icite

Indices locorum citatorum

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Abstract

icite is designed to produce from BibTeX or BibLaTeX 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 BibLaTeX.

License and Disclaimer


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

permission notice appear in all copies.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES

¹More information about the OpenBSD policy to which icite adheres: https://www.openbsd.org/policy.html.
WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN
ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF
OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.

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 \texttt{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 \texttt{\makeindex}. Another limitation is that the references are also excluded from the index.

Notwithstanding these limitations, it is quite possible to typeset \textit{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 \texttt{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, \LaTeX\, or even no bibliographic engine, can be used as \texttt{icite} uses the \texttt{usebib} package\footnote{Enrico Gregorio, \textit{The Usebib package: A simple bibliography processor} (version 1.0a) (CTAN, Apr. 13, 2012), \url{http://www.ctan.org/pkg/usebib}} to build the indices by drawing
directly from the bibliographical database.

2 The \texttt{icite} Package

The \texttt{icite} package is loaded as usual like so:—

\begin{verbatim}
 . \usepackage[<options>]{icite}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{icite} may be loaded with three optional `named arguments’ either of which is set using the
syntax \texttt{⟨key⟩=⟨value⟩}. The description of the optional arguments follows:—
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{\citetcmd=⟨command⟩}
    \footnote{New feature v1.1}
    \texttt{\citetcmd} may be any citation command accepted by \LaTeX\ or Bib\LaTeX. This option is used
    by the \texttt{\icite} command that is described below. By default, \texttt{\icite} uses the \texttt{\cite} command
    to insert citations in the body text.
  \item \texttt{\defaultindex=⟨index_name⟩}
    \texttt{\defaultindex} is the name of the index in which all passages cited with the \texttt{\icite} command
    are to be found by default. As this option is not initially set, \texttt{\icite} naturally inserts cited
    passages in the default general index, unless \texttt{\defaultindex} is set to the value \texttt{none}, in which
    case indexing is disabled. It must be noted that this named argument does not need a value as
    it defaults to \texttt{loccit} if used alone. This is an easy way to have all passages cited indexed in a
    separate index named \texttt{loccit}.
  \item \texttt{\nobibengine=\text{true|false}}
    \texttt{\nobibengine} determines whether \texttt{icite} uses a bibliographic engine or not.
\end{itemize}
This named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `true` if used. When this option is activated, `icite` does not use Bib\TeX or BibL\TeX 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, \texttt{\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 \texttt{shorthand} of any author/work be set in the database, it takes precedence over the fields used to define author names and titles.

\texttt{\bibinput} \textbf{Bibliographical Database} \hspace{1em} Once `icite` is loaded, it must be connected to at least one bibliographic .\texttt{bib} file. To that end, `icite` uses the same \texttt{\bibinput} command as `usebib`.\footnote{Please refer to Gregorio, \textit{The Usebib package}, p. 1 for more detailed information on how to use this command.} An example follows:—

\begin{verbatim}
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
\end{verbatim}

\section*{2.1 Preamble-only Commands}

The following commands may be found in the preamble only.

\texttt{\SetTitleStyle} \textbf{Styling the Titles} \hspace{1em} By default, `icite` prints the titles of the works cited in italics. \texttt{\SetTitleStyle{\textbf{#1}}} can be used in the preamble only to customize the way titles are displayed in the indices, like so:—

\begin{verbatim}
1 \SetTitleStyle{\textbf{#1}}
\end{verbatim}

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

\texttt{\AuthorTitleDelim} \textbf{Delimiters} \hspace{1em} \texttt{\AuthorTitleDelim{⟨delimiter⟩}} sets the delimiter between authors and titles in the body text when the \texttt{nobibengine} option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

\texttt{\TitlePageDelim} \hspace{1em} \texttt{\TitlePageDelim{⟨delimiter⟩}} sets the delimiter between titles and pages in the body text when the \texttt{nobibengine} option is set to `true`. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

\section*{2.2 icite for the Impatient}

Read `icite-minimal.pdf`.

\section*{2.3 Entry Fields}

\subsection*{2.3.1 Author Names}

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

\texttt{author} \hspace{1em} As for example in \texttt{author = {Ullmann, Manfred}}, which is satisfactory in most cases.

\texttt{indexauthor} \hspace{1em} This field is not set by Bib\TeX. However, it may be used as a fallback field for multiple or complex names.

\texttt{sortname} \hspace{1em} This standard Bib\TeX field which is never printed may be used to modify the sorting order of the index entries.
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 TeXBook* printed in the index as *TeXBook, The*.
- indexesorttitle 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 Bi\TeX or Bib\LaTeX 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:

\begin{verbatim}
\icite[<pre>][<post>]{<key>}{<command>}
\end{verbatim}

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.\footnote{See above, sect. 2 on page 2.}

New feature vi.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 Bib\LaTeX and the imakeidx package to have the passages cited sorted and printed in a separate, specific ‘Index of Passages Cited’:

\begin{verbatim}
% preamble
% load icite, have \icite use \autocite by default, and insert cited
% passages in a separate index named 'loccit';
\usepackage[citecmd=autocite, defaultindex]{icite}
\end{verbatim}
\% load bibliography.bib
\bibinput{bibliography}
\%
\% load biblatex (with oxnotes, \autocite acts as \footcite)
\usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{bibliography.bib} \% mind the extension here
\%
\% load imakeidx and use xindy to have the numbers sorted properly
\usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
\makeindex\[name=loccit, title=Index of Passages Cited (modern authors)]

Then \textcite can be used like so:—

\section*{\texttt{\cs{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 \cite[123; 141–148; 245]{Ullmann1970}, two \cite[231]{Ullmann1970}, three \cite[81]{Ullmann1970} and four \cite[18]{Ullmann1970}.

Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one \cite[90]{Bürgel2016}, two \cite[370]{Dols1987}, three \cite[205]{Bürgel2016} and four \cite[380]{Dols1987}.

Finally, let us have \texttt{\cs{icite}} use \texttt{\cs{textcite}} to cite \cite[123]{Endress1992}\texttt{[textcite]}, and again, this time in a footnote \cite[86]{Endress1992}.

\texttt{\cs{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,\footnote{Manfred Ullmann, Die Medizin im Islam (Leiden: Brill, 1970), pp. 123, 141–148, 245.} two,\footnote{Ullmann, Die Medizin im Islam, p. 231.} three,\footnote{Ullmann, Die Medizin im Islam, p. 81.} and four.\footnote{Ullmann, Die Medizin im Islam, p. 18.}


Finally, let us have \texttt{\cs{icite}} use \texttt{\cs{textcite}} to cite Endress,\footnote{Gerhard Endress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” in Grundriss der arabischen Philologie, iii, ed. Wolfdietrich Fisher, Supplement (Wiesbaden: Reichert, 1992), 3–152 at p. 123.} and again, this time in a footnote.\footnote{Endress, “Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur,” p. 86.}

All indices and the contents of the Bib\TeX{} 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, \textcite 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’ Bib\LaTeX{} option of biblatex-oxref style...
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 is able to differentiate between sources by drawing from the bibliographical database the exact string that may be found in the \textit{entrysubtype} entry field. To that end, the \IndexSubtypeAs command is provided. It takes to mandatory arguments, like so:—

\begin{verbatim}
\IndexSubtypeAs{<subtype>}{<index_name>}
\end{verbatim}

Where \texttt{<subtype>} is any given string used to specify an \textit{entrysubtype} in the bibliographical database, and \texttt{<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:—

\begin{verbatim}
% load icite, and have cited authors indexed in an index named 'secondary':
\usepackage[defaultindex=secondary]{icite}
% except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'classical':
% have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
\IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
% authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval'
% should go into the same index:
\IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}
\end{verbatim}

Or:

\begin{verbatim}
% load icite, but do not index passages cited with $\icite$:  
\usepackage[defaultindex=none]{icite}
% except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'classical':
% have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
\IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
% authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval'
% should go into the same index:
\IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Example} In the following example, modern authors, namely those whose \textit{entrysubtype} field does not match the string \texttt{classical} should go into the default \texttt{loccit} index. As for those whose \textit{entrysubtype} matches \texttt{classical}, they should to into an index named \texttt{primary}. Furthermore, the \texttt{classics} package is used to format references in which a volume number is used.\footnote{For more information, see below sect. 4.1 on page 8.}

In this way, \texttt{xindy} only has numbers to handle:—
\% preamble
\usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{bibliography.bib}
\usepackage[xindy]{imakeidx}
\makeindex[name=loccit, title=Index of passages cited (modern authors)]
\makeindex[name=primary, title=\textit{Index locorum citatorum}]
\usepackage{classics}
\newclassic{iau}{\classicsRoman{#1}|, #1|.1}
\newclassic{razi}{#1|.1}
\newclassic{nadim}{\classicsRoman{#1}|.1|, #1}
\usepackage[citecmd=autocite,defaultindex]{icite}
\IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
Then \texttt{icite} can be used like so:—
\section*{\texttt{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 \texttt{icite}[123; 141--148; 245]{Ullmann1970}, two \texttt{icite}[231]{Ullmann1970}, three \texttt{icite}[81]{Ullmann1970} and four \texttt{icite}[18]{Ullmann1970}.
Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one \texttt{icite}[90]{Bürgel2016}, two \texttt{icite}[370]{Dols1987}, three \texttt{icite}[205]{Bürgel2016} and four \texttt{icite}[380]{Dols1987}.
Before concluding, let us insert a few references to medieval Arabic authors: one \texttt{icite}[IAUMuller]{IAUMuller}, two \texttt{icite}[RaziShukuk]{RaziShukuk}, three \texttt{icite}[al-Qifti]{al-Qifti}, four \texttt{icite}[al-Nadim]{al-Nadim}, five \texttt{icite}[IAUMuller]{IAUMuller}, six \texttt{icite}[RaziShukuk]{RaziShukuk}, seven \texttt{icite}[al-Qifti]{al-Qifti} and eight \texttt{icite}[al-Nadim]{al-Nadim}.
Finally, let us have \texttt{icite} use \texttt{textcite} to cite \texttt{icite}[123]{Endress1992}[textcite], and again, this time in a footnote \texttt{icite}[86]{Endress1992}.
\texttt{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,' two,' three' and four.'
Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one,' two,' three' and four.'
Before concluding, let us insert a few references to medieval Arabic authors: one,' two,' three,' four,' five,' six,' seven' and eight.'
Finally, let us have \texttt{icite} use \texttt{textcite} to cite Endress,' and again, this time in a footnote.'
As already said above, all indices and the contents of the \texttt{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 \texttt{classics} Package

As said above on page 6, it is advisable to use the \texttt{classics} package to format volume, page, column, line numbers and the like which are inserted in the \texttt{\textbackslash icite} command. An example of using \texttt{classics} to format references to Aristotle according to Bekker pagination follows:

```latex
\% preamble:
\usepackage{classics}
\newclassic{aristotle}{#1|\textit{#1}|#1}

In \textbf{Politics}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political animal in the following passages: \texttt{aristotle(1253)[a][2--9]} (Book-1) and again in \texttt{aristotle(1278)[b][19]} (Book-3). The latter passage shows that one should read the whole section of Book-1 concerning household management and the control of slaves (\texttt{aristotle*\{1253\}[b][11]\{1253\}[b][39]}).

In \textit{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 \texttt{icite} to have the passages cited inserted in the \textit{Index locorum citatorum} (see below sect. 5.1.2 on page 10):—

\[\texttt{icite}\]

---

\textsuperscript{6}Eduardo C. Lourenço de Lima, \textit{The Classics package: Cite classic works} (version 0.1) (CTAN, Feb. 2, 2013), \url{http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics}.

\textsuperscript{7}See Lourenço de Lima, \textit{The Classics package}, p. 2 for more information.
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,

\documentclass{book}
\usepackage{xindy}
\makeindex[name=loccit, options=-M icite.xdy]
\printindex[loccit]
\begin{document}
\chapter{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:

\makeindex[name=loccit, options=-M icite.xdy]
\printindex[loccit]
\end{document}
5.1 Indices

5.1.1 Index of Passages Cited (Modern Authors)

A
Aristotle

\textit{Politica}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
1253a2–9 & 9 \\
1253b1–b39 & 9 \\
1278b19 & 9 \\
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{l}
\textit{Uyūn al-anbā’} \\
I, 81.32 & 7 \\
II, 214.20 & 7 \\
Ibn al-Nadīm \\
\textit{Fihrist} \\
III.7, 286 & 7 \\
III.7, 291 & 7 \\
Ibn al-Qifti \\
\textit{Ta’rīkh al-ḥukamā’} \\
126.15–20 & 7 \\
133 & 7 \\
\end{tabular}

B
Bürgel, Johann Christoph

\textit{Ärztliches Leben...}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
90 & 5, 7 \\
205 & 5, 7 \\
\end{tabular}

D
Dols, Michael W.

\textit{The Origins of the Islamic Hospital}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
370 & 5, 7 \\
380 & 5, 7 \\
\end{tabular}

E
Endress, Gerhard

\textit{Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
86 & 5, 7 \\
123 & 5, 7 \\
\end{tabular}

I
Ibn Abī Ḫayyāṭ

\textit{Uṣaybī’s Futūh}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
312 & 7, 10 \\
\end{tabular}

Ibn al-Nadīm

\textit{Fihrist}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
III.7, 286 & 7 \\
III.7, 291 & 7 \\
\end{tabular}

Ibn al-Qifti

\textit{Ta’rīkh al-ḥukamā’}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
126.15–20 & 7 \\
133 & 7 \\
\end{tabular}

R
al-Rāzī, Muḥammad ibn Zakariyā’

\textit{Shukūk}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
1.6–20 & 7 \\
5.7–10 & 7 \\
\end{tabular}

U
Ullmann, Manfred

\textit{Die Medizin im Islam}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
18 & 5, 7 \\
81 & 5, 7 \\
123 & 5, 7 \\
141–148 & 5, 7 \\
231 & 5, 7 \\
245 & 5, 7 \\
\end{tabular}

5.1.2 Index locorum cillatorum

5.2 \LaTeX{} File Used in this Document

\begin{verbatim}
\@Book{Aristotle:Politica, \\
title = {Politica}, \\
date = 1964, \\
author = {Aristotle}, \\
editor = {Ross, W. D.}, \\
origdate = 1957, \\
entrysubtype = {classical}, \\
publisher = {Clarendon Press}, \\
location = {Oxford}
}
\end{verbatim}
@Book{Bürgel2016,
shorttitle = {Ärztliches Leben\ldots},
edittortype = {reviser},
editor = {Käs, Fabian},
number = 135,
series = {Islamic History and Civilization},
location = {Leiden},
publisher = {Brill},
date = 2016,
title = {Ärztliches Leben und Denken im arabischen Mittelalter},
author = {Bürgel, Johann Christoph}
}

@Software{classics,
title = {The Classics package},
subtitle = {Cite classic works},
author = {Lourenço de Lima, Eduardo C.},
publisher = {CTAN},
url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics},
date = {2013-02-02},
version = {0.1}
}

@Article{Dols1987,
author = {Dols, Michael W.},
title = {The Origins of the Islamic Hospital: Myth and Reality},
shorttitle = {The Origins of the Islamic Hospital},
journaltitle = {Bulletin of the History of Medicine},
date = 1987,
volume = 61,
pages = {367--390}
}

@InBook{Endress1992,
title = {Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur},
date = 1992,
author = {Endress, Gerhard},
booktitle = {Grundriß der arabischen Philologie},
editor = {Fisher, Wolfdietrich},
volume = 3,
note = {Supplement},
publisher = {Reichert},
location = {Wiesbaden},
pages = {3--152}
}

@Book{IAUMuller,
sortname = {{ibn abi usaybia}},
editor = {Müller, August},
author = {\prname{ibn 'abI 'u.saybi`aT}},
shorteditor = {Müller},
date = {1882/1884},
title = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA' fI .tabaqAt
'al-'a.tibbA'}}},
shorttitle = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA'}}},
shorthand = {{prname{ibn 'abI 'u.saybi'aT},
\arb[trans]{\uc{`u}yUn al-'anbA'}}},
entrysubtype = {classical},
location = {Königsberg and Cairo},
volumes = 2
}

@Software{imakeidx,
title = {The Imakeidx package},
subtitle = {A package for producing multiple indexes},
author = {Gregorio, Enrico and Beccari, Claudio},
publisher = {CTAN},
url = {http://www.ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx},
date = {2016-10-15},
version = {1.3e}
}

@Book{RaziShukuk,
author = {{\prname{al-rAziyy}, \prname{mu.hammad ibn zakariyyA'}}},
title = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{k}itAb al-^sukUk `al_A ^gAlInUs}}},
indextitle = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{^s}ukUk}}},
sortname = {razi},
date = {1993},
shorthand = {{\prname{al-rAziyy}, \arb[trans]{\uc{^s}ukUk}}},
editor = {Mehdi Mohaghegh},
publisher = {International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization},
location = {Tehran},
entrysubtype = {classical}
}

@Book{Ullmann1970,
location = {Leiden},
publisher = {Brill},
title = {Die Medizin im Islam},
date = {1970},
author = {Ullmann, Manfred},
}

@MVBook{al-Nadim,
author = {{\prname{ibn al-nadIm}}},
title = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{f}ihrist}}},
sortname = {{ibn al-nadim}},
date = {1871/1872},
shorthand = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{f}ihrist}}},
editor = {Flügel, Gustav},
}
6 Implementation

Declare the global options, and define them:

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage{xkeyval}
\DeclareOptionX{citecmd}[cite]{\def\ic@dfltcit{#1}}
\newif\ifdefault@index
\newif\ifno@index
\DeclareOptionX{defaultindex}[loccit]{\edef@tempa{#1}\
\edef@none{none}\ifx@tempa@none
\no@indextrue\
\else\default@indextrue\edef\ic@dfltind{#1}\fi}
\newif\ifno@bibengine
\define@boolkey{icite.sty}[@pkg@]{nobibengine}[true]{\if@pkg@nobibengine
\no@bibenginetrue\else\fi}
\ExecuteOptionsX{citecmd}
\ProcessOptionsX\relax
\end{verbatim}

The following packages are required by icite:

\begin{verbatim}
\RequirePackage{etoolbox}
\RequirePackage{datatool}
\RequirePackage{usebib}
\end{verbatim}

If nobibengine is set to true, then \ic@dfltcit will be redefined by \icite to \ic@nullcmd
which does nothing.
\NewDocumentCommand{\ic@nullcmd}{O{}O{}m}{}

Define fields to be used by \icite:
\define@reuse@key{author}
\define@reuse@key{indexauthor}
\define@reuse@key{sortname}
\define@reuse@key{title}
\define@reuse@key{shorttitle}
\define@reuse@key{indextitle}
\define@reuse@key{indexsorttitle}
\define@reuse@key{entrysubtype}
\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:
\def\get@bibentry#1#2{\@ifundefined{reuse@#1@#2}{{}\expandonce{\@nameuse{reuse@#1@#2}}}}

Create a new database which \icite will use to connect \bibtex `subtypes’ to indices.
\DTLnewdb{icite@indices}
\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.
\NewDocumentCommand{\IndexSubtypeAs}{m m }{\DTLnewrow{icite@indices}\DTLnewdbentry{icite@indices}{subtype}{#1}\DTLnewdbentry{icite@indices}{index}{#2}}
\@onlypreamble\IndexSubtypeAs

\SetTitleStyle By default, titles are printed in italics. This can be changed in the preamble by \SetTitleStyle.
\NewDocumentCommand{\TitleStyle}{m}{\emph{#1}}\NewDocumentCommand{\SetTitleStyle}{m}{\RenewDocumentCommand{\TitleStyle}{m}{#1}}\@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.
\NewDocumentCommand{\ic@authtitdelim}{\delimiter}{\def\ic@authtitdelim{\delimiter}}\@onlypreamble\AuthorTitleDelim
\NewDocumentCommand{\TitlePageDelim}{\delimiter}{\def\ic@titpgdelim{\delimiter}}\@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 \bibtex 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, \texttt{icite} can process separate index entries from lists of numbers inserted in the \texttt{\langle postnote\rangle} argument of \texttt{\icite}. For this mechanism to work, the indexing commands used by \texttt{\icite} must be defined beforehand:

\begin{verbatim}
57 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@dflt@index}{m}{\index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}
59 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@std@index}{m}{\index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}
62 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite@nodflt@index}{m}{\index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}}

Then \texttt{\process@index@list} is used to split the argument of \texttt{\langle postnote\rangle} at each occurrence of the ; punctuation mark:

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

The definition of \texttt{\icite} follows:

\begin{verbatim}
79 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite}{o o m O{\ic@dfltcit}}{%
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\@indextitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexsorttitle}}\
89 \edef\@shorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorttitle}}\
90 \edef\@title{\get@bibentry{#3}{title}}\
91 \ifx\@indexauthor\empty\def\@useauthor{\@author}\
92 \else\def\@useauthor{\@indexauthor}\
93 \fi\
94 \ifx\@sortname\empty\def\@sortedauthor{\@useauthor}\
95 \else\def\@sortedauthor{\@sortname@\@useauthor}\
96 \fi\
97 \ifx\@indextitle\empty\def\@usetitle{\@title}\
98 \else\def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}\
99 \fi\
100 \ifx\@shorttitle\empty\def\@usetitle{\@title}\
101 \else\def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}\
102 \fi
\end{verbatim}
7 Change History

v1.00.
    General: First public release 1

v1.1.
    General: New global option nobibengine 2

v1.2.
    General: \AuthorTitleDelim: delimiter between authors and titles 14
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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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