

The verbose-trad1 style

This is a traditional citation style which uses scholarly abbreviations like *ibidem*, *idem*, *opere citato*, and *loco citato* in a special way to replace recurrent authors, titles, and page ranges across separate citation commands. This style is best explained by example.

Outline

Let's assume a `bib` file with the following entries:

| Entry Key | Entry Data |
|-----------|-------------------|
| a1 | Author A, Title 1 |
| a2 | Author A, Title 2 |
| a3 | Author A, Title 3 |
| b1 | Author B, Title 1 |

Here's an example of how this citation scheme works:

| Command | Conditions | Citation |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| <code>\cite{a1}</code> | Initial reference | Verbose citation |
| <code>\cite{b1}</code> | Initial reference | Verbose citation |
| <code>\cite[26]{a1}</code> | Author changed + Title is last title by <i>this</i> author + Page is new/different from last page cited | Author, <i>op. cit.</i> , page |
| <code>\cite[59]{b1}</code> | Author changed + Title is last title by <i>this</i> author + Page is new/different from last page cited | Author, <i>op. cit.</i> , page |
| <code>\cite[26]{a1}</code> | Author changed + Title is last title by <i>this</i> author + Page is last page cited from <i>this</i> work | Author, <i>loc. cit.</i> |
| <code>\cite[59]{b1}</code> | Author changed + Title is last title by <i>this</i> author + Page is last page cited from <i>this</i> work | Author, <i>loc. cit.</i> |
| <code>\cite{a2}</code> | Initial reference | Verbose citation |
| <code>\cite{b1}</code> | Author changed + Title is last title by <i>this</i> author | Author, <i>op. cit.</i> |
| <code>\cite{a1}</code> | Author changed + Title different from last title by <i>this</i> author + Title has been cited before | Author, Title |
| <code>\cite[55]{a2}</code> | Same author + Title different from last title by <i>this</i> author + Title has been cited before | Idem, Title, page |
| <code>\cite[55]{a2}</code> | Same author and title | Ibidem, page |

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 in this style because it may lead to ambiguous citations. If you prefer the wider interpretation of *ibidem*, set the package option `ibidpage=true` or simply `ibidpage` in the preamble.

The `strict` option

A case related to the definition of *ibidem* is the scope of the *ibidem* and *idem* replacements. By default, this style will only use such abbreviations 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:

```
...\footcite{aristotle:anima}  
...\footcite{aristotle:anima}  
...\footnote{Averroes touches upon this issue in his \emph{Epistle  
on the Possibility of Conjunction}.}  
...\footcite{aristotle:anima}
```

This could be rendered as follows:

- 1 Aristotle. *De Anima*. Ed. by Robert Drew Hicks. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1907.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Averroes touches upon this issue in his *Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction*.
- 4 Ibid.

What does the *ibidem* in the last footnote refer to? The last formal citation, as given in the first and the second footnote (Aristotle), or the informal reference in the third one (Averroes)? To avoid such citations, this style will only use *ibidem* and *idem* replacements if the respective citations are given in the same footnote or in consecutive footnotes:

- 1 Aristotle. *De Anima*. Ed. by Robert Drew Hicks. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1907.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Averroes touches upon this issue in his *Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction*.
- 4 Aristotle, *De Anima*.

Depending on your writing and citing habits, however, you may prefer the less strict *ibidem* and *idem* 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:

```
...\footcite{aristotle:anima}  
...\footnote{\mancite Averroes touches upon this issue in his  
\emph{Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction}.}  
...\footcite{aristotle:anima}
```

This will suppress the *ibidem* in the last footnote.

Hints and caveats

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

```
\renewcommand*{\mkibid}{\emph}
```

German users should note that the scholarly abbreviations typically used in German do not make a clear distinction between *op. cit.* and *loc. cit.* Both are rendered as *a.a.O.*, possibly causing some citations to be misleading. It may be preferable to use the `verbose-trad2` style in German documents. If you really want to use `verbose-trad1`, use the Latin keywords. This is accomplished by putting the following in the preamble or the configuration file:

```
\DefineBibliographyStrings{german}{%
  idem          = {id\adddot},
  idemsf        = {id\adddot},
  idemsm        = {id\adddot},
  idemsn        = {id\adddot},
  idempf        = {id\adddot},
  idempm        = {id\adddot},
  idempn        = {id\adddot},
  idemp         = {id\adddot},
  ibidem        = {ibid\adddot},
  opcit         = {op\dotsspace cit\adddot},
  loccit        = {loc\dotsspace cit\adddot},
}
```

Now let's go over the previous examples again, using real bibliography entries this time.

\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.⁹ This is just filler text.¹⁰ This is just filler text.¹¹

-
- 1 Aristotle. *De Anima*. Ed. by Robert Drew Hicks. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1907.
 - 2 Averroes. *The Epistle on the Possibility of Conjunction with the Active Intellect by Ibn Rushd with the Commentary of Moses Narboni*. Ed. and trans. by Kalman P. Bland. Moreshet: Studies in Jewish History, Literature and Thought 7. New York: Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 1982.
 - 3 Aristotle, op. cit., p. 26.
 - 4 Averroes, op. cit., pp. 59–61.
 - 5 Aristotle, loc. cit.
 - 6 Averroes, loc. cit.
 - 7 Aristotle. *Physics*. Trans. by P. H. Wicksteed and F. M. Cornford. New York: G. P. Putnam, 1929.
 - 8 Averroes, op. cit.
 - 9 Aristotle, *De Anima*.
 - 10 Id., *Physics*, p. 55.
 - 11 Ibid., p. 55.

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¹² Immanuel Kant. “Kritik der praktischen Vernunft.” In: *Kants Werke. Akademie Textausgabe*. Vol. 5: *Kritik der praktischen Vernunft. Kritik der Urtheilskraft*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1968, pp. 1–163 (henceforth cited as KpV).

¹³ Immanuel Kant. “Kritik der Urtheilskraft.” In: *Kants Werke. Akademie Textausgabe*. Vol. 5: *Kritik der praktischen Vernunft. Kritik der Urtheilskraft*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1968, pp. 165–485 (henceforth cited as KU).

¹⁴ KpV, p. 24.

¹⁵ KU, pp. 59–63.

\autocite examples

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16 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.

17 Averroes, op. cit.

18 Aristotle, op. cit.

19 Id., *De Anima*.

20 Id., *Physics*.

21 Ibid.