Manage *claves* with *biblatex*
New fields

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1 Aim of the package

When studying antic and medieval literature, we may find many different texts published with the same title, or, in contrary, the same text published with different titles. To avoid confusion, scholars have published *claves*, which are books listing ancient texts, identifying them by an identifier — a number or a string of text. For example, for early Christianity, we have the *Bibliotheca hagiographica graeca* (BHG),[1] the *Clavis Apocryphorum Novi Testamenti* (CANT),[2] and other *claves*.

It could be useful to print the identifier of a texts in one specific *clavis*, or in many *claves*.

This package allows us to create new field for different *claves*, and to present all these fields in a consistent way.

Considering this example:

```
@bookinbook{BHG225,
        Bhg = {225},
        Cant = {285},
        Crossref = {AAA2.2},
        Editor = {Maximilien Bonnet},
        Pages = {292-302},
        Title = {Acta Barnabae}
```

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[1]François Halkin. *Bibliotheca hagiographica graeca.* 3rd ed. 3 vols. Subsidia Hagiographica 81. Bruxelles: Société des Bollandistes, 1957; François Halkin. *Auctarium bibliothecae hagiographicae graecae.* Subsidia Hagiographica 47. Bruxelles: Société des Bollandistes, 1969; François Halkin. *Novum auctarium bibliothecae hagiographicae graecae.* Subsidia Hagiographica 65. Bruxelles: Société des Bollandistes, 1984.

[2]Maurice Geerard. *Clavis Apocryphorum Novi Testamenti.* Corpus Christianorum. Turnhout: Brepols, 1992.

```
}
@book{AAA2.2,
        Address = {Darmstadt},
        Date = {1903},
        Editor = {Maximilien Bonnet},
        Location = {Leipzig},
        Publisher = {Hermann Mendelssohn},
        Title = {Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha},
        Volume = {2.2}}
```

It will be typeset as:

> *Acta Barnabae* (BHG 225; CANT 285). In: *Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha.*
> Ed. by Maximilien Bonnet. Vol. 2.2. Leipzig: Hermann Mendelssohn, 1903,
> pp. 292–302

Here, we can see the "BHG" and "CANT" identifiers.

2 Use

2.1 Requirement

The package requires *biblatex* 3.5 or later.

2.2 Loading the package

As the package defines new fields, it must be loaded as a bibliography style:

\usepackage[bibstyle=claves,citestyle=<your-citestyle>]{biblatex}

The *verbose* bibliography style is automatically loaded.

If you must load an other bibliography style, or if you need to load package which requires to be loaded as bibliography style, like *biblatex-bookinother*, you must use the *biblatex-multiple-dm* package. For example:

\usepackage[tools={claves,bookinther},bibstyle=verbose]{biblatex-multiple-dm}
\usepackage[bibstyle=multiple-dm,citestyle=<your-citestyle>]{biblatex}

Read the *biblatex-multiple-dm* handbook for more details.

2.3 Defining the *claves*

You must define which *claves* you want to use, using \AddBiblatexClavis **in your preamble**. This command takes on argument, which is the abbreviated form of the concerned *clavis*. For example, in this handbook, the preamble contains:

```
\AddBiblatexClavis{BHG}
\AddBiblatexClavis{CANT}
```

Note the following points:

- The order of \AddBiblatexClavis determines in which order will be typeset the *claves* in bibliographic entries.

- The case of the argument will be used for typesetting the *claves* in bibliographic entries.

After that, you just have to add the fields in the concerned entry of the .bib file. Notes that if you don't call the concerned \AddBiblatexClavis, the *clavis* won't be typeset. That allows you to decide, in the last time of your work, which *claves* you will use.

2.4 Customizing style

You can redefine:

- The \multiclavesseparator macro, which defines which character will be typeset between the different *claves* identifiers. By default, a semicolon.

- The \clavisseparator macro, which defines which character will be typeset between the *clavis* abbreviated form and the *clavis* identifier. By default, just a space.

- The claves fieldformat, which defines the way all the *claves* and identifier will be typeset. By default, in brackets.

- The \clavisformat macro, which defines the way individual clavis abbreviation will by typse. For example, if you want italic/emphaze, use:

  ```
  \renewcommand{\clavisformat}[1]{\emph{#1}}
  ```

  By default, between parenthesis.

Note that you must use the *biblatex* punctuation macro. Here, the default definition:

```
\newcommand{\multiclavesseparator}{\addsemicolon\ifpunct{\addspace}{}}
\newcommand{\clavisseparator}{\addspace}
\DeclareFieldFormat{claves}{\mkbibparens{#1}}
```

2.5 Printing the list of *claves*

You could want to print the list of the *claves* used, with the bibliographic reference. To do, you must define some entries in your .bib file corresponding to the *claves*:

```
@book{CANT,
        Address = {Turnhout},
        Author = {Maurice Geerard},
        Date = {1992},
        Publisher = {Brepols},
        Series = {Corpus Christianorum},
        Title = {Clavis Apocryphorum Novi Testamenti}}
@mvbook{BHG_3,
        Address = {Bruxelles},
        Author = {François Halkin},
        Date = {1957},
        Edition = {3},
        Number = {81},
        Publisher = {{Société des Bollandistes}},
        Series = {Subsidia Hagiographica},
        Title = {Bibliotheca hagiographica graeca},
        Volumes = {3}}
@book{BHG_auctarium,
        Address = {Bruxelles},
        Author = {François Halkin},
        Date = {1969},
        Number = {47},
        Publisher = {{Société des Bollandistes}},
        Series = {Subsidia Hagiographica},
        Title = {Auctarium bibliothecae hagiographicae graecae}}
@book{BHG_novum_auctarium,
        Address = {Bruxelles},
        Author = {François Halkin},
        Date = {1984},
        Number = {65},
        Publisher = {{Société des Bollandistes}},
        Series = {Subsidia Hagiographica},
        Title = {Novum auctarium bibliothecae hagiographicae graecae}}
```

As you can see, the *Bibliotheca hagiographica graeca* claves is in reality composed by one book in three volumes and two supplements ("auctarium"). We could define a @set entry directly in the .bib file. However, it could happen that you need to cite each entry individually, and a global @set entry does not allow it.[3]

That's why the best way is to define locally entry set in a refsection environment.[4]

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[3]Cf. https://github.com/plk/biblatex/issues/470.

[4]Read the *biblatex* handbook about this environment, which allow you to have a local bibliography.

Consequently, we provide a \citeallclaves macro, which automatically add a \nocite for all the *claves* defined by the \AddBiblatexClavis macros in your preamble.

We also provide a claves sorting scheme, and a claves bibliographic environment. So to print the concerning *claves*, while defining local @set entry, you must do something like this:

```
\begin{refsection}
  \begin{refcontext}[sorting=claves]
    \setlength{\shorthandwidth}{3em}
    \defbibentryset{BHG}{BHG_3,BHG_auctarium,BHG_novum_auctarium}
    \citeallclaves% Be careful on the order
    \printbibliography[env=claves,title=List of \emph{claves}]
  \end{refcontext}
\end{refsection}
```

That produces the following output:

List of *claves*

BHG   Halkin, François. *Bibliotheca hagiographica graeca.* 3rd ed. 3 vols. Subsidia Hagiographica 81. Bruxelles: Société des Bollandistes, 1957
— *Auctarium bibliothecae hagiographicae graecae.* Subsidia Hagiographica 47. Bruxelles: Société des Bollandistes, 1969
— *Novum auctarium bibliothecae hagiographicae graecae.* Subsidia Hagiographica 65. Bruxelles: Société des Bollandistes, 1984.

CANT   Geerard, Maurice. *Clavis Apocryphorum Novi Testamenti.* Corpus Christianorum. Turnhout: Brepols, 1992.

Note the following points:

- The bibliographic keys are used as label. Consequently, be careful with case, as *biber* is sensitive to it.

- Many time, *claves* have a shorter former too long for the default label size defined by *biblatex*. That why, in our example, we have redefined the \shorthandwidth length.

- Contrary to the default style, all the entry of a @set are in there own paragraph, and we use dashes when citing many times the same author. If you want to define your own bibliographic environment devoted to the *claves*, you can use the following lines insides:

```
\renewcommand{\entrysetpunct}{\endgraf}
\clavesadddashinset
```

3 Knowing if an entry is used as *clavis*

You may want to know if an entry is a *clavis*, that is its entrykey was added to \AddBiblatexClavis. To test it, you must use

```
\iffielddundef{claves_definition}%
  {<If not a clavis>}%
  {<If a clavis>}%
```

4 Notes about inheritance

The `claves` field are not inherited from the main entry when a subentry is an `@inbook` entry.

5 Credits

This package was created for Maïeul Rouquette's phd dissertation[5] in 2016. It is licensed on the *LaTeX Project Public License.*[6].

All issues can be submitted, in French or English, in the Framasoft issues page.[7]

6 Change history

1.2.0   2017-04-09

Mark the entries used as *claves* with `claves_definition` field.

Add \clavisformat macro, for more customization.

1.1.0   2016-09-25

Prevent inheritance of the `claves` field for `@inbook` entries.

1.0.0   2016-09-11

First public release.

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[5] http://apocryphes.hypothese.org.
[6] http://latex-project.org/lppl/lppl-1-3c.html.
[7] https://git.framasoft.org/maieul/biblatex-claves/issues.