The verbose-trad1 style

This is a traditional citation style which uses scholarly abbreviations like *ibidem*, *idem*, *opere citato*, and *loco citato* in a special way to replace recurrent authors, titles, and page ranges across separate citation commands. This style is best explained by example.

Outline

Let’s assume a **bib** file with the following entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry Key</th>
<th>Entry Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a1</td>
<td>Author A, Title 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a2</td>
<td>Author A, Title 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3</td>
<td>Author A, Title 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b1</td>
<td>Author B, Title 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here’s an example of how this citation scheme works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\cite{a1}</td>
<td>Initial reference</td>
<td>Verbose citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite{b1}</td>
<td>Initial reference</td>
<td>Verbose citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[26]{a1}</td>
<td>Author changed</td>
<td>Author, <em>op. cit.</em>, page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Title is last title by <em>this</em> author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Page is new/different from last page cited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[59]{b1}</td>
<td>Author changed</td>
<td>Author, <em>op. cit.</em>, page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Title is last title by <em>this</em> author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Page is new/different from last page cited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[26]{a1}</td>
<td>Author changed</td>
<td><em>Author, loc. cit.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Title is last title by <em>this</em> author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Page is last page cited from <em>this</em> work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[59]{b1}</td>
<td>Author changed</td>
<td><em>Author, loc. cit.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Title is last title by <em>this</em> author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Page is last page cited from <em>this</em> work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite{a2}</td>
<td>Initial reference</td>
<td>Verbose citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite{b1}</td>
<td>Author changed</td>
<td><em>Author, op. cit.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite{a1}</td>
<td>Author changed</td>
<td><em>Author, Title</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Title different from last title by <em>this</em> author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[55]{a2}</td>
<td>Same author</td>
<td><em>idem, Title, page</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Title different from last title by <em>this</em> author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Title has been cited before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[25]{a2}</td>
<td>Same author and title</td>
<td><em>ibidem, page</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Page is different from last page cited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[25]{a2}</td>
<td>Same author and title and page</td>
<td><em>ibidem, page</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\cite[25]{a2}</td>
<td>(with option <em>bidpage=true</em>)</td>
<td><em>ibidem</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional package options

The ibidpage option

The scholarly abbreviation *ibidem* is sometimes taken to mean both ‘same author + same title’ and ‘same author + same title + same page’ in traditional citation schemes. By default, this is not the case with this style because it may lead to ambiguous citations. With \texttt{ibidpage=true} a page range postnote will be suppressed in an *ibidem* citation if the last citation was to the same page range. With \texttt{ibidpage=false} the postnote is not omitted. Citations to different page ranges than the previous always produce the page ranges with either setting. The default setting is \texttt{ibidpage=false}.

Consider the following example citations

\cite[12]{cicero}
\cite[12]{cicero}
\cite[12]{worman}
\cite[13]{worman}

If \texttt{ibidpage} is set to \texttt{true}, the citations come out – shortened – as

Cicero, *De natura deorum*, p. 12
ibid.
Worman, *The Cast of Character*, p. 12
ibid., p. 13

The shortened result for \texttt{ibidpage=false} is

Cicero, *De natura deorum*, p. 12
ibid., p. 12
Worman, *The Cast of Character*, p. 12
ibid., p. 13

The dashed option

A case related to the definition of *ibidem* is the scope of the *ibidem* and *idem* replacements. By default, this style will only use such abbreviations if the respective citations are given in the same footnote or in consecutive footnotes. The point of this restriction is also to avoid potentially ambiguous citations. Here’s an example:

\footnote{Averroes touches upon this issue in his \texttt{Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction}.}
\cite{aristotle:anima}
\cite{aristotle:anima}
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
\footcite{aristotle:anima}

This could be rendered as follows:

2 Ibid.
Averroes touches upon this issue in his *Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction*.

What does the *ibidem* in the last footnote refer to? The last formal citation, as given in the first and the second footnote (Aristotle), or the informal reference in the third one (Averroes)? Too avoid such citations, this style will only use *ibidem* and *idem* replacements if the respective citations are given in the same footnote or in consecutive footnotes:

2 Ibid.
3 Averroes touches upon this issue in his *Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction*.
4 Aristotle, *De Anima*.

Depending on your writing and citing habits, however, you may prefer the less strict *ibidem* and *idem* handling. You can force that by setting the package option `strict=false` in the preamble. It is still possible to mark a manually inserted discursive citation with `\mancite` when required:

```latex
...\footcite{aristotle:anima}
...\footnote{\mancite Averroes touches upon this issue in his
\emph{Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction}.}
...\footcite{aristotle:anima}
```

This will suppress the *ibidem* in the last footnote.

**The citepages option**

Use this option to fine-tune the formatting of the `pages` and `pagetotal` fields in verbose citations. When an entry with a `pages` field is cited for the first time and the `postnote` is a page number or a page range, the citation will end with two page specifications:


In this example, “125” is the `postnote` and “100–150” is the `pages` field (there are similar issues with the `pagetotal` field). This may be confusing to the reader. The `citepages` option controls how to deal with these fields in this case. The option works as follows, given these citations as an example:

```latex
\cite{key}
\cite[a note]{key}
\cite[125]{key}
```

`citepages=permit` allows duplicates, i.e., the style will print both the `pages`/`pagetotal` and the `postnote`. This is the default setting:

```latex


```

`citepages=suppress` unconditionally suppresses the `pages`/`pagetotal` fields in citations, regardless of the `postnote`:

citepages=omit suppresses the pages/pagetotal in the third case only. They are still printed if there is no postnote or if the postnote is not a number or range:


citepages=separate separates the pages/pagetotal from the postnote in the third case:


The string “especially” in the third case is the bibliography string thiscite, which may be redefined.

The dashed option

By default, this style replaces recurrent authors/editors in the bibliography by a dash so that items by the same author or editor are visually grouped. This feature is controlled by the package option dashed. Setting dashed=false in the preamble will disable this feature. The default setting is dashed=true.

Hints and caveats

If you want terms such as ibidem to be printed in italics, redefine \mkibid as follows:

\renewcommand*{\mkibid}{\emph}

German users should note that the scholarly abbreviations typically used in German do not make a clear distinction between op. cit. and loc. cit. Both are rendered as a.a.O., possibly causing some citations to be misleading. It may be preferable to use the verbose-trad2 style in German documents. If you really want to use verbose-trad1, use the Latin keywords. This is accomplished by putting the following in the preamble or the configuration file:

\DefineBibliographyStrings{german}{%
  idem = {idem},
  idemsm = {idem},
  idemsf = {eadem},
  idemsn = {idem},
  idempm = {eidem},
  idempf = {eaedem},
%}
idempn = \{eadem\},
idempp = \{eidem\},
ibidem = \{ibid\adddot\},
opcit = \{op\adddottextspace cit\adddot\},
loccit = \{loc\adddottextspace cit\adddot\},
}

Now let’s go over the previous examples again, using real bibliography entries this time.
footnote examples

This is just filler text.¹ This is just filler text.² This is just filler text.³ This is just filler text.⁴ This is just filler text.⁵ This is just filler text.⁶ This is just filler text.⁷ This is just filler text.⁸ This is just filler text.⁹ This is just filler text.¹⁰ This is just filler text.¹¹ This is just filler text.¹²

⁵ Aristotle, loc. cit.
⁶ Averroes, loc. cit.
⁸ Averroes, op. cit.
⁹ Aristotle, *De Anima.*
¹¹ Ibid., p. 25.
¹² Ibid., p. 25.


KU, pp. 59–63.
\autocite examples

This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{17} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{18} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{19} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{20} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{21} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{22}
Abbreviations


References

