Abstract

\texttt{icite} is designed to produce from \LaTeX{} or BibLa\TeX{} bibliographical databases the different indices of authors and works cited which are called \textit{indices locorum citatorum}. It relies on a specific \texttt{icite} command and can operate with either \LaTeX{} or BibLa\TeX{}.

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\texttt{icite} — \textit{Indices locorum citatorum}

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Please send error reports and suggestions for improvements to Robert Alessi:
- email: mailto:alessi@roberalessi.net
- website: \url{http://www.robertalessi.net/icite}
- development: \url{http://git.robertalessi.net/icite}
- comments, feature requests, bug reports: \url{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

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1 Introduction

Bib\LaTeX{} features a very powerful internal mechanism which supports indexing of citations and bibliographic entries and can be activated by a simple \texttt{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 \texttt{\makeindex}. Another limitation is that the references are also excluded from the index.

Notwithstanding these limitations, it is quite possible to typeset \textit{indices locorum citatorum} with Bib\LaTeX{}, but this remains an intricate business and requires knowing how to redefine and/or patch standard and internal Bib\LaTeX{} commands.

The \texttt{icite} package is but a modest piece of software which addresses this situation. It relies on citation commands, but does not require Bib\LaTeX{}. Instead, Bib\TeX{} can be used as \texttt{icite} uses the \texttt{usebib} package\footnote{Enrico Gregorio, \textit{The Usebib package: A simple bibliography processor} (version 1.0a) (CTAN, Apr. 13, 2012), http://www.ctan.org/pkg/usebib} to build the indices by drawing directly from the bibliographical database.

2 The \texttt{icite} package

The \texttt{icite} package is loaded as usual like so:—

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

\texttt{icite} may be loaded with two optional `named arguments’ either of which is set using the syntax \texttt{(key)=\{value\}}. The description of the optional arguments follows:—

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{citetcmd=\{command\}} \texttt{\textbf{Default: cite}}
\item \texttt{defaultindex=\{index\_name\}} \texttt{\textbf{Default: not set}}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{\{command\}} may be any citation command accepted by Bib\TeX{} or Bib\LaTeX. This option is used by the \texttt{\icite} command that is described below. By default, \texttt{\icite} uses the \texttt{\cite} command to insert citations in the body text.

As this option is not initially set, \texttt{\icite} naturally inserts cited passages in the default general index, unless \texttt{defaultindex} is set to the value \texttt{none}, in which case indexing is disabled. It must be noted that this named argument does not need a value as
it defaults to \textit{loccit} if it is used alone. This is an easy way to have all passages cited indexed in a separate index named \textit{loccit}.

\texttt{nobibengine=true/false}

This named argument does not need a value as it defaults to \texttt{true} if it is used. When this option is activated, \texttt{icite} does not use \texttt{BibTeX} or \texttt{BibLaTeX} 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, \texttt{\bibinput} described below is of course still required. The citations inserted consist of the elements described below section \ref{entryfields} on the current page. However, it must be noted that if the entry field \texttt{shortname} of any author/work be set in the database, it takes precedence over the fields used to define author names and titles.

\texttt{\bibinput} \textbf{Bibliographical database} Once \texttt{icite} is loaded, it must be connected to at least one bibliographic \texttt{.bib} file. To that end, \texttt{icite} uses the same \texttt{\bibinput} command as \texttt{usebib}. An example follows:\footnote{Please refer to Gregorio, \textit{The Usebib package}, p. 1 for more detailed information on how to use this command.}

\begin{verbatim}
1 \% load icite, have \texttt{icite} use \texttt{autocite} by default, and insert cited passages in a separate index named \textit{loccit}:
2 \usepackage[citecmd=autocite, defaultindex]{icite}
3 \% note that the \texttt{.bib} file must be stripped of its extension:
4 \bibinput\{bibliography\} \% that is: load bibliography.bib
\end{verbatim}

\section{2.1 Preamble-only commands}

The following commands may be found in the preamble only.

\texttt{\SetTitleStyle} \textbf{Styling the titles} By default, \texttt{icite} prints the titles of the works cited in italics. \texttt{\SetTitleStyle{\{formatting directives\}}} can be used in the preamble only to customize the way titles are displayed in the indices, like so:\footnote{Please refer to Gregorio, \textit{The Usebib package}, p. 1 for more detailed information on how to use this command.}

\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 \texttt{\SetTitleStyle} command.

\texttt{\AuthorTitleDelim} \textbf{Delimiters} \texttt{\AuthorTitleDelim\{delimiter\}} sets the delimiter between authors and titles in the body text when the \texttt{nobibengine} option is set to \texttt{true}. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

\texttt{\TitlePageDelim} \texttt{\TitlePageDelim\{delimiter\}} sets the delimiter between titles and pages in the body text when the \texttt{nobibengine} option is set to \texttt{true}. The default delimiter is a comma and a space.

\section{2.2 \texttt{icite} for the Impatient}

Read \texttt{icite-minimal.pdf}.

\section{2.3 Entry fields}

\subsection{2.3.1 Author names}

To process author names, \texttt{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\LaTeX. However, it may be used as a fallback field for multiple or complex names.

sortname This standard Bib\LaTeX 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 = \{Hu\=nayn ibn Ish\=a\=q al-\'Ib\=a\=d\i, Ab\=u 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 = \{Hu\=nayn ibn Ish\=a\=q\} or indexauthor = \{Hu\=nayn\}
\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 = \{Hunayn 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

\texttt{\textbackslash icite} provides the \texttt{\textbackslash 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 \texttt{\textbackslash cite} or \texttt{\textbackslash Bib\TeX} citation command the syntax of which is \texttt{\textbackslash \{\texttt{\textbackslash command}\}[:\{\texttt{\textbackslash pre}\}]\{\texttt{\textbackslash post}\}\\{\texttt{\textbackslash key}\}\{\texttt{\textbackslash command}\}}. 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{\textbackslash icite} follows:

\begin{verbatim}
\textbackslash icite\{\texttt{\textbackslash pre}\}\{\texttt{\textbackslash post}\}\{\texttt{\textbackslash key}\}\{\texttt{\textbackslash command}\}
\end{verbatim}

Where \texttt{\textbackslash \{\texttt{\textbackslash command}\}} can be used as a further optional argument to specify a standard citation command that \texttt{\textbackslash icite} should emulate instead of the default \texttt{\textbackslash cite} command or any other command set as default in the preamble by means of the \texttt{\textbackslash citecmd} global option.

Example The following example illustrates how icite can be used in combination with Bib\LaTeX\X 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{\textbackslash icite} use \texttt{\textbackslash autocite} by default, and insert cited
% passages in a separate index named \texttt{loccit}:
\usepackage[\texttt{\textbackslash citecmd=\texttt{\textbackslash autocite}}, \texttt{\textbackslash defaultindex}]{\texttt{icite}}
\end{verbatim}

\footnote{See above, section 2 on page 2.}
\section*{\texttt{\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\textsuperscript{a} [\cite{Ullmann1970}], two\textsuperscript{b} [\cite{Ullmann1970}], three\textsuperscript{c} [\cite{Ullmann1970}] and four\textsuperscript{d} [\cite{Ullmann1970}].

Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one\textsuperscript{e} [\cite{Bürgel2016}], two\textsuperscript{f} [\cite{Dols1987}], three\textsuperscript{g} [\cite{Bürgel2016}] and four\textsuperscript{h} [\cite{Dols1987}].

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


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, \texttt{icite} 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’ Bib\LaTeX\-oxref style package makes \texttt{\texttt{autocite}} behave like \texttt{\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.

\texttt{\textbackslash IndexSubtypeAs} is able to differentiate between sources by drawing from the bibliographical database the exact string that may be found in the \texttt{entrysubtype} entry field. To that end, the \texttt{\IndexSubtypeAs} command is provided. It takes to mandatory arguments, like so:—

\begin{verbatim}
  \IndexSubtypeAs{<subtype>}{<index_name>}
\end{verbatim}

Where \texttt{<subtype>} is any given string used to specify an \texttt{entrysubtype} in the bibliographical database, and \texttt{<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:—

\begin{verbatim}
% load icite, and have cited authors indexed in an index named 'secondary':
\usepackage[defaultindex=secondary]{icite}
% except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'classical': have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
\IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
% authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval' should go into the same index:
\IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}
\end{verbatim}

Or:

\begin{verbatim}
% load icite, but do not index passages cited with \icite:
\usepackage[defaultindex=none]{icite}
% except for authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'classical': have them indexed in an index named 'primary':
\IndexSubtypeAs{classical}{primary}
% authors whose 'entrysubtype' field matches the string 'medieval' should go into the same index:
\IndexSubtypeAs{medieval}{primary}
\end{verbatim}

Example In the following example, modern authors, namely those whose \texttt{entrysubtype} field does not match the string \texttt{classical} should go into the default \texttt{loccit} index. As for those whose \texttt{entrysubtype} matches \texttt{classical}, they should into an index named \texttt{primary}. Furthermore, the \texttt{classics} package is used to format references in which a volume number is used.\textsuperscript{4} In this way, \texttt{xindy} only has numbers to handle:—

\begin{verbatim}
% preamble
\usepackage[style=oxnotes]{biblatex}
\addbibresource{bibliography.bib}
\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{4}For more information, see below section 4.1 on page 8.
\begin{section*}{\texttt{\cs{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]{IAUMuller}},

two \texttt{\icite[\razi]{RaziShukuk}}, three \texttt{\icite[133]{al-Qifti}},

four \texttt{\icite[\nadim]{al-Nadim}}, five \texttt{\icite[\iau]{IAUMuller}},
six \texttt{\icite[\razi]{RaziShukuk}}, seven \texttt{\icite[126.15--20]{al-Qifti}} and

eight \texttt{\icite[\nadim]{al-Nadim}}.

Finally, let us have \texttt{\cs{icite}} use \texttt{\cs{textcite}} to cite \texttt{\icite[123]{Endress1992}}[\textcite], and again, this time in a

footnote \texttt{\icite[86]{Endress1992}}.

\end{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\textsuperscript{a}, two\textsuperscript{b}, three\textsuperscript{c} and four\textsuperscript{d}.

Let us continue with four other citations out of two other references: one\textsuperscript{e}, two\textsuperscript{f}, three\textsuperscript{g} and four\textsuperscript{h}.

Before concluding, let us insert a few references to medieval Arabic authors: one\textsuperscript{i}, two\textsuperscript{j},

three\textsuperscript{k}, four\textsuperscript{l}, five\textsuperscript{m}, six\textsuperscript{n}, seven\textsuperscript{o} and eight\textsuperscript{p}.

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

footnote \texttt{\icite[86]{Endress1992}}.

\textsuperscript{a}Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 123.

\textsuperscript{b}Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 231.

\textsuperscript{c}Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 81.

\textsuperscript{d}Ullmann, \textit{Die Medizin im Islam}, p. 18.

\textsuperscript{e}Bürgel, \textit{Ärztliches Leben...}, p. 90.
As already said above, all indices and the contents of the B\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 \textit\{post\} optional argument of the \icite command.\(^5\) An example of using classics to format references to Aristotle according to Bekker pagination follows:\(^6\) —

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

In \textit\{Politics\}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political animal in the following passages: \icite\{aristotle\{1253\}[a]\[2--9\]\} (Book-1) and again in \icite\{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 (1253b1–b39).

The following prints the same body text while using \icite to have the passages cited inserted in the \textit\{Index locorum citatorum\} (see below section 5.1.2 on page 10):—

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

In \textit\{Politics\}, Aristotle says that man is by nature a political animal in the following passages: \icite\{aristotle\{1253\}[a]\[2--9\]\}\{Aristotle:Politica\}[notecite] (Book-1) and again in \icite\{aristotle\{1278\}[b]\[19\]\}\% \icite\{aristotle\{1253\}[b]\[1]\}\{Aristotle:Politica\}[notecite] (Book-3). The latter passage shows

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\(^5\)Eduardo C. Lourenço de Lima, \textit\{The Classics package: Cite classic works (version 0.1)\} (CTAN, Feb. 2, 2013), \url{http://www.ctan.org/pkg/classics}.

\(^6\)See Lourenço de Lima, \textit\{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 \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

\textit{xindy} (actually \texttt{texindy}) is also designed to ignore \TeX\ commands by default. However, due to a missing line in \texttt{xindy/modules/base/tex.xdy}, this does not apply to so-called `starred' \TeX\ commands, such as \\texttt{aristotle*} from the example above.

\textit{As the time of writing, in xindy v2.5.1.}

One easy way to get around this issue is to create a style file with a single line that instructs \textit{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.sty]
\%
\% document:
\printindex[loccit]
\end{verbatim}

Of course, the document itself must be compiled with \texttt{--shell-escape}.

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 \textit{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

**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
*‘Uğūn al-anbā’*
  I, 81.32  7
  II, 214.20  7

Ibn al-Nadīm
*Fihrist*
  III.7, 286  7
  III.7, 291  7

**R**
al-Rāzī, Muḥammad ibn Zakariyā’
*Shukūk*
  1.6–20  7
  5.7–10  7

5.2 BuTEx file used in this document

```latex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{book}
\begin{document}
\@Book{Aristotle:Politica,  
title = {Politica},  
date = 1964,  
author = {Aristotle},  
editor = {Ross, W. D.},  
origdate = 1957,  
entrysubtype = {classical},  
publisher = {Clarendon Press},  
location = {Oxford} }
\@Book{Bürgel2016,  
shorttitle = {Ärztliches Leben\ldots},  
edittype = {reviser},  
editor = {Käs, Fabian},  
number = 135, \end{document}
```
@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 = {al-rAziyy, mu.hammad ibn zakariyyA'}, 
  title = {kitAb al-^sukUk al_A ^gAlInUs}, 
  indextitle = {^sukUk}, 
  sortname = {Razi}, 
  date = 1993, 
  shorthand = {al-rAziyy, ^sukUk}, 
  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 = {ibn al-nadIm}, 
  title = {fihrist}, 
  sortname = {Ibn al-Nadim}, 
  date = {1871/1872}, 
  shorthand = {fihrist}, 
  editor = {Flügel, Gustav}, 
  volumes = 2, 
  location = {Leipzig}, 
  entrysubtype = {classical} 
}

@Book{al-Qifti, 

6 Implementation

Declare the global options, and define them:

\begin{verbatim}
1 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
2 \DeclareOptionX{citecmd}[cite]{\def\ic@dfltcit{#1}}
3 \newif\ifdefault@index
4 \newif\ifno@index
5 \DeclareOptionX{defaultindex}[loccit]{
6  \edef\@tempa{#1}
7  \edef\@none{none}
8  \ifx\@tempa\@none
9    \no@indextrue
10   \else
11    \default@indextrue
12    \ic@dfltind{#1}
13  \fi
14 }
15 \newif\ifno@bibengine
16 \define@boolkey{icite.sty}@pkg@[nobibengine][true]{%
17 \if@pkg@nobibengine\no@bibenginetrue\else\fi}
18 \ExecuteOptionsX{citecmd}
19 \ProcessOptionsX\relax
\end{verbatim}

The following packages are required by icite:

\begin{verbatim}
20 \RequirePackage{xparse}
21 \RequirePackage{datatool}
22 \RequirePackage{usebib}
\end{verbatim}

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

\begin{verbatim}
23 \NewDocumentCommand{\ic@nullcmd}{O{}O{}m}{\null}
\end{verbatim}

Define fields to be used by icite:

\begin{verbatim}
24 \define@reuse@key{author}
25 \define@reuse@key{indexauthor}
\end{verbatim}
\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 Bib\LaTeX\, ‘subtypes’ to indices.

\DTLnewdb{icite@indices}

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

\SetTitleStyle
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{\TitleStyle}{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}{\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}{\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 Bib\LaTeX\ or Bib\LaTeX\ 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}\ifno@bibengine\let\ic@argiv\ic@null\else\fi\ic@dfltcit\edef\ic@argiv{#4}\edef\ic@null{ic@nullcmd}\ifno@bibengine\let\ic@argiv\ic@null\else\fi\icitedbentry{#3}{#4}{\ic@dfltcit}}
\edef\@subtype{\get@bibentry{#3}{entrysubtype}}%
\edef\@author{\get@bibentry{#3}{author}}%
\edef\@indexauthor{\get@bibentry{#3}{indexauthor}}%
\edef\@sortname{\get@bibentry{#3}{sortname}}%
\edef\@indextitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{indextitle}}%
\edef\@shorttitle{\get@bibentry{#3}{shorttitle}}%
\edef\@title{\get@bibentry{#3}{title}}%
\ifx\@indexauthor\empty
\def\@useauthor{\@author}%
\else
\def\@useauthor{\@indexauthor}%
\fi
\ifx\@sortname\empty
\def\@sortedauthor{\@useauthor}%
\else
\def\@sortedauthor{\{\@sortname\}@\@useauthor}%
\fi
\ifx\@indextitle\empty
\ifx\@shorttitle\empty
\def\@usetitle{\@title}%
\else
\def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}%
\fi
\else
\def\@usetitle{\@indextitle}%
\fi
\ifx\@indexsorttitle\empty
\ifx\@sortedtitle{\{\@indexsorttitle\}@$\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}$}%
\else
\ifx\@indextitle\empty
\ifx\@shorttitle\empty
\def\@usetitle{\@title}%
\else
\def\@usetitle{\@shorttitle}%
\fi
\else
\def\@usetitle{\@indextitle}%
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\def\@sortedtitle{\{\@indexsorttitle\}@$\TitleStyle{\@usetitle}$}%
\fi
\IfNoValueTF{#1}%
{\DTLifdbempty{icite@indices}{%}
 \ifno@index
\ifdefefault@index%
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\else%
 \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}
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\else%
 \index{\@sortedauthor!\@sortedtitle}
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\else%
\DTLforeach*{icite@indices}{%}{\icite@subtype=subtype,\icite@index=index}{%}
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\ifno@bibengine
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\else%
 \index{\@author}
\fi}
7 Change History

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

v1.1.
General: New global option nobibengine  3

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