The icite package
Indices locorum citatorum
v1.3a — 2020/03/05

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Contents

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.

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icite — *Indices locorum citatorum*

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– email: mailto:alessi@roberalessi.net
– website: http://www.robertalessi.net/icite
– development: http://git.robertalessi.net/icite
– comments, feature requests, bug reports: https://gitlab.com/ralessi/icite/issues

gpl3+

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This release of icite consists of the following source files:

– `icite.dtx`
– `icite.ins`
– `Makefile`

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1   Introduction

BibLaTeX 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 BibLaTeX, but this remains an intricate business and requires knowing how to redefine and/or patch standard and internal BibLaTeX commands.

The icite package is but a modest piece of software which addresses this situation. It relies on citation commands, but does not require BibLaTeX. Instead, BibTeX can be used as icite uses the usebib package[1] to build the indices by drawing directly from the bibliographical database.

2   The **icite** package

The icite package is loaded as usual like so:—

```
1  \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 BibTeX or BibLaTeX. 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

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

it defaults to `loccit` if it is used alone. This is an easy way to have all passages cited indexed in a separate index named `loccit`.

nobibengine

nobibengine=true|false

<div style="text-align:right">Default: not set</div>

This named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `true` if it is used. When this option is activated, icite does not use BibTeX or BibLaTeX to insert the citations in the body text—even if either is 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 section 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.[2] 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

\TitlePageDelim

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{`⟨*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.

---

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

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.

Example From a given entry such as:

`author = {Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq al-ʿIbādī, 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 Isḥāq}` 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 abbriged form. If this entry is 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*.

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.[3]

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}
```

---

[3]See above, section 2 on page 2.

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.

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`author = {Ḥunayn ibn Isḥāq al-ʿIbādī, 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 Isḥāq}` 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}}`

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```
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.[3]

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}
```

---

[3]See above, section 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 xindy 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:
4   one\icite[123]{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]

---

[a] Manfred Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam* (Leiden: Brill, 1970), p. 123.

[b] Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 231.

[c] Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 81.

[d] Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 18.

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

[f] Michael W. Dols, "The Origins of the Islamic Hospital: Myth and Reality", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 61 (1987), 367–90 at p. 370.

[g] Bürgel, *Ärztliches Leben...*, p. 205.

[h] Dols, "The Origins of the Islamic Hospital", p. 380.

[i] Gerhard Endress, "Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur", in *Grundriß der arabischen Philologie*, iii, ed. Wolfdietrich Fisher, Supplement (Wiesbaden: Reichert, 1992), 3–152 at p. 123.

[j] Endress, "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 (sections 5.1 to 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 abbridged 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 to mandatory arguments, like so:—

```
\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:—

```
% 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}
```

Or:

```
% 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}
```

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 to into an index named `primary`. Furthermore, the `classics` package is used to format references in which a volume number is used.[4] In this way, `xindy` only has numbers to handle:—

```
% preamble
\usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{bibliography.bib}
```

---

[4] For more information, see below section

```
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:
4   one\icite[123]{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,[q] and again, this time in a footnote.[r]

---

[a]Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 123.
[b]Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 231.
[c]Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 81.
[d]Ullmann, *Die Medizin im Islam*, p. 18.
[e]Bürgel, *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 Uṣaybiʻah, *ʻUyūn al-anbāʼ fī ṭabaqāt al-aṭibbāʼ*, ed. August Müller (Königsberg and Cairo, 1882–1884) (henceforth Ibn Abī Uṣaybiʻah, *ʻUyūn al-anbāʼ*), I, 81.32.

^jMuḥammad ibn Zakarīyāʼ al-Rāzī, *Kitāb al-shukūk ʻalá Jālīnūs*, ed. Mehdi Mohaghegh (Tehran: International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization, 1993) (henceforth al-Rāzī, *Shukūk*), 5.7–10.

^kIbn al-Qifṭī, *Taʼrīkh al-ḥukamāʼ*, ed. Julius Lippert (Leipzig, 1903) (henceforth al-Qifṭī, *Taʼrīkh*), p. 133.

^lIbn al-Nadīm, *Fihrist*, ed. Gustav Flügel, 2 vols. (Leipzig, 1871–1872) (henceforth *Fihrist*), III.7, 286.

^mIbn Abī Uṣaybiʻah, *ʻUyūn al-anbāʼ*, II, 214.20.

ⁿal-Rāzī, *Shukūk*, 1.6–20.

^oal-Qifṭī, *Taʼrīkh*, 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 (sections 5.1 to 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.[5] An example of using classics to format references to Aristotle according to Bekker pagination follows:[6]—

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

```
In \emph{Politics}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political
animal in the following passages: \aristotle{1253}[a][2--9] (Book~1)
and again in \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
(\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 section 5.1.2 on page 10):—

```
In \emph{Politics}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political
animal in the following passages:
\icite[\aristotle{1253}[a][2--9]]{Aristotle:Politica}[notecite]
(Book~1) and again in \icite[\aristotle{1278}[b][19]]%
{Aristotle:Politica}[notecite] (Book~3). The latter passage shows
```

---

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

[6]See Lourenço de Lima, *The Classics package*, p. 2 for more information.

```
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.

---
[a] As 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`.[7]

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:—

icite.xdy

```
(markup-locclass-list :open "\tabto{3.5cm}" :sep ", ")
```

---

[7] See 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)

5.1.2 *Index locorum citatorum*

5.2 BibTeX file used in this document

```
@Book{Aristotle:Politica,
  title = {Politica},
  date = 1964,
  author = {Aristotle},
  editor = {Ross, W. D.},
  origdate = 1957,
  entrysubtype = {classical},
  publisher = {Clarendon Press},
  location = {Oxford}
}

@Book{Bürgel2016,
  shorttitle = {Ärztliches Leben\ldots},
  editortype = {reviser},
  editor = {Käs, Fabian},
  number = 135,
```

```bibtex
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@dfltcit{#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@dfltind{#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@dfltcit` will be redefined by `\icite` to `\ic@nullcmd` which does nothing.

```
23 \NewDocumentCommand{\ic@nullcmd}{O{}O{}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 BibLATEX '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 BibTEX or BibLATEX 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.

```
57 \NewDocumentCommand{\icite}{o o m O{\ic@dfltcit}}{%
58   \edef\ic@argiv{#4}%
59   \edef\ic@null{ic@nullcmd}%
60   \ifno@bibengine\let\ic@argiv\ic@null\else\fi%
61   \edef\@shorthand{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorthand}}%
```

```latex
62    \edef\@subtype{\get@bibentry{#3}{entrysubtype}}%
63    \edef\@author{\get@bibentry{#3}{author}}%
64    \edef\@indexauthor{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexauthor}}%
65    \edef\@sortname{\get@bibentry{#3}{sortname}}%
66    \edef\@indexsorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexsorttitle}}%
67    \edef\@indextitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indextitle}}%
68    \edef\@shorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorttitle}}%
69    \edef\@title{\get@bibentry{#3}{title}}%
70  \ifx\@indexauthor\empty
71      \def\@useauthor{\@author}%
72    \else
73      \def\@useauthor{\@indexauthor}%
74    \fi
75  \ifx\@sortname\empty
76      \def\@sortedauthor{\@useauthor}%
77    \else
78      \def\@sortedauthor{{\@sortname}@\@useauthor}%
79    \fi
80  \ifx\@indextitle\empty
81    \ifx\@shorttitle\empty
82      \def\@usetitle{\@title}%
83    \else
84      \def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}%
85    \fi
86  \else
87    \def\@usetitle{\@indextitle}%
88  \fi
89  \ifx\@indexsorttitle\empty
90    \def\@sortedtitle{{\@usetitle}@\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}}%
91  \else
92    \def\@sortedtitle{{\@indexsorttitle}@\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}}%
93  \fi
94  \IfNoValueTF{#1}%
95  {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
96      \ifno@index\else
97      \ifdefault@index%
98      \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
99      \else%
100     \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
101     \fi\fi%
102   }{%
103     \bgroup%
104     \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
105       \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
106       \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
107       \index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
108       \dtlbreak%
109       \else%
110       \ifno@index\else
111       \ifdefault@index%
112       \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
113       \else%
114       \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}%
115       \fi\fi%
116       \fi}%
117     \egroup}%
118   \ifno@bibengine
119   \ifx\@shorthand\empty%
120   \@useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
```

```
121       \else%
122       \@shorthand%
123       \fi%
124       \else%
125       \fi%
126       \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname{#3}%
127   }
128   {\IfNoValueTF{#2}%
129      {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
130           \ifno@index\else
131           \ifdefault@index%
132           \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
133           \else%
134           \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
135           \fi\fi%
136        }{%
137           \bgroup%
138           \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
139             \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
140             \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
141             \index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
142             \dtlbreak%
143             \else%
144             \ifno@index\else
145             \ifdefault@index%
146             \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
147             \else%
148             \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#1}%
149             \fi\fi%
150             \fi}%
151         \egroup}%
152      \ifno@bibengine
153      \ifx\@shorthand\empty%
154      \@useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
155         \ic@titpgdelim{#1}%
156      \else%
157      \@shorthand\ic@titpgdelim{#1}%
158      \fi%
159      \else%
160      \fi%
161      \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname[{#1}]{#3}%
162      }
163      {\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%
164           \ifno@index\else
165           \ifdefault@index%
166           \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
167           \else%
168           \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
169           \fi\fi%
170        }{%
171           \bgroup%
172           \DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%
173             \icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%
174             \ifx\@subtype\icite@subtype%
175             \index[\icite@index]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
176             \dtlbreak%
177             \else%
178             \ifno@index\else
179             \ifdefault@index%
```

```
180          \index[\ic@dfltind]{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
181            \else%
182            \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle!#2}%
183            \fi\fi%
184            \fi}%
185          \egroup}%
186        \ifno@bibengine
187        \ifx\@shorthand\empty%
188        #1 \@useauthor\ic@authtitdelim\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}%
189            \ic@titpgdelim{#2}%
190        \else%
191        #1 \@shorthand\ic@titpgdelim{#2}%
192        \fi
193        \else%
194        \fi%
195        \csname\ic@argiv\endcsname[#1][{#2}]{#3}%
196      }%
197    }%
198 }
```

7 Change History

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.

18