

bibleref.sty v1.09: a L^AT_EX 2_ε package for typesetting bible references

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1 Introduction

The bibleref package was designed to provide consistent formatting for referencing parts of the bible.

`\bibleverse`

`\bibleverse{<book title>}{<{<chapter>}:<verse(s)>}`

This command can be used to cite a bible book, chapter or verse or range of chapters or verses.

The book title, *<book title>*, may be given either as the full title (e.g. **Matthew**) or as an abbreviation (e.g. **Mt** or **Matt**), most standard abbreviations are recognised. Books with multiple parts should be preceded by the book number in uppercase

roman numerals. For example, the second book of Kings should be entered as `\bibleverse{IIKings}`

You may have any number, or zero, sets of parenthesis ($\langle chapter \rangle : \langle verse(s) \rangle$), indicating the chapter and verse or verses. Verses can be specified as a comma separated list of individual verses or range of verses. A range of verses should be written with a single hyphen, e.g. 2–4. In the typeset output the verses will be separated with `\BRvsep` (an en-dash by default.) A chapter may be referenced without a verse, but the colon must remain, e.g. (12:) simply indicates chapter 12.

A range of verses spanning more than one chapter can be entered as $\langle ch \rangle : \langle v \rangle - \langle ch \rangle : \langle v \rangle$

Examples:

<code>\bibleverse{Ex}</code>	Exodus
<code>\bibleverse{Exodus}(20:)</code>	Exodus 20
<code>\bibleverse{Exod}(20:17)</code>	Exodus 20:17
<code>\bibleverse{IICo}(12:21)</code>	2 Corinthians 12:21
<code>\bibleverse{IICor}(12:21–32)</code>	2 Corinthians 12:21–32
<code>\bibleverse{Ex}(20:17)(21:3)</code>	Exodus 20:17;21:3
<code>\bibleverse{Ex}(15:)(17:)(20:)</code>	Exodus 15;17;20
<code>\bibleverse{Rev}(1:2,5,7–9,11)</code>	Revelation 1:2,5,7–9,11
<code>\bibleverse{IChronicles}(1:3)–(2:7)</code>	1 Chronicles 1:3–2:7

The style of the reference can be specified either by package option or as the argument to the command

`\biblerefstyle{<style>}`

Styles are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Bible Citation Styles (can be used as package option or in the argument to `\biblerefstyle`)

Style	Example
default	2 Corinthians 12:1–5
jerusalem	2 Co 12:1–5
anglosaxon	II Cor. XII.1–5
JEH	2 Cor. xii. 1–5
NTG	2 Cor xii,1–5
MLA	2 Cor. xii.1–5
chicago	2 Cor. xii : 1–5
text	Second Epistle to the Corinthians, chapter twelve verse one to five

`\setbooktitle` You can change the name of a book using

```
\setbooktitle{<name>}{<new title>}
```

Note that *<name>* must be the full name, not the abbreviated name of the book. For example, to change Revelation to Apoc, do `\setbookname{Revelation}{Apoc}` (**Note** that you shouldn't do `\setbookname{Rev}{Apoc}`)

`\addbiblebook`

You can add a book using

```
\addbiblebook{<name>}{<title>}
```

For example:

```
\addbiblebook{Susanna}{Story of Susanna}
```

2 Defining New Styles

`\newbiblerefstyle` You can define a new style using the command

```
\newbiblerefstyle{<style-name>}{<commands>}
```

where *<commands>* are the commands needed to modify the citation style.

Example: This new style is based on the 'default' style, but has verses in lower case Roman numerals, and redefines "Revelation" as "Apocalypse".

```
\newbiblerefstyle{sample}{%  
\biblerefstyle{default}%  
\renewcommand{\BRversestyle}[1]{\romannumeral##1}%  
\setbooktitle{Revelation}{Apocalypse}%  
}
```

Note the use of `##1` instead of `#1`.

3 Indexing Bible References

`\ibibleverse`

```
\ibibleverse{<book title>}{<chapter>}{<verse(s)>}
```

`\bvidxpgformat`

This does the same as `\bibleverse` but also adds an index entry (provided you have used `\makeindex` in the preamble.) The default page number format is given by the command `\bvidxpgformat`. This is `textrm` by default, but can be redefined. To override the page number format for a particular entry you can use the optional argument to `\ibibleverse`. For example:

```
\ibibleverse[textit]{Exodus}
```

(Note there is no backslash.)

3.1 Separate Scripture Index

`\biblerefindex` If you want a separate index for bible verses, in addition to a general index, you can redefine `\biblerefindex`. This command defaults to `\index`, but can be changed to the appropriate indexing command. For example, suppose you are using the `multind` package and you want a general index and a scripture index, you can do something like:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{bibleref}
\usepackage{multind}

\makeindex{scripture}
\makeindex{general}

\renewcommand{\biblerefindex}{\index{scripture}}
```

In the document, you can use `\ibibleverse` as before, and the scripture index is displayed using

```
\printindex{scripture}{Scripture Index}
```

You will then need to run `makeindex` on the file `scripture.idx`. See the `multind` documentation for further details.

3.2 Changing the Sort Order

The bible reference entries will be sorted alphabetically by `makeindex`. However you may prefer the entries to be sorted according to their order in the bible. This can either be done using `xindy` instead of `makeindex` and creating your own custom alphabet (see `xindy` manual for details) or you can use `bibleref`'s mapping command.

`\biblerefmap`

```
\biblerefmap{<label>}{<new sort key>}
```

For example, in the preamble:

```
\biblerefmap{Genesis}{01}
\biblerefmap{Exodus}{02}
\biblerefmap{Leviticus}{03}
\biblerefmap{Numbers}{04}
\biblerefmap{Deuteronomy}{05}
...
```

When you run `makeindex`, the references will now be sorted in numerical order.

If you want to subdivide the index into, say, old and new testament, you can add this to the mapping. For example:

```
\biblerefmap{Genesis}{1001d Testament!01}
```

```

\biblerefmap{Exodus}{1@Old Testament!02}
\biblerefmap{Leviticus}{1@Old Testament!03}
\biblerefmap{Numbers}{1@Old Testament!04}
\biblerefmap{Deuteronomy}{1@Old Testament!05}
...
\biblerefmap{Matthew}{2@New Testament!01}
\biblerefmap{Mark}{2@New Testament!02}
...

```

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