The verbose-trad3 style

This is another traditional style which uses the scholarly abbreviations *ibidem* and *op. cit.* In contrast to verbose-trad2, *ibidem* denotes ‘same author + same title + same page’ and *op. cit.* denotes ‘same author + same title’ in this style. All other citations are based on the title.

Additional package options

The strict option

By default, this style will only use *ibidem* and *op. cit.* 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:

```latex
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
\footnote{Aristotle touches upon this issue in his \textit{Rhetoric}.}
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
```

This could be rendered as follows:

2 Aristotle, *op. cit.*
3 Aristotle touches upon this issue in his *Rhetoric*.
4 Aristotle, *op. cit.*

What does the *op. cit.* in the last footnote refer to? The last formal citation, as given in the first and the second footnote (*De Anima*), or the informal reference in the third one (*Rhetoric*)? Too avoid such citations, this style will only use abbreviations if the respective citations are given in the same footnote or in consecutive footnotes:

```latex
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
\footnote{\texttt{\mancite} Aristotle touches upon this issue in his \textit{Rhetoric}.}
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
```

Depending on your writing and citing habits, however, you may prefer the less strict *ibidem* and *op. cit.* 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{\texttt{\mancite} Aristotle touches upon this issue in his \textit{Rhetoric}.}
\footcite{aristotle:anima}
```

This will suppress the *op. cit.* 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:

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

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


\texttt{citepages=supress} unconditionally suppresses the pages/pagetotal fields in citations, regardless of the postnote:


\texttt{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:


\texttt{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{\char`\textbackslash mkibid} as follows:

\texttt{\textbackslash renewcommand*{\char`\textbackslash mkibid}{\char`\textbackslash emph}}
\footcite 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. This is just filler text. This is just filler text. This is just filler text.
\cite{examples}

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}

\textsuperscript{13}Aristotle. \textit{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.

\textsuperscript{14}Averroes, \textit{Possibility of Conjunction}.

\textsuperscript{15}Aristotle, \textit{De Anima}.

\textsuperscript{16}Aristotle, op. cit., p. 55.

\textsuperscript{17}Ibid.
References

