The icite package

Indices locorum citatorum

v1.3a — 2020/03/05

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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

License applicable to the software

icite — Indices locorum citatorum

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Please send error reports and suggestions for improvements to Robert Alessi:
- email: mailto:alessi@robertalessi.net
- website: http://www.robertalessi.net/icite
- development: http://git.robertalessi.net/icite
- comments, feature requests, bug reports: https://gitlab.com/ralessi/icite/issues

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This release of icite consists of the following source files:
- icite.dtx
- icite.ins
- Makefile

License applicable to this document

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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:

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

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=⟨command⟩  \(\text{Default: cite}\)
  ⟨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=none|⟨index_name⟩  \(\text{Default: not set}\)
  ⟨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

\(^1\)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 Default: not set

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 B\TeX or Bib\LaTeX 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.\footnote{Please refer to Gregorio, 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 passages in a separate index named 'loccit':
2 \usepackage[citestyle=autocite, defaultindex]{icite}
3 \% note that the .bib file must be stripped of its extension:
4 \bibinput{bibliography} \% that is: load bibliography.bib
\end{verbatim}

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:—

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

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:

\texttt{author} As for example in \texttt{author = {Ullmann, Manfred}}, which is satisfactory in most cases.
indexauthor  This field is not set by Bib\TeX{}. However, it may be used as a fallback field for multiple or complex names.

sortname  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:

\begin{verbatim}
author = {Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq al-ʿĪbādī, Abū Zayd}
\end{verbatim}

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:

\begin{verbatim}
indexauthor = {Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq} or indexauthor = {Ḥunayn}
\end{verbatim}

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

\begin{verbatim}
sortname = {{Ḥunayn ibn Ishaq}}
\end{verbatim}

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 \textit{The \TeX{}Book} printed in the index as \textit{\TeX{}Book, 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:

\begin{verbatim}
indexsorttitle = {\TeX{}Book}
\end{verbatim}

3 Basic use

The \texttt{icite} provides the \texttt{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 Bib\TeX{} or Bib\LaTeX{} citation command the syntax of which is \texttt{\cite{⟨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 \texttt{icite} follows:—

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{\cite{⟨key⟩}}
\end{verbatim}

Where \texttt{⟨(command)⟩} can be used as a further optional argument to specify a standard citation command that \texttt{icite} should emulate instead of the default \texttt{\cite} command or any other command set as default in the preamble by means of the \texttt{citecmd} global option.\footnote{See above, section 2 on page 2.}

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

\begin{verbatim}
\% preamble
\% load icite, have \texttt{icite} use \texttt{\autocite} by default, and insert cited passages in a separate index named 'loccit':
\% \usepackage[citecmd=autocite, defaultindex]\{icite\}
\end{verbatim}
Then \texttt{cite} can be used like so:—

\textbf{\texttt{cite} 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{cite}[123]{Ullmann1970}, two\texttt{cite}[231]{Ullmann1970}, three\texttt{cite}[81]{Ullmann1970} and four\texttt{cite}[18]{Ullmann1970}.

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

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

All indices and the contents of the Bib\TeX{} 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, cite 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’ BibL\TeX{} option of \texttt{biblatex-oxref} style package makes \texttt{autocite} behave like \texttt{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:—

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 secondary:
2 \% 'secondary':
3 \usepackage[defaultindex=secondary]{icite}
4 \% except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string classical:
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 classical:
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. In this way, \xindy only has numbers to handle:—

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

\footnote{For more information, see below section 4.1 on page 8.}
\usepackage{xindy}{imakeidx}
\makeindex[name=locct, 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]{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}\[\iau{1}[81][32]\]{IAUMuller},
two \texttt{icite}\[\razi{5}[7--10]\]{RaziShukuk},
three \texttt{icite}\[133]{al-Qifti},
four \texttt{icite}\[\nadim{3}[7][286]\]{al-Nadim},
five \texttt{icite}\[\iau{2}[214][20]\]{IAUMuller},
six \texttt{icite}\[\razi{1}[6--20]\]{RaziShukuk},
seven \texttt{icite}\[126.15--20\]{al-Qifti} and
eight \texttt{icite}\[\nadim{3}[7][291]\]{al-Nadim}.

Finally, let us have \texttt{icite} use \texttt{textcite} to cite Endress, and again, this time in a footnote:

\texttt{icite}[123]{Endress1992}[textcite],
\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.

\footnote{Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 123.}
\footnote{Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 231.}
\footnote{Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 81.}
\footnote{Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 18.}
\footnote{Bürgel, \textit{Ärztliches Leben...}, p. 90.}
As already said above, all indices and the contents of the Bu\TeX 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 \langle post \rangle optional argument of the \icite command. An example of using classics to format references to Aristotle according to Bekker pagination follows:

---

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

In \textit{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 (1253[b][1]--1253[b][39]).

\end{verbatim}

---

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):—

---

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

\end{verbatim}

---

\footnote{Eduardo C. Lourenço de Lima, The Classics package: Cite classic works (version 0.1) (CTAN, Feb. 2, 2013), \url{http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics}.
\footnote{See Lourenço de Lima, The Classics package, p. 2 for more information.}
that one should read the whole section of Book 1 concerning household management and the control of slaves
\cite{aristotle*{1253}{b}{1}{1253}{b}{39}}%
\{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

\texttt{xindy} (actually \texttt{texindy}) is also designed to ignore \TeXX \ commands by default. However, due to a missing line in \texttt{xindy/modules/base/tex.xdy},\footnote{As the time of writing, in xindy v2.5.1.} this does not apply to so-called ‘starred’ \TeXX \ commands, such as \texttt{aristotle*} from the example above.

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

\texttt{icite.xdy}

\texttt{(merge-rule "\* " " :eregexp)}

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

\begin{verbatim}
\% preamble:
\usepackage{xindy}{imakeidx}
\makeindex[name=loccit, options=-M icite.xdy]
\% document:
\printindex[loccit]
\end{verbatim}

Of course, the document itself must be compiled with --shell-escape.\footnote{See Enrico Gregorio and Claudio Beccari, \textit{The \texttt{Imakeidx} package: A package for producing multiple indexes} (version 1.3e) (CTAN, Oct. 15, 2016), \url{http://www.ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx}, pp. 2–4.}

5  Appendix

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

\texttt{icite.xdy}

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

5.1.1 Index of Passages Cited (modern authors)

| B | Bürgel, Johann Christoph |
|   | Ärztliches Leben...       |
|   | 90                       | 5, 7 |
|   | 205                      | 5, 7 |

| D | Dols, Michael W. |
|   | The Origins of the Islamic Hospital |
|   | 370                       | 5, 7 |
|   | 380                       | 5, 7 |

| E | Endress, Gerhard |
|   | Die Wissenschaftliche Literatur |
|   | 86                        | 5, 7 |
|   | 123                       | 5, 7 |

| U | Ullmann, Manfred |
|   | Die Medizin im Islam |
|   | 18                        | 5, 7 |
|   | 81                        | 5, 7 |
|   | 123                       | 5, 7 |
|   | 231                       | 5, 7 |

5.1.2 Index locorum citatorum

| A | Aristotle |
|   | Politica |
|   | 1253a2–9   | 9 |
|   | 1253b1–b39 | 9 |
|   | 1278b19    | 9 |

| I | Ibn Abī Uṣaybi‘ah |
|   | ‘Uyūn al-anbā’ |
|   | I, 81.32     | 7 |
|   | II, 214.20  | 7 |
| R | al-Rāzī, Muḥammad ibn Zakariyā’ |
|   | Shukūk |
|   | 1.6–20      | 7 |
|   | 5.7–10      | 7 |

5.2 BuTEx file used in this document

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

2. @Book{Bürgel2016, shorttitle = {Ärztliches Leben\ldots}, editortype = {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}}},

@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-r\'Aziyy}, \prname{mu.ammad ibn al-\'Aziyy}}},  
  title = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{k}itAb al-\'sukUk \'al_A \uc{g}AlInUs}}},  
  indextitle = {{\arb[trans]{\uc{\'s}ukUk}}},  
  sortname = {razi},  
  date = 1993,  
  shorthand = {{\prname{al-r\'Aziyy}, \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},  
  volumes = 2,  
  location = {Leipzig},  
  entrysubtype = {classical}  
}

@Book{al-Qifti,
6 Implementation

Declare the global options, and define them:

```latex
\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
    \node@true\def\ic@dfltind{#1}\fi
}
\newif\ifno@bibengine
\define@boolkey{icite.sty}@pkg@[nobibengine][true]{%\if@pkg@nobibengine\no@bibengine\true\else\fi}
\ExecuteOptionsX{citecmd}
\ProcessOptionsX\relax
```

The following packages are required by icite:

```latex
\RequirePackage{xparse}
\RequirePackage{datatool}
\RequirePackage{usebib}
```

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

```latex
\NewDocumentCommand{\ic@nullcmd}{O{}O{}m}{}
```

Define fields to be used by icite:

```latex
\define@reuse@key{author}
\define@reuse@key{indexauthor}
```
\define@key{sortname}
\define@key{title}
\define@key{shorttitle}
\define@key{indextitle}
\define@key{indexsorttitle}
\define@key{entrysubtype}
\define@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}{}\@nameuse{reuse@#1@#2}}

Create a new database which icite will use to connect BibL\TeX ‘subtypes’ to indices.
\DTLnewdb{icite@indices}

\IndexSubtypeAs\IndexSubtypeAs takes two mandatory arguments: 1. Any given keyword used to specify an ‘entry subtype’ 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

By default, titles are printed in italics. This can be changed in the preamble by \SetTitleStyle.
\NewDocumentCommand{\SetTitleStyle}{m}{\emph{#1}}
\NewDocumentCommand{\SetTitleStyle}{m}{\RenewDocumentCommand{\SetTitleStyle}{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.
\def\ic@authtitdelim{,}
\NewDocumentCommand{\AuthorTitleDelim}{m}{\def\ic@authtitdelim{#1}}
\@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.
\def\ic@titpgdelim{,}
\NewDocumentCommand{\TitlePageDelim}{m}{\def\ic@titpgdelim{#1}}
\@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 \cite or \bibitem 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.
\NewDocumentCommand{\icite}{o o m O{\ic@dfltcit}}{\edef\ic@argiv{#4}\edef\ic@null{ic@nullcmd}\ifnobibengine\let\ic@argiv\ic@null\else\fi\edef\@shorthand{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorthand}}}
7 Change History

v1.00.
  General: First public release ............ 1

v1.1.
  General: New global option nobibengine . 3

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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<th>defaultindex</th>
<th>\define@reuse@key</th>
<th>\DTLbreak</th>
<th>\DTLforeach</th>
<th>\DTLifdbempty</th>
<th>\DTLnewdb</th>
<th>\DTLnewdbentry</th>
<th>\DTLnewrow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#33, 47, 49, 52, 54, 71, 73, 76, 78, 82, 84, 87, 90, 92</td>
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<td>#38, 39</td>
<td>#37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E**

\edef \egroup \else \& \emph \empty \endcsname

**F**

\fi \let

**G**

\get@bibentry \ic@argiv \ic@authtitdelim \ic@dfltcit \ic@dfltind \ic@null \ic@titpgdelim \icite \icite@index

**H**

\icite@subtype \ifdefefault@index \ifno@bibengine \ifno@index \IfNoValueTF \iffx \if\ic@null \ic@titpgdelim \icite \icite@index

**I**

\ic@authtitdelim \ic@dfltcitdelim \ic@dfltind \ic@null \ic@titpgdelim \icite \icitecmd \icite@index

**J**

\icite@subtype \ifdefefault@index \ifno@bibengine \ifno@index \IfNoValueTF \iffx \if\ic@null \ic@titpgdelim \icite \icite@index

**K**

\icite@subtype \ifdefefault@index \ifno@bibengine \ifno@index \IfNoValueTF \iffx \if\ic@null \ic@titpgdelim \icite \icite@index

**L**

\let

**M**

\makeindex (package)

**N**

\NewDocumentCommand \nobibengine (option)

**O**

options:

- citecmd (option)
- defaultindex (option)
- nobibengine (option)

**P**

\RenewDocumentCommand

**Q**

\SetTitleStyle

**R**

\settitlestyle

**S**

\Tabto (package)

**T**

\titpgdelim

**U**

\usebib (package)

**V**

\xindex (package)

**W**

\xindy (package)