The verbose-ibid style

This citation style is a slightly more compact variant of the verbose style. Immediately repeated citations are replaced by the abbreviation ‘ibidem’ unless the citation is the first one on the current page or double page spread (depending on the setting of the pagetracker package option). This style is also intended for citations given in footnotes.

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 *ibidpage=true* a page range postnote will be suppressed in an *ibidem* citation if the last citation was to the same page range. With *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 *ibidpage=false*.

Consider the following example citations

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

If *ibidpage* is set to *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 *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

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:

\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:


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

Author. “Title.” In: *Book*.

*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

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

\renewcommand*{\makibid}{\textit}
\footnote{Aristotle. \textit{De Anima}. Ed. by Robert Drew Hicks. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1907.}
\footnote{Ibid.}


KU, pp. 59–63.
\textbf{autocite examples}

This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{12} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{13} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{14} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{15} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{16} This is just filler text.\textsuperscript{17}
Abbreviations


References