

biblatex-dw

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biblatex-dw is a small collection of styles for the biblatex package. It was designed for citations in the Humanities and offers some features that are not provided by the standard biblatex styles. biblatex-dw is dependent on biblatex, at least version 0.8e (please note also the requirements of the biblatex package itself).

This manual is part of the biblatex-dw package. It may be distributed and/or modified under the conditions of the “ \LaTeX Project Public License”. For more details, please have a look at the “README” file.

This is the screen version of the biblatex-dw documentation. If you would like to have a printable version, please have a look at the “README” file.

1 Introduction

1.1 Installation

Extract the zip archive to the `$LOCALTEXMF` directory of your system.¹ Refresh your filename database. In MiKTeX, this is done in the “Settings” dialog, button “Refresh FNDB”, or from the command line with the command `initexmf - -refresh-fndb`. For other LaTeX distributions, please see its documentation for details. Here is some additional information from the UK TeX FAQ:

- [Where to install packages](#)
- Installing files “where LaTeX can find them”
- “Private” installations of files

1.2 Usage

The styles are loaded in the same way as the biblatex standard styles:

```
\usepackage[style=authortitle-dw]{biblatex}
```

or

```
\usepackage[style=footnote-dw]{biblatex}
```

The styles are built in a very entangled way which means that the combination of a biblatex-dw style with another style is not possible without fail.

The biblatex-dw styles and their additional options are clarified on the next pages. See also the examples “en-authortitle-dw” and “en-footnote-dw” in the examples folder.

1.3 Frequently asked Questions (FAQ)

I answered some frequently asked questions concerning biblatex and biblatex-dw and made them available online:

<http://biblatex.dominik-wassenhoven.de/faq.shtml?en>

¹ If you don’t know what that is, have a look at <http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=tds> or <http://mirror.ctan.org/tds/tds.html>.

2 The “authortitle-dw” style

This style is based on the standard “authortitle” style. Besides some changes in punctuation, there are the following differences:

2.1 Appearance in the bibliography

- The font shape of authors and editors can be set by the options `namefont` and `firstnamefont` which can take the values ‘`smallcaps`’, ‘`italic`’, ‘`bold`’ and ‘`normal`’. If you set `useprefix=true`, `namefont` affects also the name prefix (i. e. “von”, “de” etc.). If `useprefix=false` is set (which is the default), the name prefix depends on the option `firstnamefont` which in every case affects the name suffix (the “junior” part).
- If you set the `namefont`, but nevertheless need some of the names being typeset in upright shape (e.g. medieval or antique authors), you can add `options={oldauthor=true}` or `options={oldauthor}` to the respective entry of your bib file. If you have to switch back to the normal appearance also for entries with this `oldauthor` flag, you can set the global option `oldauthor=false` in order to override the entry option.
- The font shape of the “idem” string (see below) can be set by the option `idemfont` which can take the values ‘`smallcaps`’, ‘`italic`’, ‘`bold`’ and ‘`normal`’. If you do not use this option, the “idem” string is printed in the same font shape as indicated by the option `namefont`.
- The font shape of the “ibidem” string (see below) can be set by the option `ibidemfont` which can take the values ‘`smallcaps`’, ‘`italic`’, ‘`bold`’ and ‘`normal`’. The default value is ‘`normal`’.
- The shorthands and journal abbreviations (`shortjournal`) can be set with the command `\mkbibacro` (default for this command: `SMALLCAPS`). For that, you need to set the global option `acronyms` to ‘`true`’ and the entry option `acronym=true`. If you want to customize the command `\mkbibacro`, see section “[Appearance of Shorthands \(\mkbibacro\)](#)” on page 28.
- The option `idembib` provides a possibility to substitute identical authors/editors in subsequent entries in the bibliography by an idem phrase. If set to ‘`false`’, the names are given also in subsequent entries of the same authors/editors. Using `idembib=true`, the substitution is enabled. The format is then set by the option `idembibformat` which can take the values ‘`idem`’ to get “idem” instead

of the name(s) and ‘dash’ to get a dash (—). In some languages, the idem phrase is gender-specific. The gender for authors/editors has to be given in the gender field of your bib file (see the biblatex documentation for details). The default value for `idembib` is ‘true’, the default value for `idembibformat` is ‘idem’.

- When author and editor are the same in `@incollection` or `@inbook` entries, the name is not repeated but substituted by the string “idem”. This feature is controlled by the option `edbyidem` which can be set to ‘true’ or ‘false’; the default value is ‘true’.
- Using the entry option `pseudauthor`, the author can be put in brackets. This is useful for editions of works whose authors are not named, but are known, for instance. The entry option does only have effect if the global option `pseudauthor` is set to ‘true’. The default value is ‘false’.
- With default settings, the publisher is not printed, only location and year. If you would like to have the publisher printed, you have to set the option `nopublisher=false`.
- You can also suppress the location with `nolocation=true`. In this case, also the publisher is omitted (regardless of the setting of `nopublisher`). The default setting is ‘false’.
- The fields `doi`, `eprint`, `isbn`, `isrn`, `issn` and `pagetotal` are not printed with the default settings. They can however be switched on with the options `doi=true`, `eprint=true`, `isbn=true`, `isrn=true`, `issn=true` or `pagetotal=true`, respectively.
- The option `origfields` lets you decide, whether you would like to have the fields `origlocation`, `origpublisher` and `origyear` printed or not; the standard is ‘true’. If you use the option and the field `origlocation` is set, the “orig” fields will be printed. In this case, the fields `location`, `publisher` and `year` are appended in parentheses, preluded by the bibstring `reprint`. Note that the fields `publisher` and `origpublisher` are only printed, if the option `nopublisher=false` is given. Note also that the `edition` field applies to the original edition, as reprints are normally not released in more than one edition, but re-issue a specific edition. If the option `edsuper` is used, the edition is printed as superscript number ahead of `origyear`.
- With the option `origfieldsformat`, which can take the values ‘parens’, ‘brackets’ and ‘punct’, you can set the appearance of the reprint details (with `origfields=true`). The values ‘parens’ and ‘brackets’ put them in parentheses or brackets, respectively. The default is ‘punct’;



this means that the reprint details are introduced by the punctuation command `\origfieldspunct`, which is preset to a comma.

- The punctuation before `titleaddon`, `booktitleaddon` and `maintitleaddon` is controlled by the new command `\titleaddonpunct`. The default is a period.

- The option `edsuper` is introduced. If it is set to `'true'`, the edition is printed as superscript number (not as ordinal number) straight ahead of the year. The default value for this option is `'false'`.

Note that this works only, if you have integers in the field `edition`, and nothing but integers. Information like “5th, revised and expanded edition” in the `edition` field will be printed as usual, not as a superscript number. Additionally, a warning will appear. If you would like to use the option `edsuper` for one of your documents, you should ensure that you put only integers into the `edition` field and use the field note for more detailed information on editions.

- The option `editorstring` is introduced. It can take the values `'parens'`, `'brackets'` and `'normal'`; the default is `'parens'`. This option sets the string “editor” (abbreviated “ed.”) in parentheses or in brackets. If you set the option to `'normal'`, the editor string is not surrounded by parentheses or brackets. Instead, a comma is added after the editor’s name. If `usetranslator=true` is used, the setting for `editorstring` is also valid for the string “translator” (abbreviated “trans.”).
- If the option `shortjournal` is set to `'true'`, the field `shortjournal` is used instead of `journaltitle`. This is useful for journal abbreviations.
- If the volume field is not present for a journal, the year is *not* printed in parenthesis: “Journal name 2008”. But if the month field is set, the date is separated from the journal title by an additional comma.
- The option `journalnumber` allows you to adjust the position of a journal’s number: with `'standard'`, the behaviour of the standard styles is used, but you can configure the separator between volume and number with the new command `\jourvolnumsep` (default: `\adddot`). With `'afteryear'` the number is printed after the year and introduced by the command `\journalnumstring`: “Journal name 28 (2008), no. 2”. The value `'date'` assures that the date is printed, even if the field `issue` is given (this is not the case in the standard styles). Additionally, `journalnumber=date` prints the number before the date, if the date (at least year and month) is given, but it prints the number after the year, if only the year is given (i.e. if the date



is not further specified). See section 5.4 on page 17 for details. The default for `journalnumber` is ‘`standard`’.

- The command `\journalstring` introduces the journal number. The standard is ‘`no.`’. The command can be redefined, e.g.:
`\renewcommand*{\journalstring}{\addspace}`
- The command `\jourvolstring` introduces the journal volume. The standard is a space. The command can be redefined, e.g.:
`\renewcommand*{\jourvolstring}{%
\addspace vol\adddot\space}`
- The fields `series` and `number` are put in parentheses.
- The option `series` affects the position of the `series` field. If set to ‘`afteryear`’, the series is printed after the year. This affects the entry types `@book`, `@inbook`, `@collection`, `@incollection`, `@proceedings`, `@inproceedings` and `@manual`. The standard value for this option is ‘`standard`’.
- The command `\seriespunct` is the punctuation before the series (of a book etc.). This punctuation is set inside the parentheses. You can set it e.g. to ‘`=\addspace`’ which is common in some fields. The default is empty, i.e. the series is printed right after the opening round bracket.
- The command `\sernumstring` is the punctuation between the series (of a book etc.) and its number. The default is ‘`\addspace`’. You can easily redefine it, e.g.:
`\renewcommand*{\sernumstring}{%
\addcomma\space\bibstring{volume}\addspace}`
This would give “(Name of Series, vol. N)”.
- The option `annotation` is introduced. If it is set to ‘`true`’, the field `annotation` will be printed in *small italic* typeface at the end of the entry. The default value for this option is ‘`false`’. You can alter the appearance by redefining the following command:
`\renewcommand{\annotationfont}{\small\itshape}`
- The option `library` is introduced. If it is set to ‘`true`’, the field `library` will be printed in small sans serif typeface at the end of the entry. The default value for this option is ‘`false`’. You can alter the appearance by redefining the following command:
`\renewcommand{\libraryfont}{\small\sffamily}`
- If both `annotation` and `library` are set to ‘`true`’, the contents of the `annotation` field is placed before the contents of the `library` field.
- In normal biblatex, the entry type `@inreference` is an alias for `@incollection` entries. In biblatex-dw, this entry type can be used

for articles in encyclopedias or dictionaries. The output is similar to that of an `@incollection`, but there are some differences:

- The title is enclosed in quotes.
- The bibliography string “inrefstring” (standard: “article”/“art.”) is put in front of the title.
- The location is not printed.
- With a volume present, the output is e.g. “in: Encyclopedia 2 (1990), p. 120.”

The `@reference` entry type still is an alias to `@collection`. Thus, you can use either `@collection` or `@reference` for a work of reference.

2.2 Appearance in citations

- Immediately repeated citations are replaced by the string “ibidem” unless the citation is the first one on the current page.
- In citations of the same author/editor as the immediately preceding citation the name is replaced by the string “idem” unless the citation is the first one on the current page. This feature is controlled by the bibtex option `idemtracker` which is set to ‘constrict’. If you would like to switch off the idem functionality, you can use `idemtracker=false`. For more information on the `idemtracker` option see the bibtex manual.
- If you set the option `ibidtracker=false`, immediately repeated citations are no longer replaced by the string “ibidem”, but the “idem” functionality of this style is still active as long as you do not set the option `idem=false`.
- The option `shorthandibid` controls whether immediately repeated citations with a shorthand should also be replaced by the string “ibidem” or not. Possible values are ‘true’ and ‘false’, the default value is ‘true’. Note that this option has no effect if you set the option `ibidtracker=false`. Note also that this behaviour can be overridden for each entry by using `options={shorthandibid=true}` or `options={shorthandibid=false}`, respectively.
- With the option `edstringincitations=true`, the editor and translator strings are shown in citations (not only in the full citations). The appearance depends on how the option `editorstring` is set. The default value for this option is ‘true’.
- If you use the `\textcite` command with an entry that lacks author and editor, bibtex will give you a warning and output the entry’s

key in bold face.

- The option `firstfull` delivers a full citation for the first occurrence of an entry. The default value for this option is `'false'`.
- If a shorthand is given and the option `firstfull` is set to `'true'`, the addition “henceforth cited as ...” will be added to the citation. This behaviour can be influenced by the option `citedas`, which can take the values `'true'` or `'false'`; the default is `'true'`. Note that this behaviour can also be overridden for each entry by using `options={citedas=true}` or `options={citedas=false}`, respectively.
- If you specify pages to a `\fullcite` (or the first citation with the option `firstfull`) of an entry which has the field `pages` defined, the pages of the citation will be precluded by the term “here”. This behaviour can be influenced by the option `herename`, which can take the values `'true'` or `'false'`; the standard value is `'true'`. The term can be redefined in the preamble by the following command, e.g. in order to have a colon after “here”:

```
\DefineBibliographyStrings{german}{%
  herename = {here\addcolon\space}
}
```
- With `herename=true`, the punctuation before the “herename” is determined by the command `\herenamepunct`. The default is `'\addcomma\space'`.
- If you set the option `omitpages` to `'true'`, the page range of `@article`, `@inbook`, `@incollection` and `@inproceedings` entries will be suppressed in full citations. With `herename=true`, the “herename” will be omitted as well. The standard value for this option is `'false'`.
- The option `firstfullname=true` offers the possibility to have authors/editors printed with first name and last name for the first citation when using the commands `\citeauthor` or `\textcite`; only when they are cited for the second time, the last name is printed on its own. This works also with different citations from the same author such as the full name is only given with the first citation. It does not matter, if you only use `\citeauthor` or `\textcite` or both. The standard for this option is `'false'` (i.e. only the last names are printed).
- If you use the biblatex option `singletitle=true`, the title of a cited work is only printed if there is more than one work of the same author. See the biblatex documentation for details.

2.3 List of Shorthands

- The list of shorthands contains only author (or editor), title and, if necessary, booktitle or maintitle. This information should be sufficient in order to find the full bibliographical data in the bibliography. This feature is controled by the option `terselos` which can be set to ‘`true`’ or ‘`false`’; the default value is ‘`true`’.
- Using the option `shorthandwidth`, you can define the width of the labels in the list of shorthands. This is especially useful when you have very long shorthands. The option can take any length definition for example ‘`40pt`’ or ‘`3em`’. If you use the option `shorthandwidth`, the spacing after the label is reduced and a colon is inserted after every label. The punctuation mark can be redefined with the command `\shorthandpunct` and the spacing is assigned by the new length `\shorthandsep`. The standard values (as soon as `shorthandwidth` is used) are:

```
\renewcommand{\shorthandpunct}{\addcolon}
\setlength{\shorthandsep}{3pt plus 0.5pt minus 0.5pt}
```

3 The “footnote-dw” style

This style is similar to “verbose-inote”. It is based on the “authortitle-dw” style. Thus, you can use all options defined in “authortitle-dw”; the only exception is the option `firstfull`. Besides, there are the following differences between “footnote-dw” and “authortitle-dw”:

- Citations are *only* possible inside footnotes. Citations which are not inside footnotes will automatically be turned into a `\footcite`.
- The first citation will give a full reference, following citations will only use author and `shorttitle` (or title, if no `shorttitle` is given) with the addition “see n. ‘N’”, where “N” is the number of the footnote where the first citation occurred.
- The option `pageref` known from biblatex’s “verbose-note” and “verbose-inote” styles is also available. When set to ‘`true`’, the page number is added to the footnote number pointing to the full citation if it is located on a different page. This option defaults to ‘`false`’.
- When using `\parencite` outside a footnote, the parentheses will be dropped and a `\footcite` will be used instead. Inside footnotes, the `\parencite` command will work as expected. The addition “see n. ...” will be surrounded by brackets instead of parentheses.

- The `\textcite` command is not defined and will be replaced by a `\cite` command.
- If one or both of the options `annotation` and `library` are set to ‘true’, the annotations and library information are only printed in the bibliography (if there is one), but not in the first citations and in the list of shorthands.
- The option `herename` is valid for full citations (`\fullcite`) as well as for the first citation of an entry.

4 Crossref functionality

4.1 How it works

The crossref functionality of biblatex-dw provides a possibility for dependent papers to refer to a parent entry. In order to use it, you have to create a parent entry of the type `@book`, `@collection` or `@proceedings`. Each child entry belonging to this parent entry can refer to its `BIBTEX` key using the field `xref`. This works for entries of the type `@inbook`, `@incollection` and `@inproceedings`.

Here is a small example:

```
@collection{parent,
  editor = {Editor},
  title = {Book Title},
  location = {Location},
  year = {2008}
}
@incollection{child,
  author = {Author},
  title = {Title of the Contribution},
  xref = {parent}% reference
}
```

When an `@incollection` entry is cited and the option `xref` is set to ‘true’, the cited entry takes data of the entry with the `BIBTEX` key `parent`. If it is available, the shorthand is used. Otherwise, the fields `author/editor` and `title` (or `shorttitle`, if available) are printed. Thus, the reader is referred to the corresponding parent entry in the bibliography and in this way is provided with all relevant data.

With multiple child entries, it would be possible to have the data entered only once (and thus, also the possibility to have typos would be reduced). But you have to keep in mind that you then *always*

have to use this crossref mechanism. If you need a document with all data in every single entry, the corresponding information (editor, booktitle etc.) would be missing. It is therefore better to enter all relevant data for @incollection, @inbook and @inproceedings entries including the BibTeX key of the parent entry in the xref field.

The behaviour of the xref field is affected by the package option `mincrossrefs`, which has the default setting ‘2’. That means, if only one article of a collection is cited, the collection would not be included in the bibliography (if it is not cited explicitly) and thus the article would be incomplete. For that reason, the option `mincrossrefs` is set to ‘1’ when using `xref=true`.

The default setting does not use this crossref functionality. You can also switch it off with `xref=false`. In both cases, the xref field takes effect only insofar as the parent entry is only included in the bibliography if at least two of his child entries are cited (`mincrossrefs=2`). You can of course set the value for `mincrossrefs` to whatever you want or need.



The reference only works with the field xref. The field crossref does *not* work together with this crossref functionality! Instead of simply copying the missing fields from the parent entry into the child entry, as it is done in standard BibTeX and its crossref method, the crossref functionality presented here uses a special citation which provides the relevant data of the parent entry.

4.2 Peculiarities

4.2.1 “footnote-dw” specifics

The crossref functionality also works with “footnote-dw”. When using the option `xref=true`, citing the parent entry for the first time sets a `\label` for the parent entry. It does not matter if the parent entry is cited itself or via a child entry. When a (second) child entry is cited, a short citation of the parent entry is given along with a reference to the footnote of the first citation in which the parent entry appeared.

4.2.2 Multi-volume “parents”

If a parent entry is a multi-volume work, the child entry normally refers to a specific volume of the parent entry, not to the entire work. In order to take that into account, biblatex-dw checks if the `volume` field is given in the child entry. If so, it checks if the parent entry has

a volume, too. Only if the parent entry has no volume specified, the volume of the child entry is printed immediately before the pages.² In this case, it will also be checked if the data in the year field match. If they don't match (e.g. when the multi-volume work was published in several years), the year will be printed additionally. Moreover, it will finally be checked if the data in the field location (or address) match. If they don't match (e.g. when the multi-volume work was published at different places, but the single volume referred to by the child entry was published only at one place), the location will be printed immediately before the year.

4.2.3 `xref`, `edbyidem` and `useeditor=false`

If the options `xref` and `edbyidem` are used and the option `useeditor` is set to `'false'`, the test if author and editor are the same person fails. That is because biblatex-dw checks the "labelname" which is empty for the parent entry due to the setting of `useeditor=false`. Thus, both author and editor have to be present in the child entry, if they are the same person. Otherwise the name is printed, not "ed. by idem".

5 Survey of options

5.1 Global options

The value in parentheses shows the default.

`acronyms` (false)

Only if set to `'true'`, the entry option `acronym` will be regarded.

`annotation` (false)

The field annotation is printed at the end of the bibliography item.

`citedas` (true)

The first citation (in "authortitle-dw" only if the option `firstfull` is used) is followed by the string "henceforth cited as" whenever a shorthand is given.

- 2 The reason why it is not checked if the content of both volume fields are the same is the following: As soon as the volume field of the parent entry is given, it represents a single volume of a multi-volume work. If we now have a child entry with a different volume, it can be considered as a fault. At least no scenario came to my mind where a child entry needs a different volume as the corresponding parent entry.

`doi` (false)

Whether the field `doi` is printed or not.

`edbyidem` (true)

“ed. by idem” instead of “ed. by *Editor*”.

`editorstring` (parens)

Sets the editor string (with `usetranslator=true` also the translator string) in parentheses (`'parens'`) or brackets (`'brackets'`). If set to `'normal'`, the editor string is put after the editor's name and preceded by a comma.

`edstringincitations` (true)

In citations, the editor string (with `usetranslator=true` also the translator string) is put after the editor's name (and the translator's name, where appropriate).

`edsuper` (false)

The edition is printed as superscript number straight ahead of the year.

`eprint` (false)

Whether the field `eprint` is printed or not.

`firstfull` (false) “*authortitle-dw*” only

The first citation is printed with full reference.

`firstfullname` (false)

At the first citation with `\citeauthor` or `\textcite` (with footnote-dw: `\citeauthor` only) the full name is printed, at all subsequent citations only the last name is printed.

`firstnamefont` (normal)

Specifies the font shape of the first names of authors and editors as well as of name affixes and (if `useprefix` is set to `'false'`) of name prefixes. Possible values are `'smallcaps'`, `'italic'`, `'bold'` and `'normal'` (which is the default and means that the normal font shape is used).

`herename` (true)

Specifies if the term “here” should prelude the pages of a fullcite or of the first citation (“*authortitle-dw*”: only with option `firstfull`) of an entry which has a non-empty pages-field.

`ibidemfont` (normal)

Specifies the font shape of the “ibidem” string. Possible values are `'smallcaps'`, `'italic'`, `'bold'` and `'normal'` (which is the default and means that the normal font shape is used).

idembib (true)

“Idem” or “—” instead of names for the same authors/editors of subsequent entries in the bibliography.

idembibformat (idem)

Only for **idembib**=true: With ‘idem’ the names are substituted by “Idem”, with ‘dash’ they are substituted by a — well — dash (“—”).

idemfont no default

Specifies the font shape of the “idem” string. Possible values are ‘smallcaps’, ‘italic’, ‘bold’ and ‘normal’. If this option is not set, the font shape indicated by the option **namefont** is used (this is the default behaviour).

isbn (false)

Whether the field **isbn** is printed or not.

isrn (false)

Whether the field **isrn** is printed or not.

issn (false)

Whether the field **issn** is printed or not.

journalnumber (standard)

Position of a journal’s number: with ‘standard’ as in the standard styles, with ‘afteryear’ after the year, introduced by the bibliography string “number” (“no.”), and with ‘date’ dependent on the date settings (see section 5.4 on page 17).

library (false)

The field **library** is printed at the end of the bibliography item.

namefont (normal)

Specifies the font shape of the last names of authors and editors as well as of name prefixes (if **useprefix** is set to ‘true’). Possible values are ‘smallcaps’, ‘italic’, ‘bold’ and ‘normal’ (which is the default and means that the normal font shape is used).

nopublisher (true)

The publisher is not printed.

nolocation (false)

If set to ‘true’, the location is not printed. In this case, the publisher is omitted, too, even if **nopublisher** is set to ‘false’.

oldauthor (true)

If set to ‘false’, the entry option **oldauthor** is ignored.

omitpages (false)

Specifies if the pages of a fullcite or of the first citation (“authortitle-dw”: only with option **firstfull**) of an @article, @inbook, @incollection or @inproceedings entry will be printed or not.

origfields (true)

With **origfields=true**, the fields origlocation and origyear (as well as origpublisher, if **nopublisher=false** is given) are printed.

origfieldsformat (punct)

Specifies the appearance of the reprint details (with **origfields=true**): in parentheses, in brackets, or introduced by \origfieldspunct (preset to a comma).

pageref (false) “footnote-dw” only

In addition to the footnote number of the first citation, the page number is referenced.

pagetotal (false)

Whether the field pagetotal is printed or not.

pseudoauthor (false)

If set to ‘true’, the entry option **pseudoauthor** is considered.

series (standard)

Position of a work’s series: with ‘standard’ as in the standard styles, with ‘afteryear’ after the year.

shorthandibid (true)

Immediately repeated citations of entries with shorthand are replaced by “ibid.”

shorthandwidth no default

Defines the width of the label in the list of shorthands. Additionally, after every label the length \shorthandsep (the default is 3pt) and the command \shorthandpunct (the default is a colon) are executed.

shortjournal (false)

With **shortjournal=true** the field shortjournal is used instead of journaltitle. If shortjournal is not set, the field journaltitle (and, if available, journalsubtitle) is used.

singletitle (false)

If set to ‘true’, the title in citations is omitted, unless there is more than one work of the same author. This does not apply to full citations.

terselos (true)

A terse version of the list of shorthands is used.

xref (false)

The crossref functionality is used and the option `mincrossrefs` is set to ‘1’. See section 4 on page 10 for details.

5.2 Entry options

acronym

The shorthands, with `shortjournal=true` also the abbreviated journal titles (`shortjournal`), are set with the command `\mkbibacro`, if the global option `acronyms` is set to ‘true’.

citedas

The string “henceforth cited as” in first citations (“`authortitle-dw`”: with option `firstfull` only) of entries with a shorthand is enforced (‘true’) or suppressed (‘false’).

oldauthor

The author is not set in the font shape chosen by `namefont`, if the global option `oldauthor` is set to ‘true’.

pseudoauthor

The author is set in brackets, if the global option `pseudoauthor` is set to ‘true’.

shorthandibid

Independent of the global option `shorthandibid`, the shorthand of this entry is replaced by “*ibidem*” (‘true’) or is not replaced (‘false’).

5.3 biblatex options

The following list shows biblatex options which are set to a specific value by biblatex-dw. You can find more information on these options in the biblatex documentation.

autocite=footnote

The command `\autocite` is replaced by `\footcite`.

citetracker=true

The *citation tracker* which checks if a work was already cited before is activated globally.

ibidtracker=constrict

In immediately repeated citations of the same work, the citation is replaced by “*ibid.*”; text and footnotes are treated separately.

idemtracker=constrict

In immediately repeated citations of the same author, the author's name is replaced by “idem”; text and footnotes are treated separately.

loccittracker=false

The “*loccit*” *tracker* which checks if the location of a cited work is the same as the location last cited (of the same work) is switched off.

opcittracker=false

The “*opcit*” *tracker* which checks if the work is the same as the one which was last cited by the same author is switched off.

pagetracker=true

The *page tracker* is switched on; with onside documents it checks for single pages, with twoside documents it checks for double pages (spreads). The internal tests `\iffirstonpage` and `\ifsamepage` use this option.

5.4 The option **journalnumber=date**

Better than wasting a lot of words in trying to describe the option, I will rather give some examples which show the `BIBTEX` entry and the corresponding output with **journalnumber=date**. The examples were provided by Bernhard Tempel; they are in German, but I think the essentials should be clear to the English reader as well.

```
@ARTICLE{Fingiert:1939,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  volume = {91},
  number = {65},
  issue = {Morgen-Ausg\addot},
  pages = {2},
  date = {1939-03-06}}
```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier 91, no. 65, Mar. 6, 1939, Morgen-Ausg., p. 2

```
@ARTICLE{Fingiert:1939a,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  volume = {91},
  number = {65},
  issue = {Morgen-Ausg\addot},
```

```

pages = {2},
year = {1939},
month = {3}}

```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier 91, no. 65, Mar. 1939, Morgen-Ausg., p. 2

```

@ARTICLE{Gerstmann:2007a,
  author = {Gerstmann, Günter},
  title = {Gerhart Hauptmann-Aktivitäten in ↵
    Hohenhaus},
  journal = {Schlesischer Kulturspiegel},
  year = {2007},
  volume = {42},
  number = {1},
  pages = {13},
  issue = {Januar--März}}

```

Günter Gerstmann: Gerhart Hauptmann-Aktivitäten in Hohenhaus, in: Schlesischer Kulturspiegel 42 (2007) 1 (Januar–März), p. 13

```

@ARTICLE{GMG:1939,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  volume = {91},
  number = {65},
  pages = {2},
  date = {1939-03-06}}

```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier 91, no. 65, Mar. 6, 1939, p. 2

```

@ARTICLE{Guilford:1950,
  author = {Guilford, J[oy] P[aul]},
  title = {Creativity},
  journal = {The American Psychologist},
  year = {1950},
  volume = {5},
  number = {9},
  pages = {444--454},
  month = {9}}

```

J[oy] P[aul] Guilford: Creativity, in: The American Psychologist 5, no. 9, Sept. 1950, pp. 444–454

```

@ARTICLE{Page:1997,
  author = {Page, Penny Booth},

```

```

title = {E.\,M. Jellinek and the evolution of ↵
        alcohol studies},
subtitle = {A critical essay},
journal = {Addiction},
year = {1997},
volume = {92},
number = {12},
pages = {1619-1637}}

```

Penny Booth Page: E. M. Jellinek and the evolution of alcohol studies.
A critical essay, in: Addiction 92 (1997) 12, pp. 1619–1637

```

@ARTICLE{Fingiirt:1939b,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  number = {65},
  issue = {Morgen-Ausg\adddot},
  pages = {2},
  date = {1939-03-06}}

```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier,
no. 65, Mar. 6, 1939, Morgen-Ausg., p. 2

```

@ARTICLE{Fingiirt:1939c,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  volume = {91},
  issue = {Morgen-Ausg\adddot},
  pages = {2},
  year = {1939},
  month = {3}}

```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier
91, Mar. 1939, Morgen-Ausg., p. 2

```

@ARTICLE{Ewers:1906,
  author = {Ewers, Hanns Heinz},
  title = {Rausch und Kunst},
  journal = {Blaubuch},
  year = {1906},
  volume = {1},
  pages = {1726-1730},
  issue = {4. Quartal},
}

```

Hanns Heinz Ewers: Rausch und Kunst, in: Blaubuch 1 (1906) 4. Quartal, pp. 1726–1730

```
@ARTICLE{Fingiirt:1939d,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  volume = {91},
  pages = {2},
  year = {1939},
  month = {3},
  day = {13}}
```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier 91, Mar. 13, 1939, p. 2

```
@ARTICLE{Fingiirt:1939e,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  volume = {91},
  pages = {2},
  year = {1939},
  month = {3}}
```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier 91, Mar. 1939, p. 2

```
@ARTICLE{Landolt:2000,
  author = {Landolt, H. P. and Borbély, A. A.},
  title = {Alkohol und Schlafstörungen},
  journal = {Therapeutische Umschau},
  year = {2000},
  volume = {57},
  pages = {241-245},
}
```

H. P. Landolt/A. A. Borbély: Alkohol und Schlafstörungen, in: Therapeutische Umschau 57 (2000), pp. 241–245

```
@ARTICLE{Chapiro:1930,
  author = {Chapiro, Joseph},
  title = {Das neueste Werk Gerhart Hauptmanns},
  subtitle = {\enquote{Die Spitzhacke}},
  journal = {Neue Freie Presse},
  year = {1930},
  number = {23773},
  pages = {1-3},
```

```

        issue = {Morgenblatt},
        date = {1930-11-19},
    }

```

Joseph Chapiro: Das neueste Werk Gerhart Hauptmanns. »Die Spitzhacke«, in: Neue Freie Presse, no. 23773, Nov. 19, 1930, Morgenblatt, pp. 1–3

```

@ARTICLE{Fingiirt:1939f,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  number = {65},
  pages = {2},
  year = {1939},
  month = {3}}

```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier, no. 65, Mar. 1939, p. 2

```

@ARTICLE{Barski:2007,
  author = {Barski, Jacek and Mahnken, Gerhard},
  title = {Museumsverbund Gerhart Hauptmann},
  subtitle = {Ein deutsch-polnisches Kulturprojekt↔
    mit Weitblick},
  journal = {Kulturpolitische Mitteilungen},
  year = {2007},
  number = {119},
  pages = {62},
  issue = {IV},
}

```

Jacek Barski/Gerhard Mahnken: Museumsverbund Gerhart Hauptmann. Ein deutsch-polnisches Kulturprojekt mit Weitblick, in: Kulturpolitische Mitteilungen (2007) 119 (IV), p. 62

```

@ARTICLE{Essig:2005,
  author = {Essig, Rolf-Bernhard},
  title = {Mit liebender Schafsgeduld},
  subtitle = {Erhart Kästner im Dienste Gerhart ↵
    Hauptmanns},
  journal = {Süddeutsche Zeitung},
  year = {2005},
  number = {237},
  pages = {16},
  date = {2005-10-14},
}

```

Rolf-Bernhard Essig: Mit liebender Schafsgeduld. Erhart Kästner im Dienste Gerhart Hauptmanns, in: Süddeutsche Zeitung, no. 237, Oct. 14, 2005, p. 16

```
@ARTICLE{Kluwe:2007,
  author = {Kluwe, Sandra},
  title = {Furor poeticus},
  subtitle = {Ansätze zu einer neurophysiologisch ↵
    fundierten Theorie der literarischen ↵
    Kreativität am Beispiel der ↵
    Produktionsästhetik Rilkes und Kafkas},
  journal = {literaturkritik.de},
  year = {2007},
  number = {2},
  month = {2},
  url = {http://literaturkritik.de/public/↵
    rezension.php?rez_id=10438},
}
```

Sandra Kluwe: Furor poeticus. Ansätze zu einer neurophysiologisch fundierten Theorie der literarischen Kreativität am Beispiel der Produktionsästhetik Rilkes und Kafkas, in: literaturkritik.de, no. 2, Feb. 2007, URL: http://literaturkritik.de/public/rezension.php?rez_id=10438

```
@ARTICLE{Burckhardt:2006,
  author = {Burckhardt, Barbara},
  title = {Frauen sind einfach klüger, starke ↵
    Frauen},
  subtitle = {Michael Thalheimers \enquote{Rose ↵
    Bernd} am Hamburger Thalia Theater und ↵
    Schirin Khodadadians Kasseler Räuber},
  journal = {Theater heute},
  year = {2006},
  number = {5},
  pages = {14-18},
}
```

Barbara Burckhardt: Frauen sind einfach klüger, starke Frauen. Michael Thalheimers »Rose Bernd« am Hamburger Thalia Theater und Schirin Khodadadians Kasseler Räuber, in: Theater heute (2006) 5, pp. 14–18

```
@ARTICLE{Ossietzky:1922,
  author = {Ossietzky, Carl von},
  title = {Moritz Heimann \enquote{Armand Carrel} ↵
    Staatstheater},
```

```

journal = {Berliner Volks-Zeitung},
date = {1922-03-30},
issue = {Abend-Ausg\adddot}
}

```

Carl von Ossietzky: Moritz Heimann “Armand Carrel” Staatstheater, in: Berliner Volks-Zeitung, Mar. 30, 1922, Abend-Ausg.

```

@ARTICLE{Fingiart:1939g,
author = {Anonym},
title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
issue = {Abend-Ausgabe},
pages = {2},
year = {1939},
month = {3}}

```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier, Mar. 1939, Abend-Ausgabe, p. 2

```

@ARTICLE{Weiss:1960,
author = {Weiss, Grigorij},
title = {Auf der Suche nach der versunkenen ↵
Glocke},
subtitle = {Johannes R. Becher bei Gerhart ↵
Hauptmann},
journal = {Sinn und Form},
year = {1960},
pages = {363--385},
issue = {Zweites Sonderheft Johannes R. Becher},
}

```

Grigorij Weiss: Auf der Suche nach der versunkenen Glocke. Johannes R. Becher bei Gerhart Hauptmann, in: Sinn und Form (1960) Zweites Sonderheft Johannes R. Becher, pp. 363–385

```

@ARTICLE{Hofer:2006,
author = {Hofer, Hermann},
title = {Der Schrei der Verwundeten},
subtitle = {Erschütternd: Gerhart Hauptmanns ↵
enquote{Rose Bernd} am Hamburger Thalia ↵
Theater},
journal = {Lübecker Nachrichten},
date = {2006-03-14}}

```

Hermann Hofer: Der Schrei der Verwundeten. Erschütternd: Gerhart Hauptmanns “Rose Bernd” am Hamburger Thalia Theater, in: Lübecker Nachrichten, Mar. 14, 2006

```
@ARTICLE{Kammerhoff:2006,
  author = {Kammerhoff, Heiko},
  title = {Rose Bernd},
  journal = {Szene Hamburg},
  year = {2006},
  month = {4}}
```

Heiko Kammerhoff: Rose Bernd, in: Szene Hamburg, Apr. 2006

```
@ARTICLE{Fingiirt:1939h,
  author = {Anonym},
  title = {Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte},
  journal = {Hannoverscher Kurier},
  pages = {2},
  year = {1939}}
```

Anonym: Gegen Mißbrauch der Genußgifte, in: Hannoverscher Kurier (1939), p. 2

6 Commands and bibliography strings

6.1 Additional commands

The following list shows additional commands introduced by biblatex-dw, along with their standard definitions. These commands can be customized with `\renewcommand`.

`\annotationfont` `\small\itshape`

Font of the field annotation.

`\bibfinalnamedelim` `\ifnum\value{liststop}>2%`

`\finalandcomma\fi%`

`\addspace\bibstring{and}\space`

Final delimiter between names in the bibliography. Compare biblatex's `\finalnamedelim`.

`\bibmultinamedelim` `\addcomma\space`

Delimiter between names in the bibliography. Compare biblatex's `\multinamedelim`.

`\bibbrevsdnamedelim` `\addspace`

Additional delimiter between first and second name in the bibliography when the scheme “Surname, Firstname, Firstname Surname” is given. The comma is not meant! Compare biblatex's `\revsdsdnamedelim`.

`\citefinalnamedelim` \slash

Final delimiter between names in citations. Compare bibtex's `\finalnamedelim`.

`\citemultinamedelim` \slash

Delimiter between names in citations. Compare bibtex's `\multinamedelim`.

`\citenamepunct` \addcolon\space

Punctuation after names in citations.

`\citerevsdnamedelim` (empty)

Additional delimiter between first and second name in citations when the scheme “Surname, Firstname, Firstname Surname” is given. The comma is not meant! Compare bibtex's `\revsdnamedelim`.

`\herenamepunct` \addcomma\space

Punctuation before the “herename” (before page indications in fullcites of dependent works).

`\journalstring` \addcomma\space\bibstring{number}\addnbspace

Punctuation/string ahead of the journal number.

`\jourvolnumsep` \adddot

Punctuation between journal volume and journal number (with `journalnumafteryear=false`).

`\jourvolstring` \addspace

Punctuation/string ahead of the journal volume.

`\libraryfont` \small\sffamily

Font of the field library.

`\origfieldspunct` \addcomma\space

Punctuation ahead of the reprint, if the options `origfields=true` and `origfieldsformat=punct` are set.

`\seriespunct`

Punctuation before the series, inside the parentheses.

`\sernumstring` \addspace

Punctuation/string between the series and its number.

`\shorthandpunct` \addcolon

Punctuation after a shorthand, if `shorthandwidth` is used.

`\shorthandsep` 3pt plus 0.5pt minus 0.5pt

Length between the shorthand and its description, if `shorthandwidth` is used.

`\titleaddonpunct \addperiod\space`

Punctuation ahead of titleaddon, booktitleaddon and maintitleaddon.

6.2 Additional bibliography strings

The following list shows the additional bibliography strings introduced by biblatex-dw. There is always a long and a short version. It depends on the biblatex option `abbreviate` which version is used.

<code>herename</code>	here • here
<code>idemdat</code>	eidem • eidem
<code>idemdat sf</code>	eidem • eidem
<code>idemdat sm</code>	eidem • eidem
<code>idemdat sn</code>	eidem • eidem
<code>idemdat pf</code>	eisdem • eisdem
<code>idemdat pm</code>	eisdem • eisdem
<code>idemdat pn</code>	eisdem • eisdem
<code>idemdat pp</code>	eisdem • eisdem
<code>inrefstring</code>	article • art\adddot

The bibliography strings can be redefined as follows (but note that you cannot define a long and a short version):

```
\DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
  idemdat = {idem},
  idemdat sf = {eadem}}
```

6.3 Redefined bibliography strings

The following list shows the bibliography strings which are defined by biblatex and redefined by biblatex-dw. There is always a long and a short version. It depends on the biblatex option `abbreviate` which version is used.

<code>idem</code>	idem • idem
<code>idem sm</code>	idem • idem
<code>idem sf</code>	eadem • eadem
<code>idem sn</code>	idem • idem

<code>idempm</code>	<code>eidem • eidem</code>
<code>idempf</code>	<code>eaedem • eaedem</code>
<code>idempn</code>	<code>eadem • eadem</code>
<code>idempp</code>	<code>eidem • eidem</code>

7 Further hints

The following hints are ideas for advanced users to further customize the styles beyond the options that biblatex-dw provides.

7.1 Delimiter between names

Other than biblatex, biblatex-dw distinguishes between delimiters that are used in citations and delimiters that are used in the bibliography. biblatex has only `\multinamedelim` (between multiple authors), `\finalnamedelim` (before the last author) and `\revsdsdnamedelim` (additional character(s) in “Lastname, Firstname| and Firstname2 Lastname2”: the | indicates the place for the `\revsdsdnamedelim`).

biblatex-dw, however, has `\bibmultinamedelim`, `\bibfinalnamedelim` and `\bibrevsdsdnamedelim` for the bibliography as well as `\citemultinamedelim`, `\citefinalnamedelim` and `\citerevsdsdnamedelim` for the citations. Furthermore, `\multinamedelim`, `\finalnamedelim` and `\revsdsdnamedelim` are used in the list of shorthands. Thus, you can achieve different results. The standard definitions are as follows:

```
\newcommand*{\multinamedelim}{\addcomma\space}
\newcommand*{\finalnamedelim}{%
  \ifnum\value{liststop}>2 \finalandcomma\fi
  \addspace\bibstring{and}\space}
\newcommand*{\revsdsdnamedelim}{}

\newcommand*{\bibmultinamedelim}{\addcomma\space}
\newcommand*{\bibfinalnamedelim}{%
  \ifnum\value{liststop}>2 \finalandcomma\fi
  \addspace\bibstring{and}\space}%
\newcommand*{\bibrevsdsdnamedelim}{\addspace}

\newcommand*{\citemultinamedelim}{\slash}
\newcommand*{\citefinalnamedelim}{\slash}
\newcommand*{\citerevsdsdnamedelim}{}

```

When you have multiple authors, they are separated by a slash (/) in citations, but by comma or (before the last author) by “and” in the bibliography and in the list of shorthands. The definitions for the bibliography and for the list of shorthands are the same as with standard bibtex. You can customize these definitions with `\renewcommand*`.

7.2 Appearance of Shorthands (`\mkbibacro`)

In bibtex, acronyms (e.g. “URL”) are set in small caps. It uses the command `\mkbibacro` which is defined as:

```
\newcommand*\mkbibacro[1]{%
  \ifcsundef{f@encoding/f@family/f@series/sc}
    {#1}
    {\textsc{\MakeLowercase{#1}}}}
```

That means: If small caps are available in the used font, acronyms are set in small caps, otherwise in normal shape.

Typographically, it is better (at least in my view) to use upper case letters which are slightly letterspaced and scaled down. The letterspacing can be done with the package `microtype` (if `pdftex` or `pdflatex` are used). The scaling is provided by the package `scalegnt`. Thus, the command `\mkbibacro` could be redefined in the following way:

```
\usepackage{scalegnt}
\usepackage{microtype}
\renewcommand*\mkbibacro[1]{%
  \textls[55]{\scalefont{0.95}#1}\isdot}
```

The values for `\textls` and `\scalefont` can of course be customized to your desires or needs.

If a shorthand is an acronym (e.g. “EB” for *Encyclopædia Britannica*), you can add `options={acronym=true}` to the entry and use the global option `acronyms=true`. Then the shorthand will be typeset using the command `\mkbibacro`. The same applies to abbreviated journals (e.g. “PP” for *Past and Present*) using the field `shortjournal={PP}` and `options={acronym=true}`.