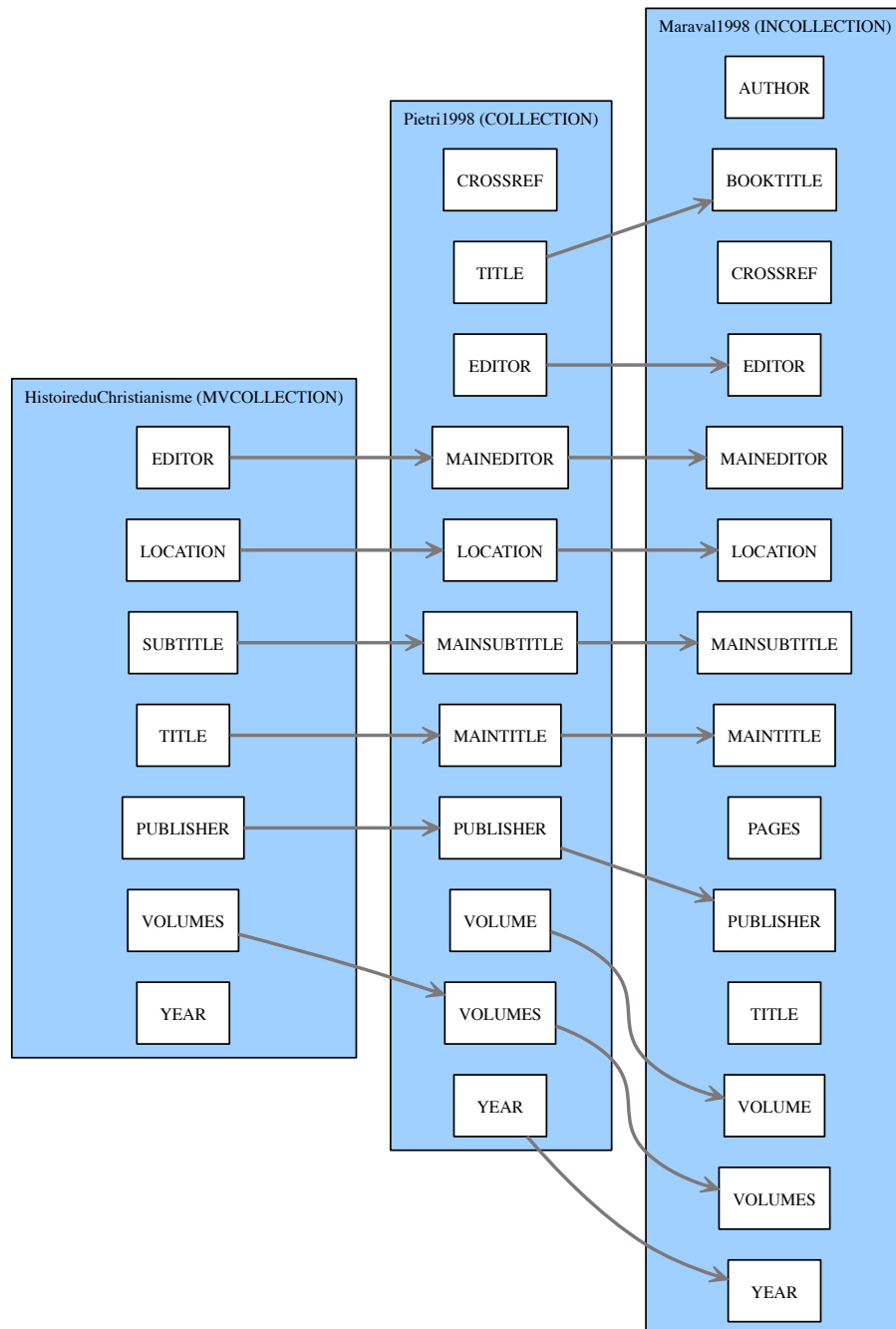


Figure 1: Inheritance related to the @maineditor field

### .bib example

```
@bookinbook{BHG226,
  Author = {{Alexandre de Chypre}},
  Crossref = {CCSG26},
  Bookineditor = {Van Deun, Peter},
  Pages = {83-122},
  Title = {Laudatio Barnabae}
}
@book{CCSG26,
  Editor = {Peter Van Deun and Jacques Noret},
  Number = {26},
  Series = {Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca},
  Title = {Hagiographica Cypria}}

@bookinbook{BHG225,
  Bookineditor = {Maximilien Bonnet},
  Crossref = {AAA2.2},
  Pages = {292-302},
  Title = {Acta Barnabae}
}
@book{AAA2.2,
  Editor = {Maximilien Bonnet},
  Date = {1903},
  Location = {Leipzig},
  Publisher = {Hermann Mendelssohn},
  Title = {Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha},
  Volume = {2.2}}
```

**Fields inheritance** The graph 2 shows the fields inheritance.

### Output example

Alexandre de Chypre. *Laudatio Barnabae*. Ed. by Peter Van Deun. In: *Hagiographica Cypria*. Ed. by Peter Van Deun and Jacques Noret. Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca 26, pp. 83–122

*Acta Barnabae*. Ed. by Maximilien Bonnet. In: *Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha*. Vol. 2.2. Leipzig: Hermann Mendelssohn, 1903, pp. 292–302

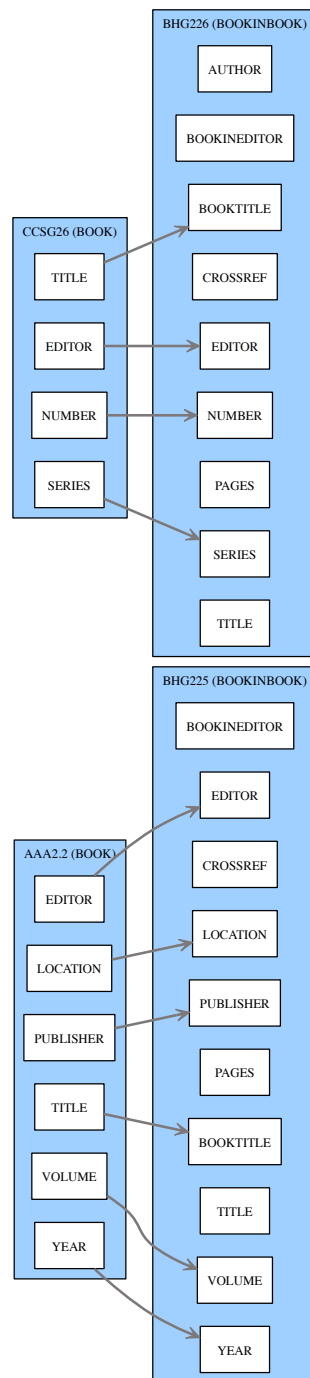


Figure 2: Inheritance related to the @bookineditor field, default setting



### 5.2.3 Optional inheritance

With the optional inheritance, the `bookineditor` or `ineditor` field of the subentry is inherited from the `editor` field of the main entry, except if the subentry has already a `bookineditor` or `ineditor` field.

To enable this feature for the `ineditor` field, just add in your preamble, after loading `biblatex`, the following line:

```
\toggletrue{BookineditorFromEditor}
```

To enable this feature for the `bookineditor` field, just add in your preamble, after loading `biblatex`, the following line:

```
\toggletrue{BookineditorFromEditor}
```

#### .bib example

```
@bookinbook{BHG226a,
  Author = {{Alexandre de Chypre}},
  Crossref = {CCSG26a},
  Bookineditor = {Van Deun, Peter},
  Pages = {83-122},
  Title = {Laudatio Barnabae}
}
@book{CCSG26a,
  Editor = {Peter Van Deun and Jacques Noret},
  Number = {26},
  Series = {Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca},
  Title = {Hagiographica Cypria}}

@bookinbook{BHG225a,
  Crossref = {AAA2.2a},
  Pages = {292-302},
  Title = {Acta Barnabae}
}
@book{AAA2.2a,
  Editor = {Maximilien Bonnet},
  Date = {1903},
  Location = {Leipzig},
  Publisher = {Hermann Mendelssohn},
  Title = {Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha},
  Volume = {2.2}}
```

**Fields inheritance** The graph 3 shows the fields inheritance.

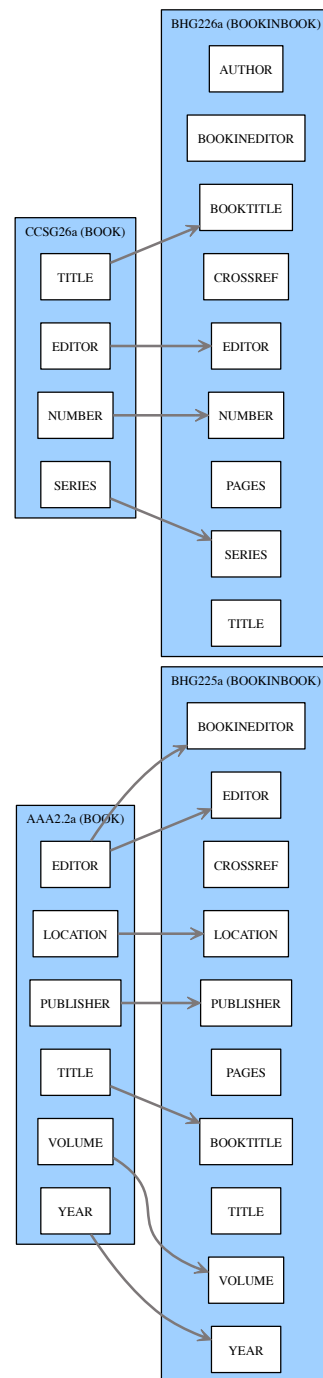


Figure 3: Inheritance related to the @bookineditor field with optional inheritance

## Output example

Alexandre de Chypre. *Laudatio Barnabae*. Ed. by Peter Van Deun. In: *Hagiographica Cypria*. Ed. by Peter Van Deun and Jacques Noret. Corpus Christianorum Series Graeca 26, pp. 83–122

*Acta Barnabae*. In: *Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha*. Ed. by Maximilien Bonnet. Vol. 2.2. Leipzig: Hermann Mendelssohn, 1903, pp. 292–302

## 6 Change history

### 1.2.0 2016-09-08

If the `bookineditor` or `ineditor` field is equal to the `editor` field, the last one is not printed.

Add two options to make `bookineditor` or `ineditor` to be inherited from `editor` field.

### 1.1.1 2016-09-07

Don't define again `bybookineditor` macro if already defined by *biblatex-bookinother*.

### 1.1.0 2016-06-07

Add error message to know more quickly break compatibility with new releases of `biblatex`.

### 1.0.0 2016-04-06

First public release.