

Local L^AT_EX class and style files

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1 xelatex-generic.sty

This file started to look like this in about 2016-04-01

1.1 XeLaTeX stuff

Normalize any residual Unicode combining accents, and write out error messages, if any:

XeLaTeX internals

```
1 \XeTeXinputnormalization=1
2 \tracinglostchars=1
3 \tracingonline=1
4 \XeTeXgenerateactualtext=1
```

1.2 Used at different times

Commented out, except for url, for which see

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/49788>.

hyperref

```
pdfx 5 \RequirePackage[hyphens]{url}
url 6 %\usepackage[final=true,hyphens]{hyperref}
7 %\usepackage[a-1b]{pdfx} % get an archival PDF
```

1.3 Multilingual macros

from: [Stackexchange](https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/49788).

etex Not used

```
8 %\usepackage{etex}
9 %\reserveinserts{28}
10 %\usepackage{xcolor}
```

polyglossia Set up various fonts and languages.

```
11 \usepackage{polyglossia}
12 %% work around a bug in polyglossia
13 %% from https://github.com/reutenauer/polyglossia/issues/626
14 %\makeatletter
15 %\ExplSyntaxOn
16 %\pretocmd\xpg@set@alias@values{%
17 %    \prop_if_exist:cF { xpg@alias@keyvals@#1@#4 }
18 %    { \prop_new:c {xpg@alias@keyvals@#1@#4} }
```

```

19%}{-}{-}
20%\ExplSyntaxOff
21%\makeatother
22%% end of workaround
23
24\defaultfontfeatures{%
25  Mapping=tex-text,
26  %Color=red,
27  Numbers=OldStyle,
28}
29
30\setmainlanguage[variant=british]{english}

Main document font:

31% \setmainfont[AutoFakeBold=1.5]{EB Garamond 12}
32\setmainfont[BoldFont = * Bold] % t1pretest 2019
33% (See https://tug.org/pipermail/tex-live/2019-March/043211.html)
34% {Linux Libertine 0} % lovely, but use Libertinus
35% {fbb} % also lovely - Bembo, but no underdot
36% {Tinos} % a croscore font; good diacritics
37{TeX Gyre Pagella}
38% {IndUni-P}
39% {Lucida Sans Unicode}
40% {Libertinus Serif} % something funny with overlapping chars in bold 2019-05

```

1.4 Packages that Polyglossia now auto-loads

polyglossia automatically loads: fixltx2e, etex, xunicode, fontspec. But we still need metalogo for the definitions of logos like `\XeLaTeX`.

```

41\usepackage{metalogo}
42% \usepackage{xunicode} % get unicode encoding in PDF even when using
43% \= etc. Not needed at present.

```

Getting properly-hyphenated Sanskrit:

```

44\setotherlanguage{sanskrit} % for transliterated Sanskrit
45\newfontfamily\sanskritfont
46 [Script=Latin]
47% [Script=Devanagari]
48% {Linux Libertine 0} %Transliteration only in this font
49{TeX Gyre Pagella} %Transliteration only in this font
50% {IndUni-P} %Transliteration only in this font
51% {Brill} %Transliteration only in this font
52% {Sanskrit 2003} % Roman and Devanagari

```

Define `\sansk{}` which is the same as `\emph{}`, except that it causes appropriate hyphenation for Sanskrit words. Use `\sansk{}` for Sanskrit and `\emph{}` for English.

```
53 \newcommand{\sansk}[1]{\emph{\textsanskrit{#1}}}  
54 \let\iast=\sansk %better name for it  
55 \let\rsan=\sansk
```

Now define the Devanagari font: input using standard IAST transliteration

```
56 \newfontfamily\devanagarifont  
57 [Script=Devanagari,  
58 % FakeStretch=1.05,  
59 Mapping=RomDev, %prefer slightly to iast  
60 ]  
61 % {Sahadeva}  
62 % {Sanskrit 2003}  
63 {Tiro Devanagari Sanskrit}  
  
64 % \newcommand{\dev}[1]{\textdevanagari{#1}} % test this 2018-10  
65 \newcommand{\dev}[1]{\textsanskrit{\devanagarifont #1}} % test this 2020-01  
66 \let\dsan=\devanagarifont  
67 \let\dn=\devanagarifont  
68  
69 \setotherlanguage{bengali}  
70 \newfontfamily\bengalifont  
71 [Script=Bengali]  
72 % {Sahadeva}  
73 % {Noto Serif Bengali}  
74 {Tiro Bangla}
```

Use: `\textbengali{ }`

And other languages

```
75 \setotherlanguage{german}  
76 \setotherlanguage{french}
```

will call appropriate hyphenation.

Chinese, Japanese, Korean

```
77 \newfontfamily\cjkgfont{Noto Sans CJK SC} %  
78 % [Script=CJK,Mapping=tex-text,Scale=MatchLowercase]  
79 % {IPAexMincho}  
80 % {TakaoPGothic}  
81 \let\cjkgfont
```

[https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/376420/
include-chinese-characters-into-article-in-xelatex](https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/376420/include-chinese-characters-into-article-in-xelatex)

Classical Greek:

```
82 \setotherlanguage{greek}
83 \newfontfamily\greekfont[Script=Greek,Mapping=tex-text]{GFS Didot}
84 % {GFS Porson}
85 % {GFS Philostratos}
```

End of polyglossia stuff.

1.5 Sanskrit hyphenation

hyphenations A cumulative hyphenation exception file, `sanskrit-hyphenations.tex`, adds numerous hand-tuned hyphenation points to the default Polyglossia hyphenation rules for Sanskrit. This file needs to be `\input` after the start of the document. Normally, we'd do this with `\AtBeginDocument`, but for obscure reasons, that doesn't work. So we have to add the `\input` statement by hand at the start of every document, immediately after `\begin{document}`.

```
86 % \AtBeginDocument{\input{sanskrit-hyphenations.tex}} % this doesn't work :-()
```

1.6 Misc.

```
csquotes
graphicx 87 \usepackage[style=british]{csquotes} % error in log if not included
          88 \usepackage{graphicx}
```

1.7 Marginal note hacks

Not used:

```
89 % \usepackage{marginfix}
       simple marginal query, now superseded:
90 % \newcommand{\q}[1]{%
91 %   \marginpar{%
92 %     \rlap{%
93 %       \fbox{\vtop{\hsize 0.2\textwidth\raggedright\tiny#1}}}}
94 %   %}
```

Actually, `todonotes` makes nicer marginal comments:

```
todonotes
95 \usepackage{colorinlistoftodos,
96 %   disable,
97 textsize=tiny,
98 obeyDraft,
```

```

99 textwidth=.11\textwidth,
100 loadshadowlibrary,
101 shadow,
102 backgroundcolor=yellow
103 ]{todonotes}
104     \setuptodonotes{fancyline}
105
106 % Now renew the \q command to use \todo:
107 \newcommand{\q}[1]{\todo{#1}}
108 % \AtEndDocument{\newpage\listoftodos } %print the todo list
109 % at the end,
110 % when in draft mode

```

1.8 Stacked diacritics

\diatop \diatop, by Christina Thiele, used for r underdot overbar (ṛ, F6, 246) See *TeXniques: Conference Proceedings* 1987, no.5, p.11. (<https://tug.org/techniques/>)

```

111 \def\diatop[#1|#2]{\leavevmode{\setbox1=\hbox{#1}}\setbox2=\hbox{#2}}%
112     \dimen0=\ifdim\wd1>\wd2\wd1\else\wd2\fi%
113     \dimen1=\ht2\advance\dimen1by-1ex%
114     \setbox1=\hbox to1\dimen0{\hss#1\hss}%
115     \rlap{\raise1\dimen1\box1}%
116     \hbox to1\dimen0{\hss#2\hss}}%

```

E.g. of use: \diatop[\'ō] gives u macron acute

1.9 Private abbreviations

```

\AD
etc. 117 \newcommand{\AD}{\textsc{ce}}
118 \newcommand{\BC}{\textsc{bce}}
119 \newcommand{\BCE}{\textsc{bce}}
120 \newcommand{\CE}{\textsc{ce}}
121 \providecommand{\Cs}{\emph{Caraka\-\sam\-\hitā}}
122 \providecommand{\Ss}{\emph{Suśruta\-\sam\-\hitā}}
123 \let\Cs\Cs
124 \let\Ss\Ss
125 \providecommand{\AH}{\emph{Aṣṭāṅga\-\hrdaya\-\sam\-\hitā}}
126 % \newcommand{\saneng}[2]{#2 (\sansk{#1})} % now in
127 % xelatex-indexing-xindex.sty
128 \newcommand{\PYS}{PYŚ} % {Pātañjala\-\yoga\-\śāstra}
129 \newcommand{\YSV}{\sansk{Yogasūtravivaraṇa}}
130 \newcommand{\sutra}[1]{\textbf{\large #1}\par}

```

1.10 Nice hanging-indent footnotes

`\hangfootnotes` LaTeX Companion, p.73. Not used.

```
131 % \def\hangfootnotes{%
132 % \renewcommand{\@makefnmark}[1]{\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}%
133 % \begin{list}{}{\setlength{\labelwidth}{1.5em}%
134 % \setlength{\leftmargin}{\labelwidth}%
135 % \setlength{\labelsep}{3pt}\setlength{\itemsep}{0pt}%
136 % \setlength{\parsep}{0pt}\setlength{\topsep}{0pt}%
137 % \footnotesize}\item[\hfill\@makefnmark]##1%
138 % \end{list}}%
139 %}
```

But the above is broken by bigfoot (too much vertical space)

Footnotes with hanging indents adapted from <http://www.ceus-now.com/raggedright-in-footnotes-with-hanging-indent/>

```
140 \newcommand\hangfootnotes{%
141 \long\def\@makefnmark##1{\leftskip=1.8em\hskip-1.8em\hb@xt@1.8em
142 {\@thefnmark\hss}##1}}
```

1.11 Normal LaTeX settings now

```
143 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}
```

`enumitem`

```
144 \usepackage[inline]{enumitem} % supersedes mdwlist: does it globally
145 \setlist{itemsep=.5em,
146 \labelindent=\parindent,
147 \leftmargin=*,
148 }
```

```
149 % \usepackage{makeidx} % leave this to xelatex-indexing.sty
```

`multicol (env.)`

`longtable (env.)` 150 `\usepackage{multicol}`

`array (env.)` 151 `\multicolsep = 12pt plus 4pt minus 3pt % default`

```
152 \multicolsep = 1pt plus .25ex % like the starred environments
```

```
153 \usepackage{longtable}
```

```
154 \usepackage{array}
```

```
155 % \usepackage{index} % multiple indexes. Doesn't play well with Beamer
```

```
156 \widowpenalty 4000
```

```
157 \clubpenalty 300
```

```
158 \brokenpenalty 5000
```

```
159 \interfootnotelinepenalty 10 % lets notes break more easily
```

```
160 \vfuzz2pt % Don't report over-full v-boxes if over-edge is small
```



```

161 \hfuzz2pt % Don't report over-full h-boxes if over-edge is small
162 \emergencystretch .1\textwidth

163 \hyphenation{dharam-pal wuj-as-tyk never-the-less nutri-tive
164 asoka kerala Aristotle Alex-ander Majno manu-script manu-scripts}

```

Command to draw a box where the pictures will go:

```

165 \newcommand{\pretendpicture}
166   {\centering \fbox{\vrule width0pt height 2.5in depth0pt
167     \vrule width 4in height0pt depth0pt }\par }}

```

use as follows:

```

\begin{figure}[htp]
\begin{center}
\pretendpicture
\end{center}
\caption{}
\label{fig: }
\end{figure}

```

1.12 From article.cls

This isn't used.

```

168 % \typeout{Wujastyk: NB: Modified maketitle command, flush
169 % left and no array for authors.}

170 % \providecommand\@maketitle{%
171 % \newpage
172 % \null
173 % \vskip 2em%
174 %% \begin{center}%
175 % \let \footnote \thanks
176 % \noindent{\LARGE \@title \par}%
177 % \vskip 1.5em%
178 % \noindent {\large
179 % \lineskip .5em%
180 %% \noindent
181 %% \begin{tabular}[t]{l} %DW
182 % \@author
183 %% \end{tabular}\par %DW
184 % }%
185 % \vskip 1em%
186 % \noindent {\large \@date}%
187 %% \end{center}%

```

```

188% \par
189% \vskip 3em} %DW was 1.5em

sloka See http://cs.wlu.edu/~necaise/refs/latex2e/env-list.4.html Not
used:
190% \newenvironment{sloka} % based on {verse}, from book.cls
191%     {\let\\\@centercr
192%      \list{}\itemsep \z@
193%      \topsep .1\baselineskip
194%      \parsep .25\baselineskip
195%      \itemindent -1.5em%
196%      \listparindent\itemindent
197%      \rightmargin \z@
198%      \leftmargin 3pc % = CUP's \SFB@indent
199%      \advance\leftmargin 1.5em}%
200%      \item\itshape\relax}
201%      {\endlist}

```

Here's another version from book.cls, based on the quote environment

```

202 \newenvironment{sloka}
203 {\list{}\rightmargin\leftmargin}%
204  \renewcommand{\emph}[1]{\textit{##1}}%
205  \smallskip\item\itshape\relax}
206 {\smallskip\endlist}

```

Note that we replaced `\emph` with `\textit` so that italicized words in the italic environment stay italicized after all.

`\PreliminaryNote` Preliminary numberless "footnote" for abbreviations, grant references, and other general initial statements.

```

207 \newcommand{\PreliminaryNote}[1]{%
208 {\def\thefootnote{\relax }%
209 \footnotetext{\hspace*{-2.3em} %only if not using \hangfootnotes
210  #1}}}

211 \newcommand{\doublespacing}{%
212  \renewcommand{\baselinestretch}{1.5}
213  \addtolength{\footnotesep}{0.5\footnotesep}}

```

The following not used.

```

214% \usepackage{ccllicenses}
215% \let\DWolddate\date
216% \renewcommand{\date}[1]{\DWolddate{#1}\ \cc \ccbby \ccnc \ccsa }}

```

2 xelatex-biblatex.sty

2.1 Load the basic package with options

`biblatex.sty` Load the Bib_{La}T_EX package and the `oxyear` style, and set the various options.

```
217 \usepackage[%
218 backend=biber,
219 %style=authoryear-icomp,
220 % Make idem and ibidem behave appropriately:
221 %\url{https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/61717/biblatex-strictly-identical-footnote-c
222 % (and see \newbibmacro*{cite:ibid} below).
223 %ibidpage,
224 %idemtracker=false,
225 %style=authoryear,
226 %uniquename=false,
227 % oxref:
228 style=oxyear,
229 dashed=true,
230 % end oxref
231 %bibstyle=publist,
232 %marginyear=true,
233 %style=verbose-trad1,
234 %
235 % I finally worked out how to sort cites by year and bibliography by name
236 %
237 %\url{https://cikitsa.blogspot.ca/2017/07/biblatex-citations-and-bibliography.html}
238 sorting=ynt, %ynt for the citations in date order; nyt otherwise
239 sortcites=true,
240 %sortlocale=en-GB,
241 backref=false,
242 date=comp,
243 datecirca=true,
244 dateuncertain=true,
245 bibencoding=auto,
246 hyperref=auto,
247 isbn=true,
248 doi=true,
249 language=auto,
250 natbib=true,
251 texencoding=auto,
252 url=true,
253 urldate=short,
254 usetranslator=true,
255 useprefix=true,% van Nooten
256 giveninits=false, % Give first names in the bibliography. See
```

```

257 %\url{https://github.com/alex-ball/biblatex-oxref/issues/17#issuecomment-843383550}
258 %maxnames=1, % before "et al."
259 %uniquelist=false,
260 %refsection=section,
261 ]{biblatex}

```

2.2 Some options for all the main entry types

cuteBibliographyOptions

```

262 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions[% for biblatex-oxyear
263 article,
264 book,
265 mvbook,
266 mvcollection,
267 inbook,
268 incollection,
269 inreference,
270 collection,
271 reference,
272 mvreference]{useeditor=true,
273     usetranslator=true,
274 %     uniquename=full
275 }

```

2.3 Fix date abbreviations to be more verbose

`\blx@ox@compyear` Patch so that date-abbreviations aren't just one digit. Kindly supplied by Alex Ball, <https://github.com/alex-ball/biblatex-oxref/issues/19>

```

276 \renewcommand{\blx@ox@compyear}[2]{%
277     \def\num@one{#1}%
278     \def\num@two{#2}%
279     \StrLen{\num@one}[\num@one@len]%
280     \StrLen{\num@two}[\num@two@len]%
281     \ifboolexpr{
282         test {\ifnumequal{\num@one@len}{\num@two@len}}
283         and
284         test {\ifnumless{\num@one}{\num@two}}
285     }{%
286         \StrCompare{\num@one}{\num@two}[\Result]%
287         \ifnum\num@two@len>3%
288         \IfStrEq{\Result}{2}{\def\Result{1}}{}%
289         \fi
290         %% Extend the legal date compression behaviour to all entries
291         \IfStrEq{\Result}{4}{\def\Result{3}}{}%

```

```

292      %%% End of changes
293      \StrGobbleLeft{0\num@two}{\Result}%
294      }{\num@two}}

```

2.4 Not used

bookeditor I don't use this, now. patch of Sept 2019

```

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/
FMfcgxwDrHpMnGSkkqjMqHwCCdJqBLkC
295%\makeatletter
296%\xpatchbibmacro{bookeditor}{\global\undef\bbx@lasthash}{\}{\}{%
297%      \wlog{INFO: oxyyear fix no longer needed!}}
298%\makeatother

```

2.5 Sort citations and bibliography differently - fail!

assignrefcontextentries I finally discovered how to sort citations by year and bibliography entries by name (and see sorting, above).

```

https://cikitsa.blogspot.ca/2017/07/
biblatex-citations-and-bibliography.html
299\AtBeginDocument{\assignrefcontextentries[]{*}}
But this isn't working 2021-05 :- (

```

2.6 Placement of commas inside title quotes

efineBibliographyExtras Following sections 3.10 and 4.7.5 of the Bib_{La}T_EX manual, put the comma *inside* the quotation marks of the title.

```

300\DefineBibliographyExtras{british}{\DeclareQuotePunctuation{.,}}

```

2.7 Sorting the bibliography

\printbibliography To avoid saying \newrefcontext[sorting=nyt] before \printbibliography in every document redefine \printbibliography (from biblatex.sty):

```

301\renewrobustcmd*{\printbibliography}{%
302  \newrefcontext[sorting=nyt] % added this line
303  \begingroup
304  \delimcontext{bib}%
305  \edef\on@line{\on@line}%
306  \@ifnextchar[%]
307  {\blx@printbibliography}
308  {\blx@printbibliography[]}}

```

2.8 String abbreviations

`volcite` no “p.” or “pp.” in, for example, `\volcite`:

```
309 \DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
310     page          = {},
311     pages          = {},
312     volume         = {},
313 }
```

2.9 Load the bibliography file

`\addbibresource` This isn’t used, because we load different bibliographies in different documents.

```
314 % \addbibresource
315 %% [datatype=bibtex]
316 % {biblio4-utf8.bib}
```

2.10 Auto-formatting of URL strings

Enable hot URLs for PDFs at Archive.org and Academia.edu and other sites.

```
\DeclareFieldFormat See BibLATEX documentation 4.11.2 and macros from biblatex.def
317 \newif\ifBibHiddenURLs
318 %
319 \ifBibHiddenURLs
320     \relax
321 \else
322 %
323 \DeclareFieldFormat{url}{%
324     \ifhyperref
325     {\ \textsc{url: } \href{#1}{#1}} % added a newline to help with long URLs in PDFs
326     {\textsc{url: } \nolinkurl{#1}} %DW bug here
327 %
328 % Buddhist Digital Resource Center:
329 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:tbrc}{%
330     \textsc{TBRC} \space
331     \ifhyperref
332     {\href{https://www.tbrc.org/\#!rid=#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
333     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
334 %
335 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:ark}{%
336     \textsc{ark:} \space
337     \ifhyperref
338     {\href{https://n2t.net/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
```

```

339 {\nolinkurl{#1}}
340 %
341 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:archive}{%
342 %   Internet Archive\addcolon\space
343 %   \ifhyperref
344 %     {\href{http://archive.org/details/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
345 %     {\href{http://archive.org/details/#1}{\small Internet Archive}}}
346 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
347 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:archive.org}{eprint:archive}
348 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:Archive.org}{eprint:archive}
349
350 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:academia}{%
351 %   Academia.edu\addcolon\space
352 %   \ifhyperref
353 %     {\href{http://www.academia.edu/#1}{\small Academia.edu}}}
354 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
355 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:academia.edu}{eprint:academia}
356
357 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:dli}{%
358 %   DLI\addcolon\space
359 %   \ifhyperref
360 %     {\href{http://www.dli.gov.in/cgi-bin/DBscripts/allmetainfo.cgi?barcode=#1/}{\small
361 %       Digital Library of India}}}
362 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
363 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:DLI}{eprint:dli}
364 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:jstor}{%
365 %   \ifhyperref
366 %     {\href{http://www.jstor.org/stable/#1}{\small JSTOR}}}
367 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
368
369 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:google}{%
370 %   \ifhyperref
371 %     {\href{http://books.google.com/books?id=#1}{\small Google books}}}
372 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
373 %
374 \DeclareFieldFormat{doi}{%
375 %   \textsc{doi}\addcolon\space
376 %   \ifhyperref
377 %     {\href{https://doi.org/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
378 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
379 %
380 \fi
381 \BibHiddenURLsfalse

```

2.11 Some bibliographical aliases - not used

Not used. This should be done in individual documents and document styles, not here in a generic style file.

```
\defcitealias
382%\defcitealias{meul-hist}{HIML}
383%\defcitealias{ncc}{NCC}
384%\defcitealias{bisw-bibl}{BSIMC}
```

2.12 Move notes to the end of bibliography entries

To make Bib_{La}T_EX notes print last, like addendums.

```
\DeclareSourceMap From
http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/138913/
how-to-move-the-field-note-at-the-end-of-the-reference
385 \DeclareSourceMap{
386     \maps[datatype=bibtex]{
387         \map{
388             \step[fieldsource=note, final]
389             \step[fieldset=addendum, origfieldval, final]
390             \step[fieldset=note, null]
391         }
392     }
393 }
```

2.13 Tweak the punctuation of citations

```
\DeclareFieldFormat Tweaks to make the citation form:- Author date: page
394 \DeclareFieldFormat{postnote}{#1}
395 \renewcommand{\postnotedelim}{:\,}
396 \renewcommand{\nameyear delim}{ }
```

2.14 Suppress shorthands. Not used

```
\clearfield Suppress shorthands: http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/
57041/
Once again, I don't use this at present.
397% \AtEveryCitekey{\clearfield{shorthand}}
```


2.15 csquotes

csquotes

```
398 \usepackage{csquotes}
399 \setquotestyle{american} % american = double quotes
```

2.16 Hacks for pubstate

`\DeclareLabeldate` Bib_{La}T_EX hacks to get pubstate (?forthcoming? etc.) behaving as it should
Bib_{La}T_EX manual 4.5.10

```
400 \DeclareLabeldate{%
401   \field{date}
402   \field{year}
403   \field{pubstate}
404   \field{eventdate}
405   \field{origdate}
406   \field{urldate}
407   \literal{nodate}
408 }
```

2.17 Width of shorthand abbreviations

`\DeclareFieldFormat` Some magic from “moewe” at

[https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/442749/](https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/442749/biblatex-have-hyperref-links-point-to-the-shorthand-list)

[biblatex-have-hyperref-links-point-to-the-shorthand-list](#)

that makes hyperlinks from citations point to the list of abbreviations.

```
409 \DeclareFieldFormat{shorthandwidth}{%
410   \bibhypertarget{shorthand:\thefield{entrykey}}
411   {#1}}
412
413 \DeclareFieldFormat{bibhyperref}{%
414   \iffieldundef{shorthand}
415   {\bibhyperref{#1}}
416   {\bibhyperlink{shorthand:\thefield{entrykey}}{#1}}}
```

2.18 Penalties for URLs – not used

penalties Penalty settings to make URLs format better. From xurl documentation.

Currently not used.

```
417 %\usepackage{xurl}
418 %\setcounter{biburlllpenalty}{1}
419 %\setcounter{biburlucpenalty}{1}
```

```
420 %\setcounter{biburlnumpenalty}{1}
421 %% but Bib\LaTeX\ has this built in to it.
```

2.19 Create a dummy data type for putting literal strings into a bibliography

`\DeclareBibliographyDriver` Create a new data type in bibtex, `@literal`, which just prints the content of the title field.

Thanks to emilianoehyans at <https://forums.zotero.org/discussion/110863/biblatex-both-langid-and-language-are-needed>

```
422 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{literal}{%
423     \newunit\newblock
424     \printfield{title}%
425     \finentry}
```

2.20 Turn language into langid

`\DeclareSourcemap` It turns out that it's the `langid` field that controls language-switching in bibliography entries, not `language`. Since I've always used `language`, this code will just write the content of the `language` field to the `langid` field, on the fly.

```
426 \DeclareSourcemap{
427     \maps[datatype=bibtex]{
428         \map{
429             \step[fieldsource=language,fieldtarget=langid]
430         }
431     }
432 }
```

That's all, folks!

3 xelatex-glossaries.sty

Official documentation of LaTeX glossaries is found in the TeXlive distribution:

- glossaries.pdf
- glossaries-extra.pdf
- bib2gls.pdf
- glossariesbegin.pdf

See

- <https://ctan.org/pkg/glossaries>
- <https://ctan.org/pkg/glossaries-extra>
- <https://ctan.org/pkg/bib2gls>

The Glossaries packages are complex and the documentation is voluminous and written from the point of view of an insider programmer. See also <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Glossary>

I cannot pretend to understand the package overall, but the code below works.

A shorter and earlier description of this package – with pictures! – is available at <https://cikitsa.blogspot.com/2022/11/making-index-of-plant-names.html>

3.1 Glossaries of plants and animals

This package initializes two glossaries, plants and animals. These glossaries draw their content from the databases `plants.bib` and `animals.bib`, using the `bib2gls` feature of Glossaries. These two databases are in simple bibtex format. One entry, for example, reads,

```
@Entry{māmsī,  
citationkey = {māmsī},  
description = {Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See  
              \volcite{1}[\#1691]{NK}},  
name        = {spikenard},  
}
```

Note the use of Bib_{La}T_EX citations in the `description` field. You will have loaded the `biblatex` package earlier for this to work.

Also, note that the separate field `"citationkey = {māṃsī}"`, is not necessary (as far as I know). The citation key is the word after `@Entry{` and before the comma. I use [JabRef](#) to manage my databases and it adds the `citationkey =` by itself. It does no harm.

The citation keys in the databases, e.g., `māṃsī`, is used as the argument of the macro `\gls{}` in your document. It may contain diacritical marks. For example, you write `"The plant is \gls{māṃsī}"` and your output PDF will print `"The plant is spikenard"`. The macro `\gls` has looked up `"māṃsī"` in `plants.bib` and replaced it with the name `"spikenard"`. At the same time, the entry `"spikenard"` is written to the glossary at the end of your document, giving the name `"māṃsī"` and then the contents of the `description` field from `plants.bib`.

3.2 Singular, plural, capitalized

The command `\glspl{}` produces the plural (`"spikenards"`). The command `\Gls{}` capitalizes the output (`"Spikenard"`). `\Glspl{}` ... (`"Spikenards"`). If the plural isn't composed with suffix `s`, you can add a field `"plural ="` to the `plants.bib` database giving the plural form. (So, with `plural=mongeese`, `\Glspl{nakula}` prints `"Mongeese"`.)

The glossaries at the end of your document are produced by the commands

- `\printunsrtglossary[type=plants]`
- `\printunsrtglossary[type=animals]`

`glossaries-extra.sty`

```
433 \usepackage[record={only}, % see bib2gls manual, option summary
434 nostyles, % don't load things you don't need
435 style=bookindex, % load this style
436 stylemods=bookindex, % load the updates for this style
437 postpunc={\,: \ }, % after description, before page numbers
438 automake, % run bib2gls automatically; bib2gls manual
439 section]{glossaries-extra}
```

3.3 Define two glossaries

`\newglossary` Give names to the database types and to the default headings that will print when the glossaries are printed. Filename extensions etc. are handled

silently.

```
440 \newglossary*{plants}{Flora}
441 \newglossary*{animals}{Fauna}
```

3.4 Format of the glossary entries

This controls the format of the text printed in the glossaries.
See glossaries-extra.pdf manual, section 8.7.1, p.443

`\glstrbookindexname`

```
442 \renewcommand*{\glstrbookindexname}[1]{%
443   \glossentryname{#1}%
444   \space (\emph{\the\glslabeltok{#1}})%
445   \ifglshasdesc{#1}{\space \glossentrydesc{#1}\glspostdescription}{}%
446 }
```

Get rid of that pesky pre-comma. (glossaries-extra.pdf manual, section 8.7.1, p.446):

```
447 \renewcommand*{\glstrbookindexprelocation}[1]{\empty }
```

3.5 Glossary preamble

`\setglossarypreamble` Tell the reader that a colon (postpunc above) is what separates the glossary text from the page numbers. It can be a bit visually confusing.
(glossaries-extra.pdf manual, section 8.7.1, p.443):

```
448 %\renewcommand{\glossaryname}{Materia Medica} % can do that later
449 \setglossarypreamble{\emph{\footnotesize
450   Numbers after the final colon refer to
451   pages in this book.}\bigskip}
```

3.6 Load up the databases

Instructions to `bib2gls`, telling it the location of the databases and what type of data is in each.

The `type=` parameter tells `bib2gls` what kind of data is in this database. So you can use the same `\gls{}` command whether you are referring to a plant or an animal. `bib2gls` will look through both databases and send the plant identities to the plants glossary and the animals to the animals glossary.

I don't understand why the `field-aliases` parameter is necessary, but it seems to be.

3.7 Plants

`\GlsXtrLoadResources`

```
452 \GlsXtrLoadResources[
453 src={~/Dropbox/localtexmf/bibtex/bib/plants},
454 type=plants,
455 %selection=all, % select this if you want all the contents of the database
456 field-aliases={identifier=citationkey},
457 sort={en-GB},
458 ]
```

3.8 Animals

```
459 \GlsXtrLoadResources[
460 src={~/Dropbox/localtexmf/bibtex/bib/animals},
461 type=animals,
462 %selection=all, % select this if you want all the contents of the database
463 field-aliases={identifier=citationkey},
464 sort={en-GB},
465 ]
```

3.9 Print the glossaries

As mentioned above, produce the actual glossaries with

`\printunsrtglossary`

- `\printunsrtglossary[type=plants]`
- `\printunsrtglossary[type=animals]`

at the end of your document.

That's all folks!

4 xelatex-indexing-xindex.sty

Formerly used xindy; now updated to use xindex

These are macros for creating several indexes. First, a lexical index, Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit. Secondly An index of manuscripts.

4.1 Load indextools

indextools.sty

```
466 %\usepackage[imakeidx]{xindex} % deprecated by indextools
467 \usepackage[xindex]{indextools}
```

This is useful if there are multiple indexes, and to make indexing happen during a normal XeTeX run. see

<https://cikitsa.blogspot.ca/2016/07/getting-xindy-to-work-for-iast-encoded.html>

This should be loaded *before* hyperref.

4.2 Create a lexical index

A lexical index that sorts words with diacritical marks. I use this with `\saneng{}{}` to make indexes and reverse indexes of Sanskrit terms. Load the databases:

\makeindex

```
468 \makeindex[name=lexical,
469 title=Glossary,
470 columns=2,
471 %options= --input-markup xelatex -M iast.xdy -L general,
472 %options = --input-markup xelatex -M de-accent
473 options= -c iast -a -n, % nocasesensitive, noheadings
474 intoc, % put an entry in the table of contents
475 ]
```

4.3 Create an index of manuscripts

Now an index of manuscripts, used by the `\MS` or `\MScite` commands.

\makeindex

```
476 \makeindex[name=manuscripts,
477 title=Index of Manuscripts,
478 %program=texindy,
479 %options = --input-markup xelatex -M iast.xdy -L general,
```

```

480 %options = --input-markup xelatex -M de-accent
481 options = -c iast -a -n, % nocasesensitive, noheadings
482 columns=1,
483 intoc]

```

4.4 Format the index

\indexsetup

```

484 \indexsetup{level=\section*,
485 %    noclearpage,
486 %    firstpagestyle=fancy
487 othercode= %\footnotesize
488     \newcommand{\lettergroup}[1]{\relax}
489 %
490 %https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/541009/index-layout-subitems-on-the-same-line-as-
491     \renewcommand{@idxitem}{\par}
492     \renewcommand\subitem{}
493 }

```

4.5 User macros for indexing items

A simple command \saneng{sanskrit}{english} to print the English, put the Skt. in parentheses, and send both words to a lexical index.

\saneng

```

494 % simple command to print the English, put the Skt.
495 % in parentheses, and send both words to a lexical index.
496 \newcommand{\saneng}[2]
497 % #1 = Sanskrit
498 % #2 = English
499 {#2 (\emph{#1})%
500     %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
501     %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
502     %% \leavevmode
503     %% \lower\loweramount
504     %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
505     %% \raise\loweramount
506     %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
507     % and now make the index entries:
508     % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
509     % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
510 %
511 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
512     \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@#1}%

```



```

513 \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}
\sanidx Like \saneng{ }{ }, but only print the English, and send the Sanskrit silently
to the index:
514 \newcommand{\sanidx}[2]
515 % #1 = Sanskrit
516 % #2 = English
517 {#2%
518 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
519 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
520 %% \leavevmode
521 %% \lower\loweramount
522 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
523 %% \raise\loweramount
524 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
525 % and now make the index entries:
526 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
527 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}%
528 \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}%
529 \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}

```

\sanengdev Now a version that prints #1 in Devanagari in the text, but Latin in the index:

```

530 \newcommand{\sanengdev}[2]
531 % #1 = Sanskrit
532 % #2 = English
533 {#2 (\dev{#1})%
534 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
535 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
536 %% \leavevmode
537 %% \lower\loweramount
538 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
539 %% \raise\loweramount
540 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
541 % and now make the index entries:
542 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
543 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}%
544 %
545 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
546 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}%
547 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!{#1}@\emph{{#1}}}%
548 % \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}
549 % \index[lexical]{{#1}@\emph{{#1}}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}
550 %
551 % Version with glosses on the same line in parens:
552 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2 (\emph{#1})}}%

```

```

553 % \index[lexical]{#1@MakeLowercase{\emph{#1} (#2)}}}
554 %

```

\engsan A variant that puts the English input first; of historical interest only:

```

555 \newcommand{\engsan}[2]
556 % #2 = Sanskrit
557 % #1 = English
558 {#1 (\sansk{#2})}%
559 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
560 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
561 %% \leavevmode
562 %% \lower\loweramount
563 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
564 %% \raise\loweramount
565 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
566 % and now make the index entries:
567 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
568 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
569 \index[lexical]{#1!#2@\emph{#2}}}%
570 \index[lexical]{#2@\emph{#2}!#1}}

```

\ssaneng Now a silent version of \saneng{}{} that prints nothing in the text but sends the entries to the index.

```

571 \providecommand{\ssaneng}[2]% silent \saneng index entry
572 % #1 = Sanskrit
573 % #2 = English
574 {#2 (\sansk{#1})}%
575 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
576 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
577 %% \leavevmode
578 %% \lower\loweramount
579 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
580 %% \raise\loweramount
581 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
582 % and now make the index entries:
583 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
584 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
585 %
586 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
587 \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}}%
588 \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}}%
589 %
590 \let\sse=\ssaneng

```

4.6 Obsolete code

Older code, using index.sty: Lexical index, for inclusion in \engsan or \saneng

```
%\usepackage{index,amssymb}
%\newindex{lex}{ldx}{lnd}{Lexical Index}
%\makeatletter
```

4.7 Tweak the item spacing of index items

```
\@idxitem
591\renewcommand\@idxitem{\par\hangindent 15\p@ }% from sanmed.sty
```

4.8 Obsolete code

```
\newcommand\skt[2]{#1%\footnote{#1: Skt. \emph{#2}}}%
% #1 = English
% #2 = Sanskrit
% next lines experimental
% \index[skt]{#1!#2@\emph{#2}}%
% \index[skt]{#2@\emph{#2}!#1}%
% \makeatother

test version of \saneng that puts tick marks around the indexed words.
\newcommand{\saneng}[2]
% #1 = Sanskrit
% #2 = English
%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
%\def\loweramount{.6ex }%
% \leavevmode
% \lower\loweramount
% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})}%
% \raise\loweramount
% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
% and now make the index entries:
% \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
% \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
% \index[lex]{#2!#1@\emph{#1}}}%
% \index[lex]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2}}

Index of manuscripts, old version for index.sty
%\newindex{mex}{mdx}{mnd}{Index of Manuscripts}
%\newcommand{\MS}[1]{MS #1\index[mex]{#1}}
```

```
%\newcommand{\MSsilent}[1]{\index[mex]{#1}}
```

4.9 Macros for citing and indexing manuscripts

New version with imakeidx.

`\MS` Say `\MS{Kathmandu, NAK 1-243}`. `\MScite{}` is identical. This prints “MS
`\MScite` Kathmandu, NAK 1-243” in the text and sends an entry to the index of
manuscripts.

```
592 \newcommand{\MS}[1]{MS #1\index[manuscripts]{#1}}
593     \let\MScite=\MS
594 \newcommand{\MSsilent}[1]{\index[manuscripts]{#1}}
595     \let\MSnocite=\MSsilent
```

4.10 Obsolete code

```
%\renewcommand{\doublespacing}{%
%\renewcommand{\baselinestretch}{1.5}
%\addtolength{\footnotesep}{0.5\footnotesep}}
```

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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