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 another 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\(^1\) in 2016. It is licensed on the \LaTeX\ Project Public License\(^2\).

\(^1\)http://apocryphes.hypothese.org.
\(^2\)http://latex-project.org/lppl/lppl-1-3c.html.
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:
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.\footnote{https://git.framasoft.org/maieul/biblatex-morenames/issues.}
- 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:
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,manuscripts},bibstyle=verbose]{biblatex-multiple-dm}
\usepackage[citestyle=numeric,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

```bib
@mvcollection{HistoireduChristianisme,
  Address = {Paris},
  Date = {1992/2001},
  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},
  Volumes = {20}}

@collection{Pietri1998,
  Crossref = {HistoireduChristianisme},
  Date = {1998},
  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}}
```
5.1.3 Fields inheritance

The graph 1 shows the fields inheritance.

5.1.4 Output example


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


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 bookineditor field, just add in your preamble, after loading biblatex, the following line:

\toggletrue{BookineditorFromEditor}

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

\toggletrue{IneditorFromEditor}

You can disable these features for specific subentry using noinherit=bookineditor or noinherit=ineditor in the options field of this subentry.

.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.

**Output example**


### 6 Change history

**1.3.1** 2017-01-25

Fix spurious space when a book have nore author, nore editor.

**1.3.0a** 2016-11-26

Fix typo in handbook.

**1.3.0** 2016-11-23

Add `noinherit=bookineditor` and `noinherit=ineditor` options for individual volume.

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