

Basic settings:

op-bible.opm

```
7 \load[vlna]
8 \load[mte]
9
10 \isfile{f-biblon.opm}\iftrue
11 \fontfam[biblon]
12 \else
13 \fontfam[lmfonts]
14 \fi
15
16 \chyph
17 \enablemte
18
19 \typosize[11/13]
20 \hyperlinks\Blue\Blue
21
22 \raggedbottom
23 \parindent=20pt
```

Fonts:

op-bible.opm

```
29 \fontdef\bookfont{\setfontsize{at19.pt}\bf}
30 \fontdef\chapfont{\setfontsize{at13.pt}\bf}
31 \fontdef\markfont{\setfontsize{at7pt}\rm}
```

$\langle full-vref \rangle$ is full reference to verse in the format $\langle book-mark \rangle / \langle chapter-num \rangle : \langle verse-num \rangle$

$\backslash alist! \langle full-vref \rangle$ expands to the list of replace action numbers applied for given verse. The actions are referenced by its number. Each new action has newly allocated action-number.

$\backslash action! \langle number \rangle$ expands to the replace action, we suppose that the corresponding verse is saved to $\backslash tmpb$

$\backslash newaction \{ \langle full-vref \rangle \} \{ \langle action-body \rangle \}$ allocates new action.

op-bible.opm

```
44 \newcount\actionnum
45 \def\newaction#1#2{\incr\actionnum
46 \unless\ifcsname alist!#1\endcsname \sxdef{alist!#1}{}\fi
47 \sxdef{alist!#1}{\cs{alist!#1}\the\actionnum,}%
48 \global\sdef{action!\the\actionnum}{#2}%
49 }
```

$\backslash replpre \{ \langle prefix \rangle \} \{ \langle text \rangle \} \{ \langle fail \rangle \}$ replaces first occurrence of $\langle text \rangle$ by $\langle prefix \rangle \{ \langle text \rangle \}$ in $\backslash tmpb$ macro. If the $\langle text \rangle$ is empty then $\langle prefix \rangle \{ \}$ is inserted at the beginning of the $\backslash tmpb$.

If $\langle text \rangle$ does not exist then $\langle fail \rangle$ is processed. The $\langle fail \rangle$ macro can use $\backslash text$ where $\langle text \rangle$ is saved.

op-bible.opm

```
59 \def\replpre#1#2#3{%
60 \ifx^#2~\def\tmp{#1}\ea\ea\ea\def\ea\ea\ea\tmp\ea\ea\ea\ea\tmp\tmpb}%
61 \else
62 \def\replpredo##1#2##2\end{%
63 \ifx^##2~\def\text{#2}#3% <fail>
64 \else \replsave ##1#1{#2}##2\end \fi
65 }%
66 \def\replsave##1#2\end{\def\tmpb{##1}}%
67 \ea\replpredo\tmpb#2\end
68 \fi
69 }
```

$\backslash _wdef \{ \langle text \rangle \} \langle word-list \rangle$; binds $\langle book-mark \rangle / \langle text \rangle$ to $\langle word-list \rangle$. If $\langle text \rangle$ (used in $\backslash Note$) is bound to $\langle word-list \rangle$ then $\langle text \rangle$ is not searched directly in the given verse but words from $\langle word-list \rangle$ are used instead. First one is used.

The $\langle word-list \rangle$ is one or more pairs $\{ \langle word \rangle \} \{ \langle repl-word \rangle \}$. The $\langle word \rangle$ is used for searching in given verse but $\langle repl-word \rangle$ is actually printed in the note. You can use $\{ \langle word \rangle \} \{ \}$ which means that $\langle repl-word \rangle$ is the same as $\langle word \rangle$.

Example:

```
\CommentedBook{Da}
\wdef {text} {wordA}{wordB} {wordC}{ } ;
\Note 1:13 {text} Note text.
```

If given verse Da 1:13 includes wordA then it is replaced by $\langle prefix \rangle \{ \langle wordA \rangle \}$ and $\{ \langle wordB \rangle \}$ is actually printed in the note. Else: if the verse includes wordC then it is replaced by $\langle prefix \rangle \{ WordC \}$ and wordC is actually printed. Else: the warning is printed.

The `\wdef` creates binding described above which depends on current `\CommentedBook`, so you can use the same $\langle text \rangle$ in different books without any influence. If you apply `\wdef` to the same $\langle text \rangle$ in the same book secondly or more, then warning is printed and `\wdef` is ignored.

op-bible.opm

```

97 \def\wdef #1#2;%
98   \ifcsname wordlist!\the\CommentedBook/#1\endcsname
99     \printwarn{\noexpand\wdef{#1} used secondly in book
100               "\the\CommentedBook", ignored}%
101   \else
102     \global\sdef{wordlist!\the\CommentedBook/#1}{#2}%
103   \fi
104 }
```

The $\langle gen-vref \rangle$ is generalized reference to the verse. It can be $\langle chapter-num \rangle : \langle verse \rangle$ (the $\langle book-mark \rangle$ is appended from `\CommentedBook` token list) or $\langle chapter-num \rangle : \langle verse-from \rangle - \langle verse-to \rangle$ (only $\langle verse-from \rangle$ is used for generating $\langle gen-vref \rangle$).

`\gentovref{ $\langle gen-vref \rangle$ }` expands to $\langle full-vref \rangle$.

op-bible.opm

```

114 \newtoks\CommentedBook
115 \def\gentovref#1{\the\CommentedBook/\gentovrefA#1-\end}
116 \def\gentovrefA#1-#2\end{#1}
```

The $\langle word \rangle$ given as a parameter of the `\Note` macro (see below) is used as a word phrase which should be searched in the given verse. This parameter $\langle word \rangle$ is transformed first by expansion of `\transformword{ $\langle word \rangle$ }` to the $\langle tword \rangle$ variant and the $\langle tword \rangle$ is actually used for searching. The `\transformword{ $\langle word \rangle$ }` expands to the variant of the $\langle word \rangle$ declared by `\wdef`. If not declared then it expands to the variant of the $\langle word \rangle$ declared by `\vdef`. If not declared then it expands to the $\langle word \rangle$ itself, i.e. $\langle tword \rangle$ is equal to $\langle word \rangle$ in this case.

op-bible.opm

```

128 \def\transformword#1{%
129   \ifcsname wdef!\the\CommentedBook/#1\endcsname \lastnamedcs
130   \else \ifcsname vdef!#1\endcsname \lastnamedcs
131   \else #1\fi\fi
132 }
```

`\Note $\langle gen-vref \rangle$ $\langle space \rangle$ { $\langle word \rangle$ } $\langle text \rangle$ $\langle empty-line \rangle$` transforms $\langle word \rangle$ to the $\langle tword \rangle$ (see above), saves $\langle text \rangle$ and activates replace-action of $\langle tword \rangle$ to `\doNote{ $\langle note-num \rangle$ }{ $\langle tword \rangle$ }` in given verse.

`\Note` does following:

- Allocates new $\langle note-num \rangle$,
- Transforms $\langle gen-vref \rangle$ to $\langle full-vref \rangle$ using `\gentovref`.
- Transforms $\langle word \rangle$ to $\langle tword \rangle$ (to be searched and printed) by `\transformword`.
- Reads $\langle pword \rangle$ (word to be printed in the note) if alternative syntax with $=\{ \langle pword \rangle \}$ is used. Else $\langle pword \rangle$ is equal to $\langle tword \rangle$.
- Defines `\notetext!{ $\langle note-num \rangle$ }` as $\langle text \rangle$.
- Defines `\noteref!{ $\langle note-num \rangle$ }` as $\langle full-vref \rangle$.
- Defines `\notepre!{ $\langle note-num \rangle$ }` as $\langle gen-vref \rangle$.
- Defines `\pword!{ $\langle note-num \rangle$ }` as $\langle pword \rangle$,
- Does
`\newaction{ $\langle full-vref \rangle$ }{\replpre{\doNote{ $\langle note-num \rangle$ }}{ $\langle tword \rangle$ }{\notefail{ $\langle note-num \rangle$ }}}`.

The `\Note` macro has an alternative syntax

`\Note $\langle gen-vref \rangle$ $\langle space \rangle$ { $\langle word \rangle$ }= $\{ \langle pword \rangle \}$ $\langle text \rangle$ $\langle empty-line \rangle$`

If $\langle pword \rangle$ is given then it is printed in the note instead $\langle tword \rangle$. More precisely: transformed $\langle word \rangle$ is used for searching (and it is kept in the verse unchanged) but $\langle pword \rangle$ is printed in the note.

op-bible.opm

```

164 \newcount\notenum
165 \outer\def\Note #1 #2{%
166   \incr\notenum
167   \sxdef\notepre!\the\notenum}{#1}%

```

```

168 \edef\fullvref{\gentovref{#1}}%
169 \edef\tword{\transformword{#2}}%
170 \isnextchar={\NoteA}{\NoteA={}}%
171 }
172 \def\NoteA=#1 #2\par{%
173 \global\sdef{notetext!\the\notenum}{#2}%
174 \sxdef{noteref!\the\notenum}{\fullvref}%
175 \ifx^#1^ \sxdef{pword!\the\notenum}{\tword}\else \global\sdef{pword!\the\notenum}{#1}\fi
176 \edef\tmp{%
177 \noexpand\newaction{\fullvref}%
178 {\noexpand\replpref{\noexpand\doNote{\the\notenum}}{\tword}{\noexpand\notefail{\the\notenum}}}%
179 \tmp
180 }
181 \def\notefail#1{%
182 \printwarn{\csstring\Note: \currverse: The text "\unexpanded\ea{\text}" not found}%
183 \replpref{\doNote{#1}}{\}% \Note is registered with the beginning of the verse
184 }
185 \def\printwarn#1{\wterm{WARNING (1.\the\inputlineno) #1}}

```

When bible-text (from sword) is processed then book mark is saved to `\currbook` and each input line is separated to the `<chapter-num>`:`<verse-num>` and `<verse-text>`.

The `\processverse <full-vref><space><verse-text>\end` is repeatedly processed.

op-bible.opm

```

194 \eoldef\processline#1{\processverse \currbook/#1\end}

```

`\processverse <full-vref><space><verse-text>\end` does

- defines `\currverse` as `<full-vref>`,
- prepares `\currversenum`, `\currchapnum` from `<full-vref>`,
- defines `\tmpb` as `<verse-text>`,
- processes all actions from `\alist!<full-vref>`,
- if `\currchapnum` changed, prints new chapter by `\printchap`
- prints verse from `\tmpb` using `\printverse`

op-bible.opm

```

208 \newcount\chapnum
209 \def\processverse #1 #2\end{%
210 \edef\currverse{#1}%
211 \preparechapverse #1
212 \def\tmpb{#2}\def\tmpc{}%
213 \ifcsname alist!#1\endcsname \ea\ea\ea\processactions \csname alist!#1\endcsname 0,\fi
214 \ifnum\currchapnum=\chapnum \else \chapnum=\currchapnum\relax \printchap \fi
215 \printverse
216 }
217 \def\processactions #1,{\ifnum #1=0
218 \else \cs{action!#1}%
219 \ea \processactions \fi
220 }
221 \def\preparechapverse #1/#2:#3 {\def\currchapnum{#2}\def\currversenum{#3}}

```

`\printverse` prints verse from `\currversenum` and (possibly changed) `\tmpb`. It prints the single raised verse number first.

`\printchap` prints beginning of new chapter. `\printbeforefirst` is a macro which is executed just before first verse of the chapter, after all material from `\fmtpre` is executed. I.e after printing a chapter name (if declared by `\fmtpre`).

op-bible.opm

```

232 \def\printverse{%
233 \tmpc % material accumulated by \fmtpre
234 \ifnum\currversenum=1 \printbeforefirst \fi
235 \quitvmode \trymakedest{v:\currverse}%
236 \raise5pt\hbox{\unless\ifnum\currversenum=1 \markfont\currversenum\fi}%
237 \tmpb \space
238 }
239 \def\printchap{\bigskip}
240 % \par\removelastskip
241 % \medskip
242 % {\chapfont\Red \the\chapnum}\par\nobreak\medskip
243 %}

```

```

244 \def\printbeforefirst{%
245   \par\nobreak
246   \vbox to0pt{\null\vskip-1ex
247     \hbox to\parindent{\hss \chapfont\Red \the\chapnum\ \hss}\vss}\nobreak \vskip-2ex
248   \noindent \hangindent=\parindent \hangafter=-2 \relax}

```

`\fmtpre {<gen-vref>}{<what>}` adds `<what>` to `\tmpc`, i.e. at the beginning of the verse.

`\ftmadd {<gen-vref>}{<what>}` adds `<what>` to `\tmpb`, i.e. at the end of the verse.

`\fmtins {<gen-wref>}{<text>}{<what>}` inserts `<what>` after `<text>` in the verse. If `<text>` is not found th `<what>` is inserted like `\fmtpre` does it

All these commands allocate new action using `\newaction`.

op-bible.opm

```

260 \let\FormattedBook=\CommentedBook
261 \def\fmtpre#1#2{\newaction{\gentovref{#1}}{\addto\tmpc{#2}}}
262 \def\ftmadd#1#2{\newaction{\gentovref{#1}}{\addto\tmpb{#2}}}
263 \def\fmtins#1#2#3{\newaction{\gentovref{#1}}{\replpre{\fmtafter{#3}}{#2}{\fmtfail{#3}}}}
264 \def\fmtafter#1#2{#2#1}
265 \def\fmtfail#1{\fmtwarn\addto\tmpc{#1}}
266 \def\fmtwarn{\printwarn{\string\fmtins: \currverse: The text "\unexpanded\ea{\text}" not found}}

```

`\begcenter` starts the centering mode. It opens a group and does setting. User must use paired `\endcenter` in order to close this group. The `\centeringmode` status is checked by `\encenter` because curious error (about # character) should be occur without this checking.

op-bible.opm

```

275 \newdimen\centermargin \centermargin=4em
276 \def\begcenter{\par \medskip
277   \bgroup
278   \def\centeringmode{y}
279   \parindent=0pt
280   \leftskip=\centermargin plus1fill
281   \rightskip=\leftskip
282 }
283 \def\endcenter{\par
284   \ifx\centeringmode\undefined
285     \printwarn{\noexpand\endcenter ignored: no \noexpand\begcenter precedes}
286   \else \egroup \medskip \fi}
287
288 %% Makra pro tvorbu linků specifikovaných jako <link>

```

`\bref <link-spec>` creates a ling given by `<link-spec>` and prints `<link-spec>`. See user manual for variants of the format of `<link-spec>`. We will set `<` as active character with meaning `\bref`, so user can type `<<link-spec>` for link specification.

Internal full link specification is `<link-pre>:<book-mark>/<chapter-num>:<verse-num>`. The macro `\bref` reads `<link-spec>` and creates internal full link specification saved in `\linkpe:\linkspec` macros. Moreover, it creates macro `\linktext` wich expands to the text to be printed as active link.

op-bible.opm

```

301 \def\bref {\futurelet\next\brefC}

```

Macro `\brefC` scans " as a potential first character and saves `<word>` (from "`<word>`") specification) to `\linktext`. If there isn't " then `\linktext` is set as empty macro. The next specification will be addet to the `\linktex` later.

op-bible.opm

```

310 \def\brefB {\futurelet\next\brefC}
311 \def\brefC {\ifx\next"\def\nextdo"##1"{\def\linktext{##1}\brefD}%
312   \else \def\linktext{}\def\nextdo{\brefD}%
313   \fi \nextdo
314 }

```

If there si a space between "`<word>`" and the next `<link-spec>`, then it is saved as no-breakable space into `\linktext`.

op-bible.opm

```

321 \def\brefD {\futurelet\next\brefE}
322 \def\brefE {\ea\ifx\space\next \addto\linktext{-}\def\nextdo{\afterassignment\brefF \let\next= }%
323   \else \def\nextdo{\brefF}%
324   \fi \nextdo
325 }

```

Next `<link-spec>` is processed by macros `\brefF ... \brefJ`.

```

331 \def\brefF #1>{\brefG #1 >}
332 \def\brefG #1 #2>{\ifx^#2~\edef\linkfspec{\currbook/}\afterfi{\brefH #1:>}%
333         \else \addto\linktext{#1~}\def\linkfspec{#1/}\afterfi{\brefGH#2:>}%
334         \fi
335 }
336 \def\brefGH #1 {\brefH #1}
337 \def\brefH #1:#2>{\ifx^#2~\ea\addto\ea\linkfspec\ea{the\chapnum:}\afterfi{\brefI #1->}%
338         \else \addto\linktext{#1:}\addto\linkfspec{#1:}\afterfi{\brefHI #2->}%
339         \fi
340 }
341 \def\brefHI #1:{\brefI #1}
342
343 \def\brefI #1-#2>{\addto\linktext{#1}\addto\linkfspec{#1}%
344         \ifx^#2~\afterfi{\futurelet\next\brefK}%
345         \else \afterfi{\brefJ#2}\fi
346 }
347 \def\brefJ#1-{\addto\linktext{--#1}\futurelet\next\brefK}
348
349 \def\brefK{\def\linkpre{v}% default
350         \ea\striptocomma\linkfspec,\end\linkfspec
351         \ifx n\next \def\linkpre{n}\ea\brefKK\fi
352         \brefL
353 }
354 \def\brefKK #1\brefL#2{\brefL}
355
356 \def\striptocomma #1,#2\end#3{\def#3{#1}}

```

Macro `\brefL` creates the link `\linkpre:\linkfspec` with the text `\linktext`.

```

362 \def\brefL{\ensuredest \createlink}

```

`\createlink` creates link only if it refeneces the place of printed book because we don't want to see many warnings about unreferenced links when we try to print only selected books. It creates link `\linkpre:\linkfspec` with the text `\linktext`

```

371 \def\createlink{\ea\isprintedbook\linkfspec \iftrue
372         \link[\linkpre:\linkfspec]{\Blue}{\linktext}%
373         \else {\Blue\linktext}\fi
374 }
375 \def\isprintedbook #1/#2\iftrue{\ifcsname pbook!#1\endcsname}

```

We don't create destinations for all verses, notes etc. but only for those which are referenced. Macro `\ensuredest` creates the item `\Xcreatedest` to .ref file and it is read in the second T_EX run. The `\trymakedest` macro is used at the beginning of each verse, note etc. Only referenced destinations are created.

```

386 \def\ensuredest{\openref \immediate\wref\Xcreatedest{\linkpre:\linkfspec}}
387 \refdecl{
388         \def\Xcreatedest#1{\sxdef{dest!#1}{}}
389 }
390 \def\trymakedest#1{\ifcsname dest!#1\endcsname \dest[#1]%
391         \global \ea\let\csname dest!#1\endcsname \undefined \fi}

```

The macros `\BookTitle` `<b-mark>` `<a-mark>` `{<title>}` declare titles of each Bible books. The `<b-mark>` is a book mark used in file names and `<a-mark>` is an actual book mark used in printed text.

The mapping is done here: `\def\btit!<a-mark>{<title>}`, `\def\fb!<a-mark>{<b-mark>}`.

The macro is defined as `\outer` because we don't want to see obscure errors due to missing a space after `<b-mark>` or `<a-mark>`.

```

405 \outer\def\BookTitle #1 #2 #3{\sxdef{btit!#2}{#3}\sxdef{fb!#2}{#1}}

```

The `\BookException` macro saves a code which is used in `\processbooks` loop in the group before files are read. You can redefine some filenames or something more special here.

```

413 \outer\def\BookException #1 #2{\global\sdef{bex!#1}{#2}}

```

The `\processbooks` macro does two loops over all `\printedbooks`. The `\printedbooks` list can or cannot be finalized by a space. The first loop body sets `\pbook!<a-mark>` used for hyperlinks. The second loop body does:

- Defines `\bmark` as $\langle b\text{-mark} \rangle$ (a mark of the book used in file names)
- Defines `\amark` as $\langle a\text{-mark} \rangle$ (an actual mark of the book used in text)
- Defines `\btit` as the book title.
- Calls `\bex!` $\langle a\text{-mark} \rangle$ in order to set something extra.
- Calls `\BibleBook` $\{\langle title \rangle\}\{\langle a\text{-mark} \rangle\}$
- Prints title of the book to the terminal and to the log.
- Inputs format definition file.
- Inputs notes file.
- Inputs txs file with original text of the Bible using `\bibleinput`, i.e. prints the text.

op-bible.opm

```

434 \def\processbooks {\par
435   \ea\processbooksA \printedbooks\ignoreit. {}
436   \ea\processbooksB \printedbooks\ignoreit. {}
437 }
438 \def\processbooksA #1 {%
439   \if\relax#1\relax \else \sxdef{pbook!#1}{}\ea\processbooksA \fi
440 }
441 \def\processbooksB #1 {%
442   \if\relax#1\relax \else
443     \edef\amark{#1}
444     \edef\bmark{\cs{f!#1}}
445     \edef\btit{\cs{btit!#1}}
446     \begingroup
447       \ea\BibleBook\ea{\btit}{#1}
448       \cs{bex!#1}
449       \wterm{** \cs{btit!#1} {#1} **}
450       \input{\fmtfile}
451       \input{\notesfile}
452       \bibleinput{\txsfile}
453     \endgroup
454     \ea \processbooksB
455   \fi
456 }
```

`\variants` $\langle number\text{-of-variants} \rangle$ $\{\langle tmark\text{-}A \rangle\}$ $\{\langle tmark\text{-}B \rangle\}$ $\{\langle tmark\text{-}C \rangle\}$...
sets `\numvariants`= $\langle number\text{-of-variants} \rangle$ and does `\def\tmarkA` $\{\langle tmark\text{-}A \rangle\}$ `\def\var!2` $\{\langle tmark\text{-}B \rangle\}$
`\def\var!3` $\{\langle tmark\text{-}C \rangle\}$ etc.

op-bible.opm

```

464 \newcount\numvariants
465 \outer\def\variants{\tmpnum=0 \afterassignment\variantsA \numvariants}
466 \def\variantsA{%
467   \ifnum\tmpnum<\numvariants
468     \advance\tmpnum by1
469     \afterfi{\variantsB{\the\tmpnum}}%
470   \fi
471 }
472 \def\variantsB#1#2{%
473   \ifnum#1=1 \gdef\tmarkA{#2}%
474   \else \sxdef{\var!#1}{#2}%
475   \fi
476   \variantsA
477 }
```

`\vdef` $\{\text{phrase-A}\}$ $\{\text{phrase-B}\}$ $\{\text{phrase-C}\}$... does
`\def\w!tmark-B!phrase-A` $\{\text{phrase-B}\}$ `\def\w!tmark-C!phrase-A` $\{\text{phrase-C}\}$ etc.

op-bible.opm

```

485 \outer\def\vdef#1{\def\tmp{#1}\tmpnum=1 \vdefA}
486 \def\vdefA{%
487   \ifnum\tmpnum<\numvariants
488     \advance\tmpnum by1
489     \afterfi{\vdefB{\the\tmpnum}}%
490   \fi
491 }
492 \def\vdefB#1#2{\sxdef{\w!\cs{\var!#1}!\tmp}{#2}\vdefA}
```

`\x/` $\langle phrase \rangle$ / expands to `\w!` $\langle tmark \rangle$! $\langle phrase \rangle$ if such control sequence is defined else it expands simply to $\langle phrase \rangle$ using `\xA`. The $\langle tmark \rangle$ is actual value of the `\tmark` macro.

Note that if `\tmark` expands to $\langle t\text{-}markA \rangle$ (used in the `\variants` macro), then the `\w! $\langle tmark \rangle$! $\langle phrase \rangle$` is not defined and the `\x` macro expands to the $\langle phrase \rangle$ directly.
`\xA $\langle phrase \rangle$ /` expands to $\langle phrase \rangle$ and prints warning, if `\tmark` is not the first $\langle t\text{-}markA \rangle$.

op-bible.opm

```
505 \def\x/#1/{\trycs{w!\tmark!#1}{\xA#1/}}
506 \def\xA#1/{#1\ifx\tmarkA\undefined \else \ifx\tmark\tmarkA \else
507   \printwarn{\string\x/#1/ -- this phrase is undefined by \csstring\{vdef\}%
508   \fi\fi
509 }
```

The temporary macros are here. I plan to rewrite them.

op-bible.opm

```
515 %% Nasledujici makra jsou zatim provizorni a nedokumentovana.
516
517 \def\chaptit#1{\ifhmode \setbox0=\lastbox \par \nobreak\vskip-\baselineskip \fi
518   \medskip{\chapfont\Red#1}\endgraf\nobreak\medskip}
519
520 \def\prevtmpb{}
521 \def\doNote#1#2{%
522   \edef\tmpb{\cs{notepre!#1}}\replstring\tmpb{-}{--}%
523   \fnote{%
524     \ifx\prevtmpb\tmpb \else \tmpb \enskip \global\let\prevtmpb=\tmpb \fi
525     \trymakedest{n:\currverse}%
526     {\bf \expandafter \ifx \csname pword!#1\endcsname \empty \else \cs{pword!#1}. \fi}%
527     \cs{notetext!#1}}{\Red#2}%
528 }
529 \def\_printfnotemark{}
530 \def\_textindent#1{\noindent}
531
532 \newcount \chapnum
533 \def\source#1{}
534 \def\BibleBook#1#2{\def\currbook{#2}%
535   \bigskip {\bookfont #1}\par\nobreak\medskip \chapnum=0 }
536
537 \def\dopsat{{\Red !!! DOPSAT !!! }}
538
539 \def\setvariant#1{}
540 \def\bibleinput#1 {\bgroup
541   \catcode`##=13 \bgroup\lccode`~=`## \lowercase{\egroup\let~}=\processline
542   \input #1
543   \egroup
544 }
545
546 \adef<{\bref}
547
548 \endinput
```