

icite

Indices locorum citatorum

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Abstract

icite is designed to produce from BiBTeX or BibL^ATeX bibliographical databases the different indices of authors and works cited which are called *indices locorum citatorum*. It relies on a specific `\icite` command and can operate with either BiBTeX or BibL^ATeX.

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OpenBSD icite is licensed under the terms of the so-called OpenBSD license, as it is modelled after the ISC copyright, which is functionally equivalent to a two-term BSD copyright with language removed that is made unnecessary by the Berne convention.¹

```
icite -- Index locorum citatorum
-----
```

```
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<alessi@robertalessi.net>
```

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- Please send error reports and suggestions for improvements to Robert Alessi:
- email: <mailto:Robert Alessi <alessi@roberalessi.net>>
 - website: <https://sr.ht/~ralessi/icite/>
 - development: <http://git.robertalessi.net/icite>
 - comments, feature requests, bug reports: <https://todo.sr.ht/~ralessi/icite>
- This release of icite consists of the following source files:
- `icite.dtx`
 - `icite.ins`
 - `Makefile`

1 Introduction

Bib \LaTeX features a very powerful internal mechanism which supports indexing of citations and bibliographic entries and can be activated by a simple `indexing` option in the preamble. However, by default, only the authors and the works cited are inserted in the index. Furthermore, authors and works are indexed separately and only inserted in the global index that is generated by `\makeindex`. Another limitation is that the references are also excluded from the index.

Notwithstanding these limitations, it is quite possible to typeset *indices locorum citatorum* with Bib \LaTeX , but this remains an intricate business and requires knowing how to redefine and/or patch standard and internal Bib \LaTeX commands.

The `icite` package is but a modest piece of software which addresses this situation. It relies on citation commands, but does not require Bib \LaTeX . Instead, Bib \TeX , or even no bibliographic engine, can be used as `icite` uses the `usebib` package² to build the indices by drawing directly from the bibliographical database.

2 The `icite` Package

The `icite` package is loaded as usual like so:—

```
\usepackage[<options>]{icite}
```

`icite` may be loaded with three optional ‘named arguments’ either of which is set using the syntax `<key>=<value>`. The description of the optional arguments follows:—

`citecmd` `citecmd=<command>` **Default: `cite`**

`<command>` may be any citation command accepted by Bib \TeX or Bib \LaTeX . This option is used by the `\icite` command that is described below. By default, `\icite` uses the `\cite` command to insert citations in the body text.

`defaultindex` `defaultindex=none|<index_name>` **Default: not set**

`<index_name>` is the name of the index in which all passages cited with the `\icite` command are to be found by default. As this option is not initially set, `\icite` naturally inserts cited passages in the default general index, unless `defaultindex` is set to the value `none`, in which case indexing is disabled. It must be noted that this named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `loccit` if used alone. This is an easy way to have all passages cited indexed in a separate index named `loccit`.

`nobibengine` `nobibengine=true|false` **Default: not set**
New feature v1.1

² Enrico Gregorio, *The Usebib package: A simple bibliography processor* (version 1.0a) (CTAN, Apr. 13, 2012), <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/usebib>

This named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `true` if used. When this option is activated, `icite` does not use `BibTeX` or `BibLaTeX` to insert the citations in the body text—even if either be loaded in the preamble—and pulls the necessary information directly from the bibliographical database. For this reason, `\bibinput` described below is of course still required. The citations inserted consist of the elements described below [sect. 2.3](#) on the current page. However, it must be noted that if the entry field `shorthand` of any author/work be set in the database, it takes precedence over the fields used to define author names and titles.

`\bibinput` **Bibliographical Database** Once `icite` is loaded, it must be connected to at least one bibliographic `.bib` file. To that end, `icite` uses the same `\bibinput` command as `usebib`.³ An example follows:—

```

1 % load icite, have \icite use \autocite by default, and insert cited
2 % passages in a separate index named 'loccit':
3 \usepackage[citecmd=autocite, defaultindex]{icite}
4 % note that the .bib file must be stripped of its extension:
5 \bibinput{bibliography} % that is: load bibliography.bib

```

2.1 Preamble-only Commands

The following commands may be found in the preamble only.

`\SetTitleStyle` **Styling the Titles** By default, `icite` prints the titles of the works cited in italics. `\SetTitleStyle{<formatting directives>}` can be used in the preamble only to customize the way titles are displayed in the indices, like so:—

```

1 \SetTitleStyle{\textbf{#1}}

```

As this example shows, `#1` is the token that is replaced with the actual title in the formatting directives of the `\SetTitleStyle` command.

`\AuthorTitleDelim` **Delimiters** `\AuthorTitleDelim{<delimiter>}` sets the delimiter between authors and titles in the body text when the `nobibengine` option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

`\TitlePageDelim` `\TitlePageDelim{<delimiter>}` sets the delimiter between titles and pages in the body text when the `nobibengine` option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

2.2 icite for the Impatient

Read [icite-minimal.pdf](#).

2.3 Entry Fields

2.3.1 Author Names

To process author names, `icite` uses the following entry fields:

author As for example in `author = {Ullmann, Manfred}`, which is satisfactory in most cases.

indexauthor This field is not set by `BibLaTeX`. However, it may be used as a fallback field for multiple or complex names.

sortname This standard `BibLaTeX` field which is never printed may be used to modify the sorting order of the index entries.

³Please refer to Gregorio, *The Usebib package*, p. 1 for more detailed information on how to use this command.

Example From a given entry such as:

```
author = {Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq al-‘Ibādī, Abū Zayd}
```

it may prove useful to define an additional `indexauthor` field to have printed in the index only the relevant part of the name, like so:

```
indexauthor = {Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq} or indexauthor = {Ḥunayn}
```

But in the end, the `sortname` field is also needed because the diacritics must be discarded so that the name be sorted properly:

```
sortname = {{Hunayn ibn Ishaq}}
```

2.4 Titles

To process titles, `icite` uses the following entry fields:

title The full title of the work.

shorttitle The title in an abridged form. If this entry be set, it takes precedence over the `title` field in the printed index.

indextitle This field may be used to have a title such as *The T_EXBook* printed in the index as *T_EXBook, The*.

indexsorttitle Like `sortname` for author names, this field is used for sorting only and is never printed. From the previous example, it may be used like so:

```
indexsorttitle = {TEXBook}
```

3 Basic Use

`\icite` `icite` provides the `\icite` command which both inserts a formatted citation in the body text and an entry corresponding to the passage cited in the index. This command is to be used in place of any `BibTEX` or `BibLATEX` citation command the syntax of which is `\command[⟨pre⟩][⟨post⟩]{⟨key⟩}`. It must be noted that only standard citation commands are supported, with the exception of those mentioned as qualified citation lists or so-called ‘multi-cite’ commands. The full syntax of `\icite` follows:—

```
1 \icite[⟨pre⟩][⟨post⟩]{⟨key⟩}[⟨command⟩]
```

Where `[⟨command⟩]` can be used as a further optional argument to specify a standard citation command that `\icite` should emulate instead of the default `\cite` command or any other command set as default in the preamble by means of the `citecmd` global option.⁴

New feature v1.4 **List of References** The references inserted in the `⟨post⟩` argument of `\icite` may consist of single numbers—as in 25, vii or XIV—ranges of numbers—as in 34--38 or iv--x—or lists of numbers. In the latter case, references must be separated from one another by semicolons (;), like so: 12; 21; 34--38.

Example The following example illustrates how `icite` can be used in combination with `BibLATEX` and the `imakeidx` package to have the passages cited sorted and printed in a separate, specific ‘Index of Passages Cited’:—

```
1 % preamble
2 % load icite, have \icite use \autocite by default, and insert cited
3 % passages in a separate index named 'loccit':
4 \usepackage[citecmd=autocite, defaultindex]{icite}
```

⁴See above, [sect. 2 on page 2](#).

```

5 % load bibliography.bib
6 \bibinput{bibliography}
7
8 % load biblatex (with oxnotes, \autocite acts as \footcite)
9 \usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
10 \addbibresource{bibliography.bib} % mind the extension here
11
12 % load imakeidx and use windy to have the numbers sorted properly
13 \usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
14 \makeindex[name=loccit, title=Index of Passages Cited (modern authors)]

```

Then `\icite` can be used like so:—

```

1 \section*{\cs{icite} in Action}
2 Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure
3 that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one\icite[123;
4 141--148; 245]{Ullmann1970}, two\icite[231]{Ullmann1970},
5 three\icite[81]{Ullmann1970} and four\icite[18]{Ullmann1970}.
6
7 Let us continue with four other citations out of two other
8 references: one\icite[90]{Bürgel2016}, two\icite[370]{Dols1987},
9 three\icite[205]{Bürgel2016} and four\icite[380]{Dols1987}.
10
11 Finally, let us have \cs{icite} use \cs{textcite} to cite
12 \icite[123]{Endress1992}[textcite], and again, this time in a
13 footnote\icite[86]{Endress1992}.

```

\icite in Action

Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one,^a two,^b three^c and four.^d

Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one,^e two,^f three^g and four.^h

Finally, let us have `\icite` use `\textcite` to cite Endress,ⁱ and again, this time in a footnote.^j

^aManfred Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam* (Leiden: Brill, 1970), pp. 123, 141–148, 245.

^bUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 231.

^cUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 81.

^dUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 18.

^eJohann Christoph Bürgel, *Ärztliches Leben und Denken im arabischen Mittelalter*, rev. Fabian Käs (Islamic History and Civilization, 135; Leiden: Brill, 2016), p. 90.

^fMichael W. Dols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital: Myth and Reality,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 61 (1987), 367–90 at p. 370.

^gBürgel, *Ärztliches Leben...*, p. 205.

^hDols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital,” p. 380.

ⁱGerhard Endress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” in *Grundriß der arabischen Philologie*, iii, ed. Wolf Dietrich Fisher, Supplement (Wiesbaden: Reichert, 1992), 3–152 at p. 123.

^jEndress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” p. 86.

All indices and the contents of the `BIBTEX` file that has been used can be found below in the appendix (sect. 5.1 to sect. 5.2 on page 10 respectively). As can be seen by comparing the bibliography generated in the footnotes with the text printed in the index, `icite` prints as expected the abridged forms of the titles when they are available. Furthermore, as a default citation command set in the preamble, the ‘oxnotes’ `BibLATEX` option of `biblatex-oxref` style

package makes `\autocite` behave like `\footcite`. Finally, the page numbers in the index are sorted properly: for example, two-digit numbers, like 81, are listed before 123.

4 Refined Use

When references are made not only to modern authors but also to authors and works from classical antiquity or from the Middle Ages, it is commonly agreed that at least two separate indices of passages cited should be made. Another option is not to index passages cited from modern authors at all.

`\IndexSubtypeAs` `icite` is able to differentiate between sources by drawing from the bibliographical database the exact string that may be found in the `entrysubtype` entry field. To that end, the `\IndexSubtypeAs` command is provided. It takes two mandatory arguments, like so:—

```
1 \IndexSubtypeAs{<subtype>}{<index_name>}
```

Where `<subtype>` is any given string used to specify an `entrysubtype` in the bibliographical database, and `<index_name>` the name of the index which the authors matching that subtype must go into. This command is to be found in the preamble only.

Of course different subtypes can be associated with a single index or with different indices. That said, one should keep in mind that any entry the actual subtype of which is not associated with an index is processed as if it had no subtype at all. Examples follow:—

```
1 % load icite, and have cited authors indexed in an index named
2 % 'secondary':
3 \usepackage[defaultindex=secondary]{icite}
4 % except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string
5 % 'classical': have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
6 \IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
7 % authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval'
8 % should go into the same index:
9 \IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}
```

Or:

```
1 % load icite, but do not index passages cited with \icite:
2 \usepackage[defaultindex=none]{icite}
3 % except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string
4 % 'classical': have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
5 \IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
6 % authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval'
7 % should go into the same index:
8 \IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}
```

Example In the following example, modern authors, namely those whose `entrysubtype` field does not match the string `classical` should go into the default `loccit` index. As for those whose `entrysubtype` matches `classical`, they should go into an index named `primary`. Furthermore, the `classics` package is used to format references in which a volume number is used.⁵ In this way, `xindy` only has numbers to handle:—

⁵For more information, see below [sect. 4.1 on page 8](#).

```

1 % preamble
2 \usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
3 \addbibresource{bibliography.bib}
4
5 \usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
6 \makeindex[name=loccit, title=Index of passages cited (modern authors)]
7 \makeindex[name=primary, title=\emph{Index locorum citatorum}]
8
9 \usepackage{classics}
10 \newclassic{iau}{\classicsRoman{#1}|, #1|. #1}
11 \newclassic{razi}{#1|. #1}
12 \newclassic{nadim}{\classicsRoman{#1}|. #1|, #1}
13
14 \usepackage[citecmd=autocite,defaultindex]{icite}
15 \IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}

```

Then `\icite` can be used like so:—

```

1 \section*{\cs{icite} in Action}
2 Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure
3 that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one\icite[123;
4 141--148; 245]{Ullmann1970}, two\icite[231]{Ullmann1970},
5 three\icite[81]{Ullmann1970} and four\icite[18]{Ullmann1970}.
6
7 Let us continue with four other citations out of two other
8 references: one\icite[90]{Bürgel2016}, two\icite[370]{Dols1987},
9 three\icite[205]{Bürgel2016} and four\icite[380]{Dols1987}.
10
11 Before concluding, let us insert a few references to medieval Arabic
12 authors: one\icite[\iau{1}[81][32]]{IAUMuller},
13 two\icite[\razi{5}[7--10]]{RaziShukuk}, three\icite[133]{al-Qifti},
14 four\icite[\nadim{3}[7][286]]{al-Nadim},
15 five\icite[\iau{2}[214][20]]{IAUMuller},
16 six\icite[\razi{1}[6--20]]{RaziShukuk},
17 seven\icite[126.15--20]{al-Qifti} and
18 eight\icite[\nadim{3}[7][291]]{al-Nadim}.
19
20 Finally, let us have \cs{icite} use \cs{textcite} to cite
21 \icite[123]{Endress1992}[textcite], and again, this time in a
22 footnote\icite[86]{Endress1992}.

```

\icite in Action

Let us start with four citations of the same reference, to make sure that they are all indexed and sorted properly: one,^a two,^b three^c and four.^d

Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one,^e two,^f three^g and four.^h

Before concluding, let us insert a few references to medieval Arabic authors: one,ⁱ two,^j three,^k four,^l five,^m six,ⁿ seven^o and eight.^p

Finally, let us have `\icite` use `\textcite` to cite Endress,^g and again, this time in a footnote.^r

- ^aUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, pp. 123, 141–148, 245.
^bUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 231.
^cUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 81.
^dUllmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 18.
^eBürgel, *Ärztliches Leben...*, p. 90.
^fDols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital,” p. 370.
^gBürgel, *Ärztliches Leben...*, p. 205.
^hDols, “The Origins of the Islamic Hospital,” p. 380.
ⁱIbn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah, ‘*Uyūn al-anbā’ fī ṭabaqāt al-a‘ibbā’*’, ed. August Müller (Königsberg and Cairo, 1882–1884) (henceforth Ibn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah, ‘*Uyūn al-anbā’*’), I, 81.32.
^jMuḥammad ibn Zakarīyā’ al-Rāzī, *Kitāb al-shukūk ‘alā Jālinūs*, ed. Mehdi Mohaghegh (Tehran: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization, 1993) (henceforth al-Rāzī, *Shukūk*), 5.7–10.
^kIbn al-Qiftī, *Ta’rīkh al-hukamā’*, ed. Julius Lippert (Leipzig, 1903) (henceforth al-Qiftī, *Ta’rīkh*), p. 133.
^lIbn al-Nadīm, *Fihrist*, ed. Gustav Flügel, 2 vols. (Leipzig, 1871–1872) (henceforth *Fihrist*), III.7, 286.
^mIbn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah, ‘*Uyūn al-anbā’*’, II, 214.20.
ⁿal-Rāzī, *Shukūk*, 1.6–20.
^oal-Qiftī, *Ta’rīkh*, pp. 126.15–20.
^p*Fihrist*, III.7, 291.
^qEndress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” p. 123.
^rEndress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” p. 86.

As already said above, all indices and the contents of the `BIBTEX` file that has been used can be found below in the appendix (sect. 5.1 to sect. 5.2 on page 10 respectively). As one can see, al-Rāzī has been sorted under the letter R and references to classical works have been formatted properly.

4.1 The classics Package

As said above on page 6, it is advisable to use the classics package to format volume, page, column, line numbers and the like which are inserted in the `<post>` optional argument of the `\icite` command.⁶ An example of using classics to format references to Aristotle according to Bekker pagination follows:⁷—

```

1 % preamble:
2 \usepackage{classics}
3 \newclassic{aristotle}{#1|\textit{#1}|#1}

```

```

1 In \emph{Politics}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political
2 animal in the following passages: \aristotle{1253}[a] [2--9] (Book~1)
3 and again in \aristotle{1278}[b] [19] (Book~3). The latter passage
4 shows that one should read the whole section of Book~1 concerning
5 household management and the control of slaves
6 (\aristotle*{1253}[b] [1]{1253}[b] [39]).

```

In *Politics*, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political animal in the following passages: 1253a2–9 (Book 1) and again in 1278b19 (Book 3). The latter passage shows that one should read the whole section of Book 1 concerning household management and the control of slaves (1253b1–b39).

The following prints the same body text while using `icite` to have the passages cited inserted in the *Index locorum citatorum* (see below sect. 5.1.2 on page 10):—

⁶Eduardo C. Lourenço de Lima, *The Classics package: Cite classic works* (version 0.1) (CTAN, Feb. 2, 2013), <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics>.

⁷See Lourenço de Lima, *The Classics package*, p. 2 for more information.


```

1 In \emph{Politics}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political
2 animal in the following passages:
3 \icite[\aristotle{1253}[a][2--9]][Aristotle:Politica][notecite]
4 (Book~1) and again in \icite[\aristotle{1278}[b][19]]%
5 {Aristotle:Politica}[notecite] (Book~3). The latter passage shows
6 that one should read the whole section of Book~1 concerning
7 household management and the control of slaves
8 \icite[\aristotle*{1253}[b][1]{1253}[b][39]]%
9 {Aristotle:Politica}[pnotecite].

```

In *Politics*, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political animal in the following passages: 1253a2–9 (Book 1) and again in 1278b19 (Book 3). The latter passage shows that one should read the whole section of Book 1 concerning household management and the control of slaves (1253b1–b39).

As can be seen, the `\notecite` and `\pnotecite` commands have been used to insert only the references in the body text.

It is also advisable to use `xindy` to compile indices of passages cited because `xindy`, unlike `makeindex` or `xindex`, is able to sort numbers properly: for example, with `xindy`, such a number as 81 will come before 100, but will be sorted after 100 with the other two engines.

Caveat

`xindy` (actually `texindy`) is also designed to ignore \TeX commands by default. However, due to a missing line in `xindy/modules/base/tex.xdy`,^a this does not apply to so-called ‘starred’ \TeX commands, such as `\aristotle*` from the example above.

^aAs the time of writing, in `xindy v2.5.1`.

One easy way to get around this issue is to create a style file with a single line that instructs `xindy` to ignore the asterisk when processing the index, like so:—

`icite.xdy`

```
(merge-rule "\*" "" :eregexp)
```

The following example shows how this simple rule can be applied:—

```

1 % preamble:
2 \usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
3 \makeindex[name=loccit, options=-M icite.xdy]
4 % document:
5 \printindex[loccit]

```

Of course, the document itself must be compiled with `--shell-escape`.⁸

5 Appendix

Designing the layout of indices is out of the scope of this documentation. For information, the `tabto` package has been used in the preamble in combination with the following `xindy` style file:—

⁸See Enrico Gregorio and Claudio Beccari, *The Imakeidx package: A package for producing multiple indexes* (version 1.3e) (CTAN, Oct. 15, 2016), <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx>, pp. 2–4.

5.1 Indices

5.1.1 Index of Passages Cited (Modern Authors)

B		<i>Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur</i>	
BürgeI, Johann Christoph		86	5, 7
<i>Ärztliches Leben...</i>		123	5, 7
90	5, 7		
205	5, 7		
D		U	
Dols, Michael W.		Ullmann, Manfred	
<i>The Origins of the Islamic Hospital</i>		<i>Die Medizin im Islam</i>	
370	5, 7	18	5, 7
380	5, 7	81	5, 7
		123	5, 7
		141–148	5, 7
E		231	5, 7
Endress, Gerhard		245	5, 7

5.1.2 *Index locorum citatorum*

A		<i>Fihrist</i>	
Aristotle		III.7, 286	7
<i>Politica</i>		III.7, 291	7
1253a2–9	9	Ibn al-Qiftī	
1253b1–b39	9	<i>Ta'riḫ al-ḥukamā'</i>	
1278b19	9	126.15–20	7
		133	7
I		R	
Ibn Abī Uṣaybi'ah		al-Rāzī, Muḥammad ibn Zakariyā'	
<i>'Uyūn al-anbā'</i>		<i>Shukūk</i>	
I, 81.32	7	1.6–20	7
II, 214.20	7	5.7–10	7
Ibn al-Nadīm			

5.2 B_IT_EX File Used in this Document

```

1 @Book{Aristotle:Politica,
2   title = {Politica},
3   date = 1964,
4   author = {Aristotle},
5   editor = {Ross, W. D.},
6   origdate = 1957,
7   entrysubtype = {classical},
8   publisher = {Clarendon Press},
9   location = {Oxford}
10 }
11

```

```

12 @Book{Bürgel2016,
13   shorttitle = {Ärztliches Leben\ldots},
14   editortype = {reviser},
15   editor = {Käs, Fabian},
16   number = 135,
17   series = {Islamic History and Civilization},
18   location = {Leiden},
19   publisher = {Brill},
20   date = 2016,
21   title = {Ärztliches Leben und Denken im arabischen
22           Mittelalter},
23   author = {Bürgel, Johann Christoph}
24 }
25
26 @Software{classics,
27   title = {The Classics package},
28   subtitle = {Cite classic works},
29   author = {Lourenço de Lima, Eduardo C.},
30   publisher = {CTAN},
31   url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics},
32   date = {2013-02-02},
33   version = {0.1}
34 }
35
36 @Article{Dols1987,
37   author = {Dols, Michael W.},
38   title = {The Origins of the Islamic Hospital: Myth and
39           Reality},
40   shorttitle = {The Origins of the Islamic Hospital},
41   journaltitle = {Bulletin of the History of Medicine},
42   date = 1987,
43   volume = 61,
44   pages = {367--390}
45 }
46
47 @InBook{Endress1992,
48   title = {Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur},
49   date = 1992,
50   author = {Endress, Gerhard},
51   booktitle = {Grundriß der arabischen Philologie},
52   editor = {Fisher, Wolfdietrich},
53   volume = 3,
54   note = {Supplement},
55   publisher = {Reichert},
56   location = {Wiesbaden},
57   pages = {3--152}
58 }
59
60 @Book{IAUMuller,
61   sortname = {{ibn abi usaybia}},
62   editor = {Müller, August},
63   author = {\prname{ibn 'abI 'u.saybi`aT}},
64   shorteditor = {Müller},

```

```

65   date = {1882/1884},
66   title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA' fI .tabaqAt
67           al-'a.tibbA'}},
68   shorttitle = {\arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA'}},
69   shorthand = {\prname{ibn 'abI 'u.saybi`aT},
70               \arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA'}},
71   entrysubtype = {classical},
72   location = {Königsberg and Cairo},
73   volumes = 2
74 }
75
76 @Software{imakeidx,
77   title = {The Imakeidx package},
78   subtitle = {A package for producing multiple indexes},
79   author = {Gregorio, Enrico and Beccari, Claudio},
80   publisher = {CTAN},
81   url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx},
82   date = {2016-10-15},
83   version = {1.3e}
84 }
85
86 @Book{RaziShukuk,
87   author = {\prname{al-rAziyy}, \prname{mu.hammad ibn
88           zakariyyA'}},
89   title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{k}itAb al-`sukUk `al_A
90           \uc{`g}AlInUs}},
91   indextitle = {\arb[trans]{\uc{`s}ukUk}},
92   sortname = {razi},
93   date = 1993,
94   shorthand = {\prname{al-rAziyy}, \arb[trans]{\uc{`s}ukUk}},
95   editor = {Mehdi Mohaghegh},
96   publisher = {International Institute of Islamic Thought and
97               Civilization},
98   location = {Tehran},
99   entrysubtype = {classical}
100 }
101
102 @Book{Ullmann1970,
103   location = {Leiden},
104   publisher = {Brill},
105   title = {Die Medizin im Islam},
106   date = 1970,
107   author = {Ullmann, Manfred},
108 }
109
110 @MVBook{al-Nadim,
111   author = {\prname{ibn al-nadIm}},
112   title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{f}ihrist}},
113   sortname = {{ibn al-nadim}},
114   date = {1871/1872},
115   shorthand = {\arb[trans]{\uc{f}ihrist}},
116   editor = {Flügel, Gustav},
117   volumes = 2,

```

```

118 location = {Leipzig},
119 entrysubtype = {classical}
120 }
121
122 @Book{al-Qifti,
123 sortname = {{ibn al-qifti}},
124 entrysubtype = {classical},
125 shorthand = {\prname{al-qif.tiyy}, \arb[trans]{\uc{t}a'rI_h}},
126 location = {Leipzig},
127 editor = {Lippert, Julius},
128 date = 1903,
129 title = {\arb[trans]{\uc{t}a'rI_h al-.hukamA'}},
130 author = {\prname{ibn al-qif.tiyy}}
131 }
132
133 @Software{usebib,
134 title = {The Usebib package},
135 subtitle = {A simple bibliography processor},
136 author = {Gregorio, Enrico},
137 publisher = {CTAN},
138 url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/usebib},
139 date = {2012-04-13},
140 version = {1.0a}
141 }

```

6 Implementation

Declare the global options, and define them:

```

1 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
2 \DeclareOptionX{citecmd}[cite]{\def\ic@dflltcit{#1}}
3 \newif\ifdefault@index
4 \newif\ifno@index
5 \DeclareOptionX{defaultindex}[loccit]{
6   \edef\@tempa{#1}
7   \edef\@none{none}
8   \ifx\@tempa\@none
9     \no@indextrue
10  \else
11  \default@indextrue
12  \def\ic@dflltind{#1}
13  \fi
14 }
15 \newif\ifno@bibengine
16 \define@boolkey{icite.sty}[@pkg@]{nobibengine}[true]{%
17   \if@pkg@nobibengine\no@bibenginetrue\else\fi}
18 \ExecuteOptionsX{citecmd}
19 \ProcessOptionsX\relax

```

The following packages are required by icite:

```

20 \RequirePackage{xparse}
21 \RequirePackage{datatool}
22 \RequirePackage{usebib}

```

If nobibengine is set to true, then \ic@dflltcit will be redefined by \icite to \ic@nullcmd which does nothing.

```
23 \NewDocumentCommand{\ic@nullcmd}{0{}0{}m}{}
```

Define fields to be used by icite:

```
24 \define@reuse@key{author}
25 \define@reuse@key{indexauthor}
26 \define@reuse@key{sortname}
27 \define@reuse@key{title}
28 \define@reuse@key{shorttitle}
29 \define@reuse@key{indextitle}
30 \define@reuse@key{indexsorttitle}
31 \define@reuse@key{entrysubtype}
32 \define@reuse@key{shorthand}
```

This is the same as `\usebibentry` from `ebib`, but it does not return an error if the entry field is not found:

```
33 \def\get@bibentry#1#2{\@ifundefined{reuse@#1@#2}{}
34 {\@nameuse{reuse@#1@#2}}}
```

Create a new database which `icite` will use to connect Bib^AT_EX ‘subtypes’ to indices.

```
35 \DTLnewdb{icite@indices}
```

`\IndexSubtypeAs` `\IndexSubtypeAs` takes two mandatory arguments: 1. Any given keyword used to specify an ‘entrysubtype’ in the bibliographical database and 2. The index which the authors matching that subtype must go into. This command is to be found in the preamble only.

```
36 \NewDocumentCommand{\IndexSubtypeAs}{m m}{%
37 \DTLnewrow{icite@indices}
38 \DTLnewdbentry{icite@indices}{subtype}{#1}
39 \DTLnewdbentry{icite@indices}{index}{#2}
40 }
41 \@onlypreamble\IndexSubtypeAs
```

`\SetTitleStyle` By default, titles are printed in italics. This can be changed in the preamble by `\SetTitleStyle`.

```
42 \NewDocumentCommand{\TitleStyle}{m}{\emph{#1}}
43 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetTitleStyle}{m}{%
44 \RenewDocumentCommand{\TitleStyle}{m}{#1}
45 }
46 \@onlypreamble\SetTitleStyle
```

`\AuthorTitleDelim` `\AuthorTitleDelim{⟨delimiter⟩}` sets the delimiter between authors and titles in the body text when the `nobibengine` option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma.

```
47 \def\ic@authtitdelim{, }
48 \NewDocumentCommand{\AuthorTitleDelim}{m}{%
49 \def\ic@authtitdelim{#1}
50 }
51 \@onlypreamble\AuthorTitleDelim
```

`\TitlePageDelim` `\TitlePageDelim{⟨delimiter⟩}` sets the delimiter between titles and pages in the body text when the `nobibengine` option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma.

```
52 \def\ic@titpgdelim{, }
53 \NewDocumentCommand{\TitlePageDelim}{m}{%
54 \def\ic@titpgdelim{#1}
55 }
56 \@onlypreamble\TitlePageDelim
```

`\icite` `\icite` both inserts a formatted citation and an entry in the *index locorum citatorum*. It is to be used in place of any Bib^TE_X or Bib^AT_EX citation command the syntax of which is `\command[⟨pre⟩][⟨post⟩]{⟨key⟩}`. `\icite` further accepts an optional argument should one wish to specify the citation command to be used, like so:

```
\icite[⟨pre⟩][⟨post⟩]{⟨key⟩}[⟨command⟩]
```

Only standard citation commands are accepted, with the exception of qualified citation lists or so-called ‘multicite’ commands. As of v1.4, `icite` can process separate index entries from lists

of numbers inserted in the $\langle postnote \rangle$ argument of `\icite`. For this mechanism to work, the indexing commands used by `\icite` must be defined beforehand:—

```

57 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@dflt@index}{m}{%
58   \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}
59 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@std@index}{m}{%
60   \index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}
61 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@nodflt@index}{m}{%
62   \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}

```

Then `\process@index@list` is used to split the argument of $\langle postnote \rangle$ at each occurrence of the ; punctuation mark:—

```

63 \NewDocumentCommand{\process@index@list}
64   {m > { \SplitList { ; } } m}{%
65   \def\@tempa{#1}%
66   \def\@dflt{dflt}%
67   \def\@std{std}%
68   \def\@nodflt{nodflt}%
69   \ifx\@tempa@dflt
70     \ProcessList {#2} { \icite@dflt@index }%
71   \else
72   \ifx\@tempa@std
73     \ProcessList {#2} { \icite@std@index }%
74   \else
75   \ifx\@tempa@nodflt
76     \ProcessList {#2} { \icite@nodflt@index }%
77   \fi\fi\fi
78 }

```

The definition of `\icite` follows:—

```

79 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite}{o o m O{\ic@dflt@cit}}{%
80   \edef\ic@argiv{#4}%
81   \edef\ic@null{\ic@nullcmd}%
82   \ifno@bibengine\let\ic@argiv\ic@null\else\fi%
83   \edef\@shorthand{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorthand}}%
84   \edef\@subtype{\get@bibentry{#3}{entrysubtype}}%
85   \edef\@author{\get@bibentry{#3}{author}}%
86   \edef\@indexauthor{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexauthor}}%
87   \edef\@sortname{\get@bibentry{#3}{sortname}}%
88   \edef\@indexsorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexsorttitle}}%
89   \edef\@indextitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indextitle}}%
90   \edef\@shorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorttitle}}%
91   \edef\@title{\get@bibentry{#3}{title}}%
92   \ifx\@indexauthor\empty
93     \def\@useauthor{\@author}%
94   \else
95     \def\@useauthor{\@indexauthor}%
96   \fi
97   \ifx\@sortname\empty
98     \def\@sortedauthor{\@useauthor}%
99   \else
100    \def\@sortedauthor{\@sortname}\@useauthor}%
101   \fi
102   \ifx\@indextitle\empty
103     \ifx\@shorttitle\empty
104       \def\@usetitle{\@title}%
105     \else
106       \def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}%
107     \fi
108   \else
109     \def\@usetitle{\@indextitle}%

```

```

110 \fi
111 \ifx\@indexsorttitle\empty
112   \def\@sortedtitle{\@usetitle}\@TitleStyle{\@usetitle}}%
113 \else
114   \def\@sortedtitle{\@indexsorttitle}\@TitleStyle{\@usetitle}}%
115 \fi
116 \IfNoValueTF{#1}%
117 {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
118   \ifno@index\else
119   \ifdefault@index%
120   \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
121   \else%
122   \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
123   \fi\fi%
124 }{%
125   \bgroup%
126   \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
127     \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
128     \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
129     \index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
130     \dtlbreak%
131     \else%
132     \ifno@index\else
133     \ifdefault@index%
134     \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
135     \else%
136     \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
137     \fi\fi%
138     \fi}%
139   \egroup}%
140 \ifno@bibengine
141 \ifx\@shorthand\empty%
142   \useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}}%
143 \else%
144   \@shorthand%
145 \fi%
146 \else%
147 \fi%
148 \cscname\ic@argiv\endcsname{#3}%
149 }
150 {\IfNoValueTF{#2}%
151   {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
152     \ifno@index\else
153     \ifdefault@index%
154     \process@index@list{dflt}{#1}%
155     %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
156     \else%
157     \process@index@list{nodflt}{#1}%
158     %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
159     \fi\fi%
160   }{%
161     \bgroup%
162     \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
163       \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
164       \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
165       \process@index@list{std}{#1}%
166       %\index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
167       \dtlbreak%
168       \else%

```



```

169     \ifno@index\else
170     \ifdefault@index%
171     \process@index@list{dflt}{#1}%
172     %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
173     \else%
174     \process@index@list{nodflt}{#1}%
175     %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
176     \fi\fi%
177     \fi}%
178     \egroup}%
179 \ifno@bibengine
180 \ifx\@shorthand\empty%
181 \@useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
182 \ic@titpgdelim{#1}%
183 \else%
184 \@shorthand\ic@titpgdelim{#1}%
185 \fi%
186 \else%
187 \fi%
188 \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname[#{1}]{#3}%
189 }
190 {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
191     \ifno@index\else
192     \ifdefault@index%
193     \process@index@list{dflt}{#2}%
194     %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
195     \else%
196     \process@index@list{nodflt}{#2}%
197     %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
198     \fi\fi%
199 }{%
200     \bgroup%
201     \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
202         \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
203         \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
204         \process@index@list{std}{#2}%
205         %\index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
206         \dtlbreak%
207         \else%
208         \ifno@index\else
209         \ifdefault@index%
210         \process@index@list{dflt}{#2}%
211         %\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
212         \else%
213         \process@index@list{nodflt}{#2}%
214         %\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
215         \fi\fi%
216         \fi}%
217     \egroup}%
218 \ifno@bibengine
219 \ifx\@shorthand\empty%
220 #1 \@useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
221 \ic@titpgdelim{#2}%
222 \else%
223 #1 \@shorthand\ic@titpgdelim{#2}%
224 \fi
225 \else%
226 \fi%
227 \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname[#{1}][#{2}]{#3}%

```

228 }%
 229 }%
 230 }

7 Change History

v1.00.	General: First public release	1	between authors and titles	14
v1.1.	General: New global option nobibengine	2	\TitlePageDelim: the delimiter between titles and pages	14
v1.2.	General: \AuthorTitleDelim: delimiter		v1.4. General: icite now indexes separately lists of references	4

8 Index

Numbers written in *italic* refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in *roman* refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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