# Manuscripts description for philology with biblatex

New data types

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## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Goals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Credits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Requirement</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 New type and fields</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Mandatory</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Optional</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Special</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Use</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Loading</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Citation of one manuscript</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 List of manuscripts: conspectus siglorum</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 List of manuscripts with detailed fields</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Sorting list of manuscripts without shorthand</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Customization</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Create your own keys</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Commands</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Commands to use in the pages field</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 Localization strings</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Macros and field formats</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Use with biblatex-realeauthor</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Migration to v.2.0.0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Change history</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Goals

The biblatex package defines some standard fields for entry, and allows the use of extra fields, like `usera`, `userb`. However, the number of extra fields needed to describe manuscripts in an introduction of a critical edition of classical texts is too great to use these fields’ names without mistake.

The aim of this package is twofold:

- Provides new datatype: `@manuscripts` with appropriate fields.
- Provides new bibliography styles to print the list of manuscripts:
  - As a detailed list of witnesses of a text.
– As a conspectus siglorum.

You can see minimal example in the file example.pdf.

### 1.2 Credits

This package was created for Maïeul Rouquette’s PhD\(^1\) in 2014. It is licenced on the \textit{\LaTeX} \textit{Project Public Licence}\(^2\).

All issues can be submitted, in French or English, in the GitHub issues page\(^3\).

### 2 Requirement

This package needs biblatex 3.3 or later.

### 3 New type and fields

This package defines one new bibtype \texttt{@manuscript}, which is to be used to define a manuscript.

#### 3.1 Mandatory

This bibtype has these mandatory fields:

- **collection** field (literal)
  
  the collection in the library. For example: Supplément grec or Vaidyaka.

- **location** field (literal)
  
  the city or place where the manuscript is kept. For example: Paris or Oxford or Varanasi.

- **library** field (literal)
  
  the library where the manuscript is kept. For example: Bibliothèque nationale de France or Sarasvati Bhavan Library.

- **shelfmark** field (literal)
  
  the shelfmark in the collection. For example: 241. Do not prefix with “MS”.

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\(^1\)http://apocryphes.hypothese.org

\(^2\)http://latex-project.org/lppl/lppl-1-3c.html

\(^3\)https://github.com/maieul/biblatex-manuscripts-philology/issues
3.2 Optional

This bibtype can use the optional fields:

- **bookpagination** field (key)
  
  The pagination or foliation of the manuscript which is studied. The standard biblatex pagination keys are allowed, but the package adds a new key: folio.
  
  The value of this field will be used when printing the pages and pagetotal. E.g., “ff. 3–5” (when bookpagination = “folio”) or “pp. 88–99” (“page”). See the biblatex manual for details.

- **columns** field (integer)
  
  The number of column by pages. Basically, only two numbers are allowed: 1 or 2.

- **dating** field (literal)
  
  The dating of the manuscript. It can be for example a century.

- **layer** field (key)
  
  For palimpsests, the layer which is studied. There is two possibility:
  
  - **inf** for the inferior layer.
  - **sup** for the superior layer.

- **shortcollection** field (literal)
  
  The abbreviated form of the collection. Not used by the default style.

- **shortlibrary** field (literal)
  
  The abbreviated form of the library. Not used by the default style.

- **pages** field (range)
  
  The pages which are studied in the manuscript. In this field, you can use the macros \recto and \verso. This value will be used when formatting citations.
  
  Use this field also for manuscript folio numbers. E.g., “3\verso–5\recto”.

- **pagetotal** field (integer)
  
  The number of pages or folios in the manuscript.
The pagination of part of manuscript which is studied. The standard pagination keys are allowed, but the package adds a new key: \texttt{folio}. This value will control the formatting the ⟨postnoterangle argument of a citation command (see the biblatex manual for details).

The shorthand of the manuscript. If this field is empty, the entry key will be used as shorthand, except if the version \texttt{manuscript-noautoshorthand} is loaded. See § 4.1.

The script, i.e. the \textit{writing system} of the manuscript (for example Devanāgarī, Śāradā, Cyrillic). You can use or a key-value system, or just use literal value. No default keys are defined. To define your own key, see § 5.1.

The support of the manuscript, which will be translated into your work language. These keys are defined:

- \texttt{birch-bark};
- \texttt{palm-leaf};
- \texttt{papyrus};
- \texttt{paper};
- \texttt{parchment}.\footnote{Historically, the keyword was \texttt{pergamemt}, which is kept only for ascendant compatibility.}

To define your own key, see § 5.1.

There are also many special fields, which are printed only if we ask for them explicitly:

Some annotation about the manuscript and its contents. If you want to add paragraphs inside it, you must use the \texttt{\par} command between each paragraph.

A list of catalogues which describe the manuscript. You must fill this field with arguments of a \texttt{\cites} command. For example:
@manuscript{key,
    field1 = {value1},
    field2 = {value2},
    catalog = {{prenote1}[postnote1]{key1}{prenote2}[postnote2]{key2}}
}

contents  field (literal)

description of the manuscript’s contents, can be used with or instead of annotation. It
starts a new block into the description output. If you want to add paragraphs inside it,
you must use the \par command between each paragraph. E.g., “Covers chapters 1–3
only.”

origin  field (list)

the places where the manuscript was written.

owner  field (name)

the name(s) of the owner(s) of the manuscript in the past.

scribe  field (list)

the name(s) of the scribe(s).

4 Use

4.1 Loading

When loading the biblatex package, use the option bibstyle with value equal to
manuscripts.

\usepackage[bibstyle=manuscripts,otheroption...]{biblatex}

If you don’t want the shorthand of the manuscript be auto-defined from the entry key,
use manuscripts-noautoshorthand instead.

\usepackage[bibstyle=manuscripts-noautoshorthand,otheroption...]{biblatex}

The bibliographic style for other type entries is “verbose”, which call “authortitle”. How-
ever, if you need other bibliographic style, use the biblatex-multiple-dm package.
4.2 Citation of one manuscript

The manuscript description is supposed to be used with a citestyle of the verbose family (see the biblatex handbook), but you can use any other citestyle. The only problematic point is that the manuscript citation will be verbose.

So, if you use:

\cite{manuscriptkey}

the full reference of the manuscript will be printed (see the example file). However, you can use \shcite to print directly the shorthand of the manuscript:

\shcite{manuscriptkey}

You can also use \detailscite to print the description of the manuscript including the “special” fields (3.3), like owner and annotation.

\detailscite{manuscriptkey}

A \detailscites version of the commands does the same thing, but for multiple manuscripts.

\detailscites{manuscriptkey1}{manuscriptkey2}{...}{manuscriptkeyn}

4.3 List of manuscripts: conspectus siglorum

You can use the standard command \printshorthands with appropriate options:

\printshorthands[type=manuscript,title=Conspectus siglorum]

In the previous example, with use one option to print shorthands only for manuscripts entries, and we set the title to the classical one “Conspectus siglorum”.

4.4 List of manuscripts with detailed fields

If you want to print a list of manuscripts with detailed fields listed in § 3.3, just use the env option, with value equals to details.

\printshorthands[type=manuscript,env=details,title=Description of manuscripts]

In this case, you must run two times biber: one after the first run of \LaTeX and one after the second run, to add in the .bbl the catalogues. After that, run a third time \LaTeX.

If you use manuscripts-noautosshortand bibstyle, this list could contain manuscripts without shorthand. By default, the descriptions of such manuscripts will be aligned on the left of the shorthands column.
Another solution is to make two lists: one containing the manuscripts which have shorthand and one containing the manuscripts which have not shorthand. You can add to your \printbibliography or \printshorthand commands a bibcheck option, equal to withshorthand or withoutshorthand. As you:

\printshorthandslines[
  type=manuscript,
  env=details,
  title=Description of used manuscripts,
  check=withshorthand
]
\printbibliography[
  type=manuscript,
  env=details,
  title=Description of other manuscripts,
  check=withoutshorthand
]

Maybe, you want to print the details but not the shorthand, even if the manuscripts have shorthands. In this case, use \printbibliography with the env option equals to details-noshorthand.

\printbibliography[
  type=manuscript,
  env=details-noshorthand,
  title=Description of manuscripts,
]

4.5 Sorting list of manuscripts without shorthand

If you don't use the shorthands' feature, you can want to print a list of manuscripts, sorted by Town, Library, Collection, Shelfmark.

For this purpose, you can use the option sorting=manuscripts of a refcontext environment.

\begin{refcontext}[sorting=manuscripts]{}
\printbibliography[
  type=manuscript,
  title=Description of other manuscripts,
]
\end{refcontext}

You can use the special field sortshelfmark if the way you shelf marks are sorted is not the way they are printed (like in normal entry type, you can use sorttitle.
However, using different sorting scheme for different bibliography in the same document implies that biber will insert many time the bibliographic entries in the .bbl file, once by sorting scheme. If you have a bib bibliography, that could make \TeX finishing the next run by a \TeX capacity exceeded, sorry [main memory size=<something>] because this will full the memory\(^5\).

In order to prevent this, the package also provides sorting schemes to get the same sorting scheme for manuscripts and other entries, even if separated in the final bibliography. The following sorting schemes are adapted for the standard biblatex sorting schemes:

- nty+manuscripts, adapted from nty;
- nyt+manuscripts, adapted from nyt;
- nyvt+manuscripts, adapted from nyvt.

To use these scheme, don’t use \recontext environment, but simply the global option when loading biblatex:

```latex
\usepackage[sorting=nty+manuscripts,...]{biblatex}
```

If you need more sorting scheme, please contact us, we could integrate them easily.

## 5 Customization

### 5.1 Create your own keys

The support and script fields can contains either literal string, either key that biblatex will transform to a value.

That use only standard biblatex localization string.

To define your owns key, add into your preamble:

```latex
\NewBibliographyString{<key1>}
\NewBibliographyString{<key2>}
...
\NewBibliographyString{<keyn>}
\DefineBibliographyStrings{%
  <key1> = {<value1>},
  <key2> = {<value2>},
  ...,
  <keyn> = {<valuen>}
}
```

Where <key1>, <key2> ... <keyn> must be replaced by the keys, and <value1>, <value2> ... <valuen> by the value.

\(^5\)The problem should not happen if you use Lua\TeX, because, contrary to \Xe\TeX and \L\TeX, Lua\TeX has no limit in memory, except the limit of the computer... which should be enough with recent computer.
5.2 Commands

You can redefine, with \renewcommand some commands defined in manuscripts.bbx. The commands starting with \mk... take one argument, the other take no argument. In these command, use the punctuation commands of biblatex.

\collectionshelfmarkpunct the punctuation between collection and shelfmark. By default \addspace.
\columnslayerpunct the punctuation between columns and layer. By default \addsemicolon\addspace.
\datingpagespunct the punctuation between dating and pages. By default \addcomma\addspace. The \isdot is automatically called when printing dating field.
\librarycollectionpunct the punctuation between library and collection. By default \addcomma\addspace.
\mkcolumns the way the columns are printed. By default, in parens.
\mkcolumnslayer the way the columns and layer fields are printed together. By default, in parens.
\mklocation the way the location is printed. By default, with the command \mkbibnamefamily.
\mkmanuscriptdescriptionlabel the way the label are printed before the special fields. By default, in bold, followed with \manuscriptdescriptionlabelpunct.
\mkmanuscriptdescriptionlabelparagraphed the way the label are printed before the special fields which can contains paragraph (e.g. content. By default, in bold, followed with \par.
\mkshcite the way the shorthand is printed when using \shcite. By default, no special formatting.
\locationlibrarypunct the punctuation between location and library. By default \addcolon\addspace.
\manuscriptdescriptionlabelpunct the punctuation between label and text, for the special fields. By default \addcolon\addspace.
\moreinterpunct the punctuation between each special fields when printing in the same paragraph. By default \addcolon\addspace.
\pagetotalpagespunct the punctuation between pagetotal and pages. By default \addcolon\addspace.

5.3 Commands to use in the pages field

In the pages field, you can use \recto and \verso command when you speak of folios. Default value are r and v but you can change them.

5.4 Localization strings

Some specific localization strings are defined in the manuscripts-xxx.lbx files. Read the biblatex handbook to know how to customize it.
5.5 Macros and field formats

The manuscripts-shared.bbx file defines bibmacros and field formats (read the biblatex handbook to know more about bibmacro and field format). We can’t list all of them, but you can look on them to know how to customize more finely the manuscripts description.

6 Use with biblatex-realauteur

To use this package with the features of biblatex-realauteur, you must use the package biblatex-multiple-dm.

7 Migration to v.2.0.0

The version 2.0.0 adds some modification which could require modifications in your own customization.

1. We have decided to prefix all bibmacros concerning manuscript with manuscript:. If you have redefined one of the following macros, or if you have created your own macros which call them, you should adapt your code:
   - annotation;
   - catalog;
   - collection+shelfmark;
   - date/dating;
   - more+annotation+catalog;

2. The support+dating does not exist anymore.

3. Now, the annotation field is introduced with a label. If you don’t want this label, add into your preamble/custom style:

   \DeclareFieldFormat{annotation}{#1}

8 Change history

2.1.2 2019-01-07

Fix bug when changing language in the middle of an handbook.

2.1.1 2019-10-02

Fix warning with sorting schemes.
2.1.0 2018-09-30
Add \detailcite and \detailscites commands.
Add env=details-noshorthand option to \printbibliography.

2.0.0 2018-09-19
Add contents and script fields.
Add new support types.
Improve handbook (thanks to Dominik Wujastyk).
Really add italian translation.

1.12.3 2017-11-26
Add compatibility with biblatex 3.8.

1.12.2 2017-01-31
Fix spurious space after citation of a manuscript.

1.12.1 2016-10-28
Move url after folio and columns data.

1.12.0 2016-10-23
New sorting schemes.

1.11.0 2016-09-21
Fix typographical bug when using both layer and columns fields without pages field.

1.10.1 2016-09-07
Use \mkbibnamefamily instead of \mkbibnamelast (biblatex 3.3 and later).

1.10.0 2016-06-07
Add error message to know more quickly break compatibility with new releases of biblatex.

1.8.0 2016-03-11
Fix compatibility with biblatex 3.3.

1.7.0 2016-02-10
Add italian translation.
1.6.2 2015-11-01
Fix missing line break before scribe or owner fields when origin field is empty.

1.6.1a 2015-05-06
Fix typo in handbook
Insert good version number in the \ProvidesFile commands.

1.6.1 2014-10-21
Add \isdot after each printing of the dating field, to allow to use abbreviations with a dot (like “c.”) without adding a uppercase after. Consequently, \isdot is deleted from \datingpagespunct.

1.6.0 2014-10-16
Patching some bibmacros to prevent lost of manuscript descriptions when using op. cit abbreviation.

1.5.0 2014-10-08
Formating of collection+shelfmark defined in a FielFormat.
Compatibility with chicago-notes styles.

1.4.0 2014-06-23
Compatibility with biblatex-multiple-dm.

1.3.0 2014-06-16
Add sorting description.

1.2.0 2014-04-07
Add layer.

1.1.1 2014-03-20
Delete msoautoshortand option and replace it by the manuscripts-noautoshorthand style.

1.1.0 2014-03-15
Add msoautoshortand option.
Add shortcollection field.
Add withshorthand and withoutshorthand bibcheck.

1.0.0 2014-01-20
First public release.