The verbose-inote style

This citation style is a slightly more compact variant of the verbose-note 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. This style is exclusively intended for citations given in footnotes.

Additional package options

The pageref option

By default, this style does not add a page reference to the footnote pointers, i.e., they are rendered as ‘see note 3’. If you want such references to be rendered as ‘see note 3, page 5’ instead, set the package option pageref=true or simply pageref in the preamble. This will add the page number to the footnote pointer whenever the footnote to which the pointer refers is located on a different page or page spread (depending on the setting of the pagetracker option). The default setting is pageref=false.

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=supress 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 \texttt{dashed}. Setting \texttt{dashed=false} in the preamble will disable this feature. The default setting is \texttt{dashed=true}.

Hints

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

\renewcommand*{\mkibid}{\textit}
\footcite examples
This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text.

\textsuperscript{1}Aristotle. \textit{De Anima}. Ed. by Robert Drew Hicks. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1907.
\textsuperscript{4}Aristotle, \textit{De Anima}, see n. \textsuperscript{1}.
\textsuperscript{5}Aristotle, \textit{Physics}, see n. \textsuperscript{2}.
\textsuperscript{6}Averroes, see n. \textsuperscript{3}.
This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text.

Aristotle, *De Anima*, see n. 1.
Ibid.
Aristotle, *Physics*, see n. 2.
Ibid.
This is just filler text.  


KU, pp. 59–63.
\autocite examples

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\footnote{Aristotle. *The Rhetoric of Aristotle with a commentary by the late Edward Meredith Cope*. Ed. and comm. by Edward Meredith Cope. 3 vols. Cambridge University Press, 1877.}

\footnote{Averroes, see n. 3.}

\footnote{Aristotle, *Rhetoric*, see n. 17.}

\footnote{Aristotle, *De Anima*, see n. 1.}

\footnote{Ibid.}

\footnote{Aristotle, *Physics*, see n. 2.}

\footnote{Ibid.}
Abbreviations


References


