fetchbibpes: Fetch Bible passages from DEF files

D. P. Story
Email: dpstory@acrotex.net

processed July 12, 2018

Contents

1 Description **2**

2 Documentation and Code **4**
2.1 Package options 4
2.2 The \BV command *et al.* 5
2.3 Formatting the names of the books 6
2.4 Key-values for the fetch commands 8
2.5 Main command definitions 17
2.5.1 Formatting commands for fetch commands 17
2.5.2 Parsing commands for fetch commands 19
2.5.3 The \fetchverse command 20
2.5.4 The \fetchverses and \fetchversestxt commands . . . 23
2.5.5 Formatting the verse numbers 27
2.5.6 Dealing with *Strong's Concordance* 28
2.5.7 Miscellaneous Commands 29
2.6 Environment for longer quotes 29
2.7 Marginal notes 30
2.8 Fixing the double quote 32
2.9 Inverse name lookup 33

3 List of DEF to input **35**
3.1 fbpes.cfg, the configuration file 35

4 Retrieving only the verses needed **36**

5 The \sr command **39**

6 Fetching a substring of a verse **41**

7 Input the DEF files **45**

8 Index **46**

9 Change History 51

This is file 'aebdonotindex.def', generated with the docstrip utility.
The original source files were:
web.dtx (with options: 'dnidefs')

1 ⟨*package⟩

1 Description

The problem of fetching Bible verses was suggested to me by my friend Tom Price. He plans to write Bible lessons, notes and handouts will be prepared using LaTeX and these packages (bibpes and fetchbibpes).

This is a companion package to bibpes. Use the commands of this package to fetch the Bible passages that the bibpes package has defined.

The major commands of this package are `\fetchverse` and `\fetchverses`, latter one being more powerful than the former. The syntax for these two are,

`\fetchverse[`⟨*opts*⟩`]{`⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*ch*⟩`:`⟨*vrs*⟩`}`

`\fetchverses*[`⟨*opts*⟩`]{`⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*ch*⟩`:`⟨*vrs*⟩`}` or

`\fetchverses*[`⟨*opts*⟩`]{`⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*ch*⟩`:`⟨vrs_1⟩`-`⟨vrs_2⟩`}`

where ⟨*opts*⟩ are defined options of the `fbpes` family; ⟨*book*⟩ is either the three letter book abbreviation that e-Sword uses (as given in the **e-Sword Abbr** column of Table 1) or is an alternate abbreviation (as given in the **Alt_Abbr** column of Table 1); ⟨*ch*⟩:⟨*vrs*⟩ is a chapter-verse reference. The `\fetchverse` command only fetches a single verse, while `\fetchverses` can fetch multiple verses (by the syntax ⟨*ch*⟩:⟨vrs_1⟩-⟨vrs_2⟩). The run of verses must all be from the same chapter. The '`*`' parameter is optional, when present the book and verse references are shown, otherwise they are not. We illustrate with `Gen 1:1` and `Gen 1:1-2`.

- `\fetchverse{Gen 1:1}`: (Gen 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
- `\fetchverses{Gen 1:1}`: In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
- `\fetchverses*{Gen;1:1}`: (Gen 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
- `\fetchverses{Gen 1:1-2}`: In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

Book	e-Sword Abbr	Alt_Abbr	Book	e-Sword Abbr	Alt_Abbr
Genesis	Gen	Genesis	Nahum	Nah	Nahum
Exodus	Exo	Exodus	Habakkuk	Hab	Habakkuk
Leviticus	Lev	Leviticus	Zephaniah	Zep	Zephaniah
Numbers	Num	Numbers	Haggai	Hag	Haggai
Deuteronomy	Deu	Deuteronomy	Zechariah	Zec	Zechariah
Joshua	Jos	Joshua	Malachi	Mal	Malachi
Judges	Jdg	Judges	Matthew	Mat	Matthew
Ruth	Rth	Ruth	Mark	Mar	Mark
1 Samuel	1Sa	ISamuel	Luke	Luk	Luke
2 Samuel	2Sa	IISamuel	John	Joh	John
1 Kings	1Ki	IKings	Acts	Act	Acts
2 Kings	2Ki	IIKings	Romans	Rom	Romans
1 Chronicles	1Ch	IChronicles	1 Corinthians	1Co	ICorinthians
2 Chronicles	2Ch	IIChronicles	2 Corinthians	2Co	IICorinthians
Ezra	Ezr	Ezra	Galatians	Gal	Galatians
Nehemiah	Neh	Nehemiah	Ephesians	Eph	Ephesians
Esther	Est	Esther	Philippians	Php	Philippians
Job	Job	Job	Colossians	Col	Colossians
Psalms	Psa	Psalms	1 Thessalonians	1Th	IThessalonians
Proverbs	Pro	Proverbs	2 Thessalonians	2Th	IIThessalonians
Ecclesiastes	Ecc	Ecclesiastes	1 Timothy	1Ti	ITimothy
Song of Solomon	Son	SongofSolomon	2 Timothy	2Ti	IITimothy
Isaiah	Isa	Isaiah	Titus	Tit	Titus
Jeremiah	Jer	Jeremiah	Philemon	Phm	Philemon
Lamentations	Lam	Lamentations	Hebrews	Heb	Hebrews
Ezekiel	Eze	Ezekiel	James	Jas	James
Daniel	Dan	Daniel	1 Peter	1Pe	IPeter
Hosea	Hos	Hosea	2 Peter	2Pe	IIPeter
Joel	Joe	Joel	1 John	1Jn	IJohn
Amos	Amo	Amos	2 John	2Jn	IIJohn
Obadiah	Oba	Obadiah	3 John	3Jn	IIIJohn
Jonah	Jon	Jonah	Jude	Jud	Jude
Micha	Mic	Micha	Revelation	Rev	Revelation

Table 1: e-Sword abbreviations

Package syntax. Basic syntax is as follows:

```
\usepackage[useverses={Gen1,Mat2,Rom1,1Cor1,1Ki1}]{fetchbibpes}
```

The package option, `useverses`, a comma-delimited base names for DEF file created by bibpes. The listed base name DEF files contain verses that are to be referenced and fetched from the files. These files should be located in the folder containing the source file of the document.

In addition to the `useverses`, `useselverses` is an option that tries to economize memory usage, refer to Section 4 for details; the `usesr` option is a specialize option that brings in the definition of the `\sr` command, see Section 5 for more information.

Demo file: `bibpes_tst.tex`.

2 Documentation and Code

We begin by requiring `xkeyval`.

```
\RequirePackage{xkeyval}
```

We borrow a convenient utility command from the comment package.

```
\def\csarg#1#2{\expandafter#1\csname#2\endcsname}
\let\fb@Zero=0 \let\fb@One=1 \let\fb@Two=2
```

2.1 Package options

`deffolder` The `deffolder` option allows the author to specify a folder wherein the DEF files are found, usually, a relative path.

```
\define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{deffolder}{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
    \let\fb@deffolder\@empty\else\def\fb@deffolder{#1/}\fi}
\let\fb@deffolder\@empty
```

`useverses` The `useverses` option key is required. It takes as its value a comma-delimited list of basenames that have DEF extensions.

```
useverses={Gen1,Mat1,Rom1}
```

where, `Gen1.def`, `Mat1.def`, `Rom1.def` are expected to be found on the user's hard drive.

```
\define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{useverses}[]{\def\fbpes@useverses{#1}}
\let\fbpes@useverses\@empty
```

`useselverses` The `useselverses` brings in `selfetch.def`, which enables selected retrieval (selected fetching) of verses. See Section 4 for the definitions.

```
\define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{useselverses}[]{%
    \AtEndOfPackage{\InputIfFileExists{selfetch.def}
    {\fetchInputMsg}{\fetchWarningMsg}}%
}
\def\fetchInputMsg{\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}
    {useselverses option,\MessageBreak
        inputting file selfetch.def}}
\def\fetchWarningMsg{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
    {useselverses option,\MessageBreak
        cannot find file selfetch.def}}
```

`usesr` The `usesr` brings in `sr.def`, which defines the `\sr` command. See Section 5 for the definition.

```
\define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{usesr}[]{%
    \AtEndOfPackage{\InputIfFileExists{sr.def}
    {\srInputMsg}{\srWarningMsg}}%
}
\def\srInputMsg{\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}
    {usesr option detected, inputting file sr.def}}
\def\srWarningMsg{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
    {usesr option detected, cannot find file sr.def}}
```

```
\newif\iffetchsubstr \fetchsubstrfalse
\newif\ifparsefetcharg \parsefetchargtrue
\define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{fetchsubstr}[]{\fetchsubstrtrue
    \AtEndOfPackage{\InputIfFileExists{fsubstr.def}
    {\fsbstrInputMsg}{\fsbstrWarningMsg}}%
}
\define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{fetchsubtr}[]%
  {\ExecuteOptionsX{fetchsubstr}}
\def\fsbstrInputMsg{\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}
    {fetchsubtr option detected, inputting file fsubstr.def}}
\def\fsbstrWarningMsg{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
    {fetchsubtr option detected, cannot find file fsubstr.def}}
```

ignorecfg The `ignorecfg` causes this package not to input the CFG file `fbpes.cfg`.

```
\newif\iffb@ignorecfg \fb@ignorecfgfalse
\define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{ignorecfg}[true]{\fb@ignorecfgtrue}
```

We process the options for this package.

```
\ProcessOptionsX
```

If the user has not passed a value for the `userverses`, we send a warning to the user.

```
\let\fb@NO=n
\let\fb@YES=y
\def\fbp@none{none}
\ifx\fbpes@useverses\@empty
    \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
    {The useverses option is not present.\MessageBreak
    At lease one DEF file is advised}
\else
    \ifx\fbpes@useverses\fbp@none\let\fbpes@useverses\@empty\fi
\fi
```

2.2 The \BV command *et al.*

\BV (⟨*verse-ref*⟩) The Bible verses are stored in a separate file (DEF) or declared within the `declareBVs` environment. (The companion package, bibpes, writes a DEF file.) In either case, a Bible verse is one of the arguments of the `\BV` command, the syntax of which is given below.

\BV(⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*chapter*⟩:⟨*verse*⟩␣⟨*transl*⟩[␣⟨*word*⟩])␣⟨*passage*⟩\null

Note that the ⟨*verse-ref*⟩ is enclosed in parentheses, not braces. The symbol ␣ is a space-character (not a hard space). The ⟨*passage*⟩ ends with a `\null`, which acts as a delimiter for the `\BV` macro. For example,

```
\BV(Mat 2:1 KJV) Now when Jesus was born...to Jerusalem,\null
\BV(Mat 2:1 ISV) ...\null
```

Generally, the abbreviated names (e-Sword abbreviations) of the books are used. Only one verse per chapter is written to the DEF file. The definition for `\BV` is given next, though `\BV` is redefined when the `usesr` option is specified.

(2018/03/21) Sometimes eSword inserts a characters (null?) after the left parenthesis. This does not happen often. Added a new argument `#2` that will gobble this extraneous character, we hope.

```
%\def\BV(#1) #2\null{\csarg\gdef{#1}{#2}}
\def\BV(#1)#2 #3\null{\csarg\gdef{#1}{#3}}
```

`declareBVs` is a convenience environment used to make `\BV` declarations.

```
\begin{declareBVs}
\BV(Gen 1:1 KJV Mrk) \textit{In the beginning} God created the heaven
   and the earth.\null
\end{declareBVs}
```

where we have wrapped the line to display it within the margins. The environment should appear in vertical mode.

```
\newenvironment{declareBVs}{\cvrtdqs}{}
\newenvironment{declareBVs*}{}{}
```

`\usePassage` `{`⟨*verse-ref*⟩`}` takes the raw ⟨*verse-ref*⟩ and expands to the associated passage: `\usePassage{Gen 1:1 KJV}` should produce the referenced passage, provided this reference has been defined.

```
\def\usePassage#1{\@nameuse{#1}}
```

```
\iffetchsubstr
    \AtEndDocument{%
        \ifx\wrtToJBV\fb@YES
        \immediate\write\bvout{\string\end{declareBVs*}}%
        \immediate\closeout\bvout\fi}
    \AtBeginDocument{\InputIfFileExists{\jobname-bv.cut}
        {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Inputting \jobname-bv.cut}}
        {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Cannot find \jobname-bv.cut}}}
\fi
```

2.3 Formatting the names of the books

```
\def\bookFmt#1#2#3#4{\csarg\def{bkfmt#1}{{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}}}
```

The books and their visual representations. The first argument is the e-Sword three-letter name, the second is the full name, the third is a long abbreviation, and the fourth is a short abbreviation.

Old Testament

```
\bookFmt{Gen}{Genesis}{Gen\.}{Gn\.}
\bookFmt{Exo}{Exodus}{Exod\.}{Ex\.}
\bookFmt{Lev}{Leviticus}{Lev\.}{Lv}
\bookFmt{Num}{Numbers}{Num\.}{Nb\.}
\bookFmt{Deu}{Deuteronomy}{Deut\.}{Dt\.}
```

```
\bookFmt{Jos}{Joshua}{Josh\.}{Jos\.}
\bookFmt{Jdg}{Judges}{Judg\.}{Jg\.}
\bookFmt{Rth}{Ruth}{Ruth}{Rt\.}
\bookFmt{1Sa}{\1Samuel}{\1Sam\.}{\1S\.}
\bookFmt{2Sa}{\2Samuel}{\2Sam\.}{\2S\.}
\bookFmt{1Ki}{\1Kings}{\1Kgs\.}{\1K\.}
\bookFmt{2Ki}{\2Kings}{\2Kgs\.}{\2K\.}
\bookFmt{1Ch}{\1Chronicles}{\1Chr\.}{\1Ch\.}
\bookFmt{2Ch}{\2Chronicles}{\2Chr\.}{\2Ch\.}
\bookFmt{Ezr}{Ezra}{Ezra}{Ezr\.}
\bookFmt{Neh}{Nehemiah}{Neh\.}{Ne\.}
\bookFmt{Est}{Esther}{Esther}{Est\.}
\bookFmt{Job}{Job}{Job}{Jb\.}
\bookFmt{Psa}{Psalms}{Ps\.}{Ps\.}
\bookFmt{Pro}{Proverbs}{Prov\.}{Pr\.}
\bookFmt{Ecc}{Ecclesiastes}{Eccles\.}{Ecc\.}
\bookFmt{Son}{Song of Solomon}{Song\.}{Sng\.}
\bookFmt{Isa}{Isaiah}{Isa\.}{Is\.}
\bookFmt{Jer}{Jeremiah}{Jer\.}{Jr\.}
\bookFmt{Lam}{Lamentations}{Lam\.}{La\.}
\bookFmt{Eze}{Ezekiel}{Ezek\.}{Ezk\.}
\bookFmt{Dan}{Daniel}{Dan\.}{Dn}
\bookFmt{Hos}{Hosea}{Hos\.}{Ho\.}
\bookFmt{Joe}{Joel}{Joel}{Jl\.}
\bookFmt{Amo}{Amos}{Amos}{Am\.}
\bookFmt{Oba}{Obadiah}{Obad\.}{Ob\.}
\bookFmt{Jon}{Jonah}{Jonah}{Jon\.}
\bookFmt{Mic}{Micha}{Mic\.}{Mi\.}
\bookFmt{Nah}{Nahum}{Nah\.}{Na\.}
\bookFmt{Hab}{Habakkuk}{Hab\.}{Hab,}
\bookFmt{Zep}{Zephaniah}{Zeph\.}{Zp\.}
\bookFmt{Hag}{Haggai}{Hag\.}{Hg\.}
\bookFmt{Zec}{Zechariah}{Zech\.}{Zc\.}
\bookFmt{Mal}{Malachi}{Mal\.}{Ml\.}
```

New Testament

```
\bookFmt{Mat}{Matthew}{Matt\.}{Mt\.}
\bookFmt{Mar}{Mark}{Mark}{Mk\.}
\bookFmt{Luk}{Luke}{Luke}{Lk\.}
\bookFmt{Joh}{John}{John}{Jn\.}
\bookFmt{Act}{Acts}{Acts}{Ac\.}
\bookFmt{Rom}{Romans}{Rom\.}{Rm\.}
\bookFmt{1Co}{\1Corinthians}{\1Cor\.}{\1Co\.}
\bookFmt{2Co}{\2Corinthians}{\2Cor\.}{\2Co\.}
\bookFmt{Gal}{Galatians}{Gal\.}{Ga\.}
\bookFmt{Eph}{Ephesians}{Eph\.}{Ep\.}
\bookFmt{Php}{Philippians}{Phil\.}{Ph\.}
\bookFmt{Col}{Colossians}{Col\.}{Col\.}
\bookFmt{1Th}{\1Thessalonians}{\1Thess\.}{\1Th\.}
\bookFmt{2Th}{\2Thessalonians}{\2Thess\.}{\2Th\.}
```

```
\bookFmt{1Ti}{\1Timothy}{\1Tim\.}{\1Tm\.}
\bookFmt{2Ti}{\2Timothy}{\2Tim\.}{\2Tm\.}
\bookFmt{Tit}{Titus}{Tit\.}{Tt\.}
\bookFmt{Phm}{Philemon}{Philem\.}{Phm\.}
\bookFmt{Heb}{Hebrews}{Heb\.}{Heb\.}
\bookFmt{Jas}{James}{Jas\.}{Jm\.}
\bookFmt{1Pe}{\1Peter}{\1Pet\.}{\1P\.}
\bookFmt{2Pe}{\2Peter}{\2Pet\.}{\2P\.}
\bookFmt{1Jn}{\1John}{\1John}{\1Jn\.}
\bookFmt{2Jn}{\2John}{\2John}{\2Jn\.}
\bookFmt{3Jn}{\3John}{\3John}{\3Jn\.}
\bookFmt{Jud}{Jude}{Jude}{Jude}
\bookFmt{Rev}{Revelation}{Rev\.}{Rv\.}
```

2.4 Key-values for the fetch commands

We now define a xkeyval family `fbpes` to control how the book names are displayed.

`abbr` The `abbr` key designates how the book is displayed, possible values are `esword`, `none`, `long`, and `short`; these corresponding to the arguments 1–4 of `\bookFmt`.

```
\define@choicekey+{fbpes}{abbr}[\val\nr]%
    {esword,none,long,short}[esword]{%
    \ifcase\nr\relax
        \def\fbpes@abbr{\ioiv}\or
        \def\fbpes@abbr{\iioiv}\or
        \def\fbpes@abbr{\iiioiv}\or
        \def\fbpes@abbr{\ivoiv}\fi
}{}
```

The values of `abbr` use the arguments of `\bookFmt` (`esword` is argument `#1`; `none` is argument `#2`; `long` is argument `#3`; `short` is argument `#4`).

Examples

- `\fetchverse[abbr=esword]{Gen 1:1}`: (Gen 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
- `\fetchverse[abbr=none]{Gen 1:1}`: (Genesis 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
- `\fetchverse[abbr=long]{Gen 1:1}`: (Gen. 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
- `\fetchverse[abbr=short]{Gen 1:1}`: (Gn. 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

`roman` The `roman` key determines how book numbers are displayed, '1 Corinthians' versus 'I Corinthians', for example. Possible values are `true` (use roman letters) of `false` (use arabic numbers).

```
\define@boolkey{fbpes}{roman}[true]{\ifKV@fbpes@roman
    \def\fb@numi{I}\def\fb@numii{II}\def\fb@numiii{III}\else
```

```
    \def\fb@numi{1}\def\fb@numii{2}\def\fb@numiii{3}\fi
}
```

This key has no effect when `abbr=esword`.

Examples

- (1 Cor. 1:1) Paul, called to be an apostle of Jesus Christ through the will of God, and Sosthenes our brother,
- (I Cor. 1:1) Paul, called to be an apostle of Jesus Christ through the will of God, and Sosthenes our brother,

`from` The value of the `from` key is the Bible version to be used. For example, `from=ISV`. When present, this is affixed to the passage reference.

`\BV(`*book*␣*chapter*`:`*verse*␣*bible*`)`␣*passage*`\null`

The `from` key, see below, only supports `KJV`, `KJV+`, `ISV`, these are the versions of the Bible that I used for testing. If someone wants to use ASV (American Standard Version), he can either make a personal copy of `fetchbibpes.sty` and add `ASV`, for example, onto the list in the choice key definition for `from` below, or he can use `\addtoBibles`.

`\addtoBibles`

```
\newif\if@ddtoBiblesUsed \@ddtoBiblesUsedfalse
```

`\defaultBible` The `\defaultBible` sets the default Bible. Then if you say `\defaultBible{NKJV}` then `fetchverse{Gen 1:1}` attempts to fetch the `NKJV` of `Gen 1:1`. In this way, you don't have to use the `from` option for the version of the Bible you are using the most.

```
\newcommand{\defaultBible}[1]{\def\@rg{#1}\ifx\@rg\@empty
    \else\def\fb@defaultBible{#1}\def\fbpes@from{ #1}\fi}
\defaultBible{KJV}
```

`\addtoBibles` Use this command to add to the list of supported Bible versions. To add to the list of supported Bible versions, in the preamble expand `\addtoBibles{ASV}`, for example. The argument for `\addtoBibles` is a comma-delimited list of abbreviations uses by e-Sword to designate various Bible translations.

```
\newcommand\addtoBibles[1]{%
```

If the argument is empty, we ignore; otherwise, we set `\@ddtoBiblesUsedtrue` and create a new choice key consisting of the values passed to us by `#1`.

```
    \def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
    \global\@ddtoBiblesUsedtrue\fi
    \define@choicekey+{bibadd}{addfrom}[\val\nr]{#1}{}
        {\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{Bad Choice of \val\MessageBreak
        will use \fb@defaultBible\space instead}%
        \edef\fbpes@from{ \fb@defaultBible}}%
}
\@onlypreamble\addtoBibles
```

`from` Now we define the `from` key, it has only three values, `KJV`, `KJV+`, and `ISV`, but through `\addtoBibles`, it can be extended.

```
\define@choicekey+{fbpes}{from}[\val\nr]%
    {KJV,KJV+,ISV}[KJV]{%
    \ifcase\nr\relax
        \def\fbpes@from{ KJV}\or
        \def\fbpes@from{ KJV+}\or
        \def\fbpes@from{ ISV}\fi
}{%
    \if@ddtoBiblesUsed
```

If `\addtoBibles` has been expanded in the preamble, we determine if the argument `#1` is in the new list of Bibles, if yes, OK; otherwise, we emit a warning and default to KJV.

```
        \def\fbpes@from{ #1}\setkeys{bibadd}{addfrom=#1}\else
        \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{Bad Choice of \val\MessageBreak
        will use \fb@defaultBible\space instead}%
        \edef\fbpes@from{ \fb@defaultBible}\fi
}
```

Example `\fetchverse[abbr=none,from=ISV]{Gen 1:1}` yields,

(Genesis 1:1) In the beginning, God created the universe.

`transl` The `transl` key is an annotation key, that appends text on the end of the Bible reference, such as a translation: `transl=KJV`.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{transl}[]{\def\fbpes@transl{#1}%
    \ifx\fbpes@transl\@empty\else\edef\fbpes@transl{\space#1}\fi}
\let\fbpes@transl\@empty
```

Example We annotate the translation version using 'King James Version'.

```
\fetchverse[abbr=none,transl=King James Version]{Gen 1:1}
```

(Genesis 1:1 King James Version) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

`from*` combines the actions of the options `from` and `transl`.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{from*}[]{\setkeys{fbpes}{from=#1,transl=#1}}
```

Example `\fetchverse[abbr=none,from*=ISV]{Gen 1:1}` yields,

(Genesis 1:1 ISV) In the beginning, God created the universe.

The value of the `from*` key must be a valid value of the `from` key.

`alt` We provide a mechanism for *alternate* phrasing of a passage through the `alt=`⟨*word*⟩ key, perhaps an alternate provides of some formatting commands. If we say,

```
\fetchverse[from=ISV,alt=Alt]{1Ki 1:1}
```

(1Ki 1:1) When David had grown *very old*, they covered him with blankets, but he could not keep warm,

A line in one of the DEF file should have

```
\BV(1Ki 1:1 ISV Alt) When David had grown \emph{very old}, \dots\null
```

for example.

```
\newif\iffbpes@altstar\fbpes@altstarfalse
```

Add a switch `\ifuseoldalt` to revert back to the old behavior of `alt` and supporting convenience commands `\useOldAlt` and `\useNewAlt`.

\useOldAlt
\useNewAlt

```
\newif\ifuseoldalt \useoldaltfalse
\def\useOldAlt{\useoldalttrue}
\def\useNewAlt{\useoldaltfalse}
\define@key{fbpes}{alt}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
    \let\fbpes@alt\@empty\else\def\fbpes@alt{ #1}\fi}
\let\fbpes@alt\@empty
```

alt*

We add a new key `alt*` to process many alternate and normal Bible verses. The key is only obeyed for `\fetchverses`. Syntax is,

```
alt*={Alt,,Alt,Alt1,Paul,,,Special}
```

The length of this comma delimited ist must be equal to or less than as the number of verses being processed by `\fetchverses`. The first verse passes `alt=Alt`, the second has no `alt` key, the third passes `alt=Alt`, the fourth `alt=Alt1`, the fifth, `alt=Paul`, the sixth and seventh have no `alt` key specification, the last has `alt=Special`. Any further verses will have no `alt` key.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{alt*}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
    \let\fbpes@altstar\@empty\else\def\fbpes@altstar{#1}\fi}
\let\fbpes@altstar\@empty
```

Only one of `alt` or `alt*` is allowed, this is enforced from within `\fetchverses`.

delims

The `delims` key takes a value of two characters used to set off the Bible reference. The default is `delimin=()`. If `delims` appears in the option list without a value, then there is no characters delimiting the Bible passage.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{delims}[]{\def\fbp@getDelims{#1}%
    \ifx\fbp@getDelims\@empty\let\l@fbp@delim\@empty
    \let\r@fbp@delim\@empty\else
    \fbp@getDelimsi#1\@nil\fi}
\def\fbp@getDelimsi#1#2#3\@nil{\def\@rgiii{#3}\ifx\@rgiii\@empty
    \def\l@fbp@delim{#1}\def\r@fbp@delim{#2}\else
    \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{Only two delimiters expected, using the
    defaults of '()'}\def\l@fbp@delim{(}\def\r@fbp@delim{)}\fi}
\def\l@fbp@delim{(}\def\r@fbp@delim{)}
```

Examples

1. `\fetchverse[abbr=none,delims]{Gen 1:1}`: Genesis 1:1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

2. `\fetchverse[abbr=none,delims={[]}]{Gen 1:1}`: [Genesis 1:1] In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

3. `\fetchverse[abbr=none,delims={According to }{,}]{Gen 1:1}`:

> According to Genesis 1:1, In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

As seen item 2, with the delimiters as '`[]`', they must be enclosed in braces because this all takes place within an optional argument, without the braces, the parsing of the optional argument fails. The `delims` expects two tokens, they need not be characters, they can be anything, as long as they are enclosed in matching braces. In item 3, we set `delims={According to }{,}`, the first token is place before the passage reference, the second after; this results in a phrase that leads up to the passage itself.

`enclosewith` The value of `\enclosewith` key is a set of two tokens. The first token is placed at the beginning of the passage, and the second one at the end of the passage. A special value of `\quote` is recognized, this places quotation marks around the passage.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{enclosewith}[]{\def\fbp@getEnclose{#1}%
    \def\quote{{``}{''}}%
    \ifx\fbp@getEnclose\@empty\let\l@fbp@enclose\@empty
    \let\r@fbp@enclose\@empty\else
    \expandafter\fbp@getEnclosei#1\@nil\fi}
\def\fbp@getEnclosei#1#2#3\@nil{\def\@rgiii{#3}\ifx\@rgiii\@empty
    \def\l@fbp@enclose{#1}\def\r@fbp@enclose{#2}\else
    \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{Only two tokens expected, using the
    defaults of ''}\let\l@fbp@enclose\@empty
    \let\r@fbp@enclose\@empty\fi}
\let\l@fbp@enclose\@empty\let\r@fbp@enclose\@empty
```

`format` `format` is a general key for making formatting declarations, for example, we format the reference using `format=\bfseries\sffamily`.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{format}{\def\fbp@format{#1}}
\let\fbp@format\relax
```

`ltxquotes` New key of `ltxquotes`. When the author uses the `ltxquotes`, it is expected that all passages referenced use LaTeX style quotes, perhaps had edited. That is, ``` ``In the beginning'' ``` instead of `"In the beginning"` and for single quotes `'In the beginning'` instead of `'In the beginning'`. In extraordinary situations, the switch `\ifNotL@TeXQuotes` may be turned on or off with `\LaTeXQuotesOn` and `\LaTeXQuotesOff`. Assuming the normal case that Bible passages do not use LaTeX style quoting, the default state is `\LaTeXQuotesOff`.

`\LaTeXQuotesOn`
`\LaTeXQuotesOff`

```
\newif\ifNotL@TeXQuotes \NotL@TeXQuotestrue
\def\LaTeXQuotesOn{\NotL@TeXQuotesfalse}
\def\LaTeXQuotesOff{\NotL@TeXQuotestrue}
\define@key{fbpes}{ltxquotes}[]{\NotL@TeXQuotesfalse}
```

Example `\fetchverse[format=\bfseries\sffamily]{Gen 1:1}` produces the passage: **(Gen 1:1)** In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

The formatting only effects the passage label **Gen 1:1** and its surrounding delimiters.

`replace` This key replaces ⟨*find*⟩ with ⟨*repl*⟩. The syntax is,

`replace={`⟨*find*$_1$⟩`}{`⟨*repl*$_1$⟩`}{`⟨*find*$_2$⟩`}{`⟨*repl*$_2$⟩`}...{`⟨*find*$_k$⟩`}{`⟨*repl*$_k$⟩`}`

where ⟨*find*$_1$⟩ is replaced by ⟨*repl*$_1$⟩, and ⟨*find*$_2$⟩ is replaced by ⟨*repl*$_2$⟩, and so on. Normally, ⟨*find*⟩ and ⟨*repl*⟩ are strings, but they can be commands as well, if done correctly.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{replace}[]{\fp@cntArgs#1\stop@rg
    \def\fbpes@replace{#1}}
\let\stop@rg\relax\def\st@p@arg{\stop@rg}%
```

Count the number of arguments to see if there are an even number of them.

```
\def\fp@cntArgs#1\stop@rg{\bgroup\@tempcnta\z@
    \fp@cntArgs@i#1\stop@rg}
\def\fp@cntArgs@i#1{\def\arg@i{#1}%
    \ifx\arg@i\st@p@arg
        \ifodd\@tempcnta\PackageError{fetchbibpes}{You've supplied
        an odd number of values for\MessageBreak
        replace key. I was expecting an even number}{}\fi
```

Yes, an even number, `\fp@nReplace` is the number of pairs of arguments.

```
        \divide\@tempcnta2\relax
        \xdef\fp@nReplace{\the\@tempcnta}%
        \let\fb@next\egroup
    \else
        \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
        \def\fb@next{\fp@cntArgs@i}%
    \fi\fb@next
}
\let\fbpes@replace\@empty
\let\repl@cep@ssage\@empty
\newif\iffb@silentreplace \fb@silentreplacefalse
```

(2016/12/17) Added switch to detect when a find is successful.

```
\newif\iffb@doreplace \fb@doreplacefalse
```

`\isstopreplace` determines whether `#1` contains the stop marker `\stoprepl@ce`; it `\let`s `\stoprepl@cehere` to `1` and to `0` otherwise.

```
\def\isstopreplace#1{\istopreplacei#1\stoprepl@ce\@nil}
\def\istopreplacei#1\stoprepl@ce#2\@nil{\def\fb@rgi{#1}\def\fb@rgii{#2}%
    \ifx\fb@rgii\@empty\let\stoprepl@cehere\fb@Zero\else
        \let\stoprepl@cehere\fb@One\fi}
```

`\gobbleto` defines a command (`#2`) that gobbles all content from the beginning of `#2` to `#1`, inclusive. Used with `replace` when the find key has active characters, we'll just gobble past them.

```
\def\gobbleto#1#2{\def#2##1#1{}}
```

Replace algorithm. The following code is taken from another (unknown) source and modified considerably.

```
\def\fb@replace{\@ifstar{\fb@silentreplacetrue\fb@replace@i} %
    {\fb@silentreplacefalse\fb@replace@i}}
\def\fb@replace@i#1#2#3{\let\repl@cep@ssage\@empty
    \global\fb@doreplacefalse
    \iffb@silentreplace
        \def\fb@gettoNext##1#2{\isstopreplace{##1}%
            \ifx\stoprepl@cehere1\relax
                \expandafter\g@addto@macro\expandafter
                    \repl@cep@ssage\expandafter{\fb@rgi}%
                \def\fb@next{\let\fb@passage\repl@cep@ssage}%
            \else
```

For silent mode, replacement occurs here, we mark it by setting `\iffb@doreplace` to true.

```
                \global\fb@doreplacetrue
                \def\fb@next{\g@addto@macro\repl@cep@ssage{##1#3}%
                    \fb@gettoNext}\fi
            \fb@next}%
    \else
```

This is where replacement occurs, we mark it by setting `\iffb@doreplace` to true.

```
        \def\fb@gettoNext##1#2{##1#3\fb@gettoNext}%
    \fi
    \expandafter\fb@gettoNext#1\stoprepl@ce#2}
\def\stoprepl@ce#1\fb@gettoNext{}
```

Example The passage Mat 2:1 ends with a comma, to change this to a period, we would use `replace`. In the passage, there are several commas, we want to replace the one following Jerusalem.

```
\fetchverse[replace={Jerusalem,}{Jerusalem.}]{Mat 2:1}
```

(Mat 2:1) Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem.

`pcolor` The value of `color` colors the text.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{pcolor}[]{\def\fbp@pcolor{#1}}
\let\fbp@pcolor\@empty
```

`pformat` The value of `pformat` passes formatting declarations to the text.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{pformat}[]{\def\fbp@pformat{#1}}
\let\fbp@pformat\@empty
```

`caps` With the `caps`, you can make the display the chapter name in capital letters 'GENESIS' versus 'Genesis'.

```
\define@boolkey{fbpes}{caps}[true]{\ifKV@fbpes@caps
    \def\fbpes@case{\uppercase}\else
    \let\fbpes@case\relax\fi
}
\let\fbpes@case\relax
```

Example We capitalize the full book name:

```
\fetchverse[format=\bfseries\sffamily,abbr=none,caps]{Gen 1:1}
```

(GENESIS 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

`showfirst` The `showfirst` key is a Boolean, which if true, the first verse number is typeset. The default is false, the first verse number is not typeset.

```
\define@boolkey{fbpes}{showfirst}[true]{}
\KV@fbpes@showfirstfalse
```

Examples We compare the passages `Gen 1:1-2` with and without first verse number: `\fetchverses[showfirst]{Gen 1:1-2}` versus `\fetchverses{Gen 1:1-2}`.

- [1]In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
- In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

`shownone` When `shownone` is specified, no verses numbers are shown in the specified passage. When `shownone` is specified, the related option `showfirst` has no effect.

```
\define@key{fbpes}{shownone}[]{\let\verseFmt\@gobble}
```

Example

```
\fetchverses[shownone,enclosewith=\quote]{Gen 1:1-3}
```

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be light: and there was light."

`useperiod` The `useperiod` key is a Boolean, which if true a period follows any abbreviation of a book name. If `useperiod=false` no period is affixed. The default is true. ('Matt.' versus 'Matt', for example.)

```
\define@boolkey{fbpes}{useperiod}[true]{%
    \ifKV@fbpes@useperiod\def\fbp@period{.}\else\def\fbp@period{}\fi
}
\def\fbp@period{.}
\KV@fbpes@useperiodtrue
```

Examples

- `\fetchverse[abbr=long]{Mat 2:1}`: (Matt. 2:1) Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,
- `\fetchverse[abbr=long,useperiod=false]{Mat 2:1}`: (Matt 2:1) Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,

The period is used by default, you must say `useperiod=false` to remove it.

`citeatend` The `citeatend` key is a Boolean, which if true, places the citation reference at the end of the passage.

```
276 \define@boolkey{fbpes}{citeatend}[true]{}
```

Example `\fetchverses*[citeatend,showfirst]{Gen 1:1-2}` displays as:

> [1]In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. (Gen 1:1-2)

`nocite` For the `\fetchverse` command only, if `nocite` is present, the citation not to appear.

```
277 \define@boolkey{fbpes}{nocite}[true]{}
```

Example `\fetchverse[nocite]{Gen 1:1}` displays as:

> In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Of course, the default is to cite the reference.

`priorref` The value of `priorref` is placed as the command `\fbpes@priorref` just before the book reference (`\fbpes@priorref{\book@passage}`). The book reference itself (`\book@passage`) is enclosed in braces so `\fbpes@priorref` can be a macro with one argument.

```
278 \define@key{fbpes}{priorref}{\long\def\fbpes@priorref{#1}}
279 \let\fbpes@priorref\relax
```

Example Place the passage reference in the margin. The command `\mpfmt` is defined locally, within the `quote` environment.

```
\fetchverses*[priorref=\mpfmt,delims]{Gen 1:1-2}
```

Gen 1:1-2

> In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

The definition of `\mpfmt` within the quote environment is

```
\def\mpfmt#1{\afterRef{{}}\marginpar{\small\raggedleft#1}}
```

The `\afterRef` command is described later in this documentation.

`localdefs` To pass local commands that do not disturb the command expansions or take up space, use the `localdefs` key.

```
280 \define@key{fbpes}{localdefs}[]{\def\fbpes@localdefs{#1}}
281 \let\fbpes@localdefs\@empty
```

See the demo file `bibpes_replaces.tex` for an example.

`typeset` The `typeset` key is used with `\fetchversestxt`. If true, we assume the `\passagetxt` command is meant to be typeset and, as a result, the normal behavior of `\fetchverses` is followed; if false, certain special definitions are activated

that allows `\passagetxt` to pass to another macro, such as `\pdfcomment`. This option is ignored within the optional list of `\fetchverses`.

```
\define@boolkey{fbpes}{typeset}[true]{}
\KV@fbpes@typesettrue
```

This ends the section on the key-values of the `\fetchverse` and `\fetchverses` commands.

2.5 Main command definitions

2.5.1 Formatting commands for fetch commands

`\priorRefSpc` This command sets the spacing prior to the reference, only applicable when `citeatend=true`.

```
\long\def\priorRefSpc#1{\def\fbp@priorRefSpc{#1}}
\def\fbp@priorRefSpc{\space}
```

`\fbFitItIn` `\fbFillRght` is designed to be used as the argument of `\priorRefSpc`. Another suggest style is `\fbFillRght`.

```
\def\fbFitItIn{\noindent\unskip\nobreak\hfill\penalty100
    \hskip1em\hbox{}\nobreak\hfill}%
\def\fbFillRght{\hfil\break\null\hfill}
```

Examples

`\fetchverses*{Gen 1:1-2}` (the default)

[1]In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. (Gen 1:1-2)

`\priorRefSpc{\fbFillRght}\fetchverses*{Gen 1:1-3}`

[1]In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. [3]And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

(Gen 1:1-3)

```
\priorRefSpc{\fbFitItIn}\afterBookSpc{\nobreak\ }%
\fetchverses*{Gen 1:1-3}
```

[1]In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. [3]And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. (Gen 1:1-3)

`\useBookStyle` `\useBookStyle` sets the option keys just defined above. This command may be used in the body of the document to change the style.

```
\def\useBookStyle#1{%
    \def\fp@SK{\setkeys{fbpes}}\expandafter\fp@SK\expandafter{#1}}
\useBookStyle{abbr,roman=false,from,transl}
```

```
\def\ioiv#1#2#3#4{#1}\def\iioiv#1#2#3#4{\fbpes@case{#2}}
\def\iiioiv#1#2#3#4{\fbpes@case{#3}}\def\ivoiv#1#2#3#4{\fbpes@case{#4}}
```

Example

```
\useBookStyle{abbr=none,roman}
\fetchverse{1Co 1:1}
```

(I Cor. 1:1) Paul, called to be an apostle of Jesus Christ through the will of God, and Sosthenes our brother,

`\fb@bksp` `\fb@bksp` is the space that occurs just after the display of the book. The command declaration `\afterBookSpc` is a convenience command for changing `\fb@bksp`. `\afterBookSpc` `\resetAfterBookSpc` The command `\resetAfterBookSpc` resets `\fb@bksp` to its default.

```
\def\afterBookSpc#1{\def\fb@bksp{#1}}
\def\resetAfterBookSpc{\afterBookSpc{\ }}
\def\fb@bksp{\ }
```

Example We declare `\afterBookSpc{}`, which removes the space between the book and passage reference:

(Gen1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

There may be some application to this.

`\afterRef` `\afterRef` is the space that follows the passage reference. Declaring `\afterRef{}` is equivalent to setting the space after the reference to `\space`.

```
\long\def\afterRef#1{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
    \def\@fterRef{\space}\else
    \def\@fterRef{#1}\fi}
\afterRef{}
```

Example We declare `\afterRef{\qquad}`, which sets the space after the passage reference to `\qquad`:

(Gen 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

`\@nmsspc` `\@nmsspc` is the space between the book number and the book, if there is a book number. (E.g., `1 Corinthians`). We also supply a convenience command of `\afterNumSpc` `\afterNumSpc`.

```
\def\afterNumSpc#1{\def\@nmsspc{#1}}
\def\@nmsspc{\space}
```

Example Remove the space and use roman numbers:

```
\afterNumSpc{}\fetchverse[abbr=long,roman]{1Co 1:1}
```

(ICor. 1:1) Paul, called to be an apostle of Jesus Christ through the will of God, and Sosthenes our brother,

`\setNumStyle` is an internal macro that uses the commands defined by the `roman` key and the `\@nmsspc` command.

```
\def\setNumStyle{\def\1{\fb@numi\@nmsspc}\def\2{\fb@numii\@nmsspc}%
    \def\3{\fb@numiii\@nmsspc}}
```

2.5.2 Parsing commands for fetch commands

The argument of `\fb@fmtBook` is `\bib@book`, the three-letter name of the book. We expand `\@nameuse{bkfmt#1}`, which expands to '`{}{}{}{}`', the four tokens that are the alternate representations of the book defined by `\bookFmt` above.

```
\newif\ifbookexists \bookexiststrue
\def\fb@fmtBook#1{\edef\fb@fmtBookExp{\noexpand
    \fbpes@abbr\@nameuse{bkfmt#1}}\fb@fmtBookExp}
```

The `\fb@getBookAPassage` command parses the second argument of `\fetchverse` and `\fetchverses` to break it down into book, chapter, and verses.

```
\def\fb@getBookAPassage#1 #2\@nil{\def\bib@book{#1}\def\bib@passage{#2}%
```

Adjust the formatting of the book by removing spurious spaces. Then, see if the book has more than three letters (e-Sword uses only three).

```
  \ifparsefetcharg\adjbib@passage{iffalse}\fi\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded#1\@nil
}
```

The argument of `\adjbib@passage` is `#1` = ⟨`iftrue|iffalse`⟩, if true then the start and end calculations are made in `\fb@get@verses`. The effects of this command (when `iffalse` is passed) is to remove any spurious spaces from the passage, eg. `{Joh 3:27 - 30}` becomes `{Joh 3:27-30}` and `{Joh 3:27 - }` becomes `{Joh 3:27-}`.

```
\def\adjbib@passage#1{\edef\@tempexp{\noexpand
  \fb@get@chptverse{#1}}\expandafter\@tempexp\bib@passage\@nil}%
```

`\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded` takes the book name (normally three tokens), if more than three, we assume it is the full name and convert it to the e-Sword abbreviation.

```
\def\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded#1#2#3#4\@nil{\def\@rg{#4}%
    \ifx\@rg\@empty
        \@ifundefined{bkfmt#1#2#3}\bookexistsfalse\bookexiststrue
        \ifbookexists\else\def\bib@book{#1#2#3}%
        \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{The book '\bib@book' is not
            recognized,\MessageBreak possibly misspelled}\fi
    \else
        \@ifundefined{inv@#1#2#3#4}\bookexistsfalse\bookexiststrue
        \ifbookexists
            \edef\bib@book{\@nameuse{inv@#1#2#3#4}}\else
            \def\bib@book{#1#2#3#4}\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
                {The book '\bib@book' is not recognized,\MessageBreak
                possibly misspelled}\fi
    \fi}
```

Used by `\fetchverses`. Check whether `\bib@passages` contains a colon, which it should, then parse the verse range, if there is one.

```
\newif\ifversestochend \versestochendfalse
\def\fb@get@chptverse#1#2:#3\@nil{\def\bib@chpt{#2}\def\bib@verses{#3}%
```

bibleref-parse does not use a chapter number for single chapter books (Oba, Phm, 2Jn, and 3Jn), so if not book is specified, we assume it is one of these.

```
    \ifx\bib@chpt\@empty\def\bib@chpt{1}\fi
```

Check if there is a range of versus, e.g., 1-10

```
    \fb@get@verses{#1}#3--\@nil}
```

Check if there is a range of versus

```
\def\fb@dash{-}
\def\fb@get@verses#1#2-#3-#4\@nil{\@tempcnta=#2
  \edef\fb@verseStart{\the\@tempcnta}\def\@rgii{#3}%
  \fb@rmvspcsp{\@rgii}\def\@rgiii{#4}\versestochendfalse
```

After 'filtering' the arguments, we reset the definition of `\bib@passage`. We only do this next block if were are fetching a passage.

```
  \ifparsefetcharg
    \ifx\@rgiii\@empty
      \edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart}\else
      \ifx\@rgii\@empty\ifx\@rgiii\fb@dash
          \edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart-\@rgii}\else
          \edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart}\fi
      \else\edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart-\@rgii}\fi
    \fi
  \fi
```

The first argument is `#1` = ⟨`iftrue|iffalse`⟩, if `iftrue` is passed as the first argument, then this code is executed, otherwise, it is not.

```
  \csname#1\endcsname
    \ifx\@rgii\@empty
      \ifx\@rgiii\fb@dash
```

If `\@rgii` is empty and `\@rgiii` is '`-`' fetch to the end of the chapter; actually, fetch until we get a verse that is undefined. The switch `\ifversestoend` is set to true in this case; otherwise, it is false.

```
        \versestochendtrue
```

We assign a value of `\fb@verseEnd` of 1000, this is larger than any possible end range.

```
        \def\fb@verseEnd{1000}\else
```

Put `\fb@verseEnd = \fb@versStart` when `\@rgii` is `\@empty` and is not `\fb@dash`.

```
        \def\fb@verseEnd{#2}\fi
```

This is the most common case, that `\@rgii` is nonempty.

```
    \else\def\fb@verseEnd{#3}\fi
  \fi
}
```

2.5.3 The `\fetchverse` command

`\fetchverse` The `\fetchverse` fetches a *single* Bible verse referenced by `#1`. For example, if we type `\fetchverse{Mat 2:1}`, the result is shown below.

> (Mat 2:1) Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,

\fb@fetchverse

The result is the Bible reference followed by the corresponding Bible verse (or passage). The format for the reference is determined by the `\fb@fetchverse` command. When the version is not defined, the expression '`??`(`#1`)`??`' is typeset; for example, '`??(Mat 2:11)??`'. In this case, you must use bibpes to define the needed passage. The syntax for `\fetchverse` is,

`\fetchverse[`*opts*`]{`*3ltrbk*␣*ch*`:`*vrs*`}` or

`\fetchverse[`*opts*`]{`*fullbk*␣*ch*`:`*vrs*`}`

In the second case, *fullbk* is the full book name, it must be one of the books listed as the second argument of the `\fb@inv@name` commands. See Section 2.9 for the listing.

```
\newcommand\fb@qq{\textbf{??}}
\def\fp@getTwo#1#2#3\@nil{\def\fp@FT{{#1}{#2}}\def\fbpes@replace{#3}}%
\def\fp@looptoreplace{%
  \@tempcntb\fp@nReplace\relax
  \let\repl@cep@ssage\@empty
  \protected@edef\fb@passage{\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}%
```

(2016/09/19) Simulate `\protected@edef` throughout this loop below.

```
  \let\@@protect\protect
  \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
  \let\fbpes@replace@save\fbpes@replace
```

Loop through this passage to replace.

```
  \@whilenum\@tempcntb>\z@\do
  {%
      \expandafter\fp@getTwo\fbpes@replace\@nil
      \protected@edef\fb@@tmp{\noexpand
          \fb@replace*{\fb@passage}}%
      \expandafter\fb@@tmp\fp@FT
      \advance\@tempcntb\m@ne
  }%
  \let\fbpes@replace\fbpes@replace@save
  \set@typeset@protect
```

Include verse numbers in the case of `\fetchversestxt`.

```
  \if@versetxt
    \ifKV@fbpes@typeset % dps
%       \set@typeset@protect % dps
        \protected@edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
          \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\fb@passage}}\x
%       \set@display@protect
    \else
      \edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
        \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\fb@passage}}\x
    \fi
  \else
    \fb@passage
  \fi
```

```
}
\newcommand\fetchverse[2][]{\bgroup\setNumStyle
    \def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty\else\useBookStyle{#1}\fi
    \let\.\fbp@period\fbpes@localdefs
    \fb@getBookAPassage#2\@nil\fb@fetchverse
    \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space\bib@passage\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
    \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
        \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else
            \ifuseoldalt\else
                \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
                    \bib@passage\fbpes@from}\fi
                \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
                    \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
                        \bib@passage\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
                }{%
                    \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{An alt value
                    of\fbpes@alt\space is specified.
                    \MessageBreak The verse '\bib@ver\fbpes@alt'
                    is undefined,\MessageBreak using
                    '\bib@ver' instead}%
                }%
            \fi
        }{%
    }%
    \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{\fb@qq(\bib@ver)\fb@qq}{\bgroup
      \fbp@pformat
      \ifx\fbp@pcolor\@empty\else\color{\fbp@pcolor}\fi
      \l@fbp@enclose
```

(2016/09/17) Introduce the `replace` option here. The option is only implemented for `\fetchverse`, not `\fetchverses`.

```
      \ifx\fbpes@replace\@empty
        \@nameuse{\bib@ver}\else
        \fp@looptoreplace\fi
      \r@fbp@enclose
    \egroup}%
    \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend
      \fbp@priorRefSpc{\ifKV@fbpes@nocite\else
      \book@passage\fi}\fi
  \egroup
}

\newif\if@versetxt\@versetxtfalse
```

`\fb@fetchverse` sets the form of the passage reference, the form includes many variables whose values are determined by the key-values and other formatting commands.

```
\def\fb@fetchverse{%
  \ifbookexists
    \def\book@passage{\fbp@format\l@fbp@delim\expandafter\fb@fmtBook
    \expandafter{\bib@book}\fb@bksp\bib@passage
```

```
    \fbpes@transl\r@fbp@delim}%
  \else
    \def\book@passage{\l@fbp@delim\fb@qq\bib@book\fb@qq
    \fb@bksp\bib@passage\fbpes@transl\r@fbp@delim}%
  \fi
  \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend\else
    \fbpes@priorref{\ifKV@fbpes@nocite\else
      \book@passage\fi}\@fterRef
  \fi
}
```

2.5.4 The `\fetchverses` and `\fetchversestxt` commands

`\fetchverses` fetches the verse or verses only, it does not typeset the reference (such as '(Mat 2:1)'). The syntax of the argument is as follows:

`\fetchverses{Mat 2:1}` or `\fetchverses{Mat 2:1-10}`

in the latter case, verses 1 through 10 are fetched. Note that you can specify a range of verses within the same chapter, *but not across chapters*. Though `\fetchverses` does not typeset the reference, but the `\fetchverses*` variation does. Thus `\fetchverses*{Mat 2:1}` typesets the passage: (Mat 2:1) Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,

`\fetchverses*`

The syntax for `\fetchverses` and its `*`-variation is,

`\fetchverse[`⟨*opts*⟩`]{`⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*ch*⟩`:`⟨*vrs*⟩`}`

`\fetchverses*[`⟨*opts*⟩`]{`⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*ch*⟩`:`⟨*vrs*⟩`}` or

`\fetchverses*[`⟨*opts*⟩`]{`⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*ch*⟩`:`⟨*vrs*$_1$⟩`-`⟨*vrs*$_2$⟩`}` or

`\fetchverses*[`⟨*opts*⟩`]{`⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*ch*⟩`:`⟨*vrs*$_1$⟩`-}`

The last one indicates that we should pull all verses until the end of the chapter, or until we have not more verses defined.

```
\newcommand\fetchverses{\bgroup\setNumStyle
  \@ifstar{\let\isitstar\fb@One\fb@fetchversesi}
    {\let\isitstar\fb@Zero\fb@fetchversesi}}
```

`\fetchversestxt` Retrieve the verse in question, but without formatting of any kind. We return the result in the macros `\versetxt` and `\passagetxt`; `\fetchversestxt` does not have an '`*`' option. Its syntax is the same as above, but with no `*`-option.

```
\newcommand{\fetchversestxt}[2][]{\bgroup
  \@versetxttrue\KV@fbpes@typesetfalse
  \global\let\passagetxt\@empty
  \fetchverses[#1]{#2}\egroup
}
```

We continue `\fetchverses` by getting the arguments and parsing them.

```
\newcommand\fb@fetchversesi[2][]{\def\@rgi{#1}\def\passagespec{#2}%
```

```
\ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
  \useBookStyle{#1}\ifx\fbpes@altstar\@empty\else
  \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
  {You have specified both alt* and alt,\MessageBreak
   removing the alt key}\fi\fi\fi
```

If this is not the `\fetchversestxt` command, we are going to typeset results.

```
\if@versetxt\else\KV@fbpes@typesettrue\fi
\ifKV@fbpes@typeset\else
```

The only way we expand this following code is if `\fetchversestxt` is in play, but the `typeset` option is not taken. Because this is not designed to be typeset, we don't use superscripts.

```
    \def\verseFmt##1{##1)\space}\def\fb@bksp{\space}%
```

Also, all quotes are literal, no special processing, no active characters.

```
    \def\h@ndledq{"}\def\h@ndlesq{'}\def\bH@ndleltxQs{'}%
  \fi
  \let\.\fbp@period\fbpes@localdefs
  \fb@getBookAPassage#2\@nil\fb@fetchversesii#2\@nil}
```

Continuing, we build `\book@passage` and cycle through all requested verses, retrieving them as we go.

```
\def\fb@insrtvn{\ifnum\@tempcnta=\fb@verseStart\relax
  \ifKV@fbpes@showfirst\verseFmt{\the\@tempcnta}\fi
  \else\space\verseFmt{\the\@tempcnta}\fi}
\def\fb@fetchversesii#1 #2\@nil{%
  \ifbookexists
    \ifKV@fbpes@typeset % dps
      \def\book@passage{\fbp@format\l@fbp@delim\expandafter\fb@fmtBook
        \expandafter{\bib@book}\fb@bksp\bib@passage
        \@nameuse{\passagespec}\fbpes@transl\r@fbp@delim}%
```

When typeset is true, we need to define `\versetxt` as well.

```
      \xdef\versetxt{\noexpand\fbpes@abbr
        \@nameuse{bkfmt\bib@book}\fb@bksp\bib@passage
        \fbpes@transl}%
    \else
      \if@versetxt
        \edef\book@passage{%\fbp@format\l@fbp@delim
          \noexpand\fbpes@abbr
          \@nameuse{bkfmt\bib@book}\fb@bksp\bib@passage
          \fbpes@transl
        }%
        \xdef\versetxt{\book@passage}%
      \fi % \if@versetxt %dps
    \fi % \ifKV@fbpes@typeset
  \else % \ifbookexits
    \def\book@passage{\l@fbp@delim\fb@qq\bib@book\fb@qq
      \fb@bksp\bib@passage\fbpes@transl\r@fbp@delim}%
% \xdef\versetxt{??(\bib@book)??}%
```

```
\fi % \ifbookexits
\if\isitstar\fb@One
  \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend\else
    \fbpes@priorref{%
      \ifKV@fbpes@typeset\book@passage\fi}\ifKV@fbpes@typeset
        \@fterRef\fi
      \fi
  \fi % dps
\fb@get@chptverse{iftrue}#2\@nil
\@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd\relax
\advance\@tempcnta\@ne
\edef\fb@verseEnd{\the\@tempcnta}%
\@tempcnta\fb@verseStart\relax
\bgroup
  \ifKV@fbpes@typeset % dps
    \fbp@pformat\ifx\fbp@pcolor\@empty\else\color{\fbp@pcolor}\fi
    \l@fbp@enclose
  \fi
```

Before entering the loop, we determine if `alt*` is used.

```
  \ifx\fbpes@altstar\@empty\fbpes@altstarfalse
    \else\fbpes@altstartrue\fi
```

Rework of `\fetchverses` to support the `replace` key.

```
  \@whilenum\@tempcnta<\fb@verseEnd\do{%
```

If the user has specified `alt*`, then we retrieve the `alt` value from a list of values.

```
    \iffbpes@altstar\fb@getnextalt\fi
    \@fterVerseFmt{\the\@tempcnta}\edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
      \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
```

Determine if the `\bib@ver` is defined.

```
    \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
```

The verse is undefined, try the passage without the `alt` specification, if there is one.

```
      \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else
```

If there is no `alt` key, this verse is tagged as undefined (??). Otherwise, we see if verse is defined without the `alt` key.

```
        \ifuseoldalt\else
          \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
            \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from}\fi
      \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
```

The verse is undefined without an `alt` key. No action taken, the verse will be marked with '??' to indicate undefined verse.

```
        \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
          \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
      }{%
```

The verse is defined without an `alt` key. Only informative action is taken, the current value of `\bib@ver` will be used (without `alt`).

```
        \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{An alt value
        of\fbpes@alt\space is specified.
        \MessageBreak The verse '\bib@ver\fbpes@alt'
        is undefined,\MessageBreak using
        '\bib@ver' instead}%
      }%
    \fi
  }{%
```

The verse is defined as specified. No action, we use this verse reference.

```
  }%
    \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
      \ifversestochend
        \advance\@tempcnta\m@ne
        \immediate\write\@auxout{\string\csarg\string
          \gdef{\passagespec}{\the\@tempcnta}}%
        \@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd
      \else
        \ifKV@fbpes@typeset
          \fb@insrtvn
          \fb@insrtvn\fb@qq(\bib@ver)\fb@qq
        \else
          \edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
            \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn ??(\bib@ver)??}}\x
        \fi
      \fi
      }{\bgroup
        \ifx\fbpes@replace\@empty
          \if@versetxt
```

When typesetting the result, we first throw everything into the `\passagetxt` command, but we want to delay any special processing of apostrophes and quotes until we expand in the light of day. So, we use `\protected@edef` here.

```
            \ifKV@fbpes@typeset % dps
              \set@typeset@protect % dps
                \protected@edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
                  \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}}\x
              \set@display@protect
            \else
              \edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
                \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}}\x
            \fi
          \else
            \fb@insrtvn
            \@nameuse{\bib@ver}%
          \fi
        \else
          \fp@looptoreplace
        \fi
        \egroup
      }\advance\@tempcnta\@ne
```

This is the bottom of the `\@whilenum` do loop. When `alt*` is specified, and we've reached the end of the list, we need a way of gracefully exiting. `\fb@@getnextalt` sets `\iffound@ltstarstop` to `true`, whereas the normal state is `false`.

```
        \iffound@ltstarstop\let\fbpes@alt\@empty\fi
      }\ifKV@fbpes@typeset\r@fbp@enclose\fi % dps
    \egroup
    \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend
    \fbp@priorRefSpc{\book@passage}\fi
  \egroup
}

\newif\iffound@ltstarstop \found@ltstarstopfalse
\def\removeAltSt@r#1,\stopAltSt@r\@nil{\def\fbpes@altstar{#1}}
\def\removeTr@ilSpcs#1 #2;{\def\@rgi{#1}}
\def\stopAltSt@r{stopAltSt@r}
\def\fb@getnextalt{\expandafter
    \fb@@getnextalt\fbpes@altstar,\stopAltSt@r\@nil}
\def\fb@@getnextalt#1,#2\@nil{\def\@rgi{#1}\edef\@rgii{#2}%
  \fb@rmvspcsp{\@rgi}%
  \ifx\@rgii\stopAltSt@r
    \let\fbpes@altstar\@empty
    \fbpes@altstarfalse\found@ltstarstoptrue\else
    \removeAltSt@r#2\@nil
  \fi
```

Remove any trailing spaces from the value of the `alt*` key.

```
  \edef\@tmpexp{\noexpand\removeTr@ilSpcs\@rgi\space;}\@tmpexp
  \ifx\@rgi\@empty\let\fbpes@alt\@empty\else
  \edef\fbpes@alt{ \@rgi}\fi
}
```

2.5.5 Formatting the verse numbers

`\verseFmtDef` `\verseFmt` `\verseFmtReset`

We define three commands to support the formatting of the verse numbers. `\verseFmtDef` is the default formatting (verse number as a superscript); while `\verseFmt` formats the verse number, it takes one argument, which turns out to be the verse number; the command may be redefined. After redefinition, if you want to return to the default definition, just `\verseFmtReset`. Of course, `\verseFmtDef` may be redefined to have a different default definition.

```
\newcommand{\verseFmtDef}[1]{\ensuremath{{}^{\fb@sc{#1}}}}
\newcommand{\verseFmt}[1]{\verseFmtDef{#1}}
\newcommand{\verseFmtReset}{\def\verseFmt##1{\verseFmtDef{##1}}}
```

Below are verses showing the default representation of the verse numbers.

> (Genesis 1:1-5) [1]In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. [3]And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. [4]And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness. [5]And God

called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

However, this formatting can be redefined to obtain the style of numbers you want. In the passage that follows, I've changed the formatting style seen in some Bibles of the multiple passages.

GENESIS 1:1-5

1 In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
2 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
3 And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.
4 And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.
5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

Now we switch back to the default presentation style, we make command declarations `\afterRef{}\verseFmtReset`.

See the demo file `bibpes_tst.tex` to see the source for the above passages.

We also define `\@afterVerseFmt` that is initially set to `\@gobble`. The command is placed immediately after `\verseFmt` and may conveniently redefined using `\afterVerseFmt`. The command is used primarily to place notes in the margin of a Bible passage. `\afterVerseFmt` is a convenience command for setting `\@fterVerseFmt`.

\afterVerseFmt

```
\let\@fterVerseFmt\@gobble
\def\afterVerseFmt#1{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
    \let\@fterVerseFmt\@gobble\else\def\@fterVerseFmt{#1}\fi}
```

Some utility commands.

```
\@ifundefined{text}{\def\fb@sc#1{\mbox{\scriptsize #1}}}
    {\def\fb@sc#1{\text{#1}}}
```

2.5.6 Dealing with *Strong's Concordance*

When the KJV+ is used, for example, the text is annotated with cross-references to *Strong's Concordance*. In the text file, the references are of the form '`G|H\d+`', where `\d+` means one or more natural numbers, '`G`' and '`H`' refer to the Greek and Hebrew scriptural texts. The references come through in the TXT files as '`G3739`' or '`H7225`'. When using the WinEdt editor, you can use a regular expression find and replace these references with command versions (e.g., `\G{3739}` or `\H{7225}`):

Greek Strongs	**Hebrew Strongs**
find: `G\(+$Numeric$\)`	find: `H\(+$Numeric$\)`
replace: `\\G\{\0\}`	replace: `\\H\{\0\}`

This can be done in either the TXT or DEF file. If you are using WinEdt, you can use the specially written Macro File `bibpes_strongs.edt`. Open the TXT

Macro File

Procedure

or DEF file (DEF preferred) in WinEdt. The procedure for using this Macro File is a follows: (1) Use the menu `Macro > Execute Macro Script`, browse for `bibpes_strongs.edt` and select it; (2) the Find and Replace dialog box opens with various fields pre-filled; (3) Press 'Replace All', and the regular expression find and replace looks for expressions of the form `Gnnnn` or `Hnnnn`, and replaces them with `\G{nnnn}` and `\H{nnnn}`. The definitions of `\G` and `\H` follow; they may be redefined.

```
\def\G#1{${}^{\fb@sc{G#1}}$}
\def\H#1{${}^{\fb@sc{H#1}}$}
```

2.5.7 Miscellaneous Commands

```
\def\fb@gobtonil#1\@nil{}
\def\fb@gettonil#1\@nil{\def\to@nilarg{#1}}
\def\fb@ifspc{\ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
    \let\fb@next\fb@xifspc\else
    \let\fb@next\fb@gettonil\fi\fb@next}
\begingroup
\def\:{\fb@xifspc}
\expandafter\gdef\: {\futurelet\@let@token\fb@ifspc}
\endgroup
\def\fb@strpspcs{\futurelet\@let@token\fb@ifspc}
\def\fb@rmvspcsp#1{\expandafter\fb@strpspcs#1\@nil\edef#1{\to@nilarg}}
```

`\letEach...\to`

is a convenience command to `\let` several commands to another command, usually `\relax`. For example,

```
\letEach\cmdi\cmdii\cmdiii\to\relax
```

is equivalent to `\let\cmdi\relax\let\cmdii\relax\let\cmdiii\relax`. See the sample file `bibples_replaced.tex` for an example of application.

```
\def\letEach#1\to#2{\@tfor\@tmp:=#1\do{\expandafter\let\@tmp=#2}}
```

2.6 Environment for longer quotes

LaTeX has three environments for quoting long passages, these are `quote`, `verse`, and `quotation`. In this package, we define three environments based on these LaTeX three, these are `fpquote`, `fpverse`, and `fpquotation`. We include an optional argument for each of the environments for setting the `\leftmargin`, `\rightmargin`, and `\itemindent`. Use the keys `leftmargin`, `rightmargin`, and `itemindent` to do this.

`fpquote` `fpverse` `fpquotation` `leftmargin` `rightmargin` `itemindent`

```
\define@key{fp@qts}{leftmargin}[\leftmargin]{\def\fp@qts@leftmargin{#1}}
\def\fp@qts@leftmargin{\leftmargin}
\define@key{fp@qts}{rightmargin}[\leftmargin]{%
    \def\fp@qts@rightmargin{#1}}
\def\fp@qts@rightmargin{\leftmargin}
\define@key{fp@qts}{itemindent}[1.5em]{\def\fp@qts@itemindent{#1}}
\def\fp@qts@itemindent{1.5em}
\newenvironment{fpquote}[1][]
```

```
   {\setkeys{fp@qts}{#1}\list{}
        {\setlength{\leftmargin}{\fp@qts@leftmargin}%
        \setlength{\rightmargin}{\fp@qts@rightmargin}}
    \item\relax}
   {\endlist}
\newenvironment{fpverse}[1][]
   {\let\\\@centercr\setkeys{fp@qts}{#1}%
    \list{}{\itemsep \z@
        \itemindent -\fp@qts@itemindent\relax
        \listparindent\itemindent
        \setlength{\leftmargin}{\fp@qts@leftmargin}%
        \setlength{\rightmargin}{\fp@qts@rightmargin}%
        \advance\leftmargin \fp@qts@itemindent\relax}%
    \item\relax}
   {\endlist}
\newenvironment{fpquotation}[1][]
   {\setkeys{fp@qts}{#1}\list{}{\listparindent \fp@qts@itemindent\relax
        \itemindent \listparindent
        \setlength{\leftmargin}{\fp@qts@leftmargin}%
        \setlength{\rightmargin}{\fp@qts@rightmargin}%
        \parsep \z@ \@plus\p@}%
    \item\relax}
   {\endlist}
```

2.7 Marginal notes

We devise a scheme for placing notes in the margin for individual notes on the margins.

`\fb@bibnoteshold` holds the notes (comments) for the selected passage.

```
\let\fb@bibnoteshold\@empty
```

`\verseCmts` The `\verseCmts` command is used to define the notes (comments) as a function of the verse number. For example, the following declaration is used in the example below.

```
\verseCmts{%
    {In the beginning God creates\dots}    % v1
    {Earth void}                           % v2
    {Light!}                               % v3
    {}                                     % v4
    {First day}                            % v5
}
```

Its argument is a series of token (comments enclosed in braces), the first token is the comment for verse 1, then verse 2, and so on. All verse must have a comment, even an empty comment.

```
\def\verseCmts#1{\def\@rg{#1}\ifx\@rg\@empty
    \let\fb@bibnoteshold\@empty\let\fb@next\relax\else
    \def\fb@next{\verseCmtsi{#1}}\fi\fb@next}
```

```
\def\verseCmtsi#1{\@tfor\bib:=#1\do{%
        \g@addto@macro\fb@bibnoteshold{\or}%
        \expandafter\g@addto@macro\expandafter
            \fb@bibnoteshold\expandafter
            {\expandafter\fb@mpbib\expandafter{\bib}}%
    }\g@addto@macro\fb@bibnoteshold{\fi}%
}
```

`\fbMarParFmt` may be redefined by the document author. It determines how the Bible notes are to appear in the margin. The argument `#1` is the note to be displayed in the margin.

```
\newcommand\fb@DefaultMarParFmt[1]{\marginpar{\footnotesize\raggedright
    \verseFmt{\vrseNum}#1}}
\newcommand{\fbMarParFmt}[1]{\fb@DefaultMarParFmt{#1}}
\newcommand{\fbResetMarParFmt}{%
    \gdef\fbMarParFmt##1{\fb@DefaultMarParFmt{##1}}}
```

`\fb@mpbib` is inserted into `\fb@bibnoteshold` by `\verseCmtsi`.

```
\def\fb@mpbib#1{\def\@rg{#1}\ifx\@rg\@empty\else
    \fbMarParFmt{#1}\fi}%
```

Now to make this all work, you need to expand `\afterVerseFmt{\fb@cmtV}`; However, two helper commands may be used, these are `\fbMarNotesOn` and `\fbMarNotesOff`. The former to turn on marginal notes, the latter to turn them off again. `\fb@cmtV` is placed just after `\verseFmt`.

`\fbMarNotesOn`
`\fbMarNotesOff`

```
\newcommand\fbMarNotesOn{\afterVerseFmt{\fb@cmtV}}
\newcommand\fbMarNotesOff{\afterVerseFmt{}}
```

It is `\fb@cmtV` that selects the correct note for the current verse. It uses `\fb@bibnoteshold`. If `\fb@bibnoteshold` is empty, the command does nothing.

```
\def\fb@cmtV{\ifx\fb@bibnoteshold\@empty\expandafter\@gobble\else
    \expandafter\fb@cmtVi\fi}
\def\fb@cmtVi#1{\def\vrseNum{#1}%
    \def\fb@bifcase{\ifcase#1}\expandafter\fb@bifcase\fb@bibnoteshold}
```

Example

GENESIS 1:1-5

[1]In the beginning God creates. . .

[2]Earth void

[3]Light!

[5]First day

[1]In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [2]And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. [3]And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. [4]And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness. [5]And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

After this passage, we turn everything off with `\fbMarNotesOff\verseCmts{}`.

2.8 Fixing the double quote

We have a problem with the double quote ("), used by e-Sword. We develop a simple solution. We make '"' an active character, and have a running count going (`\dqcnt`), if `\dqcnt` is odd we typeset ``, else we typeset ‘‘. This may work if the fetched verses always contain a complete matched pair of double quotes, with no nested double quotes.

```
\newcount\fp@dqcnt \fp@dqcnt=0
```

(2016/04/11) Added single quote counter

```
\newcount\fp@sqcnt \fp@sqcnt=0
```

Define left and right, single and double quotes for later use.

```
\def\fp@lq{‘}\def\fp@rq{’}\def\fp@lqq{‘‘}\def\fp@rqq{’’}
```

(2016/04/11) Advance `\fp@dqcnt` and `\fp@sqcnt` globally

```
\def\h@ndledq{\ifodd\fp@dqcnt\expandafter\fp@rqq\else
  \expandafter\fp@lqq\fi\global\advance\fp@dqcnt\@ne}
\def\h@ndlesq{\ifodd\fp@sqcnt\fp@rq\else\fp@lq\fi
  \global\advance\fp@sqcnt\@ne}
```

(2016/09/14) Changes in quote handling routines to allow for latex markup for quotes.

The active left single quote comes here, we see what the next token is, and continue at `\bQsCont@fp`.

```
\def\bH@ndleltxQs{\futurelet\fp@next\bQsCont@fp}
```

Single quote followed by another single quote, we `\@gobble` the next one up and replace them with `\fp@lqq`.

```
\def\bH@ndleltxDQ{\fp@lqq\@gobble}
```

If its a latex single left quote, we replace it with `\fp@lq`.

```
\def\bH@ndleltxSQ{\fp@lq}
```

If author is using LaTeX quotes, the flow comes here, we test to see if this is a double left quote or not. Continue at `\eQsCont@fp`.

```
\def\eH@ndleltxQs{\futurelet\fp@next\eQsCont@fp}
```

Yes, a double latex right quote.

```
\def\eH@ndleltxDQ{\fp@rqq\@gobble}
\def\eH@ndleltxSQ{\fp@rq}
```

Modified `\fp@rq@choice` to expand in mouth

```
\def\fp@rq@choice{\ifNotL@TeXQuotes
    \expandafter\h@ndlesq\else
    \expandafter\eH@ndleltxQs\fi
}
\begingroup\catcode‘\"=\active \catcode‘\’=\active \catcode‘\‘=\active
```

For LaTeX quoting system, we have two 'intelligent' commands. `\bQsCont@fp` tests whether the next token is a single left quote, if it is, flow goes to `\bH@ndleltxDQ`, otherwise, it goes to `\bH@ndleltxSQ`. Similarly for right quotes.

```
  \gdef\bQsCont@fp{\ifx\fp@next‘\expandafter\bH@ndleltxDQ\else
```

```
    \expandafter\bH@ndleltxSQ\fi} % dps
  \gdef\eQsCont@fp{\ifx\fp@next'\expandafter\eH@ndleltxDQ\else
    \expandafter\eH@ndleltxSQ\fi} % dps
```

`\cvrtdqs` creates active characters and associates commands for handling them. It is introduced through the `\@AddToVersesList` command.

```
  \gdef\cvrtdqs{%
```

Replace `\let` by `\gdef`, and `\protect` each command.

```
    \expandafter\catcode\fp@lq\"=\active\gdef"{\protect\h@ndledq}%
    \expandafter\catcode\fp@lq\'=\active\gdef'{\protect\fp@rq@choice}%
    \expandafter\catcode\fp@lq\`=\active\gdef`{\protect\bH@ndleltxQs}%
  }
\endgroup
```

In the case of unbalanced double quotes, you can force the correct quite to appear by specifying `\bDQ` (left-quote) or `\eDB` (right-quote).

`\bDQ`
`\eDQ`

```
\def\bDQ{\global\fp@dqcnt=0 }\def\bSQ{\global\fp@sqcnt=0 }
\def\eDQ{\global\fp@dqcnt=1 }\def\eSQ{\global\fp@sqcnt=1 }
\def\ckDQs@End{\ifodd\fp@dqcnt\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
    {An odd number of double quotes detected,\MessageBreak
     please correct}\fi}
\AtEndDocument{\ckDQs@End}
```

`\inputVerseList` is a command that inputs the requested files.

```
\def\inputVerseList#1{\InputIfFileExists{#1.def}
    {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Inputting #1.def}}
    {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{#1.def cannot be found}}%
}
```

2.9 Inverse name lookup

Some people like to type the full name of the chapter, we'll try to detect this, and convert to e-Sword abbreviations.

```
\def\fb@inv@name#1#2{\csarg\def{inv@#2}{#1}}
\def\fb@rev@name#1#2{\csarg\def{rev@#1}{#2}}
\def\fb@twoway#1#2{\fb@inv@name{#1}{#2}\fb@rev@name{#1}{#2}}
\fb@twoway{Gen}{Genesis}
\fb@twoway{Exo}{Exodus}
\fb@twoway{Lev}{Leviticus}
\fb@twoway{Num}{Numbers}
\fb@twoway{Deu}{Deuteronomy}
\fb@twoway{Jos}{Joshua}
\fb@twoway{Jdg}{Judges}
\fb@twoway{Rth}{Ruth}
\fb@twoway{1Sa}{ISamuel}
\fb@twoway{2Sa}{IISamuel}
\fb@twoway{1Ki}{IKings}
\fb@twoway{2Ki}{IIKings}
\fb@twoway{1Ch}{IChronicles}
\fb@twoway{2Ch}{IIChronicles}
```

```
\fb@twoway{Ezr}{Ezra}
\fb@twoway{Neh}{Nehemiah}
\fb@twoway{Est}{Esther}
\fb@twoway{Job}{Job}
\fb@twoway{Psa}{Psalms}
\fb@twoway{Pro}{Proverbs}
\fb@twoway{Ecc}{Ecclesiastes}
\fb@twoway{Son}{SongofSolomon}
\fb@twoway{Isa}{Isaiah}
\fb@twoway{Jer}{Jeremiah}
\fb@twoway{Lam}{Lamentations}
\fb@twoway{Eze}{Ezekiel}
\fb@twoway{Dan}{Daniel}
\fb@twoway{Hos}{Hosea}
\fb@twoway{Joe}{Joel}
\fb@twoway{Amo}{Amos}
\fb@twoway{Oba}{Obadiah}
\fb@twoway{Jon}{Jonah}
\fb@twoway{Mic}{Micha}
\fb@twoway{Nah}{Nahum}
\fb@twoway{Hab}{Habakkuk}
\fb@twoway{Zep}{Zephaniah}
\fb@twoway{Hag}{Haggai}
\fb@twoway{Zec}{Zechariah}
\fb@twoway{Mal}{Malachi}
\fb@twoway{Mat}{Matthew}
\fb@twoway{Mar}{Mark}
\fb@twoway{Luk}{Luke}
\fb@twoway{Joh}{John}
\fb@twoway{Act}{Acts}
\fb@twoway{Rom}{Romans}
\fb@twoway{1Co}{ICorinthians}
\fb@twoway{2Co}{IICorinthians}
\fb@twoway{Gal}{Galatians}
\fb@twoway{Eph}{Ephesians}
\fb@twoway{Php}{Philippians}
\fb@twoway{Col}{Colossians}
\fb@twoway{1Th}{IThessalonians}
\fb@twoway{2Th}{IIThessalonians}
\fb@twoway{1Ti}{ITimothy}
\fb@twoway{2Ti}{IITimothy}
\fb@twoway{Tit}{Titus}
\fb@twoway{Phm}{Philemon}
\fb@twoway{Heb}{Hebrews}
\fb@twoway{Jas}{James}
\fb@twoway{1Pe}{IPeter}
\fb@twoway{2Pe}{IIPeter}
\fb@twoway{1Jn}{IJohn}
\fb@twoway{2Jn}{IIJohn}
\fb@twoway{3Jn}{IIIJohn}
```

```
\fb@twoway{Jud}{Jude}
\fb@twoway{Rev}{Revelation}
```

3 List of DEF to input

\useverseslist
\@AddToVersesList

We develop a list of all requested DEF files, and input them at the beginning of the document. `\severseslist` is a text macro that holds the list of commands `\inputVerseList{#1}`, there `#1` is the a DEF file that is added to the list. We define a convenience command `\@AddToVersesList` to aid the effort to make a list.

```
\let\useverseslist\@empty
\newcommand{\@AddToVersesList}{\g@addto@macro\useverseslist}
```

We initialize the list by putting all we do in a group, and insert the code, `\cvrtdqs`, to make the corrections for the double quotes.

```
\@AddToVersesList{\begingroup\cvrtdqs}
\ifx\fbpes@useverses\@empty\else
    \edef\temp@expand{\noexpand\@for\noexpand\@@tmp:=\fbpes@useverses}
    \temp@expand\do{%
        \ifx\@@tmp\@empty\else
```

Strip off any specious spaces

```
            \fb@rmvspcsp{\@@tmp}%
```

Expand where needed and add to the list

```
            \edef\tmp@expandverse{\noexpand
                \inputVerseList{\fb@deffolder\@@tmp}}%
            \expandafter\@AddToVersesList\expandafter{\tmp@expandverse}%
        \fi
    }%
\fi
\@AddToVersesList{\endgroup}
\def\selectedVersesFrom#1{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
    {\string\selectedVersesFrom\space requires the\MessageBreak
     useselverses option. Gobbling up\MessageBreak your argument}}
```

3.1 `fbpes.cfg`, the configuration file

```
\def\fb@loadcfg{\InputIfFileExists{fbpes.cfg}
    {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Inputting fbpes.cfg}}
    {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{fbpes.cfg not found}}}
\iffb@ignorecfg
    \PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Ignoring CFG file}
\else
    \AtEndOfPackage{\fb@loadcfg}
\fi
```

⟨/package⟩

4 Retrieving only the verses needed

798 ⟨∗sf⟩

One user wants to have *an entire book* (1Jn, for example) and to retrieve only the verses needed. Thus, if

\BV(*book*␣*chapter*:*verse*␣*bible*)␣*passage*\null

is one of the required verses, it would be input as usual, otherwise `\BV` is set to `\fb@gobbletonull`.

799 `\def\fb@gobbletonull#1\null{}`

Proposed syntax to be developed and implemented.

```
\selectedVersesFrom
{
    {onlyverses={1Jn 1:1-5,3:3-8}}
    {from=ISV,onlyverses={Gen 1:1-5}}
    {onlyverses=Mat}
    ...
}
```

It is assumed the required DEF files are listed in the value of the `useverses` option of fetchbibpes.

`\selectedVersesFrom` We begin with `\selectedVersesFrom`. It takes one argument, that argument consists of a series of tokens as indicated above. The tokens take key-values, these
`onlyverses` are `onlyverses` and `from`. The `onlyverses` consists of an `e-Sword` abbreviation for a book (or the full name, which gets converted) followed by a space, followed by standard notation for chapter and verses, as in `onlyverses={1Jn 1:1-5,3:3-8}`. If things work, only the verses declared are available to the document, potentially
`from` saving TEX memory. The key `from` key is required if the passage does not come from `KJV`, any other version (`ISV`,`KJV+`) needs to be specified.

800 `\define@key{sel@verses}{onlyverses}{\def\sel@verses@onlyverses{#1}%`

In this context, we are not fetching a Bible verse

801 `\parsefetchargfalse\fb@getBookAPassage#1 \@nil\parsefetchargtrue`

`\fb@getBookAPassage` gets `\bib@book` and `\bib@passage`

802 `\ifx\bib@passage\@empty`

In this case, the book only was supplied

803 `\else`

Book and verse, remove final space

804 `\expandafter\fb@StrpSpcAftrBk\bib@passage \@nil`
805 `\fi`
806 `}`
807 `\let\sel@verses@onlyverses\@empty`
808 `\def\fb@StrpSpcAftrBk#1 \@nil{\edef\bib@passage{#1}}`

`\iffb@fromused` acts as a flag, set to true if the `from` key is specified.

```
\newif\iffb@fromused \fb@fromusedfalse
\define@key{sel@verses}{from}{\fb@fromusedtrue
    \def\@argi{#1}\ifx\@argi\@empty
    \edef\sel@verses@from{ \fb@defaultBible}\else
    \def\sel@verses@from{ #1}\fi}
\edef\sel@verses@from{ \fb@defaultBible}%
```

`alt`

The `alt` allows you to specify an alternate translation of the passage.

```
\define@key{sel@verses}{alt}{\def\sel@verses@alt{ #1}}
\let\sel@verses@alt\@empty
```

`\selectedVersesFrom`

We now develop the `\selectedVersesFrom` command.

```
\def\selectedVersesFrom#1{%
    \@tfor\@rg:=#1\do{%
        \let\sel@verses@alt\@empty
        \edef\sel@verses@from{ \fb@defaultBible}%
        \edef\setkeysExp{\noexpand\setkeys{sel@verses}{\@rg}}\setkeysExp
```

In case the author uses the full names, we do an inverse lookup, as needed.

```
        \expandafter\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded\bib@book\@nil
```

We get each of the referenced verses (`1:1-5,3:3-8`) and mark them as special.

```
        \ifx\bib@passage\@empty\else
        \expandafter\fb@getverses\expandafter{\bib@passage}\fi
```

We mark the book as special (selected retrieval), we append the `from` and the `alt` (normally `\@empty`). We 'register' this Book as one from which to take selected passages by defining the command below. For example, if we declare the following `\selectedVersesFrom` in the preamble,

```
\selectedVersesFrom{
    {onlyverses={Col 1:6}}
    {alt=Alt,onlyverses={Col 1:6-8}}
    {from=YLT,alt=Alt,onlyverses={Gen 1:1}}
    {alt=Alt1,onlyverses={Col 1:6}}
    {onlyverses=Mat}
}
```

then commands with the following names are defined: `selb@Col KJV`, `selb@Col KJV Alt`, `selb@Gen YLT Alt`, `selb@Gen YLT`, `selb@Col KJV Alt1`, and `Mat KJV`, assuming `KJV` is the default Bible. If an author tries to fetch a '`Col KJV`' passage, it may be undefined unless it is the particular passage requested (`Col 1:6`). In the case of `Mat`, where no verses are specified, the entire book of Matthew is excluded.

```
        \csarg\def{selb@\bib@book\sel@verses@from\sel@verses@alt}{}%
        \ifx\sel@verses@alt\@empty\else
```

If `alt` *is specified*, we also select the same book, without the `alt` key.

```
        \csarg\def{selb@\bib@book\sel@verses@from}{}\fi
    }%
}
```

\BV The key to this feature is an intelligent \BV macro, here we redefined \BV. The original definition is

```
\let\fb@BV\BV
```

reproduced in \fb@BV we use it for ordinary passages and selected passages. Recall syntax for \BV, given through examples:

```
\BV(Gen 1:1 KJV) In the beginning ... and the earth.\null
\BV(Gen 1:1 ISV) In the beginning, ... the universe.\null
```

Some of the parsing below, grabs the book (Gen) and the translation (KJV in the first case and ISV in the second).

Now for the definition of the more discriminating version of \BV. In this context, we are not parsing a fetch verse argument.

```
\def\BV(#1){\parsefetchargfalse\fb@getBookAPassage#1\@nil
  \parsefetchargtrue\edef\bib@passage@exp{\bib@passage\space}%
  \expandafter\fb@gettransl\bib@passage@exp\@nil
  \@ifundefined{selb@\bib@book\bib@transl}
```

If the book is *not marked*, that is, if selb@\bib@book\bib@transl is undefined we treat this as an ordinary passage, and use \fb@BV.

```
    {\def\fb@next{\fb@BV(#1)}} % not a selected book
```

The book *is marked*, that is, the book is used for selected retrieval, we tread carefully with any of its passages.

```
    {%
        \@ifundefined{sel@#1}
```

The current passage reference (#1) is *not marked* for selected retrieval, so we gobble up everything to the termininating \null; this passage is not defined and is not available for fetching.

```
        {\let\fb@next\fb@gobbletonull}
```

The current passage reference (#1) *is marked* for selected retrieval, so we treat it as an ordinary passage and use \fb@BV.

```
        {\def\fb@next{\fb@BV(#1)}}%
    }\fb@next
}
```

What follows below are utility macros used above.

```
\def\fb@getPassageFrom#1 #2\@nil{\def\bib@passage{#1}\def\bib@from{#2}}
\def\bib@transl@trimtrailspce#1 \@nil{\def\bib@transl{ #1}}
\def\fb@gettransl#1 #2\@nil{% 1:1 ISV vs just 1:1
  \def\bib@transl{#2}\ifx\bib@transl\@empty
    \let\bib@transl\@empty\else
    \bib@transl@trimtrailspce#2\@nil\fi}
```

Get and mark the passages for selected retrieval.

```
\def\fb@getverses#1{% 1:1-5,3:3-8
  \@for\fb@versesvar:=#1\do{\fb@rmvspcsp{\fb@versesvar}\expandafter
    \fb@markeach\expandafter{\fb@versesvar}}}
```

Mark the passage reference passed. We mark by creating a macro command names '`\@nameref{sel@1Jn 1:1}`' or '`\@namedef{sel@Gen 1:1 ISV}`', for example.

```
\def\fb@markeach#1{%
```

`\fb@get@chptverse` takes its argument (`1:1-5`), sets the chapter (`\bib@chpt`) and calculates `\fb@verseEnd` and `\fb@verseStart`.

```
  \parsefetchargfalse\fb@get@chptverse{iftrue}#1\@nil\parsefetchargtrue
```

Leading up to the `\@whilenum` look, we set the range, for something like `1:1-5`, we calculate `\fb@verseEndpi` to be `\fb@verseEndp + 1`.

```
  \@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd\relax
  \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
  \edef\fb@verseEndpi{\the\@tempcnta}%
  \@tempcnta\fb@verseStart\relax
  \@whilenum{\@tempcnta<\fb@verseEndpi\relax}\do
    {\csarg\edef{sel@\bib@book\space
      \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\sel@verses@from\sel@verses@alt}{}
      \advance\@tempcnta\@ne}}
```

See the test file `bibpes_sf.tex`.

```
⟨/sf⟩
⟨*sr⟩
```

5 The \sr command

`\sr` is designed to be used with the bibleref-parse package. It is a command that takes two arguments, if the first one is non-empty, the text of the argument appears in *italics*. The second argument are references to one or more books of the Bible and passages within the books. The syntax for the second argument is illustrated by an example:

```
Psa 91:3,14-16;1Co 11; Galatians 5:6
```

The first two books referenced uses the three-letter abbreviation of e-Sword, the last one (Galatians) uses a full book name. The recognized full book names are the second arguments of the `\fb@twoway` command. Multiple passages within the same book are separated by commas, while references of different books are separated by semicolons. There can be a space following a semicolon. This second argument is passed to the `\pibibleverse` command of the bibleref-parse package.

```
\newcommand{\sr}[2]{\def\@rgi{#1}\convBkN@mes{#2}%
  \ifx\@rgi\@empty\else\textit{#1}\ \fi
```

The converted version of `#2` is in the `\convdBkN@mes` command, which we expand before `\pibibleverse` sees it.

```
  \textbf{(\expandafter\pibibleverse\expandafter{\convdBkN@mes})}%
```

`\convBkN@mes` converts the book names passed through the `#1` argument to names recognized by the bibleref-parse package. As far as this package is concerned, we only are interested in the book names. The syntax of what we are parsing is as follows:

$Book_{1\sqcup}\langle stuff_1\rangle ; Book_{2\sqcup}\langle stuff_2\rangle ; \ldots$

`\convBkN@mes` searches through its argument, picking off the book and the stuff. `\convdBkN@mes` will hold the converted argument of `#1`.

```
\def\convBkN@mes#1{\let\convdBkN@mes\@empty
  \convBkN@mesi#1;;\@nil}
\def\convBkN@mesi#1 #2\@nil{%
  \def\fb@thisbook{#1}\fb@rmvspcsp{\fb@thisbook}%
```

determine whether the number of tokens is three or more than three

```
  \fb@ifItsiiiLttrs#1\@nil
```

`\fb@ifItsiiilttrs` defines `\fb@itsiii` to be `iftrue` if there are only three letters, and to `iffalse` otherwise.

```
  \csname\fb@itsiii\endcsname
```

Three tokens only, we use reverse lookup `Galatians --> Gal`, for example

```
    \edef\fb@expand@add{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
      \convdBkN@mes{\@nameuse{rev@\fb@thisbook}}}\else
```

More than three letters, we assume author is passing a full book name (the second argument of one of the `\fb@twoway` commands).

```
    \edef\fb@expand@add{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
```

add this name to `\convdBkN@mes`.

```
          \convdBkN@mes{\fb@thisbook}}\fi
```

Expand the above choice

```
  \fb@expand@add
```

now get passages up to the first semicolon (;). We begin a look that flows from `\getp@assage` to `\convBkN@mesi` and back again until there are more semi-colon delimited arguments.

```
  \getp@ssage#2\@nil
}
```

All books are three or more letters; we determine if the name passed is three letters or more than three letters.

```
\def\fb@ifItsiiiLttrs#1#2#3#4\@nil{\def\@rgiv{#4}\ifx\@rgiv\@empty
  \def\fb@itsiii{iftrue}\else\def\fb@itsiii{iffalse}\fi
}
```

We get the first passage up to the first semi-colon, add it to the `\convdBkN@mes`, the loop pack to `\convBkN@mesi` if `#2` is not empty

```
\def\getp@ssage#1;#2;\@nil{\def\@rgii{#2}\fb@rmvspcsp{\@rgii}%
  \edef\fb@expand@add{\noexpand\g@addto@macro
```

Separate the book and the passage by a space

```
        \noexpand\convdBkN@mes{ #1;}}%
  \fb@expand@add
```

if `\@rgii` is empty we are done and we finish up; otherwise, we look back to `\convBkN@mesi`.

```
  \edef\@rgii{\@rgii}\ifx\@rgii\@empty
    \def\fb@next{\fb@rmlstsemi}\else
    \def\fb@next{\expandafter\convBkN@mesi\@rgii;\@nil}\fi
  \fb@next
}
```

We remove the final semicolon from the end of the final converted string contained in `\convdBkN@mes`.

```
\def\fb@rmlstsemi{\expandafter\fb@rmlstsemii\convdBkN@mes\@nil}
\def\fb@rmlstsemii#1;\@nil{\def\convdBkN@mes{#1}}
```

⟨/sr⟩

⟨∗fsubstr⟩

6 Fetching a substring of a verse

One user wants the ability to fetch a *substring of a verse*, go figure. Well, we'll try. We take the target verse and mark it off by inserting markers using basically the `replace` code. Using these markers, we extract the substrings.

We begin by defining new keys and supporting commands. We rely heavily on the earlier replace code.

```
\define@key{fbpesvprts}{marks}[]{\fp@cntArgs#1\stop@rg
  \xdef\nMarks{\fp@nReplace}\def\fbpesvprts@marks{#1}%
  \def\fbpes@replace{#1{}}}
\let\fbpesvprts@marks\@empty
\define@key{fbpesvprts}{name}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}%
  \ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
    \@ifundefined{mvname#1}{\global\csarg\let{mvname#1}\null
      \def\fbpesvprts@name{#1}}
        {\PackageError{fetchbibpes}{%
          The value assigned for the ‘name’ key\MessageBreak
          is already in use, choose another}
          {Assign a value for ‘name’ in \string\markverse}%
    }%
  \fi
}
```

The `fbpesfsubstr` is for `\fetchsubstrOf`.

```
\define@key{fbpesfsubstr}{name}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}%
  \ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
    \@ifundefined{mvname#1}{% Not declared earlier by \markverse
      \PackageError{fetchbibpes}{%
        The value ‘#1’ has not been assigned earlier\MessageBreak
        for the ‘name’ key in \string\markverse}
        {You’ve possibly mistyped the name,
        or ‘name=#1’\MessageBreak was not declared earlier
        in a \string\markverse\space command}%
```

```
    }{\def\fbpesvprts@name{#1}}%
  \fi
}
\define@key{fbpesfsubstr}{begin}[]{\def\fbpesvprts@begin{#1}}
\let\fbpesvprts@begin\@empty
\define@key{fbpesfsubstr}{end}[]{\def\fbpesvprts@end{#1}}
\let\fbpesvprts@end\@empty
\let\fbpesvprts@name\@empty
\def\fb@removeBook#1 #2\@nil{%
  \fb@get@chptverse{iftrue}#2\@nil
}
\def\fp@getOne#1#2\@nil{\def\fp@FT{#1}\def\fbpes@replace{#2}}%
\let\bMrkFP\relax \let\eMrkFP\relax
\newif\iffirstgr@b \firstgr@btrue
\newwrite\bvout
```

`\gr@bSegment` The `\gr@bSegment` extracts the substring set off by the two marks `\bMrkFP` and `\eMrkFP`. It also write to the hard disk a `\BV` definition.

```
\long\def\gr@bSegment#1\bMrkFP#2\eMrkFP#3\@nil{%
  \csarg\gdef{\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex}{#2}%
```

Another choice for `\fb@passage` is to include `#1`, which is the text prior to the setting of the first mark. For now, we use `#3`

```
  \def\fb@passage{#3}% #1#3
```

We write these verse substrings as `\BV` definitions to the hard disk.

```
  \writeToJobnameBV
}
\def\writeSubstrNotFound{%
  \csarg\gdef{\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex}{\expandafter
    \string\fb@qq(alt=\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex:
    substring not identified)\expandafter\string
    \fb@qq}\writeToJobnameBV
}
\let\wrtToJBV\fb@NO
\def\writeToJobnameBV{%
    \iffirstgr@b
        \global\let\wrtToJBV\fb@YES
        \immediate\openout\bvout \jobname-bv.cut
        \immediate\write\bvout{\string\begin{declareBVs*}}\fi
    \global\firstgr@bfalse
    \immediate\write\bvout{\string
      \BV(\bib@ver\space\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex)
    \@nameuse{\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex}\string\null}%
}
```

`\markverse` Use this command to identify the verse you want to extract from, and supply the location of the various markers. The syntax is

`\markverse[name=`⟨*name*⟩`,`
`marks={`⟨*find*$_1$⟩`}{`⟨*find*$_2$⟩`}...{`⟨*find*$_5$⟩`}{`⟨*find*$_6$⟩`}...]{`⟨*verref*⟩`}`

Should we support `from` and `alt` keys? Currently, we only support one verse at a time. That is, ⟨*verref*⟩ is of the form ⟨*book*⟩␣⟨*chapter*⟩:⟨*verse*⟩

```
\newcommand\markverse[2][]{\bgroup
```

The only key in the `fbpes` family we support is `from` (`\fbpes@from`). The keys in the `fbpesvprts` supported are `name` and `marks`.

```
  \setkeys{fbpesvprts,fbpes}{#1}%
  \ifx\fbpesvprts@name\@empty
    \PackageError{fetchbibpes}{%
    You have not specified a value\MessageBreak
    for the name key, please fix}{}\fi
  \ifx\fbpesvprts@marks\@empty
    \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{%
    You have not specified any values\MessageBreak
    for the marks key, please fix.\MessageBreak
    Meanwhile, I'll set marks={}{}%
    \xdef\nMarks{2}\def\fbpesvprts@marks{{}{}}%
    \def\fbpes@replace{{}{}{}}\fi
  \fb@getBookAPassage#2\@nil
  \fb@removeBook#2\@nil
  \ifnum\fb@verseStart=\fb@verseEnd\relax\else
    \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{You've specified multiple verses
    (\fb@verseStart-\fb@verseEnd).\MessageBreak
    The command \string\markverse\space
    supports only a single verse.\MessageBreak
    Will set the End verse equal to the Start verse\MessageBreak
    and continue}\edef\fb@verseEnd{\fb@verseStart}%
  \fi
```

Now go through the referenced verse search for the marks

```
  \@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd\relax
  \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
  \edef\fb@verseEnd{\the\@tempcnta}%
  \@tempcnta\fb@verseStart\relax
  \let\fbpes@alt\@empty % the alt key is not supported
  \@whilenum\@tempcnta<\fb@verseEnd\relax\do{%
    \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
      \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
    \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
      \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else
        \ifuseoldalt\else
          \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
            \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from}\fi
          \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
            \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
            \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
          }{%
              \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{An alt value
              of\fbpes@alt\space is specified.
              \MessageBreak The verse '\bib@ver\fbpes@alt'
```

```
              is undefined,\MessageBreak using
              '\bib@ver' instead}%
          }%
      \fi
    }{}%
    \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{\fb@qq(\bib@ver)\fb@qq}
    {%
```

OK, here is where we begin our loop to find and set the markers.

```
      \fp@loopformarks
    }\advance\@tempcnta\@ne
    \iffound@ltstarstop\let\fbpes@alt\@empty\fi
  }%\@whildnum
  \egroup
}
\let\markverseIn\markverse
```

`\fetchsubstrOf` Use this command to fetch the saved substrings.

`\fetchsubstrOf[name=`⟨*myname*⟩`,begin=`⟨*bCode*⟩`,end=`⟨*eCode*⟩`]{1}`

`\fetchsubstrOf[name=`⟨*myname*⟩`,begin=`⟨*bCode*⟩`,end=`⟨*eCode*⟩`]{2}`

```
\newcommand\fetchsubstrOf[2][]{%
  \setkeys{fbpesfsubstr}{#1}%
  \fbpesvprts@begin\@nameuse{\fbpesvprts@name#2}\fbpesvprts@end
}
```

More supporting commands, the most important of which is `\fp@loopformarks`. It is modeled after `\fp@looptoreplace`.

```
\def\fp@loopformarks{%
  \@tempcntb\nMarks\relax
  \multiply\@tempcntb\tw@\relax
  \let\repl@cep@ssage\@empty
  \protected@edef\fb@passage{\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}%
  \let\@@protect\protect
  \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
  \let\fbpes@replace@save\fbpes@replace
  \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
  \edef\fp@cnt{\the\@tempcntb}\@tempcntb1\relax
  \let\fb@passage@SAVE\fb@passage
  \@whilenum\@tempcntb<\fp@cnt\do
  {%
    \expandafter\fp@getOne\fbpes@replace\@nil
    \protected@edef\fb@@tmp{\noexpand
        \fb@replace*{\fb@passage}}%
    \ifodd\@tempcntb\relax
```

The case where the count is odd (the first of two find words).

```
      \edef\cntahold{\the\@tempcntb}%
      \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
      \divide\@tempcntb\tw@\relax
```

```
      \xdef\thisIndex{\the\@tempcntb}%
      \@tempcntb\cntahold\relax
      \let\fb@foundNum\fb@Zero
      \ifx\fp@FT\@empty
```

if the mark is empty, insert `\bMrkFP` at the beginning of the passage

```
        \expandafter\def\expandafter\fb@passage\expandafter
            {\expandafter\bMrkFP\fb@passage}%
        \let\fb@foundNum\fb@One
      \else
```

Otherwise, search for `\fp@FT` (the current mark (or find) word), and replace it with `\bMrkFP\fp@FT`.

```
        \protected@edef\x{%
          \noexpand\fb@@tmp{\fp@FT}{\bMrkFP\fp@FT}}\x
            \iffb@doreplace\let\fb@foundNum\fb@One\fi
      \fi
    \else
```

The case where the count is even (the second of two find words). In this case, we search for `\fp@FT` and replace it with `\fp@FT\eMrkFP`.

```
      \protected@edef\x{%
      \noexpand\fb@@tmp{\fp@FT}{\fp@FT\eMrkFP}}\x
      \iffb@doreplace\if\fb@foundNum\fb@One
        \let\fb@foundNum\fb@Two\fi\fi
    \fi
```

Now remove the text just marked off, `\gr@bSegment` also write to an aux file.

```
    \ifodd\@tempcntb\else
      \if\fb@foundNum\fb@Two\expandafter
        \gr@bSegment\fb@passage\bMrkFP\eMrkFP\@nil
      \else
        \let\fb@passage\fb@passage@SAVE
        \writeSubstrNotFound
      \fi
    \fi
    \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
  }% \@whilenum
  \let\fbpes@replace\fbpes@replace@save
  \set@typeset@protect
}
```

⟨/fsubstr⟩

7 Input the DEF files

```
⟨*package⟩
\AtBeginDocument{\useverseslist}
⟨/package⟩
```

8 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.

Symbols

\: 603, 604
\@@protect 359, 1022
\@AddToVersesList *35*, 772, 773, 781, 785
\@argi 811
\@auxout 530
\@centercr 623
\@ddtoBiblesUsedfalse 146
\@ddtoBiblesUsedtrue 152
\@fterRef 298, 299, 435, 490
\@fterVerseFmt 507, 590, 592
\@let@token 599, 604, 606
\@nmsspc *18*, 301–304
\@onlypreamble 158
\@plus 637
\@rg 147, 313, 314, 641, 656, 818, 821
\@rgi 5, 151, 180, 183, 297, 387, 446, 447, 572, 576, 577, 583–585, 591, 863, 864, 899, 900, 910, 911
\@rgii 333, 334, 338, 339, 341, 345, 576, 578, 882, 886, 888
\@rgiii 190, 200, 334, 336, 338, 346
\@rgiv 879
\@sptoken 599
\@tempexp 311, 312
\@tmp 608
\@tmpexp 583
\@unexpandable@protect 360, 1023
\@versetxtfalse 423
\@versetxttrue 442
\@whildnum 1009
\‘ 681, 689

\␣ 295, 296, 864

A

abbr (key) *8*
\active 681, 687–689
\addtoBibles *9*, 150
\adjbib@passage 309, 311
\afterBookSpc *18*, 294, 295
\afterNumSpc *18*, 301
\afterRef *18*, 297, 300
\afterVerseFmt *28*, 591, 658, 659
alt (key) *10*, *37*
alt* (key) *11*
\arg@i 217, 218
\AtBeginDocument 63, 1070
\AtEndDocument 59, 697
\AtEndOfPackage 11, 21, 31, 795

B

\bDQ *33*, 692
\bH@ndleltxDQ 672, 682
\bH@ndleltxQs 455, 671, 689
\bH@ndleltxSQ 673, 683
\bib 644, 648
\bib@book 308, 316, 317, 322–324, 390, 394, 397, 427, 430, 466, 469, 475, 482, 484, 507, 512, 515, 822, 825, 827, 834, 858, 985, 990, 993
\bib@chpt 328, 329, 337, 339–341, 508, 513, 516, 859, 986, 991, 994
\bib@from 842
\bib@passage 308, 312, 337, 339–341, 390, 395, 398, 427, 431, 466, 469, 475, 483, 802, 804, 808, 823, 824, 832, 842
\bib@passage@exp 832, 833
\bib@transl 834, 843, 845, 846
\bib@transl@trimtrailspce 843, 847
\bib@ver 358, 390, 391, 394, 396, 397, 402, 404, 409, 414, 507, 509, 512, 514, 515, 520, 522, 527, 536, 539, 548, 552, 556, 953, 985, 987, 990, 992, 993, 998, 1000, 1004, 1021
\bib@verses 328
\bMrkFP 931, 934, 1042, 1046, 1057
\book@passage 420, 426, 430, 435, 465, 473, 478, 482, 489, 567
\bookexistsfalse 315, 320
\bookexiststrue 305, 315, 320
\bookFmt 67–133
\bQsCont@fp 671, 682
\break 288
\bSQ 692
\BV *38*, 53, 830, 831, 953
\bvout 61, 62, 933, 949, 950, 952

C

caps (key) *14*
citeatend (key) *16*
\ckDQs@End 694, 697

\cntahold 1034, 1038
\color 411, 500
\convBkN@mes 863, 866
\convBkN@mesi 867, 868, 888
\convdBkN@mes 865, 866, 873, 875, 884, 891, 892
\csarg 3, 53, 54, 67, 530, 702, 703, 825, 827, 858, 901, 935, 940
\cvrtdqs 55, 686, 773

D

declareBVs (environment) 55
\defaultBible 147
deffolder (option) *4*
\define@boolkey . . . 142, 263, 268, 271, 276, 277, 282
\define@choicekey 134, 153, 159
delims (key) *11*
\divide 222, 1036

E

\eDQ *33*, 693
\egroup 224, 417, 421, 444, 561, 565, 568, 1010
\eH@ndleltxDQ 675, 684
\eH@ndleltxQs 674, 679
\eH@ndleltxSQ 676, 685
\eMrkFP 931, 934, 1051, 1057
enclosewith (key) *12*
\endlist 621, 631, 639
\ensuremath 587
environments:
declareBVs 55
fpquotation *29*
fpquote *29*
fpverse *29*
\eQsCont@fp 674, 684
\eSQ 693
\ExecuteOptionsX 35

F

\fb@@getnextalt 575, 576
\fb@@tmp 365, 367, 1031, 1046, 1051
\fb@bibnoteshold . . 640, 642, 645, 647, 649, 660, 663
\fb@bifcase 663
\fb@bksp *18*, 294, 296, 427, 431, 454, 466, 469, 475, 483
\fb@BV 830, 835, 839
\fb@cmtV 658, 660
\fb@cmtVi 661, 662
\fb@dash 331, 338, 346
\fb@defaultBible 148, 155, 156, 169, 170, 812, 814, 820
\fb@DefaultMarParFmt 651, 653, 655
\fb@deffolder 6, 7, 780
\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded 309, 313, 822
\fb@doreplacefalse 233, 242
\fb@doreplacetrue 250
\fb@expand@add 872, 874, 876, 883, 885
\fb@fetchverse *21*, 389, 424
\fb@fetchversesi 439, 440, 446
\fb@fetchversesii 458, 462
\fb@fmtBook 306, 426, 465
\fb@fmtBookExp 306, 307
\fb@foundNum 1039, 1043, 1047, 1052, 1053, 1056
\fb@fromusedfalse 809
\fb@fromusedtrue 810
\fb@get@chptverse 312, 328, 493, 852, 928
\fb@get@verses 330, 332
\fb@getBookAPassage . . . 308, 389, 458, 801, 831, 969
\fb@getnextalt 506, 574
\fb@getPassageFrom 842
\fb@gettoNext 244, 252, 255, 257, 258
\fb@gettonil 598, 601
\fb@gettransl 833, 844
\fb@getverses 824, 848
\fb@gobbletonull 799, 838
\fb@gobtonil 597
\fb@ifItsiiiLttrs 870, 879
\fb@ifspc 599, 604, 606
\fb@ignorecfgfalse 40
\fb@ignorecfgtrue 41
\fb@insrtvn 376, 380, 459, 535, 536, 539, 548, 552, 555
\fb@inv@name 702, 704
\fb@itsiii 871, 880
\fb@loadcfg 789, 795
\fb@markeach 850, 851
\fb@mpbib 648, 656
\fb@next 224, 227, 228, 248, 251, 253, 600, 601, 642, 643, 835, 838–840, 887–889
\fb@NO 43, 945
\fb@numi 143, 144, 303
\fb@numii 143, 144, 303
\fb@numiii 143, 144, 304
\fb@One 4, 237, 439, 486, 1043, 1047, 1052
\fb@passage 248, 358, 366, 376, 380, 383, 936, 1021, 1027, 1032, 1041, 1042, 1057, 1059
\fb@passage@SAVE 1027, 1059
\fb@qq 353, 409, 430, 482, 536, 941, 943, 1004
\fb@removeBook 927, 970
\fb@replace 239, 366, 1032
\fb@replace@i 239–241
\fb@rev@name 703, 704
\fb@rgi 235, 247
\fb@rgii 235, 236

\fb@rmlstsemi 887, 891
\fb@rmlstsemii 891, 892
\fb@rmvspcsp 334, 577, 607, 778, 849, 869, 882
\fb@sc 587, 593–596
\fb@silentreplacefalse 232, 240
\fb@silentreplacetrue 239
\fb@StrpSpcAftrBk 804, 808
\fb@strpspcs 606, 607
\fb@thisbook 869, 873, 875
\fb@Two 4, 1053, 1056
\fb@twoway 704–770
\fb@verseEnd 348–350, 494, 496, 505, 532, 853, 971, 973, 977, 979, 981, 984
\fb@verseEndpi 855, 857
\fb@verseStart 333, 337, 339–341, 459, 497, 856, 971, 973, 977, 982
\fb@versesvar 849, 850
\fb@xifspc 600, 603
\fb@YES 44, 60, 948
\fb@Zero 4, 236, 440, 1039
\fbFillRght *17*, 288
\fbFitItIn *17*, 286
\fbMarNotesOff *31*, 659
\fbMarNotesOn *31*, 658
\fbMarParFmt *31*, 653, 655, 657
\fbp@format 206, 207, 426, 465, 473
\fbp@getDelims 186, 187
\fbp@getDelimsi 189, 190
\fbp@getEnclose 195, 197
\fbp@getEnclosei 199, 200
\fbp@none 45, 51
\fbp@pcolor 259, 260, 411, 500
\fbp@period 272, 274, 388, 457
\fbp@pformat 261, 262, 410, 500
\fbp@priorRefSpc 284, 285, 419, 567
\fbpes@abbr 137–140, 307, 468, 474
\fbpes@alt 181, 182, 390, 392, 398, 401, 402, 449, 508, 510, 516, 519, 520, 563, 584, 585, 983, 986, 988, 994, 997, 998, 1008
\fbpes@altstar 184, 185, 448, 503, 571, 575, 579
\fbpes@altstarfalse 176, 503, 580
\fbpes@altstartrue 504
\fbpes@case 264, 265, 267, 292, 293
\fbpes@from 148, 156, 162–164, 167, 170, 390, 395, 398, 508, 513, 516, 986, 991, 994
\fbpes@localdefs 280, 281, 388, 457
\fbpes@priorref 278, 279, 434, 488
\fbpes@replace 213, 230, 354, 361, 364, 370, 413, 543, 897, 930, 968, 1024, 1030, 1065
\fbpes@replace@save 361, 370, 1024, 1065
\fbpes@transl . 172–174, 428, 431, 467, 470, 476, 483
\fbpes@useverses 8, 9, 46, 51, 774, 775
\fbpesvprts@begin 922, 923, 1015
\fbpesvprts@end 924, 925, 1015
\fbpesvprts@marks 896, 898, 962, 967
\fbpesvprts@name 902, 919, 926, 935, 940, 941, 953, 954, 958, 1015
\fbResetMarParFmt 654
\fetchInputMsg 12, 14
\fetchsubstrfalse 28
\fetchsubstrOf 1013
\fetchsubstrtrue 30
\fetchverse *20*, 386
\fetchverses 438
\fetchverses* *23*
\fetchversestxt 441
\fetchWarningMsg 12, 17
\firstgr@bfalse 951
\firstgr@btrue 932
\footnotesize 651
format (key) *12*
\found@ltstarstopfalse 570
\found@ltstarstoptrue 580
\fp@cnt 1026, 1028
\fp@cntArgs 212, 215, 895
\fp@cntArgs@i 216, 217, 227
\fp@dqcnt 664, 667, 668, 692–694
\fp@FT 354, 367, 930, 1040, 1046, 1051
\fp@getOne 930, 1030
\fp@getTwo 354, 364
\fp@loopformarks 1006, 1017
\fp@looptoreplace 355, 415, 559
\fp@lq 666, 669, 673, 687–689
\fp@lqq 666, 668, 672
\fp@next 671, 674, 682, 684
\fp@nReplace 223, 356, 896
\fp@qts@itemindent 614, 615, 625, 629, 633
\fp@qts@leftmargin 609, 610, 618, 627, 635
\fp@qts@rightmargin 612, 613, 619, 628, 636
\fp@rq 666, 669, 676
\fp@rq@choice 677, 688
\fp@rqq 666, 667, 675
\fp@SK 290
\fp@sqcnt 665, 669, 670, 692, 693
fpquotation (environment) *29*
fpquote (environment) *29*
fpverse (environment) *29*
from (key) *9, 10, 36*
from* (key) *10*
\fsbstrInputMsg 32, 36

\fsbstrWarningMsg 32, 38
\futurelet 604, 606, 671, 674

G

\G 595
\g@addto@macro 246, 251, 375, 379, 538, 547, 551, 645, 646, 649, 772, 872, 874, 883
\getp@ssage 877, 882
\gobbleto 238
\gr@bSegment *42*, 934, 1057

H

\H 596
\h@ndledq 455, 667, 687
\h@ndlesq 455, 669, 678

I

\if@ddtoBiblesUsed 146, 166
\if@versetxt 372, 423, 452, 472, 479, 544
\ifbookexists 305, 316, 321, 425, 463
\ifbookexits 481, 485
\iffb@doreplace 233, 1047, 1052
\iffb@fromused 809
\iffb@ignorecfg 40, 792
\iffb@silentreplace 232, 243
\iffbpes@altstar 176, 506
\iffetchsubstr 28, 58
\iffirstgr@b 932, 947
\iffound@ltstarstop 563, 570, 1008
\ifKV@fbpes@caps 263
\ifKV@fbpes@citeatend 418, 433, 487, 566
\ifKV@fbpes@nocite 419, 434
\ifKV@fbpes@roman 142
\ifKV@fbpes@showfirst 460
\ifKV@fbpes@typeset 373, 453, 464, 480, 489, 499, 534, 545, 564
\ifKV@fbpes@useperiod 272
\ifNotL@TeXQuotes 208, 677
\ifparsefetcharg 29, 309, 335
\ifuseoldalt 177, 393, 511, 989
\ifversestochend 327, 528
ignorecfg (option) *5*
\iiioiv 139, 293
\iioiv 138, 292
\InputIfFileExists 11, 21, 31, 63, 698, 789
\inputVerseList 698, 780
\ioiv 137, 292
\isitstar 439, 440, 486
\isstopreplace 234, 244
\istopreplacei 234, 235
\item 620, 630, 638
\itemindent 625, 626, 634
itemindent (key) *29*
\itemsep 624
\ivoiv 140, 293

K

keys:
  abbr *8*
  alt *10*, *37*
  alt* *11*
  caps *14*
  citeatend *16*
  delims *11*
  enclosewith *12*
  format *12*
  from *9*, *10*, *36*
  from* *10*
  itemindent *29*
  leftmargin *29*
  localdefs *16*
  ltxquotes *12*
  nocite *16*
  onlyverses *36*
  pcolor *14*
  pformat *14*
  priorref *16*
  replace *13*
  rightmargin *29*
  roman *8*
  showfirst *15*
  shownone *15*
  transl *10*
  typeset *16*
  useperiod *15*
\KV@fbpes@showfirstfalse 269
\KV@fbpes@typesetfalse 442
\KV@fbpes@typesettrue 283, 452
\KV@fbpes@useperiodtrue 275

L

\l@fbp@delim 187, 191, 193, 194, 426, 430, 465, 473, 482
\l@fbp@enclose 197, 201, 203, 205, 412, 501
\LaTeXQuotesOff *12*, 210
\LaTeXQuotesOn *12*, 209
\leftmargin 609–611, 613, 618, 627, 629, 635
leftmargin (key) *29*
\letEach 608
\letEach...\to *29*
\list 617, 624, 633

\listparindent 626, 633, 634
localdefs (key) *16*
ltxquotes (key) *12*

M

\m@ne 368, 529
\markverse 906, 912, 915, 918, 956
\markverseIn 1012
\multiply 1019

N

\newwrite 933
\nMarks 896, 967, 1018
\nobreak 286, 287
nocite (key) *16*
\NotL@TeXQuotesfalse 209, 211
\NotL@TeXQuotestrue 208, 210
\null 53, 54, 288, 799, 901, 954

O

onlyverses (key) *36*
\openout 949
options:
  deffolder *4*
  ignorecfg *5*
  useselverses *4*
  usesr *4*
  useverses *4*

P

\p@ 637
\PackageError 219, 903, 913, 959
\PackageInfo 14, 24, 36, 64, 65, 699, 700, 790, 791, 793
\PackageWarning 17, 26, 38, 47, 154, 168, 192, 202, 317, 323, 400, 449, 518, 694, 786, 963, 972, 996
\parsefetchargfalse 801, 831, 852
\parsefetchargtrue 29, 801, 832, 852
\parsep 637
\passagespec 446, 467, 531
\passagetxt 376, 380, 443, 539, 548, 552
pcolor (key) *14*
\penalty 286
pformat (key) *14*
\pibibleverse 865
priorref (key) *16*
\priorRefSpc *17*, 284
\ProcessOptionsX 42
\protected@edef 358, 365, 375, 547, 1021, 1031, 1045, 1050

Q

\quote 196

R

\r@fbp@delim . . 188, 191, 193, 194, 428, 431, 467, 483
\r@fbp@enclose 198, 201, 204, 205, 416, 564
\raggedright 651
\removeAltSt@r 571, 581
\removeTr@ilSpcs 572, 583
\repl@cep@ssage . . 231, 241, 247, 248, 251, 357, 1020
replace (key) *13*
\RequirePackage 2
\resetAfterBookSpc *18*, 295
\rightmargin 619, 628, 636
rightmargin (key) *29*
roman (key) *8*

S

\scriptsize 593
\sel@verses@alt 815, 816, 819, 825, 826, 859
\sel@verses@from 812–814, 820, 825, 827, 859
\sel@verses@onlyverses 800, 807
\selectedVersesFrom *36, 37*, 786, 787, 817
\set@display@protect 377, 549
\set@typeset@protect 371, 374, 546, 1066
\setkeysExp 821
\setNumStyle *18*, 303, 386, 438
showfirst (key) *15*
shownone (key) *15*
\sr *39*, 863
\srInputMsg 22, 24
\srWarningMsg 22, 26
\st@p@arg 214, 218
\stop@rg 212, 214–216, 895
\stopAltSt@r 571, 573, 575, 578
\stoprepl@ce 234, 235, 257, 258
\stoprepl@cehere 236, 237, 245

T

\temp@expand 775, 776
\text 594
\textbf 353, 865
\textit 864
\thisIndex 935, 940, 941, 953, 954, 1037
\tmp@expandverse 779, 781
\to 608
\to@nilarg 598, 607
transl (key) *10*
typeset (key) *16*

U

\uppercase 264
\useBookStyle *17*, 289, 291, 387, 448
\useNewAlt *11*, 179
\useOldAlt *11*, 178
\useoldaltfalse 177, 179
\useoldalttrue 178
\usePassage 57
useperiod (key) *15*
useselverses (option) *4*
usesr (option) *4*
useverses (option) *4*
\useverseslist *35*, 771, 772, 1070

V

\verseCmts *30*, 641
\verseCmtsi 643, 644
\verseFmt *27*, 270, 454, 460, 461, 588, 589, 652
\verseFmtDef *27*, 587–589
\verseFmtReset *27*, 589
\versestochendfalse 327, 334
\versestochendtrue 347
\versetxt 468, 478, 484
\vrseNum 652, 662

W

\write 61, 530, 950, 952
\writeSubstrNotFound 939, 1060
\writeToJobnameBV 937, 943, 946
\wrtToJBV 60, 945, 948

X

\x 375, 376, 379, 380, 538, 539, 547, 548, 551, 552, 1045, 1046, 1050, 1051

9 Change History

v1.3 (2016/03/07)
General: Changed from inverse lookup to inverse and reverse lookup. 33
v1.7 (2016/04/11)
General: Add three quote environments. 29
Added \fbResetMarParFmt to reset the definition of \fbMarParFmt to its default, given by \fb@DefaultMarParFmt. 31
Added , , , and to reset the counters when there are unbalanced quotes or apostrophes. 33
Added a color key, it colors the passage and the enclosing tokens. 14
Added formatting for the passage text. 14
Added single quote counter 32
Advance \fp@dqcnt and \fp@sqcnt globally . 32
Correct typos that prevented the roman key from working correctly (2-II and 3-III). . . . 8
Expand the first token of #1 before passing to \setkeys. 17
v1.8 (2016/09/14)
General: Added new key ltxquotes 12
Changes in quote handling routines to allow for latex markup for quotes. 32
v1.9 (2016/09/15)
General: Added \LaTeXQuotesOff and \LaTeXQuotesOn 12
\usePassage: Added \usePassage 6
v2.0 (2016/09/17)
General: Implement the replace option here . . . 22
Introduced the replace option for \fetchverse 13
v2.0a (2016/09/19)
General: Added \letEach...\to 29
Added nocite for \fetchverse only. 16
Added protection to the \@whilenum loop. . . . 21
Added special value 'none' for useverses 5
v2.1 (2016/09/21)
General: Added localdefs key 16
Replace \let with \gdef, and protect the command body. 33
\fetchverses: Extended replace to \fetchverses 23
\gobbleto: Added \gobbleto 13
v2.1a (2016/09/24)
General: Added demo file bibpes_red.tex 5
Revised documentation 5
v2.2 (2016/11/07)
General: Added the alt* key 11
v2.2a (2016/11/09)
General: Added the switch \ifuseoldalt 11
v2.2b (2016/11/10)
General: Remove trailing spaces from value of alt* key 27
v2.3 (2016/12/17)
General: 41
Added \iffb@doreplace 13
Added the ability to extract segments of a verse 5

v2.3.2 (2018/03/21)
\BV: Added an additional argument to \BV 6
v2.3a (2016/12/20)
General: Revised manual to include \markverse . 5
v2.4 (2018/03/21)
General: Add an open ended range 20
v2.4.1 (2018/03/21)
General: remove spurious spaces from \bib@passage 19
v2.4.3 (2018/06/27)
General: Modified \fp@rq@choice to expand in mouth 32
\fetchverses: A quotes are literal, no special processing 24
v2.4.4 (2018/07/11)
General: Include verse numbers in the case of \fetchversestxt 21
\fetchverses: Define \versetxt in all cases. . . 24