The songs package*

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Abstract

The **songs** package produces songbooks that contain lyrics and chords (but not full sheet music). It allows lyric books, chord books, overhead slides, and digital projector slides to all be maintained and generated from a single LATEX source document. Automatic transposition, guitar tablature diagrams, handouts, and a variety of specialized song indexes are supported.

1 Introduction

The songs LATEX package produces books of songs that contain lyrics and (optionally) chords. A single source document yields a lyric book for singers, a chord book for musicians, and overhead or digital projector slides for corporate singing.

The software is especially well suited for churches and religious fellowships desiring to create their own books of worship songs. Rather than purchasing a fixed hymnal of songs, the songs package allows worship coordinators to maintain a constantly evolving repertoire of music to which they can add and remove songs over time. As the book content changes, the indexes, spacing, and other formatting details automatically adjust to stay consistent. Songs can also be quickly selected and arranged for specific events or services through the use of scripture indexes, automatic transposition, and handout and slide set creation features.

2 Terms of Use

The songs package is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version. A copy of the license can be found in §14.

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http://songs.sourceforge.net

3 Sample Document

For those who would like to start making song books quickly, the following is a sample document that yields a simple song book with one song. Starting from this template, you can begin to add songs and customizations to create a larger book. Instructions for compiling this sample song book follow the listing.

```
\documentclass{article}
 \usepackage[chorded]{songs}
 \noversenumbers
 \begin{document}
 \songsection{Worship Songs}
 \begin{songs}{}
 \beginsong{Doxology}[by={Louis Bourgeois and Thomas Ken},
                       sr={Revelation 5:13},
                      cr={Public domain.}]
 \beginverse
 \[G] Praise God, \[D] from \[Em] Whom \[Em] all \[Em] bless \[D] ings \[G] flow;
\[G]Praise Him, all \[D]crea\[Em]tures \[C]here \[G]be\[D]low;
 \Em] Praise \D] Him \G] a \D] bove, \G] ye \C] heav'n \D] ly \Em] host;
 [G] Praise Fa\[Em]ther, \[D]Son, \[Am]and \[G/B G/C]Ho\[D]ly \[G]Ghost.
 \[C]A\[G]men.
 \endverse
 \endsong
 \end{songs}
 \end{document}
   To compile this book, run LATEX (pdflatex is recommended):
   pdflatex mybook.tex
(where mybook.tex is the name of the source document above). The final document
```

is named mybook.pdf if you use pdflatex or mybook.dvi if you use regular latex.

Worship Songs

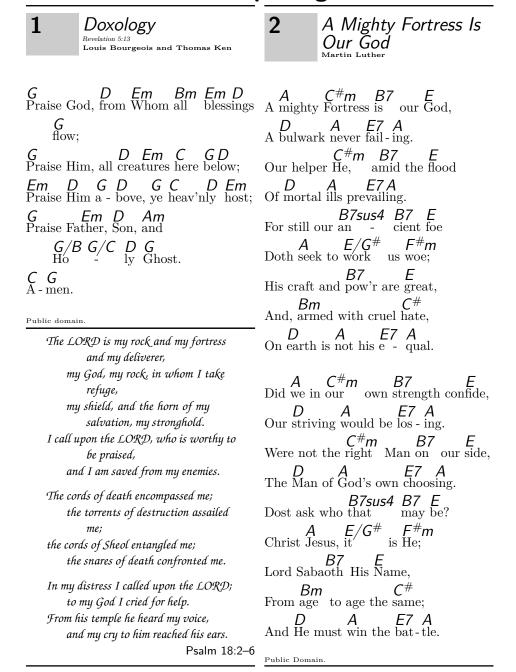


Figure 1: Sample page from a chord book

Note that compiling a document that includes indexes requires extra steps. See §10.3 for details.

A copy of the first page of a sample song section is shown in Figure 1. The page shown in that figure is from a chorded version of the book. When generating a lyric version, the chords are omitted. See §4 for information on how to generate different versions of the same book.

4 Initialization and Options

Each LATEX document that uses the **songs** package should contain a line like the following near the top of the document:

 $\usepackage[\langle options \rangle] \{songs\}$

Supported *(options)* include the following:

lyric chorded slides rawtext Output Type. The songs package can produce four kinds of books: lyric books, chord books, books of overhead slides, and raw text output. You can specify which kind of book is to be produced by specifying one of lyric, chorded, slides, or rawtext as an option. The slides and chorded options can be used together to create chorded slides. If no output options are specified, chorded is the default.

Lyric books omit all chords, whereas chord books include chords and additional information for musicians (specified using \musicnote). Books of overhead slides typeset one song per page in a large font, centered.

Raw text output yields an ascii text file named $\langle jobname \rangle$.txt (where $\langle jobname \rangle$ is the root filename) containing lyrics without chords. This can be useful for importing song books into another program, such as a spell-checker.

\chordson \chordsoff \slides Chords can be turned on or off in the middle of the document by using the \chordson or \chordsoff macros.

Slides mode can be activated in the middle of the document by using the \slides macro. For best results, this should typically only be done in the document preamble or at the beginning of a fresh page.

nomeasures
showmeasures
\measureson
\measuresoff

Measure Bars. The songs package includes a facility for placing measure bars in chord books (see §5.7). To omit these measure bars, use the nomeasures option; to display them, use the showmeasures option (the default). Measure bars can also be turned on or off in the middle of the document by using the \measureson or \measuresoff macros.

 ${\tt transposecapos}$

Transposition. The transposecapos option changes the effect of the \capo macro. Normally, using \capo{ $\langle n \rangle$ } within a song environment produces a textual note in chord books that suggests the use of a guitar capo on fret $\langle n \rangle$. However, when the transposecapos option is active, these textual notes are omitted and instead the effect of \capo{ $\langle n \rangle$ } is the same as for \transpose{ $\langle n \rangle$ }. That is, chords between the \capo macro and the end of the song are automatically transposed up by $\langle n \rangle$ half-steps. This can be useful for adapting a chord book for guitarists to

one that can be used by pianists, who don't have the luxury of capos. See §5.8 and §7 for more information on the \capo and \transpose macros.

noindexes
\indexeson
\indexesoff
nopdfindex

Indexes. The noindexes option suppresses the typesetting of any in-document indexes. Display of indexes can also be turned on or off using the \indexeson and \indexesoff macros.

PDF bookmark entries and hyperlinks can be suppressed with the **nopdfindex** option. For finer control of PDF indexes, see §11.6.

noscripture \scriptureon \scriptureoff

Scripture Quotations. The noscripture option omits scripture quotations (see §8.2) from the output. You can also turn scripture quotations on or off in the middle of the document by using \scriptureon or \scriptureoff, respectively.

noshading

Shaded Boxes. The noshading option causes all shaded boxes, such as those that surround song numbers and textual notes, to be omitted. You might want to use this option if printing such shaded boxes causes problems for your printer or uses too much ink.

\includeonlysongs

Partial Song Sets. Often it is useful to be able to extract a subset of songs from the master document—e.g. to create a handout or set of overhead slides for a specific worship service. To do this, you can type $\includeonlysongs{\langle songlist \rangle}$ in the document preamble (i.e., before the $\begin{document} begin{document} bline$), where $\langle songlist \rangle$ is a comma-separated list of the song numbers to include. For example,

```
\includeonlysongs{37,50,2}
```

creates a document consisting only of songs 37, 50, and 2, in that order.

Partial books generated with \includeonlysongs omit all scripture quotations (§8.2), and ignore uses of \nextcol, \brk, \sclearpage, and \scleardpage between songs unless they are followed by a star (e.g., \nextcol*). To force a column- or page-break at a specific point in a partial book, add the word nextcol, brk, sclearpage, or scleardpage at the corresponding point in the \(\sigma songlist \).

The \includeonlysongs macro only reorders songs within each songs environment (see §5), not between different songs environments. It also cannot be used in conjunction with the rawtext option.

5 Songs

5.1 Beginning a Song

ongs Song Sets. Songs are contained within songs environments. Each songs environment begins and ends with:

```
\begin{songs}{\langle indexes \rangle} \\ \vdots \\ \begin{songs}\\ \end{songs} \\ \end{songs}
```

 $\langle indexes \rangle$ is a comma-separated list of index $\langle id \rangle$'s (see §10.1)—one identifier for each index that is to include songs in this song set. Between the \begin{songs} and \end{songs} lines of a song section only songs (see below) or inter-song environments (see §8) may appear. No text in a songs environment may appear outside of these environments.

\beginsong \endsong

Songs. A song begins and ends with:

```
\beginsong{\langle titles\rangle}[\langle otherinfo\rangle] \\ \vdots \\ \beginsong
```

Songs should appear only within **songs** environments (see above) unless you are supplying your own page-builder (see §11.5).

In the \backslash beginsong line, $\langle titles \rangle$ is one or more song titles separated by $\backslash \backslash$. If multiple titles are provided, the first is typeset normally atop the song and the rest are each typeset in parentheses on separate lines.

The $[\langle otherinfo \rangle]$ part is an optional comma-separated list of key-value pairs (keyvals) of the form $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$. The possible keys and their values are:

```
\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{by=}\{\langle authors\rangle\} & authors, \ composers, \ and \ other \ contributors \\ \mbox{cr=}\{\langle copyright\rangle\} & copyright \ information \\ \mbox{licensing information} \\ \mbox{sr=}\{\langle refs\rangle\} & related \ scripture \ references \\ \mbox{index=}\{\langle lyrics\rangle\} & an \ extra \ index \ entry \ for \ a \ hidden \ title \\ \mbox{ititle=}\{\langle title\rangle\} & an \ extra \ index \ entry \ for \ a \ hidden \ title \\ \end{array}
```

For example, a song that begins and ends with

```
\beginsong{Title1 \\ Title2}[by={Joe Smith}, sr={Job 3},
    cr={\copyright~2017 XYZ.}, li={Used with permission.}]
\endsong
```

looks like



The four keyvals used in the above example are described in detail in the remainder of this section; the final two are documented in §10.2. You can also create your own keyvals (see §11.8).

by= Song Authors. The by={\(\lambda uthors\\)} keyval lists one or more authors, composers, translators, etc. An entry is added to each author index associated with the current songs environment for each contributor listed. Contributors are expected to be separated by commas, semicolons, or the word and. For example:

```
by={Fred Smith, John Doe, and Billy Bob}
```

Words separated by a macro-space (\u) or tie (~) instead of a regular space are treated as single words by the indexer. For example, The_Vienna_Boys'_Choir is indexed as "Choir, The Vienna Boys'" but The_Vienna\uBoys'\uChoir is indexed as "Vienna Boys' Choir, The".

cr= Copyright Info. The cr= $\{\langle copyright \rangle\}$ keyval specifies the copyright-holder of the song, if any. For example:

```
cr={\copyright~2000 ABC Songs, Inc.}
```

Copyright information is typeset in fine print at the bottom of the song.

li= \setlicense **Licensing Info.** Licensing information is provided by $1i=\{\langle license \rangle\}$, where $\langle license \rangle$ is any text. Licensing information is displayed in fine print under the song just after the copyright information (if any). Alternatively, writing $setlicense\{\langle license \rangle\}$ anywhere between the beginsong and endsong lines is equivalent to using $li=\{\langle license \rangle\}$ in the beginsong line.

When many songs in a book are covered by a common license, it is usually convenient to create a macro to abbreviate the licensing information. For example, if your organization has a music license from Christian Copyright Licensing International with license number 1234567, you might define a macro like

Then you could write li=\CCLI in the \beginsong line of each song covered by CCLI.

sr= Scripture References. The songs package has extensive support for scripture citations and indexes of scripture citations. To cite scripture references for the song, use the keyval $sr=\{\langle refs \rangle\}$, where $\langle refs \rangle$ is a list of scripture references. Index entries are added to all scripture indexes associated with the current songs environment for each such reference. The songidx index generation script (see §10.3) expects $\langle refs \rangle$ to be a list of references in which semicolons are used to separate references to different books, and commas are used to separate references to to different chapters and verses within the same book. For example, one valid scripture citation is

```
sr={John 3:16,17, 4:1-5; Jude 3}
```

The full formal syntax of a valid $\langle refs \rangle$ argument is given in Figure 2. In those syntax rules, $\langle chapter \rangle$ and $\langle verse \rangle$ stand for arabic numbers denoting a valid chapter number for the given book, and a valid verse number for the given chapter, respectively. Note that when referencing a book that has only one chapter, one should list only its verses after the book name (rather than $1:\langle verses \rangle$).

```
 \langle refs \rangle \longrightarrow \langle nothing \rangle \ | \ \langle ref \rangle; \ \sqcup \langle ref \rangle; \ \sqcup \langle ref \rangle \\ \langle ref \rangle \longrightarrow \langle many\text{-}chptr\text{-}book \rangle \sqcup \langle chapters \rangle \ | \ \langle one\text{-}chptr\text{-}book \rangle \sqcup \langle verses \rangle \\ \langle many\text{-}chptr\text{-}book \rangle \longrightarrow \mathsf{Genesis} \ | \ \mathsf{Exodus} \ | \ \mathsf{Leviticus} \ | \ \mathsf{Numbers} \ | \ \ldots \\ \langle one\text{-}chptr\text{-}book \rangle \longrightarrow \mathsf{Obadiah} \ | \ \mathsf{Philemon} \ | \ 2 \ \mathsf{John} \ | \ 3 \ \mathsf{John} \ | \ \mathsf{Jude} \\ \langle chapters \rangle \longrightarrow \langle chref \rangle, \sqcup \langle chref \rangle, \ldots, \sqcup \langle chref \rangle \\ \langle chapters \rangle \longrightarrow \langle chapter \rangle \ | \ \langle verse \rangle \\ \langle verses \rangle \longrightarrow \langle verf \rangle, \langle verf \rangle, \ldots, \langle verf \rangle \\ \langle verse \rangle \longrightarrow \langle verse \rangle \ | \ \langle verse \rangle \ |
```

Figure 2: Formal syntax rules for song scripture references

5.2 Verses and Choruses

\beginverse \endverse \beginchorus \endchorus Starting A Verse Or Chorus. Between the \beginsong and \endsong lines of a song can appear any number of verses and choruses. A verse begins and ends with:

```
beginverse
:
chaptering
headwarse
```

and a chorus begins and ends with:

```
\beginchorus
:
\endchorus
```

Verses are numbered (unless \noversenumbers has been used to suppress verse numbering) whereas choruses have a vertical line placed to their left.

To create an unnumbered verse, begin the verse with \beginverse* instead. This can be used for things that aren't really verses but should be typeset like a verse (e.g. intros, endings, and the like). A verse that starts with \beginverse* should still end with \endverse (not \endverse*).

Within a verse or chorus you should enter one line of text for each line of lyrics. Each line of the source document produces a separate line in the resulting document (like LATEX's \obeylines macro). Lines that are too long to fit are wrapped with hanging indentation of width \parindent.

5.3 Chords

- \[Between the \beginverse and \endverse lines, or between the \beginchorus
- # and \endchorus lines, chords can be produced using the macro \[$\langle chordname \rangle$].
- Chords only appear in chord books; they are omitted from lyric books. The $\langle chordname \rangle$ may consist of arbitrary text. To produce sharp and flat symbols, use # and & respectively.

Any text that immediately follows the \[] macro with no intervening whitespace is assumed to be the word or syllable that is to be sung as the chord is struck, and is therefore typeset directly under the chord. For example:

If whitespace (a space or $\langle return \rangle$) immediately follows, then the chord name be typeset without any lyric text below it, indicating that the chord is to be struck between any surrounding words. For example:

\[E&]\text{peace and } \[Am]\] joy
$$produces$$
 $peace and$ $peace and$ $peace and$

If the lyric text that immediately follows the chord contains another chord, and if the width of the chord name exceeds the width of the lyric text, then hyphenation is added automatically. For example:

\[F#sus4]e\[A]ternal
$$produces$$
 $E^{\#}sus4$ A ternal

Sequences of chords that sit above a single word can be written back-to-back with no intervening space, or as a single chord:

The only difference between the two examples above is that the chords in the first example can later be replayed separately (see §5.4) whereas the chords in the second example can only be replayed as a group.

You can explicitly dictate how much of the text following a chord macro is to appear under the chord name by using braces. To exclude text that would normally be drawn under the chord, use a pair of braces that includes the chord macro. For example:

(Without the braces, the syllables "ternal" would not be pushed out away from the chord.) This might be used to indicate that the chord transition occurs on the first syllable rather than as the second syllable is sung.

Contrastingly, braces that do not include the chord itself can be used to include text under a chord that would otherwise be excluded. For example:

Without the braces, the word "eternal" would be pushed out away from the chord so that the chord would appear only over the partial word "th'".

\nolyrics

Chords Without Lyrics. Sometimes you may want to write a line of chords with no lyrics in it at all, such as for an instrumental intro or solo. To make the chords in such a line sit on the baseline instead of raised above it, use the \nolyrics macro. For example:

```
{\nolyrics Intro: \G \A \D} produces Intro: G \A \D
```

Note the enclosing braces that determine how long the effect should last. Multiple lines can be included in the braces. Instrumental solos should typically not appear in lyric books, so such lines should usually also be surrounded by \ifchorded and \fi (see §11.4).

\DeclareLyricChar

Symbols Under Chords. If you are typesetting songs in a language whose alphabet contains symbols that LATEX treats as punctuation, you can use the \DeclareLyricChar macro to instruct the songs package to treat the symbol as non-chord-ending, so that it is included under chords by default just like an alphabetic character.

```
\DeclareLyricChar\{\langle token \rangle\}
```

Here, $\langle token \rangle$ must be a single TEX macro control sequence, active character, letter (something TEX assigns catcode 11), or punctuation symbol (something TEX assigns catcode 12). For example, by default,

```
Fmaj7]s\dag range produces s - †range
```

because \dag is not recognized as an alphabetic symbol; but if you first type,

\DeclareLyricChar{\dag}

then instead you will get:

```
| Fmaj7| | F
```

\DeclareNonLyric

Likewise, you can type

```
\DeclareNonLyric{\langle token \rangle}
```

to reverse the above effect and force a token to be lyric-ending. Such tokens are pushed out away from long chord names so that they never fall under a chord, and hyphenation is added to the resulting gap.

\DeclareNoHyphen

To declare a token to be lyric-ending but without the added hyphenation, use $\DeclareNoHyphen{\langle token \rangle}$ instead. Such tokens are pushed out away from long chord names so that they never fall under the chord, but hyphenation is not added to the resulting gap.

\MultiwordChords

Extending Chords Over Adjacent Words. The \MultiwordChords macro forces multiple words to be squeezed under one chord by default. Normally a long chord atop a short lyric pushes subsequent lyrics away to make room for the chord:

But if you first type \MultiwordChords, then instead you get the more compact:

Authors should exercise caution when using \MultiwordChords because including many words under a single chord can often produce output that is ambiguous or misleading to musicians. For example,

```
\[F G Am]me free \qquad F G Am me free \qquad F G Am
```

This might be misleading to musicians if all three chords are intended to be played while singing the word "me." Liberal use of braces is therefore required to make \MultiwordChords produce good results, which is why it isn't the default.

\shrp Accidentals Outside Chords. Sharp and flat symbols can be produced with # and & when they appear in chord macros, but if you wish to produce those symbols in other parts of the document, you must use the \shrp and \flt macros. For example, to define a macro that produces a C# chord, use:

\newcommand{\Csharp}{C\shrp}

5.4 Replaying Chords and Choruses

Many songs consist of multiple verses that use the same chords. The **songs** package simplifies this common case by providing a means to replay the chord sequence of a previous verse without having to retype all the chords. To replay a chord from a previous verse, type a hat symbol (^) anywhere you would otherwise use a chord macro (\[]). For example,

```
\beginverse
\[G]This is the \[C]first \[G]verse.
\endverse
\beginverse
The ^second verse ^ has the same ^chords.
\endverse

produces

\[G C G \]
This is the first verse.
\[G C G \]
The second verse ^ has the same chords.
```

Normal chords can appear amidst replayed chords without disrupting the sequence of chords being replayed. Thus, a third verse could say,

```
\beginverse
The ^third verse ^has a \[Cm]new ^chord.
\endverse
```

to produce

Replaying can be used in combination with automatic transposition to produce modulated verses. See §7 for an example.

\memorize

By default, chords are replayed from the current song's first verse, but you can replay the chords of a different verse or chorus by saying \memorize at the beginning of any verse or chorus whose chords you want to later replay. Subsequent verses or choruses that use ^ replay chords from the most recently memorized verse or chorus.

Selective Memorization. It is also possible to inject unmemorized chords into a memorized verse so that they are not later replayed. To suppress memorization of a chord, begin the chord's name with a hat symbol. For example,

This is useful when the first verse of a song has something unique, like an intro that won't be repeated in subsequent verses, but has other chords that you wish to replay.

Memorizing Multiple Chord Sequences. By default, the songs package only memorizes one sequence of chords at a time and ^ replays chords from that most recently memorized sequence. However, you can memorize and replay multiple independent sequences using the macros described in the following paragraphs.

\newchords

Memorized or replayed chord sequences are stored in chord-replay registers. To declare a new chord-replay register, type

```
\newchords{\langle regname \rangle}
```

where $\langle regname \rangle$ is any unique alphabetic name.

Once you've declared a register, you can memorize into that register by providing the $\langle regname \rangle$ as an optional argument to \memorize:

```
\mbox{\tt memorize}[\langle regname \rangle]
```

Memorizing into a non-empty register replaces the contents of that register with the new chord sequence.

\replay

To replay chords from a particular register, type

```
\rghtarrow \rghtarro
```

Subsequent uses of $\hat{}$ reproduce chords from the sequence stored in register $\langle regname \rangle$.

Register contents are global, so you can memorize a chord sequence from one song and replay it in others. You can also use \replay multiple times in the same verse or chorus to replay a sequence more than once.

\repchoruses

Replaying Choruses. When making overhead slides, it is often convenient to repeat the song's chorus after the first verse on each page, so that the projector-operator need not flip back to the first slide each time the chorus is to be sung. You can say \repchoruses to automate this process. This causes the first chorus in each subsequent song to be automatically repeated after the first verse on each subsequent page of the song (unless that verse is already immediately followed by a chorus). If the first chorus is part of a set of two or more consecutive choruses, then the whole set of choruses is repeated. (A set of choruses is assumed to consist of things like pre-choruses that should always be repeated along with the chorus.) Choruses are not automatically inserted immediately after unnumbered verses (i.e., verses that begin with \beginverse*). Unnumbered verses are assumed to be bridges or endings that aren't followed by a chorus.

\norepchoruses

Writing \norepchoruses turns off chorus repetition for subsequent songs.

If you need finer control over where replayed choruses appear, use the conditional macros covered in §11.4 instead of \repchoruses. For example, to manually insert a chorus into only slide books at a particular point (without affecting other versions of your book), you could write:

```
\ifslides
\beginchorus
:
\endchorus
\fi
```

and copy and paste the desired chorus into the middle.

5.5 Line and Column Breaks

Line Breaking. To cause a long line of lyrics to be broken in a particular place, put the \brk macro at that point in the line. This does not affect lines short enough to fit without breaking. For example,

```
\beginverse
This is a \brk short line.
But this is a particularly long line of lyrics \brk that will need to be wrapped.
\endverse
```

produces

This is a short line.

But this is a particularly long line of lyrics that will need to be wrapped.

Column Breaks Within Songs. To suggest a column break within a verse or chorus too long to fit in a single column, use \brk on a line by itself. If there are no \brk lines in a long verse, it is broken somewhere that a line does not wrap. (A wrapped line is never divided by a column break.) If there are no \brk lines in a long chorus, it overflows the column, yielding an overfull vbox warning.

\nextcol \sclearpage \scleardpage Column Breaks Between Songs. To force a column break between songs, use \nextcol, \brk, \sclearpage, or \scleardpage between songs. The \nextcol macro ends the column by leaving blank space at the bottom. The \brk macro ends the current column in lyric books by stretching the preceding text so that the column ends flush with the bottom of the page. (In non-lyric books \brk is identical to \nextcol.) The \sclearpage macro is like \nextcol except that it shifts to the next blank page if the current page is nonempty. The \scleardpage macro is like \sclearpage except that it shifts to the next blank even-numbered page in two-sided documents. Column breaks usually need to be in different places in different book types. To achieve this, use a conditional block from §11.4. For example,

```
\ifchorded\else\ifslides\else\brk\fi\fi
```

forces a column break only in lyric books but does not affect chord books or books of overhead slides.

When a partial list of songs is being extracted with \includeonlysongs, \brk, \nextcol, \clearpage, and \cleardpage macros between songs must be followed by a star to have any effect. To force a column-break at a specific point in a partial book, add the word nextcol, brk, clearpage, or cleardpage at the corresponding point in the argument to \includeonlysongs.

5.6 Echoes and Repeats

\echo Echo Parts. To typeset an echo part, use \echo{ $\langle lyrics \ and \ chords \rangle$ }. Echo parts are parenthesized and italicized. For example,

Repeated Lines. To indicate that a line should be sung multiple times by all singers, put $\mathbf{rep}\{\langle n \rangle\}$ at the end of the line. For example,

```
Alleluia! \rep{4} produces Alleluia! (×4)
```

\lrep \rrep To indicate exactly where repeated parts begin and end, use \lrep and \rrep to create begin- and end-repeat signs. For example,

5.7 Measure Bars

\measurebar

Measure bars can be added to chord books in order to help musicians keep time when playing unfamiliar songs. To insert a measure bar, type either \measurebar or type the vertical pipe symbol ("|"). For example,

Alle
$$|\cdot|$$
[G]luia produces Alleluia

In order for measure bars to be displayed, the **showmeasures** option must be enabled. Measure bars are only displayed by default in chord books.

\meter

The first measure bar in a song has meter numbers placed above it to indicate the time signature of the piece. By default, these numbers are 4/4, denoting four quarter notes per measure. To change the default, type $\mathtt{meter}\{\langle n\rangle\}\{\langle d\rangle\}$ somewhere after the $\mathtt{beginsong}$ line of the song but before the first measure bar, to declare a time signature of $\langle n\rangle$ $\langle d\rangle$ th notes per measure.

\mbar

You can also change meters mid-song either by using \meter in the middle of the song or by typing \mbar{ $\langle n \rangle$ }{ $\langle d \rangle$ } to produce a measure bar with a time signature of $\langle n \rangle / \langle d \rangle$. For example,

```
\meter{6}{8}
\beginverse
|Sing to the |heavens, ye \mbar{4}{4}saints of |old!
\endverse

produces
```

Sing to the heavens, ye saints of old!

5.8 Textual Notes

\textnote \musicnote

Aside from verses and choruses, songs can also contain textual notes that provide instructions to singers and musicians. To create a textual note that is displayed in both lyric books and chord books, use:

```
\text{textnote}\{\langle text \rangle\}
```

To create a textual note that is displayed only in chord books, use:

```
\mbox{\mbox{\tt musicnote}}\{\langle text \rangle\}
```

Both of these create a shaded box containing $\langle text \rangle$. For example,

```
\textnote{Sing as a two-part round.}
```

produces

Sing as a two-part round.

Textual notes can be placed anywhere within a song, either within verses and choruses or between them.

\capo Guitar Capos. One special kind of textual note suggests to guitarists a fret on which they should put their capos. Macro \capo{ $\langle n \rangle$ } should be used for this purpose. It normally has the same effect as \musicnote{capo $\langle n \rangle$ }; however, if the transposecapos option is active then it instead has the effect of \transpose{ $\langle n \rangle$ }. See §7 for more information on automatic chord transposition.

5.9 Chords in Ligatures

This subsection covers an advanced topic and can probably be skipped by those creating song books for non-professional use.

The $\[\]$ macro is the normal means by which chords should be inserted into a song; however, a special case occurs when a chord falls within a ligature. Ligatures are combinations of letters or symbols that T_EX normally typesets as a single font character so as to produce cleaner-looking output. The only ligatures in English are: ff, fi, fl, ffi, and ffl. Other languages have additional ligatures like æ and œ. Notice that in each of these cases, the letters are "squished" together to form a single composite symbol.

\ch

When a chord macro falls inside a ligature, LATEX fails to compact the ligature into a single font character even in non-chorded versions of the book. To avoid this minor typographical error, use the \ch macro to typeset the chord:

```
\ch{\langle chord \rangle} {\langle pre \rangle} {\langle post \rangle} {\langle full \rangle}
```

where $\langle chord \rangle$ is the chord text, $\langle pre \rangle$ is the text to appear before the hyphen if the ligature is broken by auto-hyphenation, $\langle post \rangle$ is the text to appear after the hyphen if the ligature is broken by auto-hyphenation, and $\langle full \rangle$ is the full ligature if it is not broken by hyphenation. For example, to correctly typeset \[[Gsus4]dif\[G]ficult, in which the G chord falls in the middle of the "ffi" ligature, one should use:

This causes the "ffi" ligature to appear intact yet still correctly places the G chord over the second f. To use the \c h macro with a replayed chord name (see §5.4), use $\$ as the \c hord \c .

 \mbox{mch}

The \mch macro is exactly like the \ch macro except that it also places a measure bar into the ligature along with the chord. For example,

places both a measure bar and a G chord after the first "f" in "difficult", yet correctly produces an unbroken "ffi" ligature in copies of the book in which measure bars are not displayed.

In the unusual case that a meter change is required within a ligature, this can be achieved with a construction like:

The \meter macro sets the new time signature, which appears above the next measure bar—in this case the measure bar produced by the \mch macro.

Chords and measure bars produced with ^ or | are safe to use in ligatures. Thus, dif|^ficult requires no special treatment; it leaves the "ffi" ligature intact when measure bars are not being displayed.

6 Guitar Tablatures

\gtab Guitar tablature diagrams can be created by using the construct

```
\gtab{\langle chord \rangle}{\langle fret \rangle}: \langle strings \rangle: \langle fingering \rangle}
```

where the $\langle fret \rangle$ and $\langle fingering \rangle$ parts are both optional (and you may omit any colon that borders an omitted argument).

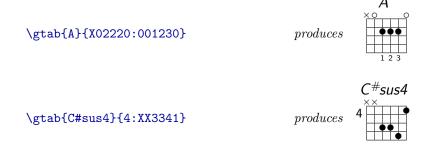
 $\langle chord \rangle$ is a chord name to be placed above the diagram.

 $\langle fret \rangle$ is an optional digit from 2 to 9 placed to the left of the diagram.

 $\langle strings \rangle$ should be a series of symbols, one for each string of the guitar from lowest pitch to highest. Each symbol should be one of: X if that string is not to be played, 0 (zero or the letter O) if that string is to be played open, or one of 1 through 9 if that string is to be played on the given numbered fret.

 $\langle fingering \rangle$ is an optional series of digits, one for each string of the guitar from lowest pitch to highest. Each digit should be one of: 0 if no fingering information is to be displayed for that string (e.g., if the string is not being played or is being played open), or one of 1 through 4 to indicate that the given numbered finger is to be used to hold down that string.

Here are some examples to illustrate:



\gtab{B&}{X13331}

produces



\minfrets

By default, tablature diagrams always consist of at least 4 fret rows (more if the $\langle strings \rangle$ argument contains a number larger than 4). To change the minimum number of fret rows, change the value of \minfrets. For example, typing

\minfrets=1

causes tablature diagrams to have only as many rows are required to accommodate the largest digit appearing in the $\langle strings \rangle$ argument.

7 Automatic Transposition

\transpose

You can automatically transpose some or all of the chords in a song up by $\langle n \rangle$ half-steps by adding the line

 $\transpose{\langle n \rangle}$

somewhere between the song's **\beginsong** line and the first chord to be transposed. For example, if a song's first chord is $\D]$, and the line $\transpose\{2\}$ appears before it, then the chord appears as an E in the resulting document. Specifying a negative number for $\langle n \rangle$ transposes subsequent chords down instead of up.

The \transpose macro affects all chords appearing after it until the \endsong line. If two \transpose macros appear in the same song, their effects are cumulative.

When the transposecapos option is active, the \capo macro acts like \transpose. See §5.8 for more information.

\preferflats \prefersharps

Enharmonics. When using \transpose to automatically transpose the chords of a song, the **songs** package code chooses between enharmonically equivalent names for "black key" notes based on the first chord of the song. For example, if \transpose{1} is used, and if the first chord of the song is an E, then all A chords that appear in the song are transcribed as B^{\flat} chords rather than $A^{\#}$ chords, since the key of F-major (E transposed up by one half-step) has a flatted key signature. Usually this guess produces correct results, but if not, you can use either \preferflats or \prefersharps after the \transpose line to force all transcription to use flatted names or sharped names respectively, when resolving enharmonic equivalents.

Modulated Verses. Automatic transposition can be used in conjunction with chord-replaying (see §5.3) to produce modulated verses. For example,

```
\beginverse\memorize
\[F#]This is a \[B/F#]memorized \[F#]verse. \[E&7]\\end{endverse}
\transpose{2}\\beginverse
^This verse is ^modulated up two ^half-steps. \endverse

produces

\[F# B/F# F# E^7 This is a memorized verse. \]
\[A^\beta D^\beta/A^\beta A^\beta This verse is modulated up two half-steps. \]
```

\trchordformat

Both Keys. By default, when chords are automatically transposed using \transpose, only the transposed chords are printed. However, in some cases you may wish to print the old chords and the transposed chords together so that musicians playing transposing and non-transposing instruments can play from the same piece of music. This can be achieved by redefining the \trchordformat macro, which receives two arguments—the original chord name and the transposed chord name, respectively. For example, to print the old chord above the new chord above each lyric, define

\renewcommand{\trchordformat}[2]{\vbox{\hbox{#1}\hbox{#2}}}

\solfedge \alphascale Changing Note Names. In many countries it is common to use the solfedge names for the notes of the scale (*LA*, *SI*, *DO*, *RE*, *MI*, *FA*, *SOL*) instead of the alphabetic names (*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G*). By default, the transposition logic only understands alphabetic names, but you can tell it to look for solfedge names by typing \solfedge. To return to alphabetic names, type \alphabcale.

\notenames

You can use other note names as well. To define your own note names, type

```
\notenames{\langle nameA\rangle}{\langle nameB\rangle}...{\langle nameG\rangle}
```

where each of $\langle nameA \rangle$ through $\langle nameG \rangle$ must consist entirely of a sequence of one or more *uppercase* letters. For example, some solfedge musicians use TI instead of SI for the second note of the scale. To automatically transpose such music, use:

```
\notenames{LA}{TI}{DO}{RE}{MI}{FA}{SOL}
```

\notenamesin \notenamesout

The songs package can also automatically convert one set of note names to another. For example, suppose you have a large song book in which chords have been typed using alphabetic note names, but you wish to produce a book that uses the equivalent solfedge names. You could achieve this by using the \notenamesin macro to tell the songs package which note names you typed in the input file, and then using \notenamesout to tell the songs package how you want it to typeset each note name in the output file. The final code looks like this:

```
\notenamesin{A}{B}{C}{D}{E}{F}{G}
\notenamesout{LA}{SI}{DO}{RE}{MI}{FA}{SOL}
```

The syntaxes of \notenamesin and \notenamesout are identical to that of \notenames (see above), except that the arguments of \notenamesout can consist of any LATEX code that is legal in horizontal mode, not just uppercase letters.

To stop converting between note names, use \alphascale, \solfedge, or \notenames to reset all note names back to identical input and output scales.

\transposehere

Transposing Chords In Macros. The automatic transposition logic does not find chord names that are hidden inside macro bodies. For example, if you abbreviate a chord by typing,

```
\newcommand{\mychord}{F\shrp sus4/C\shrp}
\transpose{4}
\[\mychord]
```

then the \transpose macro fails to transpose it; the resulting chord is still an $F^{\#}$ sus4/ $C^{\#}$ chord. To fix the problem, you can use \transposehere in your macros to explicitly invoke the transposition logic on chord names embedded in macro bodies. The above example could be corrected by instead defining:

```
\newcommand{\mychord}{\transposehere{F\shrp sus4/C\shrp}}
```

\notrans

Transposition can be suppressed within material that would otherwise be transposed by using the \notrans macro. For example, writing

```
\transposehere{G = \notrans{G}}
```

would typeset a transposed G followed by a non-transposed G chord. This does not suppress note name conversion (see \notenames). To suppress both transposition and note name conversion, just use braces (e.g., $\{G\}$ instead of \notrans $\{G\}$).

\gtabtrans

Transposing Guitar Tablatures. The songs package cannot automatically transpose tablature diagrams (see §6). Therefore, when automatic transposition is taking place, only the chord names of \gtab macros are displayed (and transposed); the diagrams are omitted. To change this default, redefine the \gtabtrans macro, whose two arguments are the two arguments to \gtab. For example, to display original tablatures without transposing them even when transposition has been turned on, write

```
\renewcommand{\gtabtrans}[2]{\gtab{\notrans{#1}}{#2}}
```

To transpose the chord name but not the diagram under it, replace \notrans{#1} with simply #1 in the above. To restore the default behavior, write

```
\renewcommand{\gtabtrans}[2]{\transposehere{#1}}
```

8 Between Songs

Never put any material directly into the top level of a **songs** environment. Doing so will disrupt the page-builder, usually producing strange page breaks and blank pages. To safely put material between songs, use one of the environments described in this section.

8.1 Intersong Displays

intersong

To put column-width material between the songs in a **songs** environment, use an **intersong** environment:

```
\begin{intersong}

:
\end{intersong}
```

Material contributed in an intersong environment is subject to the same column-breaking rules as songs (see §11.5), but all other formatting is up to you. By default, LATEX inserts interline glue below the last line of an intersong environment. To suppress this, end the intersong content with \par\nointerlineskip.

intersong*

To instead put page-width material above a song, use an ${\tt intersong*}$ environment:

```
\begin{intersong*}
:
\end{intersong*}
```

songgroup

This starts a new page if the current page already has column-width material in it. By default, all intersong displays are omitted when generating a partial book with \includeonlysongs. You can force them to be included whenever a particular song is included by using a songgroup environment:

```
\begin{songgroup}
:
\end{songgroup}
```

Each songgroup environment may include any number of intersong, intersong*, or scripture quotations (see §8.2), but must include exactly one song. When using \includeonlysongs, the entire group is included in the book if the enclosed song is included; otherwise the entire group is omitted.

8.2 Scripture Quotations

\beginscripture \endscripture

Starting a Scripture Quotation. A special form of intersong block typesets a scripture quotation. Scripture quotations begin and end with

```
\label{eq:continuous} $$ \end{center} $$ \en
```

where $\langle ref \rangle$ is a scripture reference that is typeset at the end of the quotation. The $\langle ref \rangle$ argument should conform to the same syntax rules as for the $\langle ref \rangle$ arguments passed to \beginsong macros (see §5).

The text of the scripture quotation between the **\beginscripture** and **\endscripture** lines are parsed in normal paragraph mode. For example:

```
\beginscripture{James 5:13}
Is any one of you in trouble? He should pray. Is anyone happy?
Let him sing songs of praise.
\endscripture
```

produces

Is any one of you in trouble? He should pray. Is anyone happy? Let him sing songs of praise.

James 5:13

\Acolon \Bcolon

Tuplets. To typeset biblical poetry the way it appears in most bibles, begin each line with either \Acolon or \Bcolon. A-colons are typeset flush with the left margin, while B-colons are indented. Any lines too long to fit are wrapped with double-width hanging indentation. For example,

```
\beginscripture{Psalm 1:1}
\Acolon Blessed is the man
\Bcolon who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked
\Acolon or stand in the way of sinners
\Bcolon or sit in the seat of mockers.
\endscripture
```

produces

Blessed is the man
who does not walk in the counsel
of the wicked
or stand in the way of sinners
or sit in the seat of mockers.

Psalm 1:1

\strophe Stanzas. Biblical poetry is often grouped into stanzas or "strophes", each of which is separated from the next by a small vertical space. You can create that vertical space by typing \strophe. For example,

```
\beginscripture{Psalm 88:2-3}
\Acolon May my prayer come before you;
\Bcolon turn your ear to my cry.
\strophe
\Acolon For my soul is full of trouble
\Bcolon and my life draws near the grave.
\endscripture
```

produces

May my prayer come before you; turn your ear to my cry. For my soul is full of trouble and my life draws near the grave. Psalm 88:2–3

\scripindent \scripoutdent

Indented Blocks. Some bible passages, such as those that mix prose and poetry, contain indented blocks of text. You can increase the indentation level within a scripture quotation by using \scripindent and decrease it by using \scripoutdent. For example,

```
\beginscripture{Hebrews 10:17-18}
Then he adds:
\scripindent
\Acolon ''Their sins and lawless acts
\Bcolon I will remember no more.''
\scripoutdent
And where these have been forgiven, there is no longer any sacrifice for sin.
\endscripture
produces
```

Then he adds:

"Their sins and lawless acts
I will remember no more."

And where these have been forgiven, there is no longer any sacrifice for sin.

Hebrews 10:17–18

9 Chapters and Sections

\songsection \songchapter

Song books can be divided into chapters and sections using all the usual macros provided by LATEX (e.g., \chapter, \section, etc.) and by other macro packages. In addition, the songs package provides two helpful built-in sectioning macros:

```
\scalebox{$\scalebox{$\sim$} songchapter{$\langle title \rangle$}} \scalebox{$\sim$} \scalebox{$\sim
```

which act like \LaTeX 's \chapter and \section commands except that they center the $\langle title \rangle$ text in sans serif font and omit the chapter/section number. The \songchapter macro only works in document classes that support \chapter (e.g., the book class).

10 Indexes

10.1 Index Creation

\newindex \newauthorindex \newscripindex The **songs** package supports three kinds of indexes: indexes by title and/or notable lyrics, indexes by author, and indexes by scripture reference. To generate an index, first declare the index in the document preamble (i.e., before the **\begin{document}** line) with one of the following:

```
\label{eq:local_continuous_continuous} $$\operatorname{did}_{(id)}_{(filename)}$$ \operatorname{description}_{(id)}_{(filename)}$$
```

The $\langle id \rangle$ should be an alphabetic identifier that will be used to identify the index in other macros that reference it. The $\langle filename \rangle$ should be a string that, when appended with an extension, constitutes a valid filename on the system. Auxiliary files named $\langle filename \rangle$. sxd and $\langle filename \rangle$. sbx are generated during the automatic index generation process. For example:

```
\newindex{mainindex}{idxfile}
```

creates a title index named "mainindex" whose data is stored in files named idxfile.sxd and idxfile.sbx.

\showindex

To display the index in the document, use:

where $\langle id \rangle$ is the same identifier used in the \newindex, \newauthorindex, or \newscripindex command, and where the $\langle title \rangle$ is the title of the index, which should consist only of simple text (no font or formatting macros, since those cannot be used in pdf bookmark indexes). The $[\langle columns \rangle]$ part is optional; if specified it dictates the number of columns if the index can't fit in a single column. For example, for a 2-column title index, write:

```
\showindex[2]{Index of Song Titles}{mainindex}
```

10.2 Index Entries

Every song automatically gets entries in the current **songs** environment's list of title index(es) (see §5). However, you can also add extra index entries for a song to any index.

index=

Indexing Lyrics. For example, title indexes often have entries for memorable lines of lyrics in a song in addition to the song's title. You can add an index entry for the current song to the section's title index(es) by adding $index=\{\langle lyrics\rangle\}$ to the song's \beginsong line. For example,

causes the song to be indexed both as "Doxology" and as "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow" in the section's title index(es). You can use index= multiple times in a \beginsong line to produce multiple additional index entries. Index entries produced with index= $\{\langle lyrics \rangle\}$ are typeset in an upright font instead of in italics to distinguish them from song titles.

ititle= Indexing Extra Song Titles. To add a regular index entry typeset in italics to the title index(es), use:

```
ititle=\{\langle title \rangle\}
```

in the \beginsong line instead. Like index= keyvals, ititle= can be used multiple times to produce multiple additional index entries.

\indexentry \indextitleentry

You can also create index entries by saying $\indexentry[\langle indexes \rangle] \{\langle lyrics \rangle\}$ (which creates an entry like index=) or $\indextitleentry[\langle indexes \rangle] \{\langle title \rangle\}$ (which creates an entry like ititle=). These two macros can be used anywhere between the song's $\begin{subarray}{l} \begin{subarray}{l} \begin{subarray}{l}$

10.3 Compiling

As with a typical LATEX document, compiling a song book document with indexes requires three steps. First, use LATEX (pdflatex is recommended) to generate auxiliary files from the .tex file:

```
pdflatex mybook.tex
```

Second, use the songidx.lua script to generate an index for each index that you declared with \newindex, \newauthorindex, or \newscripindex. The script can be launched using LuaT_FX, using the following syntax:

```
texlua songidx.lua [-b \langle canon \rangle.can] \langle filename \rangle.sxd \langle filename \rangle.sbx
```

where \(\filename \rangle \) is the same \(\filename \rangle \) that was used in the \(\mathbb{newindex}, \mathbb{newauthorindex}, \mathbb{newscripindex} \) macro. If the index was declared with \(\mathbb{newscripindex}, \mathbb{then the -b} \) option is used to specify which version of the bible you wish to use as a basis for sorting your scripture index. The \(\langle \canon \rangle \rangle \) part can be any of the .can files provided with the songidx distribution. If you are using a Protestant, Catholic, or Greek Orthodox Christian bible with book names in English, then the bible.can canon file should work well. For other bibles, you should create your own .can file by copying and modifying one of the existing .can files.

For example, if your song book .tex file contains the lines

```
\newindex{titleidx}{titlfile}
\newauthorindex{authidx}{authfile}
\newscripindex{scripidx}{scrpfile}
```

then to generate indexes sorted according to a Christian English bible, execute:

```
texlua songidx.lua titlfile.sxd titlfile.sbx
texlua songidx.lua authfile.sxd authfile.sbx
texlua songidx.lua -b bible.can scrpfile.sxd scrpfile.sbx
```

Once the indexes are generated, generate the final book by invoking LATEX one more time:

pdflatex mybook.tex

11 Customizing the Book

11.1 Song and Verse Numbering

songnum

Song Numbering. The songnum counter defines the next song's number. It is set to 1 at the beginning of a songs environment and is increased by 1 after each \endsong. It can be redefined anywhere except within a song. For example,

```
\setcounter{songnum}{3}
```

sets the next song's number to be 3.

\thesongnum

You can change the song numbering style for a song section by redefining \thesongnum. For example, to cause songs to be numbered A1, A2, etc., in the current song section, type

```
\renewcommand{\thesongnum}{A\arabic{songnum}}
```

The expansion of \thesongnum must always produce plain text with no font formatting or unexpandable macro tokens, since its text is exported to auxiliary index generation files where it is sorted.

\printsongnum

To change the formatting of song numbers as they appear at the beginning of each song, redefine the \printsongnum macro, which expects the text yielded by \thesongnum as its only argument. For example, to typeset song numbers in italics atop each song, define

```
\renewcommand{\printsongnum}[1]{\it\LARGE#1}
```

\songnumwidth

The \songnumwidth length defines the width of the shaded boxes that contain song numbers at the beginning of each song. For example, to make each such box 2 centimeters wide, you could define

\setlength{\songnumwidth}{2cm}

If \songnumwidth is set to zero, song numbers are not shown at all.

\nosongnumbers

To turn off song numbering entirely, type \nosongnumbers. This inhibits the display of the song number atop each song (but song numbers are still be displayed elsewhere, such as in indexes). The same effect can be achieved by setting \songnumwidth to zero.

versenum

Verse Numbering. The versenum counter defines the next verse's number. It is set to 1 after each \beginsong line and is increased by 1 after each \endverse (except if the verse begins with \beginverse*). The versenum counter can be redefined anywhere within a song. For example,

\setcounter{versenum}{3}

sets the next verse's number to be 3.

\theversenum

You can change the verse numbering style by redefining **\theversenum**. For example, to cause verses to be numbered in uppercase roman numerals, define

\renewcommand{\theversenum}{\Roman{versenum}}

\printversenum

To change the formatting of verse numbers as they appear at the beginning of each verse, redefine the \printversenum macro, which expects the text yielded by \theversenum as its only argument. For example, to typeset verse numbers in italics, define

\renewcommand{\printversenum}[1]{\it\LARGE#1.\}

\versenumwidth

The \versenumwidth length defines the horizontal space reserved for verse numbers to the left of each verse text. Verse text is shifted right by this amount. For example, to reserve half a centimeter of space for verse numbers, define

\setlength{\versenumwidth}{0.5cm}

Verse numbers whose widths exceed \versenumwidth indent the first line of the verse an additional amount to make room, but subsequent lines of the verse are only indented by \versenumwidth.

\noversenumbers

To turn off verse numbering entirely, use **\noversenumbers**. This is equivalent to saying

\renewcommand{\printversenum}[1]{}
\setlength{\versenumwidth}{0pt}

\placeversenum

The horizontal placement of verse numbers within the first line of each verse is controlled by the \placeversenum macro. By default, each verse number is placed flush-left. Authors interested in changing the placement of verse numbers should consult §15.2 of the implementation section for more information on this macro.

11.2 Song Appearance

\lyricfont

Font Selection. By default, lyrics are typeset using the document-default font (\normalfont) and with the document-default point size (\normalsize). You can change these defaults by redefining \lyricfont. For example, to cause lyrics to be typeset in small sans serif font, you could define

\renewcommand{\lyricfont}{\sffamily\small}

\stitlefont

Song titles are typeset in a sans-serif, slanted font by default (sans-serif, upright if producing slides), with minimal line spacing. You can change this default by redefining \stitlefont. For example, to cause titles to be typeset in a roman font with lines spaced 20 points apart, you could define

```
\renewcommand{\stitlefont}{
  \rmfont\Large\baselineskip=20pt\lineskiplimit=0pt
}
```

\versefont \chorusfont \meterfont \echofont \notefont You can apply additional font changes to verses, choruses, meter numbers, echo parts produced with \echo, and textual notes produced with \textnote and \musicnote, by redefining \versefont, \chorusfont, \meterfont, \echofont, and \notefont, respectively. For example, to typeset choruses in italics, you could define

\renewcommand{\chorusfont}{\it}

\notebgcolor
\snumbgcolor

The colors of shaded boxes containing textual notes and song numbers can be changed by redefining the \notebgcolor and \snumbgcolor macros. For example:

\renewcommand{\notebgcolor}{red}

\printchord

By default, chords are typeset in sans serif oblique (slanted) font. You can customize chord appearance by redefining \printchord, which accepts the chord text as its argument. For example, to cause chords to be printed in roman boldface font, you could define

\renewcommand{\printchord}[1]{\rmfamily\bf#1}

\sharpsymbol \flatsymbol

Accidental Symbols. By default, sharp and flat symbols are typeset using LATEX's \# (#) and \flat (b) macros. Users can change this by redefining \sharpsymbol and \flatsymbol. For example, to use \sharp (\pmu) instead of #, one could redefine \sharpsymbol as follows.

\renewcommand{\sharpsymbol}{\ensuremath{^\sharp}}

\everyverse \everychorus Verse and Chorus Titles. The \everyverse macro is executed at the beginning of each verse, and \everychorus is executed at the beginning of each chorus. Thus, to begin each chorus with the word "Chorus:" one could type,

\renewcommand{\everychorus}{\textnote{Chorus:}}

\versesep

Spacing Options. The vertical distance between song verses and song choruses is defined by the skip register \versesp. For example, to put 12 points of space between each pair of verses and choruses, with a flexibility of plus or minus 2 points, you could define

\versesep=12pt plus 2pt minus 2pt

\afterpreludeskip \beforepostludeskip

The vertical distance between the song's body and its prelude and postlude material is controlled by skips \afterpreludeskip and \beforepostludeskip. This glue can be made stretchable for centering effects. For example, to cause each song body to be centered on the page with one song per page, you could write:

```
\songcolumns{1}
\spenalty=-10000
\afterpreludeskip=2pt plus 1fil
\beforepostludeskip=2pt plus 1fil
```

\baselineadj

The vertical distance between the baselines of consecutive lines of lyrics is computed by the songs package based on several factors including the lyric font size, the chord font size (if in chorded mode), and whether slides mode is currently active. You can adjust the results of this computation by redefining skip register \baselineadj. For example, to reduce the natural distance between baselines by 1 point but allow an additional 1 point of stretching when attempting to balance columns, you could define

```
\baselineadj=-1pt plus 1pt minus 0pt
```

\clineparams

To change the vertical distance between chords and the lyrics below them, redefine the \clineparams macro with a definition that adjusts the LATEX parameters \baselineskip, \lineskiplimit, and \lineskip. For example, to cause the baselines of chords and their lyrics to be 12 points apart with at least 1 point of space between the bottom of the chord and the top of the lyric, you could write:

```
\renewcommand{\clineparams}{
  \baselineskip=12pt
  \lineskiplimit=1pt
  \lineskip=1pt
}
```

\cbarwidth

The width of the vertical line that appears to the left of choruses is controlled by the \cbarwidth length. To eliminate the line entirely (and the spacing around it), you can set \cbarwidth to Opt:

```
\setlength{\cbarwidth}{0pt}
```

\sbarheight

The height of the horizontal line that appears between each pair of songs is controlled by the \sbarheight length. To eliminate the line entirely (and the spacing around it), you can set \sbarheight to Opt:

```
\setlength{\sbarheight}{0pt}
```

Song Top and Bottom Material. You can adjust the header and footer material that precedes and concludes each song by redefining \extendprelude and \extendpostlude.

\extendprelude \showauthors \showrefs By default, \extendprelude displays the song's authors and scripture references using the macros \showauthors and \showrefs. The following definition changes it to also print copyright info:

```
\renewcommand{\extendprelude}{
  \showrefs\showauthors
  {\bfseries\songcopyright\par}
}
```

\extendpostlude

By default, \extendpostlude prints the song's copyright and licensing information as a single paragraph using \songcopyright and \songlicense. The following definition changes it to also print the words "Used with permission" at the end of every song's footer information:

```
\renewcommand{\extendpostlude}{
  \songcopyright\ \songlicense\unskip
  \ Used with permission.
}
```

In general, any macro documented in §12 can be used in \extendprelude and \extendpostlude to print song information, such as \songauthors, \songrefs, \songcopyright, and \songlicense. For convenience, the \showauthors and \showrefs macros display author and scripture reference information as a preformatted paragraph the way it appears in the default song header blocks.

See $\S11.8$ for how to define new \beginsong keyvals and use them in \extendprelude.

\makeprelude \makepostlude For complete control over the appearance of the header and footer material that precedes and concludes each song, you can redefine the macros \makeprelude and \makepostlude. When typesetting a song, the songs package code invokes both of these macros once (after processing all the material between the \beginsong and \endsong lines), placing the results within vboxes. The resulting vboxes are placed atop and below the song content. By default, \makeprelude displays the song's titles, authors, and scripture references to the right of a shaded box containing the song's number; and \makepostlude displays the song's copyright and licensing information in fine print.

As a simple example, the following causes each song to start with its number and title(s), centered, in a large, boldface font, and then centers the rest of the prelude material (e.g., references and authors) below that (using \extendprelude).

```
\renewcommand\makeprelude{%
  \resettitles
  \centering
  {\Large\bfseries\thesongnum. \songtitle\par
  \nexttitle\foreachtitle{(\songtitle)\par}}%
  \extendprelude
}
```

\vvpenalty \ccpenalty \vcpenalty \cvpenalty \brkpenalty Page- and Column-breaking. Page-breaking and column-breaking within songs that are too large to fit in a single column/page is influenced by the values of several penalties. Penalties of value \interlinepenalty are inserted between consecutive lines of each verse and chorus; penalties of value \vvvpenalty, \ccpenalty, \vcpenalty, and \cvpenalty are inserted into each song between consecutive verses, between consecutive choruses, after a verse followed by a chorus, and after a chorus followed by a verse, respectively; and penalties of value \brkpenalty are inserted wherever \brk is used on a line by itself. The higher the penalty, the less likely TeX is to place a page- or column-break at that site. If any are set to

-10000 or lower, breaks are forced there. By default, \interlinepenalty is set to 1000 and the rest are set to 200 so that breaks between verses and choruses are preferred over breaks within choruses and verses, but are not forced.

\sepverses

Saying \sepverses sets all of the above penalties to -10000 except for \ccpenalty which is set to 100. This is useful in slides mode because it forces each verse and chorus to be typeset on a separate slide, except for consecutive choruses, which remain together when possible. (This default reflects an expectation that consecutive choruses typically consist of a pre-chorus and chorus that are always sung together.)

These defaults can be changed by changing the relevant penalty register directly. For example, to force a page- or column-break between consecutive choruses, type

\ccpenalty=-10000

\versejustify
\chorusjustify
 \justifyleft
\justifycenter

Text Justification. To left-justify or center the lines of verses or choruses, redefine \versejustify or \chorusjustify to \justifyleft or \justifycenter, respectively. For example, to cause choruses to be centered, one could type:

\renewcommand{\chorusjustify}{\justifycenter}

\notejustify

Justification of textual notes too long to fit on a single line is controlled by the **\notejustify** macro. By default, it sets up an environment that fully justifies the note (i.e., all but the last line of each paragraph extends all the way from the left to the right margin). Authors interested in changing this behavior should consult §15.2 of the implementation section for more information about this macro.

\placenote

A textual note that is shorter than a single line is placed flush-left by default, or is centered when in slides mode. This placement of textual notes is controlled by **\placenote**. Authors interested in changing this behavior should consult §15.2 of the implementation section for more information about this macro.

11.3 Scripture Appearance

\scripturefont

By default, scripture quotations are typeset in Zaph Chancery font with the document-default point size (\normalsize). You can change these defaults by redefining \scripturefont. For example, to cause scripture quotations to be typeset in sans serif italics, define:

\renewcommand{\scripturefont}{\sffamily\it}

\printscrcite

By default, the citation at the end of a scripture quotation is typeset in sans serif font at the document-default point size (\normalsize). You can customize the appearance of the citation by redefining \printscrcite, which accepts the citation text as its argument. For example, to cause citations to be printed in roman italics font, define:

\renewcommand{\printscrcite}[1]{\rmfamily\it#1}

Type	Processed only if
chorded	the chorded option is active
lyric	the chorded option is not active
slides	the slides option is active
partiallist	the \includeonlysongs macro is being used to extract a
	partial list of songs
songindexes	the noindexes option is not active
measures	the nomeasures option is not active
rawtext	the rawtext option is active
transcapos	the transposecapos option is active
nolyrics	the \nolyrics macro is in effect
pagepreludes	the \pagepreludes macro is in effect
vnumbered	the current verse is numbered (i.e., it was started with
	\beginverse instead of \beginverse*)

Table 1: Conditional macros

11.4 Conditional Blocks

Conditional macros allow certain material to be included in some books but not others. For example, a musician's chord book might include extra verses with alternate chordings.

\if... A conditional block begins with a macro named \if\lambda type\rangle, where $\langle type \rangle$ is one of the types listed in the first column of Table 1. The conditional block concludes with the macro \fi. Between the \if\lambda type\rangle and the \fi may also appear an \else. For example, in the construction

```
\ifchorded \langle A \rangle \else \langle B \rangle
```

material $\langle A \rangle$ is only included if the chorded option is active, and material $\langle B \rangle$ is only included if the chorded option is not active.

11.5 Page Layout

\songcolumns The n

The number of columns per page can be set with \songcolumns. For example, to create 3 columns per page, write

```
\songcolumns{3}
```

The number of columns should only be changed outside of songs environments. Setting the number of columns to zero disables the page-building algorithm entirely. This can be useful if you want to use an external package, such as multicol or LATEX's built-in \twocolumn macro, to build pages. For example, the following sets up an environment that is suitable for a lyric book that uses \twocolumn:

```
\songcolumns{0}
\flushbottom
\twocolumn[\LARGE\centering My Songs]
\begin{songs}{}
:
\end{songs}
```

When disabling the page-builder, please note the following potential issues:

- The \repchoruses feature does not work when the page-builder is disabled because the page-builder is responsible for inserting repeated choruses as new columns are formed.
- External page-building packages tend to allow column- and page-breaks within songs because they have no mechanism for moving an entire song to the next column or page to avoid such a break (see \songpos below).
- Indexes produced with \showindex are typeset to the width of the enclosing environment. Thus, you should be sure to reset LATEX back to one column (via \onecolumn) before executing \showindex.

\pagepreludes

Song preludes (i.e., the material atop each song, including the title) are typeset by default at column width. Writing \pagepreludes typesets subsequent preludes at page width atop fresh pages, with the rest of the song in multiple columns beneath its title. (To prohibit separation of songs from their preludes, it also sets \songpos to 0.)

\columnsep

The horizontal distance between consecutive columns is controlled by the \columnsep dimension. For example, to separate columns by 1 centimeter of space, write

```
\columnsep=1cm
```

\colbotglue

When LATEX ends each column it inserts glue equal to \colbotglue. In lyric books this macro is set to Opt so that each column ends flush with the bottom of the page. In other books that have ragged bottoms, it is set to stretchable glue so that columns end at whatever vertical position is convenient. The recommended setting for typsetting columns with ragged bottoms is:

```
\renewcommand{\colbotglue}{Opt plus .5\textheight minus Opt}
```

\lastcolglue

The last column in a songs environment gets \lastcolglue appended to it instead. By default it is infinitely stretchable so that the last column ends at its natural height. By setting it to Opt, you can force the last column to be flush with the bottom of the page:

```
\renewcommand{\lastcolglue}{Opt}
```

\songpos

The songs package uses a song-positioning algorithm that moves songs to the next column or page in order to avoid column- or page-breaks within songs. The algorithm has four levels of aggressiveness, numbered from 0 to 3. You can change the aggressiveness level by typing

$\scalebox{songpos}{\langle level \rangle}$

The default level is 3, which avoids column-breaks, page-breaks, and page-turns within songs whenever possible. (Page-turns are page-breaks after odd-numbered pages in two-sided documents, or after all pages in one-sided documents.) Level 2 avoids page-breaks and page-turns but allows column-breaks within songs. Level 1 avoids only page-turns within songs. Level 0 turns off the song-positioning algorithm entirely. This causes songs to be positioned wherever TeX thinks is best based on penalty settings (see \vvpenalty and \spenalty).

\spenalty

The value of \spenalty controls the undesirability of column breaks at song boundaries. Usually it should be set to a value between 0 and \spenalty so that breaks between songs are preferable to breaks between verses within a song. By default it is set to 100. When it is -10000 or less, breaks between songs are required, so that each song always begins a fresh column.

11.6 Indexes

11.6.1 Index Appearance

Index Titles. To customize the appearance of index titles, redefine the \songsection and/or \songchapter macros from §9. For example, to use IATEX's built-in \section and \chapter macros instead, you could write:

```
\renewcommand{\songchapter}{\chapter}
\renewcommand{\songsection}{\section}
```

\sepindexestrue \sepindexesfalse Layout and page divisions. Indexes are by default typeset on separate pages, and when an index is sufficiently small, it is centered on the page in one column. To disable these defaults, write \sepindexesfalse. This causes indexes to avoid using unnecessary vertical space or starting unnecessary new pages. To re-enable the defaults, use \sepindexestrue.

\idxheadwidth

The \idxheadwidth length defines the width of the shaded boxes that begin each alphabetic block of a large title index. Setting it to 0pt suppresses the boxes entirely. For example, to set the width of those boxes to 1 centimeter, you could define

\setlength{\idxheadwidth}{1cm}

\idxrefsfont

Fonts and colors. To control the formatting of the list of references on the right-hand side of index entries, redefine \idxrefsfont. For example, to typeset each list in boldface, write

\renewcommand{\idxrefsfont}{\bfseries}

\idxtitlefont \idxlyricfont

Title indexes contain entries for song titles and also entries for notable lines of lyrics. The fonts for these entries are controlled by \idxtitlefont and \idxlyricfont, respectively. For example, to show title entries in boldface sansserif and lyric entries in regular roman font, one could define:

\renewcommand{\idxtitlefont}{\sffamily\bfseries}
\renewcommand{\idxlyricfont}{\rmfamily\mdseries}

\idxheadfont

To change the font used to typeset the capital letters that start each alphabetic section of a large title index, redefine \idxheadfont. For example, to typeset those letters in italics instead of boldface, type

\renewcommand{\idxheadfont}{\sffamily\it\LARGE}

\idxbgcolor

To change the background color of the shaded boxes that contain the capital letters that start each alphabetic sectino of a large title index, redefine \idxbgcolor. For example:

\renewcommand{\idxbgcolor}{red}

\idxauthfont

The font used to typeset entries of an author index is controlled by \idxauthfont. For example, to typeset such entries in italics instead of boldface, type

\renewcommand{\idxauthfont}{\small\it}

\idxscripfont

The font used to typeset entries of a scripture index is controlled by \idxscripfont. For example, to typeset such entries in boldface instead of italics, type

\renewcommand{\idxscripfont}{\sffamily\small\bfseries}

\idxbook

To control the formatting of the lines that start each new book of the bible in a scripture index, redefine \idxbook, which accepts the book name as its single argument. For example, to typeset each book name in a box, one could define

\renewcommand{\idxbook}[1]{\framebox{\small\bfseries#1}}

\idxcont

In a scripture index, when a column break separates a block of entries devoted to a book of the bible, the new column is titled " $\langle bookname \rangle$ (continued)" by default. You can change this default by redefining the $\backslash idxcont$ macro, which receives the $\langle bookname \rangle$ as its single argument. For example, to typeset an index in German, one might define

\renewcommand{\idxcont}[1]{\small\textbf{#1} (fortgefahren)}

11.6.2 Entry References

\indexsongsas

By default, the right-hand side of each index entry contains a list of one or more song numbers. To instead list page numbers, use the \indexsongsas macro:

 $\indexsongsas{\langle id \rangle}{\thepage}$

where $\langle id \rangle$ is the same identifier used in the \newindex, \newauthorindex, or \newscripindex macro that created the index. The second argument must always be something that expands into raw text without any formatting, since this text gets output to auxiliary files that are lexographically sorted by the index-generation program. To go back to indexing songs by song number, use \text{thesongnum} in place of \text{thepage} in the above.

11.6.3 PDF Bookmarks and Links

\songtarget \songlink

Each \beginsong environment adds a PDF bookmark (if generating a PDF) and hyperlink target (if using the hyperref package) for the song by invoking \songtarget with two arguments: (1) a suggested PDF bookmark level, and (2) a link target name. Links in indexes to these targets are created by \songlink, which also gets two arguments: (1) the link target name (same as the second argument to \songtarget), and (2) the text to be linked.

Redefine these macros to customize or suppress these bookmarks, targets, and links. For example, to enable both bookmarks and links (the default behavior) use:

```
\renewcommand{\songtarget}[2]
      {\pdfbookmark[#1]{\thesongnum. \songtitle}{#2}}
    \renewcommand{\songlink}[2]{\hyperlink{#1}{#2}}
To enable links but not bookmarks, use:
    \renewcommand{\songtarget}[2]{\hyperlink{#1}{#2}}
\renewcommand{\songlink}[2]{\hyperlink{#1}{#2}}
To disable both bookmarks and links, use:
    \renewcommand{\songtarget}[2]{}
    \renewcommand{\songtarget}[2]{}
    \renewcommand{\songlink}[2]{#2}
```

11.6.4 Sort Order

The alphabetic ordering of entries in title and author indexes is dictated by the computer system on which the **songs** software is installed. Different languages and regions have different sorting conventions, so the **songidx** Lua script delegates decisions about order to your operating system. If the default ordering proves inadequate, you can modify it by changing your operating system's *locale* (see your system's local help files). Alternatively, you can explicitly tell the **songidx** program which locale to use in one of three ways:

• Windows: Edit the generate.bat file in the Sample folder (or your working folder) with any plain text editor (e.g., Vim or Notepad). Near the top, find the line that says SET locale=. After the =, type any valid locale name. For a list of valid locale names on Windows, please see the "Language name abbreviation" column of Microsoft's online National Language Support (NLS) API Reference:

```
http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/goglobal/bb896001.aspx
```

- Unix: Create an environment variable named SONGIDX_LOCALE and set it
 equal to the desired locale name. The command locale -a lists all valid
 locale names on most Unix systems.
- Command-line: If you are executing the songidx script manually, use the -1 option to specify the locale:

```
texlua songidx -l sv_SE myindex.sxd myindex.sbx
```

11.6.5 Special Words In Song Info

The following macros control how certain keywords are treated when parsing and sorting index entries. They only affect indexes that have already been declared, so put them strictly after all your index creation commands (see §10.1).

\titleprefixword

In English, when a title begins with "The" or "A", it is traditional to move these words to the end of the title and sort the entry by the following word. So for example, "The Song Title" is typically indexed as "Song Title, The". To change this default behavior, you can use \titleprefixword in the document preamble to identify each word to be moved to the end whenever it appears as the first word of a title index entry. For example, to cause the word "I" to be moved to the end of title index entries, one could say,

\titleprefixword{I}

The first use of \titleprefixword overrides the defaults, so if you also want to continue to move "The" and "A" to the end of entries, you must also say \titleprefixword{The} and \titleprefixword{A} explicitly. This macro may only be used in the document preamble but may be used multiple times to declare multiple prefix words.

\authsepword

When parsing author index entries, the word "and" is recognized by the songidx script as a conjunctive that separates author names. To override this default and specify a different conjunctive, use the \authsepword macro one or more times in the document preamble. For example, to instead treat "und" as a conjunctive, you could say,

\authsepword{und}

The first use of \authsepword and each of the following macros overrides the default, so if you also want to continue to treat "and" as a conjunctive, you must also say \authsepword{and} explicitly.

\authbyword

When parsing author index entries, the word "by" is recognized as a keyword signaling that the index entry should only include material in the current list item that follows the word "by". So for example, "Music by J.S. Bach" is indexed as "Bach, J.S." rather than "Bach, Music by J.S." To recognize a different word instead of "by", you can use \authbyword in the document preamble. For example, to recognize "durch" instead, you could say

\authbyword{durch}

\authignoreword

When parsing author index entries, if a list item contains the word "unknown", that item is ignored and is not indexed. This prevents items like "Composer unknown" from being indexed as names. To cause the indexer to recognize and ignore a different word, you can use the \authignoreword macro in the document preamble. For example, to ignore author index entries containing the word "unbekannt", you could say,

\authignoreword{unbekannt}

11.7 Page Headers and Footers

In LaTeX, page headers and footers are defined using a system of invisible marks that get inserted into the document at the beginning of each logical unit of the document (e.g., each section, song, verse, and chorus). The headers and footers are then defined so as to refer to the first and/or last invisible mark that ends up on each page once the document is divided into pages. This section describes the marks made available by the songs package. For more detailed information about the marks already provided by LaTeX and how to use them, consult any LaTeX user manual.

\songmark \versemark \chorusmark To add song information to page headings and footers, redefine \songmark, \versemark, or \chorusmark to add the necessary TeX marks to the current page whenever a new song, verse, or chorus begins. These macros expect no arguments; to access the current song's information including titles, use the macros documented in §12. To access the current song's number or the current verse's number, use \thesongnum or \theversenum (see §11.1). For example, to include the song number in the page headings produced by LATEX's \pagestyle{myheadings} feature, you could redefine \songmark as follows:

\renewcommand{\songmark}{\markboth{\thesongnum}{\thesongnum}}

11.8 Defining New Beginsong Keyvals

\newsongkey

The \beginsong macro supports several optional keyval parameters for declaring song information, including by=, sr=, and cr=. Users can define their own additional keyvals as well. To do so, use the \newsongkey macro, which has the syntax

```
\verb|\newsongkey{|\langle keyname\rangle|}{\langle initcode\rangle}| [\langle default\rangle] {\langle setcode\rangle}|
```

Here, $\langle keyname \rangle$ is the name of the new key for the keyval, $\langle initcode \rangle$ is LATEX code that is executed at the start of each \beginsong line before the \beginsong arguments are processed, $\langle default \rangle$ (if specified) is the default value used for the keyval when $\langle keyname \rangle$ appears in \beginsong without a value, and $\langle setcode \rangle$ is macro code that is executed whenever $\langle key \rangle$ is parsed as part of the \beginsong keyval arguments. In $\langle setcode \rangle$, #1 expands to the value given by the user for the keyval (or to $\langle default \rangle$ if no value was given).

For example, to define a new song key called **arr** which stores its value in a macro called **\arranger**, one could write:

Then one could redefine \extendprelude to print the arranger below the other song header information:

```
\renewcommand{\extendprelude}{
  \showrefs\showauthors
  {\bfseries\arranger}
}
```

A \beginsong line could then specify the song's arranger as follows:

```
\beginsong{The Title}[arr={R. Ranger}]
:
\endsong
```

This produces



For more detailed information about keyvals and how they work, consult the documentation for David Carlisle's keyval package, which comes standard with most \LaTeX installations.

11.9 Font Kerning Corrections

Chord Overstriking. In order to conserve space and keep songs readable, the songs package pushes chords down very close to the lyrics with which they are paired. Unfortunately, this can sometimes cause low-hanging characters in chord names to overstrike the lyrics they sit above. For example,

```
(Gsus4/D)]Overstrike produces (Gsus4/D)
```

Note that the parentheses and slash symbols in the chord name have invaded the lyric that sits beneath them.

\chordlocals

The best solution to this problem is to use a font for chord names that minimizes low-hanging symbols; but if you lack such a font, then the following trick works pretty well. Somewhere in the preamble of your document, you can write the following LATEX code:

```
\renewcommand{\chordlocals}{\catcode'(\active \catcode')\active \catcode'/\active}
\newcommand{\smraise}[1]{\raise2pt\hbox{\small#1}}
\newcommand{\myslash}{\smraise/}
\newcommand{\myopenparen}{\smraise(}
\newcommand{\mycloseparen}{\smraise)}
{\chordlocals
\global\let(\myopenparen \global\let)\mycloseparen
\global\let/\myslash}
```

This sets the /, (, and) symbols as active characters whenever they appear within chord names. (See §15.2 for documentation of the \chordlocals hook.) Each active character is defined so that it produces a smaller, raised version of the original symbol. The result is as follows:

As you can see, the low-hanging symbols have been elevated so that they sit above the baseline, correcting the overstrike problem.

\shiftdblquotes

Scripture Font Quotation Marks. The songs package compensates for a kerning problem in the Zaph Chancery font (used to typeset scripture quotations) by redefining the '' and '' token sequences to be active characters that yield double-quotes shifted 1.1 points and 2 points left, respectively, of their normal positions. If you use a different font size for scripture quotations, then you can use the \shiftdblquotes macro when redefining \scripturefont to change this kerning correction. For example,

```
\renewcommand{\scripturefont}{
  \usefont{OT1}{pzc}{mb}{it}
  \shiftdblquotes{-1pt}{-2pt}{-3pt}{-4pt}}
}
```

removes 1 point of space to the left and 2 points of space to the right of left-double-quote characters, and 3 points to the left and 4 points to the right of right-double-quotes, within scripture quotations.

12 Informational Macros

The macros described in this section can be used to retrieve information about the current song. This can be used when redefining \extendprelude, \extendpostlude, \makeprelude, \makepostlude, \songmark, \versemark, or \chorusmark, or any other macros that might typeset this information.

\songauthors

To get the current song's list of authors (if any) use \songauthors. This yields the value of the by= key used in the \beginsong line.

\songrefs

To get the current song's list of scripture references (if any) use \songrefs. This yields the value of the sr= key used in the \beginsong line, but modified with hyphens changed to en-dashes and spaces falling within a list of verse numbers changed to thin spaces for better typesetting. In addition, various penalties have been added to inhibit line breaks in strange places and encourage line breaks in others.

\songcopyright

To get the current song's copyright info (if any), use \songcopyright. This yields the value of the cr= key used in the \beginsong line.

\songlicense

To get the current song's licensing information (if any), use \songlicense. This yields the value of the li= key used in the \beginsong line, or whatever text was declared with \setlicense.

\songtitle

The \songtitle macro yields the current song's title. By default this is the first title provided in the \beginsong line. The \nexttitle and \foreachtitle macros (see below) cause it to be set to the current song's other titles, if any.

\resettitles

To get the current song's primary title (i.e., the first title specified in the

song's \beginsong line), execute \resettitles. This sets the \songtitle macro to be the song's primary title.

\nexttitle

To get the song's next title, execute \nexttitle, which sets \songtitle to be the next title in the song's list of titles (or sets \songtitle to \relax if there are no more titles).

\foreachtitle

The \foreachtitle macro accepts IATEX code as its single argument and executes it once for each (remaining) song title. Within the provided code, use \songtitle to get the current title. For example, the following code generates a comma-separated list of all of the current song's titles:

```
\resettitles
\songtitle
\nexttitle
\foreachtitle{, \songtitle}
```

\songlist

When \includeonlysongs is used to extract a partial list of songs, the \songlist macro expands to the comma-separated list of songs that is being extracted. Redefining \songlist within the document preamble alters the list of songs to be extracted. Redefining it after the preamble may have unpredictable results.

13 Other Resources

There are a number of other IATEX packages available for typesetting songs, tablature diagrams, or song books. Probably the best of these is the Songbook package by Christopher Rath (http://rath.ca/Misc/Songbook/). Most of the differences between other packages and this one are intentional; the following is a summary of where I've adopted various differing design decisions and why.

Ease of Song Entry. Much of the songs package programming is devoted to easing the burden of typing chords. With most LaTeX song book packages the user types chords using a standard LaTeX macro syntax like $\chord{\langle chord\rangle} {\langle lyric\rangle}$. The songs package uses a less conventional $\[\langle chord\rangle\] \langle lyric\rangle$ syntax for several reasons detailed below.

First, macros in the standard LaTeX syntax require more key-presses than macros in the songs package's syntax. This can become become very taxing when typing up a large book. Chords often appear as frequently as one per syllable, especially in hymns, so keeping the syntax as brief as possible is desirable.

Second, the standard L^AT_EX macro syntax requires the user to estimate how much of the $\langle lyric \rangle$ will lie below the chord (because the $\langle lyric \rangle$ part must be enclosed in braces) whereas the songs package's syntax does not. Estimating this accurately can be quite difficult, since in many cases the $\langle lyric \rangle$ part must include punctuation or multiple words to get proper results. The songs package automates this for the user, significantly easing the task of chord-entry.

Third, unlike the standard IATEX chord syntax, the songs package's syntax handles all hyphenation of chorded lyrics fully automatically. Extra hyphenation must be introduced in chord books wherever a chord is wider than the syllable it sits above. With the standard IATEX chord syntax such hyphenation must be introduced manually by the user (usually via a special hyphenation macro), but the songs package does this automatically.

Fourth and finally, some other packages allow the user to use "b" in a $\langle chord \rangle$ to produce a flat symbol, whereas the **songs** package requires an "&" instead. Using "b" is more intuitive but prevents the use of "b" for any other purpose within a $\langle chord \rangle$, such as to produce a literal "b" or to type another macro name like \hbox that contains a "b". Consequently, the **songs** package uses the less obvious "&" symbol to produce flat symbols.

Song Structure. The songs package provides a relatively small number of macros for typesetting high-level song structure, including verses, choruses, textual comments, and conditional macros that indicate that certain sections should go in chord books but not lyric books. These can be combined to typeset more sophisticated structures such as intros, bridges, brackets, endings, and the like. This is done in lieu of providing a specific macro for each of these structures since it results in greater flexibility and fewer macros for users to learn.

Multiple columns. The songs package was designed from the ground up to produce song books with many songs per page, arranged in multiple columns. As a result, it includes elaborate support for many features not found in most other packages, such as automatic column balancing, completely customizable song header and song footer blocks, and facilities for adding beautiful scripture quotations to fill in gaps between songs.

Indexes. Another major feature of the songs package is its support for a variety of different index types, most notably indexes arranged by scripture reference. Scripture indexes can be invaluable for planning services around particular sermons or topics. The songs package allows book authors to specify the names and preferred ordering of books of the bible, and automatically handles complex issues like overlapping verse ranges to produce an easy-to-read, compact, and well-ordered index. Other supported indexes include those sorted by author, by title, and by notable lines of lyrics.

Automatic Transposition. The **songs** package has a facility for automatically transposing songs, and even generating chord books that print the chords in multiple keys (e.g., so that a pianist and guitarist using a capo can play together from the same book).

The songs package was developed entirely independently of all other LATEX song book packages. I originally developed the set of LATEX macros that eventually became the songs package in order to typeset a song book for the Graduate

Christian Fellowship (GCF) at Cornell University, and the Cornell International Christian Fellowship (CICF). Once I had fine-tuned my package to be sufficiently versatile, I decided to release it for public use. At that time I noticed the Songbook package and others, and wrote this summary of the most prominent differences.

For information on more song-typesetting resources for L^AT_EX, I recommend consulting the documentation provided with the Songbook package. It includes an excellent list of other resources that might be of interest to creators of song books.

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15 Implementation

The following provides the verbatim implementation of the songs LATEX package, along with commentary on how it works. In general, macro names that contain a @ symbol are not intended to be directly accessible by the outside world; they are for purely internal use. All other macros are intended to be used or redefined by document authors.

Most of the macros likely to be of real interest to song book authors can be found in §15.2. To find the implementation of any particular macro, the index at the end of this document should prove helpful.

The unwary TEXer may wonder at the rather large size of the implementation. The volume and complexity of the code stems mainly from the following challenging features:

- Putting chords above lyrics fully automatically requires building an entire lyric-parser in LAT_FX (see §15.10).
- Avoiding page-turns within songs without prohibiting column-breaks requires building a completely new page-breaking algorithm (see §15.4).
- The package must be able to generate a daunting number of document variants from a common source: lyric-only books, chorded books, digital slides, transparency slides, selected song subsets, transposed songs, and combinations of the above. This is like putting six or more packages into one.
- Song book indexes are far more complex than those for a prose book. See §15.15 for some of the difficulties involved.

15.1 Initialization

The code in this section detects any TEX versioning or configuration settings that are relevant to the rest of the song book code.

\ifSB@etex Numerous enhancements are possible when using an ε -TEX compatible version of LaTeX. We start by checking to see whether ε -TEX primitives are available.

```
1 \newif\ifSB@etex
2 \ifx\eTeXversion\undefined\else
3 \ifx\eTeXversion\relax\else
4 \SB@etextrue
5 \ifx\e@alloc\@undefined
6 \IfFileExists{etex.sty}{\RequirePackage{etex}}{}
7 \fi
8 \fi
9 \fi
```

```
\ifSB@pdf Detect whether we're generating a pdf file, since this affects the treatment of
                hyperlinks and bookmark indexes.
                10 \newif\ifSB@pdf\SB@pdffalse
                11 \ifx\pdfoutput\undefined\else
                    \ifx\pdfoutput\relax\else
                12
                      \ifnum\pdfoutput<\@ne\else
                13
                        \SB@pdftrue
                14
                15
                      \fi
                16
                    \fi
                17\fi
                Some macros have different effects depending on when they're used in the preamble
\ifSB@preamble
                or in the document body, so we need a conditional that remembers whether we're
                still in the preamble. It gets initialized to true and later changed to false once the
                body begins.
                18 \newif\ifSB@preamble
                19 \SB@preambletrue
   \ifSB@test Reserve some control sequence names for scratch use.
  \ifSB@testii 20 \newif\ifSB@test
      \SB@temp 21 \newif\ifSB@testii
   \SB@tempii 22 \newcommand\SB@temp{}
   \SB@tempiii 23 \newcommand\SB@tempii{}
   \SB@tempiv 24 \newcommand\SB@tempiii{}
    \SB@tempv 25 \newcommand\SB@tempiv{}
                26 \newcommand\SB@tempv{}
  \SB@newcount Create macros for safely allocating count, dimen, box, token, and write registers
  \SB@newdimen with detection for name-clashes. For some reason, the default allocation macros
   \SB@newbox provided by the LATEX kernel do not detect name-clashes(!), which means that
   \SB@newtoks packages that use them might accidentally overwrite our registers, causing all sorts
  \SB@newwrite
               of problems. But at least we can do our best to avoid overwriting their registers.
                27 \newcommand\SB@newcount[1]{\@ifdefinable#1{\newcount#1}}
                28 \mbox{\command\SB@newdimen[1]{\coifdefinable#1{\newdimen#1}}}
                29 \mbox{1]}{\mbox{1}}{\mbox{1}}
                30 \newcommand\SB@newtoks[1]{\@ifdefinable#1{\newtoks#1}}
                31 \newcommand\SB@newwrite[1]{\@ifdefinable#1{\newwrite#1}}
     \SB@dimen Reserve some temp registers for various purposes.
   \SB@dimenii
                32 \SB@newdimen\SB@dimen
  \SB@dimeniii 33 \SB@newdimen\SB@dimenii
   \SB@dimeniv 34 \SB@newdimen\SB@dimeniii
       \SB@box 35 \SB@newdimen\SB@dimeniv
     \SB@boxii 36 \SB@newbox\SB@box
    \SB@boxiii 37 \SB@newbox\SB@boxii
               38 \SB@newbox\SB@boxiii
      \SB@toks
                39 \SB@newtoks\SB@toks
       \SB@cnt
                40 \SB@newcount\SB@cnt
     \SB@cntii
```

\SB@skip

```
41 \SB@newcount\SB@cntii
             42 \newlength\SB@skip
\SB@envbox Also reserve a slightly less volatile box register for per-environment use. In scripture
             environments it holds the scripture citation. In indexes it holds the index title text.
             43 \SB@newbox\SB@envbox
                 Load David Carlisle's keyval package for processing \langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle style macro
             arguments.
             44 \RequirePackage{keyval}
    \SB@app Utility macro: Append some text to the definition of another macro.
             45 \newcommand\SB@app[3]{%
                  \expandafter#1\expandafter#2\expandafter{#2#3}%
             47 }
                      Default Parameters
             15.2
             This section defines macros and lengths that will typically be executed or redefined
             by the user in the document preamble to initialize the document. (Not all of these
             are restricted to preamble usage, however. Many can be used throughout the
             document to switch styles for different sections or different songs.)
\lgricfont Define the font style to use for formatting song lyrics.
             48 \newcommand\lyricfont{\normalfont\normalsize}
\stitlefont Define the font style to use for formatting song titles.
             49 \newcommand\stitlefont{%
                  \sffamily\ifslides\Huge\else\slshape\Large\fi%
             51 }
\versefont By default, verses, choruses, and textual notes just allow the \lyricfont style to
\chorusfont continue. Meter numbers are in tiny, sans-serif, upright font. Echo parts toggle
  \notefont slanted and upright fonts.
 \meterfont 52 \newcommand\versefont{}
             53 \newcommand\chorusfont{}
             54 \newcommand\notefont{}
             55 \newcommand\meterfont{\tiny\sffamily\upshape}
```

\slshape instead of \itshape because it tends to look nicer with the larger fonts

\echofont Echo parts toggle between oblique and upright shapes like \emph, but we use

\ifdim\fontdimen\@ne\font>\z@\upshape\else\slshape\fi%

used in slides mode.
56 \newcommand\echofont{%

58 }

```
\scripturefont Define the font style to use for formatting scripture quotations (defaults to Zapf
                                 Chancery).
                                 59 \newcommand\scripturefont{%
                                        \usefont{OT1}{pzc}{mb}{it}%
                                          \left(-1.1\right)\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2\p@}\z@{-2
                                 62 }
  \printscrcite Define the printing style for the citation at the end of a scripture quotation.
                                 63 \newcommand\printscrcite[1]{\sffamily\small#1}
    \snumbgcolor Define the background color used for shaded boxes containing song numbers, textual
    \notebgcolor notes, and index section headers, respectively. To turn off all shading for a box
      \idxbgcolor type, use \langle def(macroname) \rangle.
                                 64 \newcommand\snumbgcolor{SongbookShade}
                                 65 \newcommand\notebgcolor{SongbookShade}
                                 66 \newcommand\idxbgcolor{SongbookShade}
 verse justify Verses and choruses are both left-justified with hanging indentation equal to
\chorusjustify
                                 \parindent.
                                 67 \verb|\newcommand| versejustify{\justifyleft}|
                                 68 \newcommand\chorusjustify{\justifyleft}
   \notejustify Textual notes are fully justified when they are too long to fit in a single line.
                                 69 \newcommand\notejustify{%
                                          \advance\baselineskip\p@\relax%
                                          \leftskip\z@skip\rightskip\z@skip%
                                       \parfillskip\@flushglue\parindent\z@%
                                 73 }
                                Textual notes are placed flush-left. The single argument to this macro is horizontal
                                 material that comprises the note. Usually it will consist of various hboxes and
                                 specials that were produced by \colorbox.
                                 74 \newcommand\placenote[1]{%
                                          \leftskip\z@skip\rightskip\@flushglue\SB@cbarshift%
                                          \noindent#1\par%
                                 76
                                 77 }
                                         These counters define the current song number and verse number. They can
                                 be redefined by the user at any time.
                                 78 \newcounter{songnum}
                                 79 \newcounter{versenum}
      \thesongnum By default, the song numbering style will simply be an arabic number. Redefine
                                 \thesongnum to change it. (The \songnumstyle macro is obsolete and exists only
  \songnumstyle
                                 for backward compatibility.)
                                 80 \renewcommand\thesongnum{\songnumstyle{songnum}}
                                 81 \newcommand\songnumstyle{}
                                 82 \let\songnumstyle\arabic
```

\theversenum By default, the verse numbering style will simply be an arabic number. Redefine \versenumstyle \theversenum to change it. (The \versenumstyle macro is obsolete and exists only for backward compatibility.) 83 \renewcommand\theversenum{\versenumstyle{versenum}} 84 \newcommand\versenumstyle{} 85 \let\versenumstyle\arabic \printsongnum Define the printing style for the large, boxed song numbers starting each song. 86 \newcommand\printsongnum[1]{\sffamily\bfseries\LARGE#1} \printversenum Define the printing style for the verse numbers to the left of each verse. 87 \newcommand\printversenum[1]{\lyricfont#1.\} \placeversenum Verse numbers are placed flush-left. This is achieved by inserting horizontal glue that reverses both the \leftskip and the \parindent. The single argument to this macro is an hbox containing the verse number. 88 \newcommand\placeversenum[1]{% \hskip-\leftskip\hskip-\parindent\relax% \box#1% 90 91 } The following hooks allow users to insert material at the head of each verse or \everyverse \everychorus 92 \newcommand\everyverse{} 93 \newcommand\everychorus{} \printchord Define the printing style for chords. 94 \newcommand\printchord[1] {\sffamily\slshape\large#1} \chordlocals This hook is expanded at the start of the scoping group that surrounds every chord name. Thus, it can be used to set any catcodes or definitions that should be local to chord names. 95 \newcommand\chordlocals{} Specify the vertical distance between song verses. This gets set to a sentinel value \versesep by default; if the user doesn't redefine it by the end of the document preamble, it gets redefined to something sensible based on other settings. 96 \newlength\versesep 97 \versesep123456789sp\relax \afterpreludeskip Users can specify the amount of vertical space that separates song prelude and \beforepostludeskip postlude material from the body of the song by adjusting the following two macros. 98 \newlength\afterpreludeskip 99 \afterpreludeskip=2\p@\@plus4\p@ 100 \newlength\beforepostludeskip 101 \beforepostludeskip=2\p@\@plus4\p@

baselines. Setting this to zero accepts the default baseline distance computed by the songs package. 102 \newlength\baselineadj 103 \baselineadj\z@skip \clineparams The spacing between chords and the lyrics below them can be adjusted by changing the values of \baselineskip, \lineskiplimit, and \lineskip within the following macro. By default, \baselineskip is set to 2 points smaller than the height of the current (lyric) font, and \lineskiplimit and \lineskip are set so that chords intrude at most 2 points into the lyric below them. This helps to keep chords tight with lyrics. 104 \newcommand\clineparams{% \baselineskip\f@size\p@% 105 \advance\baselineskip-2\p0% 106 \lineskiplimit-2\p0% \lineskip-2\p@% 108 109 } \parindent The \parindent length controls how far broken lyric lines are indented from the left margin. 110 \parindent.25in \idxheadwidth Specify the width of the head-boxes in a large index. 111 \newlength\idxheadwidth 112 \setlength\idxheadwidth{1.5cm} \songnumwidth Set the width of the song number boxes that begin each song. We guess a suitable width by typesetting the text "999." 113 \newlength\songnumwidth 114 \settowidth\songnumwidth{\printsongnum{999.}} \versenumwidth Set the width that is reserved for normal-sized verse numbers. (Verse numbers wider than this will indent the first line of lyrics.) 115 \newlength\versenumwidth 116 \settowidth\versenumwidth{\printversenum{9\kern1em}} \cbarwidth This dictates the width of the vertical line placed to the left of choruses. Setting it to Opt eliminates the line entirely. 117 \newlength\cbarwidth 118 \setlength\cbarwidth\p@ \sbarheight This dictates the height of the horizontal line placed between each pair of songs. Setting it to Opt eliminates the line entirely. 119 \newlength\sbarheight

\baselineadj Define an adjustment factor for the vertical distance between consecutive lyric

120 \setlength\sbarheight\p@

Column- and page-breaks should typically not occur within a verse or chorus unless they are unavoidable. Thus, we set the \interlinepenalty to a high number (1000).

121 \interlinepenalty\@m

\vvpenalty \cvpenalty \brkpenalty

The following count registers define the line-breaking penalties inserted between verses, between choruses, after a verse followed by a chorus, after a chorus followed \vcpenalty by a verse, and at \brk macros, respectively.

> The default value of 200 was chosen based on the following logic: Chord books should not yield underfull vbox warnings no matter how short their columns are. However, we still want to put as much material in each column as possible while avoiding intra-song column-breaks when they can be avoided. Chorded mode therefore sets \colbotglue with glue whose stretchability is half of the \textheight. Such glue will stretch at most twice its stretchability, yielding a badness of 800 in the worst case. The default \vbadness setting starts issuing warnings at badness 1000, so we set the penalties below to 1000 - 800 = 200.

- 122 \SB@newcount\vvpenalty\vvpenalty200
- 123 \SB@newcount\ccpenalty\ccpenalty200
- 124 \SB@newcount\vcpenalty\vcpenalty200
- 125 \SB@newcount\cvpenalty\cvpenalty200
- 126 \SB@newcount\brkpenalty\brkpenalty200

\spenalty

The following penalty gets inserted between songs. Setting it to a proper value is a somewhat delicate balancing act. It should typically be something between 0 and the default penalties above, so for now it defaults to 100. To start each song on a fresh column/page, set it to -10000 or below.

127 \SB@newcount\spenalty\spenalty100

\chorusmark footers.

\songmark The user can redefine the following macros to add TFX marks for each song, each versemark verse, or each chorus. Such marks are used by LATEX to define page headers and

- 128 \newcommand\songmark{}
- 129 \newcommand\versemark{}
- 130 \newcommand\chorusmark{}

\extendprelude To just add some fields to the existing \makeprelude or \makepostlude with-\extendpostlude out having to redefine them entirely, users can redefine \extendprelude or \extendpostlude. By default, the prelude has the scripture references followed by the authors, and the postlude has the copyright info followed by the licensing info.

- 131 \newcommand\extendprelude{\showrefs\showauthors}
- 132 \newcommand\extendpostlude{\songcopyright\ \songlicense\unskip}

\idxheadfont Users can redefine \idxheadfont to affect the font in which each capital letter that heads a section of a title index is rendered.

133 $\mbox{\newcommand\id} \mbox{\newcommand\id} \mbox{\newcomman$

\idxtitlefont Users can redefine \idxtitlefont to affect the font in which song title index entries are rendered.

134 \newcommand\idxtitlefont{\sffamily\slshape}

\idxlyricfont Users can redefine \idxlyricfont to affect the font in which notable lines of lyrics are rendered in a title index.

135 \newcommand\idxlyricfont{\rmfamily}

\idxscripfont Users can redefine \idxscripfont to affect the font in which scripture references are rendered in a scripture index.

 $136 \verb|\newcommand\idxscripfont{\sffamily\small\slshape}|$

\idxauthfont Users can redefine \idxauthfont to affect the font in which contributor names are rendered in an author index.

137 \newcommand\idxauthfont{\small\bfseries}

\idxrefsfont Users can redefine \idxrefsfont to affect the font in which the list of song references on the right-hand-side of an index entry is typeset.

138 \newcommand\idxrefsfont{\normalfont\normalsize}

\idxbook Users can redefine \idxbook to dictate the book name header in a scripture index that begins each book of the bible.

139 \newcommand\idxbook[1]{\small\bfseries#1}

\idxcont Users can redefine \idxcont to dictate the column header in a scripture index after a column break falls within a book of the bible.

140 \newcommand\idxcont[1]{\small\textbf{#1} (continued)}

\colbotglue Glue of size \colbotglue is inserted at the bottom of each column. We use a macro instead of a glue register so that this can be redefined in terms of variable quantities such as \textheight.

141 \newcommand\colbotglue{}
142 \let\colbotglue\z@skip

\lastcolglue Glue of size \lastcolglue is inserted at the bottom of the last column.

143 \newcommand\lastcolglue{}

144 \let\lastcolglue\@flushglue

 $\verb|\mbox| \begin{tabular}{ll} \verb|\mbox| \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{$

 $145 \verb|\SB@newcount\minfrets\minfrets4|$

\SB@colwidth Define a length to store the computed width of each column in a multi-column song page. The user shouldn't set this one directly, but some users might want to refer to it in calculations.

146 \SB@newdimen\SB@colwidth

15.3 Package Options

This section defines code associated with the various option settings that can be specified on the \usepackage line. Many of these options can also be turned on or off subsequent to the \usepackage line, so macros for doing that are also located here. The options are not actually processed until §15.17 because some of the macros defined here refer to macros that have not yet been defined.

slides (Default: off) Turning this option on generates a book of overhead slides—one for \slides each song. It really just amounts to changing various parameter settings. Elsewhere in the code we also consult \ifslides to determine a few default parameter settings and to use a different song preamble structure. All the parameter changes below are local to the current scope; so to undo slides mode, just put \slides within a group and end the group wherever you want the slides settings to end.

```
147 \DeclareOption{slides}{\slides}
148 \newcommand\slides{%
     \slidestrue%
149
     \def\lyricfont{\normalfont\huge}%
150
     \def\chorusfont{\slshape}%
151
152
     \def\versejustify{\justifycenter}%
153
     \let\chorusjustify\versejustify
     \def\placenote##1{\justifycenter\noindent##1\par}%
154
     \scriptureoff%
155
     \onesongcolumn%
156
     \ifSB@preamble\ifSB@chordedspec\else\SB@chordsoff\fi\fi%
157
     \spenalty-\@M%
158
     \let\colbotglue\@flushglue%
     \setlength\cbarwidth\z0%
160
161
     \setlength\sbarheight\z0%
162 }
```

\justifyleft The \justifyleft macro sets up an environment in which lyrics are left-justified with hanging indentation equal to \parindent. It reserves spaces for verse numbers if used in a verse, and reserves space for the vertical bar left of choruses if used in a chorus.

```
163 \newcommand\justifyleft{%
164
     \leftskip\parindent%
     \ifSB@inverse\advance\leftskip\versenumwidth\fi%
165
166
     \SB@cbarshift%
     \parindent-\parindent%
167
168 }
```

\justifycenter

The \justifycenter macro sets up an environment in which lyrics are centered on each line. Verse numbers continue to be placed flush-left, but \placeversenum is temporarily redefined to keep the rest of the line containing a verse number centered.

```
169 \newcommand\justifycenter{%
    \centering\SB@cbarshift\rightskip\leftskip%
```

```
\def\placeversenum##1{%
171
172
       \hskip-\leftskip\hskip-\parindent\relax%
       \hangindent-\wd##1\hangafter\m@ne%
173
       \box##1\hfil%
174
    }%
175
176 }
```

unouter (Default: off) Several macros provided by the songs package are, by default, \SB@outer declared \outer to aid in debugging. However, unusual documents may need to use these macros within larger constructs. To do so, use the unouter option to prevent any of the macros supplied by this package from being declared \outer.

177 \newcommand\SB@outer{\outer}

178 \DeclareOption{unouter}{\let\SB@outer\relax}

(Default: off) Instead of generating a document, this dumps a text version rawtext of the song book to a file. This option can only be set in the \usepackage line because it dictates many top-level macro definitions. Turning rawtext on turns off the indexes by default, but this can be overridden by explicitly setting index options. (Note: Using rawtext with indexes turned on doesn't actually work yet, but might be added in a future revision.)

179 \DeclareOption{rawtext}{\rawtexttrue\indexesoff}

noshading

Inhibit all shaded boxes (e.g., if the color package is unavailable). (Default: off) This option can only be set in the \usepackage line because the color package must be loaded in the preamble if at all. (Note: In a future release this might be extended to be modifiable throughout the preamble.)

180 \DeclareOption{noshading}{\SB@colorboxesfalse}

noindexes (Default: off) Suppress generation of index files and displaying of in-document \indexeson indexes. The \indexeson and \indexesoff macros can be used elsewhere to \indexesoff toggle display of indexes. Index-regeneration will occur if indexes are turned on by the end of the document.

```
181 \DeclareOption{noindexes}{\indexesoff}
182 \newcommand\indexeson{\songindexestrue}
```

183 \newcommand\indexesoff{\songindexesfalse}

Suppress creation of PDF bookmark entries and hyperlinks. nopdfindex (Default: off)

```
184 \DeclareOption{nopdfindex}{%
     \let\songtarget\@gobbletwo%
     \let\songlink\@secondoftwo%
186
187 }
```

\ifSB@chordedspec

\ifSB@measurespec The showmeasures and chorded options interact in the sense that by default, switching one of them on or off switches the other on or off as well. However, if the user explicitly says that one should be on or off, then switching the other shouldn't affect it. To produce this behavior, we need two extra conditionals to remember whether each of these options has been explicitly specified by the user or whether it is still in a default state.

```
188 \newif\ifSB@measurespec
                                  189 \neq 189 
                 chorded (Default: chorded)
                                                                                 Determines whether chords should be shown. This option
                     lyric can be set in the \usepackage line or toggled elsewhere with the \chordson and
            \chordson \chordsoff macros. Chords cannot be turned on in conjunction with the rawtext
          \chordsoff option. If chords are turned on by the end of the preamble, no attempt will be
      \SB@chordson made to balance columns on each page.
    \verb|\SB@chordsoff||_{190} \\ \verb|\DeclareOption{chorded}{\chordson}|
                                  191 \DeclareOption{lyric}{\chordsoff}
                                  192 \newcommand\chordson{\SB@chordedspectrue\SB@chordson}
                                  193 \newcommand\chordsoff{\SB@chordedspectrue\SB@chordsoff}
                                  194 \newcommand\SB@chordson{%
                                             \ifrawtext%
                                  195
                                                  \SB@errrtopt%
                                  196
                                  197
                                             \else%
                                  198
                                                  \chordedtrue\lyricfalse%
                                                  \let\SB@bracket\SB@chord%
                                  199
                                                  \let\SB@rechord\SB@@rechord%
                                  200
                                                  \let\SB@ch\SB@ch@on%
                                  201
                                                  \ifSB@measurespec%
                                  202
                                                      \ifmeasures\SB@measureson\else\SB@measuresoff\fi%
                                  203
                                  204
                                                  \else%
                                                      \SB@measureson%
                                  205
                                  206
                                  207
                                                  \ifSB@preamble\def\colbotglue{\z@\@plus.5\textheight}\fi%
                                  208
                                                  \SB@setbaselineskip%
                                  209
                                             \fi%
                                  210 }
                                  211 \newcommand\SB@chordsoff{%
                                             \chordedfalse\lyrictrue%
                                  212
                                             \def\SB@bracket##1]{\ignorespaces}%
                                  213
                                  214
                                             \let\SB@rechord\relax%
                                             \let\SB@ch\SB@ch@off%
                                  215
                                             \ifSB@measurespec%
                                  216
                                                  \ifmeasures\SB@measureson\else\SB@measuresoff\fi%
                                  217
                                  218
                                             \else%
                                                  \SB@measuresoff%
                                  219
                                  220
                                             \fi%
                                  221
                                             \ifSB@preamble\let\colbotglue\z@skip\fi%
                                             \SB@setbaselineskip%
                                  222
                                  223 }
     showneasures (Default: showneasures if chorded, nomeasures otherwise)
                                                                                                                                                                Determines whether
          nomeasures measure bars and meter notes should be shown. Option can be set in the
                                   \usepackage line or toggled elsewhere with the \measureson and \measuresoff
        \measureson
      \measuresoff
  \verb|\SB@measureson|| 224 \\ \verb|\DeclareOption{showmeasures}{\mbox{\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$}\mbox{$\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbox{$}\mbo
\SB@measuresoff 225 \DeclareOption{nomeasures}{\measuresoff}
```

```
227 \newcommand\measuresoff{\SB@measurespectrue\SB@measuresoff}
                228 \newcommand\SB@measureson{%
                      \measurestrue%
                229
                      \let\SB@mbar\SB@makembar%
                230
                231
                      \ifchorded%
                232
                        \let\SB@mch\SB@mch@on%
                233
                      \else%
                        \let\SB@mch\SB@mch@m%
                234
                235
                      \ifSB@inverse\SB@loadactives\fi%
                236
                      \ifSB@inchorus\SB@loadactives\fi%
                237
                238 }
                239 \newcommand\SB@measuresoff{%
                      \measuresfalse%
                240
                      \let\SB@mbar\@gobbletwo%
                241
                     \ifchorded%
                242
                        \let\SB@mch\SB@ch@on%
                243
                244
                     \else%
                245
                        \let\SB@mch\SB@ch@off%
                246
                     \ifSB@inverse\SB@loadactives\fi%
                247
                     \ifSB@inchorus\SB@loadactives\fi%
                248
                249 }
                (Default: off)
                                  If set, the \capo macro transposes the song instead of printing a
transposecapos
                 note to use a capo. Use this option to generate a chord book for pianists who have
                 trouble transposing or guitarists who don't have capos.
                250 \DeclareOption{transposecapos}{\transcapostrue}
                                  Inhibits the display of scripture quotes. This option can also be
   noscripture
                 (Default: off)
   \scriptureon
                 toggled on and off anywhere with the \sciptureon and \scriptureoff macros.
  \scriptureoff 251 \DeclareOption{noscripture}{\SB@omitscriptrue}
                252 \newcommand\scriptureon{\SB@omitscripfalse}
                253 \newcommand\scriptureoff{\SB@omitscriptrue}
                 (Default: onesong column is the default if generating slides or rawtext, two song-
 onesongcolumn
                                        The number of columns per page is specified using the
 twosongcolumns
                 columns otherwise)
                 following package options and macros. In rawtext mode it must remain set to one
 \onesongcolumn
\twosongcolumns
                 column per page. The entire page-making system can be turned off by setting the
   \songcolumns
                 number of columns to zero. This will cause each song to be contributed to the
                 current vertical list without any attempt to form columns; the enclosing environ-
                 ment must handle the page layout. Probably this means that \repchoruses will
                 not work, since an external package won't know to insert repeated choruses when
                 building pages.
                254 \DeclareOption{twosongcolumns}{\SB@numcols\tw@}
                255 \DeclareOption{onesongcolumn}{\SB@numcols\@ne}
                256 \newcommand\songcolumns[1]{%
```

226 \newcommand\measureson{\SB@measurespectrue\SB@measureson}

```
\SB@cnt#1\relax%
                  257
                        \ifnum\SB@cnt=\SB@numcols\else%
                  258
                          \ifSB@preamble\else{\SB@clearpage}\fi%
                  259
                        \fi%
                  260
                        \SB@numcols\SB@cnt%
                  261
                  ^{262}
                        \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@%
                  263
                          \SB@colwidth-\columnsep%
                          \multiply\SB@colwidth\SB@numcols%
                  264
                          \advance\SB@colwidth\columnsep%
                  265
                          \advance\SB@colwidth\textwidth%
                  266
                          \divide\SB@colwidth\SB@numcols%
                  267
                  268
                        \else%
                  269
                          \ifrepchorus\SB@warnrc\fi%
                  270
                        \fi%
                  271 }
                  272 \newcommand\onesongcolumn{\songcolumns\@ne}
                  273 \newcommand\twosongcolumns{\songcolumns\tw0}
\includeonlysongs Display only a select list of songs and ignore the rest.
        \songlist 274 \newcommand\songlist{}
                  275 \newcommand\includeonlysongs[1]{%
                        \ifSB@songsenv\SB@errpl\else%
                          \partiallisttrue%
                  277
                  278
                          \renewcommand\songlist{#1}%
                        \fi%
                  279
                  280 }
   \nosongnumbers The user can turn off song numbering with the following macro.
                  281 \newcommand\nosongnumbers{\setlength\songnumwidth\z0}
  \noversenumbers The user can turn off verse numbering with the following macro.
                  282 \newcommand\noversenumbers{%
                        \renewcommand\printversenum[1]{}%
                        \setlength\versenumwidth\z0%
                  284
                  285 }
     \repchoruses Using \repchoruses causes choruses to be automatically repeated on subsequent
   \norepchoruses
                   pages of the song. The feature requires \varepsilon-TEX because the supporting code needs
                   an extended mark register class.
                  286 \ifSB@etex
                        \newcommand\repchoruses{%
                  287
                  288
                          \ifnum\SB@numcols<\@ne\SB@warnrc\fi%
                          \repchorustrue%
                  289
                       }
                  290
                  291 \else
                        \newcommand\repchoruses{\SB@erretex}
                  292
                  294 \newcommand\norepchoruses{\repchorusfalse}
```

\sepverses The following penalty settings cause verses and choruses to be separated onto different slides when in slides mode, except that consecutive choruses remain together when they fit.

```
295 \newcommand\sepverses{%

296 \vvpenalty-\@M%

297 \ccpenalty100 %

298 \vcpenalty\vvpenalty%

299 \cvpenalty\vvpenalty%

300 \let\colbotglue\@flushglue%

301 }
```

Some option settings, margins, and other lengths are finalized at the end of the preamble. That code is below.

```
302 \AtBeginDocument{
```

If the user hasn't set the \versesep, set it to the default.

303 \SB@setversesep

Initialize page layout algorithm.

304 \songcolumns\SB@numcols

Macros used after this point occur outside the preamble.

305 \SB@preamblefalse

306 }

15.4 Page-builder

The following macros handle the building of pages that contain songs. They compute where best to place each song (e.g., whether to place it in the current column or move to the next column or page). The output routines for generating a partial list of songs in a specified order also can be found here.

\SB@songbox The most recently processed song (or scripture quotation) is stored in this box.

307 \SB@newbox\SB@songbox

\SB@numcols Reserve two count registers to hold the total number of columns and the current \SB@colnum column number, respectively.

```
308 \SB@newcount\SB@numcols\SB@numcols\tw@
```

309 \SB@newcount\SB@colnum

\SB@colbox Reserve a box register to hold the current column in progress.

310 \SB@newbox\SB@colbox

\SB@pgbox Reserve a box register to hold the current page in progress.

311 $\SB@newbox\SB@pgbox$

\SB@mrkbox Reserve a box register to hold marks that migrate out of songs as they get split into columns and pages.

312 \SB@newbox\SB@mrkbox

\SB@maxmin The following helper macro takes the max or min of two dimensions. If $\langle arg2 \rangle = <$ ", it sets $\langle arg1 \rangle$ to the maximum of $\langle arg1 \rangle$ and $\langle arg2 \rangle$. If $\langle arg2 \rangle = >$ ", it sets $\langle arg1 \rangle$ to the minimum of $\langle arg1 \rangle$ and $\langle arg3 \rangle$.

313 \newcommand\SB@maxmin[3] $\{ \inf \#1\#2\#3\#1\#3 \}$

\SB@mkpage The following macro is the heart of the page-building engine. It splits the contents of a box into a page of columns. If \repchoruses is active, the contents of \SB@chorusbox are additionally inserted into fresh columns created during the spitting process. The macro arguments are:

- 1. an integer (positive or zero) indicating whether box b should be fully emptied and committed as columns (if positive), or whether its final less-than-column-height remainder should be reserved as an in-progress column (if zero);
- 2. the box b to split;
- 3. a count register i equaling the column index (zero or greater) where the content of b is to begin; and
- 4. the desired column height.

Box b is split and i is incremented until i reaches \SB@numcols or b is emptied. If b is emptied and the first argument is 0, the final column is not contributed; instead it is left in b and i is left equal to the index of the column that would have been added if b had been emptied. This allows the next call to reconsider whether to end the current column here or add some or all of the next contribution to it. Otherwise, if b is emptied and the first argument is positive, the final column is contributed and i is set to one greater than the index of that column. (If i reaches \SB@numcols before b is emptied, the first argument is ignored.)

Box b and count register i are globally modified. If \SB@updatepage is not redefined, boxes \SB@pgbox and \SB@mrkbox are also globally modified based on the results of the split.

The implementation takes two special steps to avoid pre-committing in-progress columns (when the first macro argument is zero): First, the final split that empties box b is "undone" by reverting to a backup copy made before each split. Second, any underfull box warnings for this final split are suppressed by temporarily adding infinite-stretch \vfil glue to the bottom of the box. This strategy preserves underfull and overfull box warnings for the columns that are actually committed, but suppresses faux warnings for the last split that is undone.

```
314 \newcommand\SB@mkpage[4]{%
     \ifvoid#2\else\begingroup%
315
       \edef\SB@temp{\ifnum#2=\SB@box\SB@boxii\else\SB@box\fi}%
316
       \edef\SB@tempii{\ifnum#2=\SB@boxiii\SB@boxii\else\SB@boxiii\fi}%
317
       \splitmaxdepth\maxdepth\splittopskip\z@skip%
318
       \ifnum#1=\z@\global\setbox#2\vbox{\unvbox#2\vfil}\fi%
319
       \loop\ifnum#3<\SB@numcols%
320
         \ifnum#1=\z@\setbox\SB@tempii\copy#2\fi%
321
         \setbox\SB@temp\vsplit#2to#4\relax%
322
```

```
\ifvoid#2%
                                            323
                                                                              \int 1=120\%
                                            324
                                                                                    \global\setbox#2\box\SB@tempii%
                                            325
                                                                              \else%
                                            326
                                                                                    \SB@updatepage%
                                            327
                                            328
                                                                                    \global\advance#3\@ne%
                                            329
                                                                              #3\SB@numcols%
                                            330
                                                                        \else%
                                            331
                                                                              \SB@updatepage%
                                            332
                                                                              \global\advance#3\@ne%
                                            333
                                            334
                                                                              \ifrepchorus\ifvoid\SB@chorusbox\else%
                                            335
                                                                                   \SB@insertchorus#2%
                                                                              \fi\fi%
                                            336
                                                                       \fi%
                                            337
                                                                  \repeat%
                                            338
                                                                  339
                                                            \endgroup\fi%
                                            340
                                            341 }
                                              Migrate a mark out of a recently split vertical list, but do not insert superfluous
         \SB@migrate
                                              empty marks that may override previous marks.
                                            342 \newcommand\SB@migrate[1]{%
                                                           \SB@toks\expandafter{#1}%
                                            343
                                                           \verb|\def|SB@temp{\theta}| % \label{eq:sb@toks} % % $$ $$ (a) $$ (a) $$ (b) $$ (b) $$ (b) $$ (b) $$ (b) $$ (c) $$
                                            344
                                                           \ifx\SB@temp\@empty\else\mark{\the\SB@toks}\fi%
                                            345
                                            346 }
\SB@updatepage
                                              Update boxes \SB@pgbox and \SB@mrkbox immediately after splitting the contents
                                              of \SB@colbox.
                                            347 \newcommand\SB@updatepage{%
                                                            \global\setbox\SB@mrkbox\vbox{%
                                            348
                                                                  \unvbox\SB@mrkbox%
                                            349
                                            350
                                                                  \SB@migrate\splitfirstmark%
                                            351
                                                                  \SB@migrate\splitbotmark%
                                            352
                                                            \global\setbox\SB@pgbox\hbox{%
                                            353
                                                                  \SB@dimen\SB@colwidth%
                                            354
                                                                  \advance\SB@dimen\columnsep%
                                            355
                                                                  \multiply\SB@dimen\SB@colnum%
                                            356
```

\SB@droppage

357 358

360

361 362 } }%

This alternate definition of \SB@updatepage drops the just-created page instead of contributing it. This allows \SB@mkpage to be called by the song-positioning algorithm as a trial run without outputting anything.

\ifdim\SB@dimen=\z@\else\hskip\SB@dimen\relax\fi%

\advance\SB@dimen-\wd\SB@pgbox%

\unhbox\SB@pgbox%

\box\SB@temp%

363 \newcommand\SB@droppage{\setbox\SB@temp\box\voidb@x}

\SB@output This is the main output routine for the page-builder. It repeatedly calls \SB@mkpage, emitting pages as they are completed, until the remaining content of box \SB@colbox is not enough to fill a column. If the macro argument is 0, this final, in-progress column is left unfinished, pending future contributions. If the argument is positive, the final material is committed as a column. If the argument is two or greater, the entire in-progress page is also committed and the column number reset.

```
364 \newcommand\SB@output[1]{%
365
     \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@\begingroup%
366
       \loop%
367
         \SB@dimen\textheight%
         \ifinner\else\advance\SB@dimen-\pagetotal\fi%
368
369
         \SB@mkpage#1\SB@colbox\SB@colnum\SB@dimen%
         \SB@testfalse\SB@testiitrue%
370
         \ifnum#1>\@ne\ifvoid\SB@colbox\ifnum\SB@colnum>\z@%
371
           \SB@testtrue\SB@testiifalse%
372
373
         \fi\fi\fi%
         \ifnum\SB@colnum<\SB@numcols\SB@testiifalse\else\SB@testtrue\fi%
374
375
         \ifSB@test%
376
           \unvbox\SB@mrkbox%
           \ifinner\else\kern\z@\fi%
377
378
           \box\SB@pgbox%
           \ifinner\else\vfil\break\vskip\vsize\relax\fi%
379
           \global\SB@colnum\z0%
380
         \fi%
381
       \ifSB@testii\repeat%
382
     \endgroup\else%
383
       \unvbox\SB@colbox\unskip%
384
     \fi%
385
386 }
```

\SB@putboxes Create a vertical list consisting of the already committed contents of the current column plus the most recently submitted song box. The LATEX primitive that should be used to contribute each box is specified in the first argument.

```
387 \newcommand\SB@putboxes[1]{%
     \SB@dimen\ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@\ht\SB@colbox\else\p@\fi%
388
     #1\SB@colbox%
389
     \ifdim\SB@dimen>\z@%
390
       \SB@breakpoint\spenalty%
391
392
       \ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
         \vskip-\sbarheight\relax%
393
394
       \fi%
395
     \fi%
     #1\SB@songbox%
396
397 }
```

\SB@nextcol Force n column breaks, where n is given by the first argument. The first created column is finished with the glue specified in the second argument. When the second argument is \@flushglue, this forces a break that leaves whitespace at the bottom of the column. When it's \colbotglue, it acts like a natural column break chosen by the page-breaker. However, if the current column is empty, \@flushglue is always used so that an empty column will result.

```
398 \newcommand\SB@nextcol[2]{%
399
     \int 1 \sin \pi 1 > z0\%
400
        \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@%
          \global\setbox\SB@colbox\vbox{%
401
402
            \SB@cnt#1\relax%
            \SB@dimen\ht\SB@colbox%
403
            \unvbox\SB@colbox%
404
            \unskip%
405
            \ifdim\SB@dimen>\z@%
406
              \vskip#2\relax%
407
              \break%
408
               \advance\SB@cnt\m@ne%
409
410
            \loop\ifnum\SB@cnt>\z@%
411
              \nointerlineskip%
412
413
              \null%
              \vfil%
414
415
              \break%
               \advance\SB@cnt\m@ne%
416
            \repeat%
417
          }%
418
          \SB@output1%
419
        \else%
420
          \ifnum\lastpenalty=-\@M\null\fi%
421
          \break%
422
423
        \fi%
     fi%
424
425 }
```

\SB@selectcol

This is the entrypoint to the song-positioning algorithm. It gets defined by \songpos to either \SB@@selectcol (below) or \relax (when song-positioning is turned off).

426 \newcommand\SB@selectcol{}

\SB@@selectcol

Songs should be squeezed in wherever they fit, but breaking a column or page within a song should be avoided. The following macro outputs zero or more column breaks to select a good place for \SB@songbox to be contributed to the current (or the next) page. The number of column breaks is determined by temporarily setting \SB@updatepage to \SB@droppage and then calling the \SB@mkpage algorithm under various conditions to see how many columns it would contribute if we start the current song at various positions.

427 \newcommand\SB@@selectcol{%

```
\begingroup%
428
        \SB@cnt\z@%
429
        \vbadness\@M\vfuzz\maxdimen%
430
        \let\SB@updatepage\SB@droppage%
431
        \SB@dimen\textheight%
432
433
        \ifinner\else\advance\SB@dimen-\pagetotal\fi%
434
        \setbox\SB@boxii\vbox{\SB@putboxes\unvcopy}%
435
        \SB@cntii\SB@colnum%
        \SB@mkpage0\SB@boxii\SB@cntii\SB@dimen%
436
       \SB@spos%
437
        \global\SB@cnt\SB@cnt%
438
439
     \endgroup%
     \SB@nextcol\SB@cnt\colbotglue%
440
441 }
```

\SB@spbegnew Begin a trial typesetting of the current song on a fresh page to see if it fits within a page.

```
442 \newcommand\SB@spbegnew{%
     \setbox\SB@boxiii\copy\SB@songbox%
443
444
     \SB@cntii\z@%
     \SB@mkpage0\SB@boxiii\SB@cntii\textheight%
445
446 }
```

\SB@spextold Tentatively extend the song previously typeset on the current even page to the next odd page to see whether it fits on a double-page. If the current page is oddnumbered, do nothing since extending the song to the next page would introduce a page-turn.

```
447 \newcommand\SB@spextold{%
     \ifodd\c@page\else%
448
       \SB@cntii\z@%
449
       \SB@mkpageO\SB@boxii\SB@cntii\textheight%
450
451
     \fi%
452 }
```

\SB@spextnew Extend the trial typesetting started with \SB@spbegnew to a second page to see whether the song fits on a fresh double-page.

```
453 \newcommand\SB@spextnew{%
     \SB@cntii\z@%
     \SB@mkpage0\SB@boxiii\SB@cntii\textheight%
455
456 }
```

\SB@spdblpg Compute the number of column breaks required to shift the current song to the next double-page if the result of the last test run fits within its page (as indicated by counter \SB@cntii). Otherwise leave the requested number of column breaks set to zero.

```
457 \newcommand\SB@spdblpg{%
     \ifnum\SB@cntii<\SB@numcols%
458
459
       \SB@cnt\SB@numcols%
460
       \advance\SB@cnt-\SB@colnum%
```

```
461 \if@twoside\ifodd\c@page\else%

462 \advance\SB@cnt\SB@numcols%

463 \fi\fi\%

464 \fi\%

465}
```

\SB@sposi This is the level-1 song positioning algorithm. It moves songs to the next double-page only if doing so would avoid a page-turn that would otherwise appear within the song.

```
466 \newcommand\SB@sposi{%
467
     \ifnum\SB@cntii<\SB@numcols\else\if@twoside%
468
        \SB@spextold%
     \fi\fi%
469
     \ifnum\SB@cntii<\SB@numcols\else%
470
471
        \SB@spbegnew%
        \ifnum\SB@cntii<\SB@numcols\else\if@twoside%
472
473
          \SB@spextnew%
474
        \fi\fi%
       \SB@spdblpg%
475
476
     \fi%
477 }
```

\SB@sposii This is the level-2 song-positioning algorithm. It moves songs to the next page or double-page if doing so avoids a page-break or page-turn that would otherwise appear within the song.

```
478 \newcommand\SB@sposii{%
     \ifnum\SB@cntii<\SB@numcols\else%
479
        \SB@spbegnew%
480
        \ifnum\SB@cntii<\SB@numcols%
481
          \SB@cnt\SB@numcols%
482
          \advance\SB@cnt-\SB@colnum%
483
        \else%
484
          \if@twoside%
485
486
            \SB@spextold%
            \ifnum\SB@cntii<\SB@numcols\else%
487
              \SB@spextnew%
488
              \SB@spdblpg%
489
            \fi%
490
491
          \fi%
492
        \fi%
493
     \fi%
494 }
```

\SB@sposiii This is the level-3 song-positioning algorithm. It moves songs to the next column, the next page, or the next double-page if doing so avoids a column-break, page-break, or page-turn that would otherwise appear within the song.

```
495 \newcommand\SB@sposiii{%
496 \ifnum\SB@cntii>\SB@colnum%
497 \SB@cnt\SB@colnum%
```

```
\advance\SB@cnt\@ne%
498
        \ifnum\SB@cnt<\SB@numcols%
499
          \setbox\SB@boxiii\copy\SB@songbox%
500
          \SB@mkpage0\SB@boxiii\SB@cnt\SB@dimen%
501
          \advance\SB@cnt\m@ne%
502
503
        \fi%
504
       \ifnum\SB@cnt>\SB@colnum%
          \SB@cnt\z@%
505
          \SB@sposii%
506
        \else%
507
         \SB@cnt\@ne%
508
       \fi%
509
510
     \fi%
511 }
```

\songpos This is the macro by which the user adjusts the aggressiveness level of the song-positioning algorithm. See the macros above for what each level does.

```
512 \newcommand\songpos[1]{%
513
     \ifcase#1%
        \let\SB@selectcol\relax%
514
        \let\SB@spos\relax%
515
     \or%
516
       \let\SB@selectcol\SB@@selectcol%
517
       \let\SB@spos\SB@sposi%
518
519
       \let\SB@selectcol\SB@@selectcol%
520
       \let\SB@spos\SB@sposii%
521
     \or%
522
       \let\SB@selectcol\SB@@selectcol%
523
       \let\SB@spos\SB@sposiii%
524
525
     \else%
526
       \SB@errspos%
527
     \fi%
528 }
```

\SB@spos The \SB@spos macro gets redefined by \songpos above depending on the current song-positioning aggressiveness level. By default it is set to level 3.

```
529 \newcommand\SB@spos{} 530 \songpos\thr@@
```

\SB@clearpage

Output all contributed material as a new page unless there is no contributed material. In that case do nothing (i.e., don't produce a blank page). The \SB@colbox is tested for zero height and depth rather than voidness, since sometimes it contains zero-length \splittopskip glue.

```
531 \newcommand\SB@clearpage{%
532 \SB@testtrue%
533 \ifvoid\SB@pgbox%
534 \ifdim\ht\SB@colbox=\z@\ifdim\dp\SB@colbox=\z@%
535 \SB@testfalse%
```

```
\fi\fi%
536
     \fi%
537
     \ifSB@test%
538
        \SB@cnt\SB@numcols%
539
        \advance\SB@cnt-\SB@colnum%
540
541
        \SB@nextcol\SB@cnt\lastcolglue%
542
        \SB@output2%
543
     \fi%
544 }
```

\SB@cleardpage

Like \SB@clearpage but shift to a fresh even-numbered page in two-sided documents. Note that this differs from LATEX's \cleardoublepage, which shifts to odd-numbered pages. Song books prefer starting things on even-numbered pages because this maximizes the distance until the next page-turn.

```
545 \newcommand\SB@cleardpage{%
546 \SB@clearpage%
547 \if@twoside\ifodd\c@page%
548 \SB@nextcol\SB@numcols\@flushglue%
549 \SB@output2%
550 \fi\fi%
551}
```

\SB@stype

There are two song content submission types: column- and page-submissions. Page-submissions are page-width and go atop fresh pages unless the current page has only page-width material so far. Column-submissions are column-width and start a new page only when the current page is full. This macro gets set to the desired type for the current submission. Mostly it stays set to the default column-submission type.

552 \newcommand\SB@stype{\SB@stypcol}

\SB@stypcol Column-submissions contribute the contents of \SB@songbox to either the current column or the next column or page, depending on where it best fits.

```
553 \newcommand\SB@stypcol{%
     \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@%
554
        \SB@selectcol%
555
        \global\setbox\SB@colbox\vbox{\SB@putboxes\unvbox}%
556
        \SB@output0%
557
     \else%
558
       \unvbox\voidb@x%
559
560
       \SB@breakpoint\spenalty%
       \ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
561
         \vskip-\sbarheight\relax%
562
563
       \unvbox\SB@songbox%
564
565
     \fi%
566 }
```

\SB@styppage

Page-submissions go directly to the top of the nearest fresh page unless the current page has all page-width material so far.

Implementation notes: The \null is needed because the page builder consults \pagetotal, which isn't updated by TEX until a box is contributed (\unvbox doesn't count). Both \nointerlineskips are needed because \unvbox fails to update \prevdepth, and it doesn't make sense to inherit its value from whatever preceded this contribution. Authors who want interline glue must therefore insert it explicitly at the bottom of their contributed text.

```
567 \newcommand\SB@styppage{%
568
     \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@%
569
        \SB@clearpage%
        \unvbox\SB@songbox%
570
       \nointerlineskip\null%
571
572
     \else%
        \unvbox\SB@songbox%
573
574
     \fi%
     \nointerlineskip%
575
576 }
```

\SB@sgroup This macro controls whether songs submitted to the page-builder are actually contributed to the final document when using \includeonlysongs to generate a partial list. If \SB@sgroup is empty, then the song is silently dropped. Otherwise it is contributed only if \SB@sgroup is a member of \songlist.

```
577 \newcommand\SB@sgroup{}
578 \let\SB@sgroup\@empty
```

\SB@groupcnt This counter assigns a unique integer to each item of a group. Environments that come before the group's song are numbered decreasingly from -1. The song itself has number 0. Environments that come after the song are numbered increasingly from 1.

579 \SB@newcount\SB@groupcnt

\SB@clearpboxes

This dynamically constructed macro clears the content of all boxes created by the workings of \includeonlysongs.

580 \newcommand\SB@clearpboxes{}

\SB@partbox Save a box of full-song or chorus material for later output when producing a partial list using \includeonlysongs.

```
581 \newcommand\SB@partbox[1]{%
582
     \SB@newbox#1%
     \SB@app\gdef\SB@clearpboxes{\setbox#1\box\voidb@x}%
583
     \global\setbox#1\box%
584
585 }
```

\SB@submitpart When a song completes and we're generating a partial list, save the song in a box so that it can be submitted at the end of the section in the order specified by \includeonlysongs.

```
586 \mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{Newcommand}\sc}B@submitpart{\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\sc}}}}
587
         \ifx\SB@sgroup\@empty\else%
588
             \SB@testfalse
```

```
\ifSB@test%
                590
                          \edef\SB@tempii{\SB@sgroup @\the\SB@groupcnt}%
                591
                          \expandafter\SB@partbox
                592
                            \csname songbox@\SB@tempii\endcsname\SB@songbox%
                593
                          \global\expandafter\let%
                594
                595
                            \csname stype@\SB@tempii\endcsname\SB@stype%
                          \ifrepchorus\ifvoid\SB@chorusbox\else%
                596
                            \expandafter\SB@partbox
                597
                     \csname chbox@\SB@tempii\endcsname\SB@chorusbox%
                598
                          \fi\fi%
                599
                600
                        \fi%
                        \global\advance\SB@groupcnt%
                601
                          \ifnum\SB@groupcnt<\z@\m@ne\else\@ne\fi%
                602
                     \fi%
                603
                     \setbox\SB@songbox\box\voidb@x%
                604
                     \setbox\SB@chorusbox\box\voidb@x%
                605
                606 }
 \SB@submitsong Submit the most recently finished song (or block of other vertical material) for
                 output. If we're generating a partial list of songs, save it in a box instead of
                 submitting it here. (The saved boxes will be submitted in the requested order at
                 the end of the songs section.)
                607 \newcommand\SB@submitsong{%
                     \ifpartiallist\SB@submitpart\else\SB@stype\fi%
                608
                609 }
 \SB@submitenv Submit the \SB@envbox box as a page-width contribution.
                610 \newcommand\SB@submitenv{%
                611
                     \begingroup%
                612
                        \let\SB@songbox\SB@envbox%
                613
                        \SB@styppage%
                614
                     \endgroup%
\SB@songlistbrk These macros define the words that, when placed in a \songlist, force a column
\SB@songlistnc break at that point. Using brk produces a soft break (like \brk) that won't leave
 \SB@songlistcp whitespace at the bottom of the broken column in lyric books. Using nextcol
\SB@songlistcdp
                 produces a hard break (like \nextcol) that may insert whitespace to finish the
                 column. Using sclearpage moves to the next page if the current page is nonempty.
                 Using scleardpage moves to the next double-page if the current double-page is
                 nonempty.
                616 \newcommand\SB@songlistbrk{}
                617 \def\SB@songlistbrk{brk}
                618 \newcommand\SB@songlistnc{}
                619 \def\SB@songlistnc{nextcol}
                620 \newcommand\SB@songlistcp{}
                621 \def\SB@songlistcp{sclearpage}
                622 \newcommand\SB@songlistcdp{}
```

\@for\SB@temp:=\songlist\do{\ifx\SB@temp\SB@sgroup\SB@testtrue\fi}%

589

623 \def\SB@songlistcdp{scleardpage}

\commitsongs If we're generating only a partial list, then wait until the end of the section and then output all the songs we saved in boxes in the order specified.

```
624 \newcommand\commitsongs{%
625
     \ifpartiallist%
       \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@%
626
         \@for\SB@temp:=\songlist\do{%
627
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistnc\SB@nextcol\@ne\@flushglue\else%
628
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistbrk\SB@nextcol\@ne\colbotglue\else%
629
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistcp\SB@clearpage\else%
630
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistcdp\SB@cleardpage\else%
631
              \SB@groupcnt\m@ne\SB@finloop%
632
              \SB@groupcnt\z@\SB@finloop%
633
           \fi\fi\fi\fi\
634
         }%
635
       \else%
636
637
         \@for\SB@temp:=\songlist\do{%
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistnc\vfil\break\else%
638
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistbrk\break\else%
639
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistcp\clearpage\else%
640
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@songlistcdp%
641
             \clearpage%
642
             \ifodd\c@page\null\newpage\fi%
643
644
              \SB@groupcnt\m@ne\SB@finloop%
645
              \SB@groupcnt\z@\SB@finloop%
646
           \fi\fi\fi\fi%
647
         }%
648
       \fi%
649
650
       \SB@clearpboxes%
     \SB@clearpage%
652
653 }
```

\SB@finloop While contributing saved material included by \includeonlysongs, this macro contributes each series of boxes grouped together as part of a songgroup environment.

```
654 \mbox{ newcommand\SB@finloop{%}}
     \loop\edef\SB@tempii{\SB@temp @\the\SB@groupcnt}%
655
656
           \expandafter\ifx%
             \csname songbox@\SB@tempii\endcsname\relax\else%
657
658
       \setbox\SB@songbox\expandafter\copy%
            \csname songbox@\SB@tempii\endcsname%
659
       \expandafter\ifx\csname chbox@\SB@tempii\endcsname\relax%
660
         \repchorusfalse%
661
       \else%
662
663
         \repchorustrue%
         \setbox\SB@chorusbox\expandafter\copy%
664
```

```
\csname chbox@\SB@tempii\endcsname%
665
666
       \csname stype@\SB@tempii\endcsname%
667
       \advance\SB@groupcnt\ifnum\SB@groupcnt<\z@\m@ne\else\@ne\fi%
668
669
     \repeat%
670 }
```

\SB@insertchorus Insert a chorus into the first marked spot in the box given in the first argument. This is usually achieved by splitting the box at the first valid breakpoint after the first \SB@cmark in the box. The box is globally modified.

```
671 \newcommand\SB@insertchorus[1]{{%
672
     \vbadness\@M\vfuzz\maxdimen%
     \setbox\SB@box\copy#1%
673
     \setbox\SB@box\vsplit\SB@box to\maxdimen%
674
675
     \edef\SB@temp{\splitfirstmarks\SB@nocmarkclass}%
676
     \ifx\SB@temp\SB@nocmark\else%
       \edef\SB@temp{\splitfirstmarks\SB@cmarkclass}%
677
678
       \ifx\SB@temp\SB@cmark%
         \SB@dimen4096\p@%
679
         \SB@dimenii\maxdimen%
680
681
         \SB@dimeniii\SB@dimen%
682
         \loop%
683
           \SB@dimeniii.5\SB@dimeniii%
           \setbox\SB@box\copy#1%
684
           \setbox\SB@box\vsplit\SB@box to\SB@dimen%
685
           \edef\SB@temp{\splitfirstmarks\SB@cmarkclass}%
686
           \ifx\SB@temp\SB@cmark%
687
688
              \SB@dimenii\SB@dimen%
689
              \advance\SB@dimen-\SB@dimeniii%
           \else%
690
              \advance\SB@dimen\SB@dimeniii%
691
           \fi%
692
         \ifdim\SB@dimeniii>2\p@\repeat%
693
         \setbox\SB@box\vsplit#1to\SB@dimenii%
694
695
         \global\setbox#1\vbox{%
696
            \unvbox\SB@box\unskip%
           \SB@inversefalse\SB@prevversetrue\SB@stanzabreak%
697
           \SB@putbox\unvcopy\SB@chorusbox%
698
           \SB@inversetrue\SB@prevversefalse\SB@stanzabreak%
699
           \unvbox#1%
700
         }%
701
```

However, if the first mark is a \SB@lastcmark, it means that this chorus should go after the last verse in the song. There is no valid breakpoint there, so to get a chorus into that spot, we have to do a rather ugly hack: We pull the bottom material off the box with \unskip, \unpenalty, and \lastbox, then insert the chorus, then put the bottom material back on. This works because the high-level structure of the bottom material should be static. Even if the user redefines \makepostlude, the new definition gets put in a single box that can be manipulated with \lastbox. However, if we ever change the high-level structure, we need to remember to change this code accordingly.

```
702
       \else\ifx\SB@temp\SB@lastcmark%
703
         \global\setbox#1\vbox{%
704
            \unvbox#1%
            \unskip%
705
            \ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
706
707
              \setbox\SB@box\lastbox%
708
              \unskip\unpenalty%
709
            \fi%
710
            \setbox\SB@box\lastbox%
711
            \unskip\unskip%
            \SB@inversefalse\SB@prevversetrue\SB@stanzabreak%
712
            \marks\SB@nocmarkclass{\SB@nocmark}%
713
714
            \unvcopy\SB@chorusbox%
            \vskip\versesep\vskip\beforepostludeskip\relax%
715
716
            \nointerlineskip\box\SB@box%
            \ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
717
              \nobreak\vskip2\p@\@plus\p@%
718
              \hrule\@height\sbarheight\@width\SB@colwidth%
719
720
           \fi%
721
         }%
722
       \fi\fi%
     \fi%
723
724 }}
```

\mathbb{nextcol} End the current column (inserting vertical space as needed). This differs from column breaks produced with \brk, which does not introduce any empty vertical space.

```
725 \newcommand\nextcol{%
726 \@ifstar{\SB@nextcol\@ne\@flushglue}%
727 {\ifpartiallist\else\SB@nextcol\@ne\@flushglue\fi}%
728 }

\sclearpage Move to the next page if the current page is nonempty.
729 \newcommand\sclearpage{%
```

\@ifstar\SB@clearpage\\ifpartiallist\else\SB@clearpage\fi}%

731 }
\scleardpage Move to the next even-numbered page if the current page is odd or nonempty.

732 \newcommand\scleardpage{\%
733 \@ifstar\SB@cleardpage{\ifpartiallist\else\SB@cleardpage\fi}\%
734 }

15.5 Songs

730

The following macros handle the parsing and formatting of the material that begins and ends each song.

```
\SB@lop The following macros were adapted from Donald Knuth's The T<sub>F</sub>Xbook, for manip-
     \SB@@lop ulating lists of the form \in 1 \leq 2 \leq ... \leq nN.
\label{localized} $$\S B@emptylist_{735} \rightarrow [1]{\exp and fter\S B@@lop\the\#1\S B@@lop\#1}$$
  \SB@ifempty 736 \newcommand\SB@@lop{}
              737 \def\SB@@lop\\#1\\#2\SB@@lop#3#4{\global#3{\\#2}\global#4{#1}}
              738 \newcommand\SB@emptylist{}
              739 \def\SB@emptylist{\\}
              740 \newcommand\SB@ifempty[3]{%
                    \edef\SB@temp{\the#1}%
                    \ifx\SB@temp\SB@emptylist#2\else#3\fi%
\SB@titlelist These registers hold the full list of titles for the current song and the tail list of
\SB@titletail titles that has not yet been iterated over.
              744 \SB@newtoks\SB@titlelist
              745 \SB@newtoks\SB@titletail
   \songtitle The \songtitle macro will initially hold the primary title of the current song.
               The user can iterate over titles using \nexttitle or \foreachtitle.
              746 \newcommand\songtitle{}
 \resettitles Initialize the title list iterator.
              747 \newcommand\resettitles{%
                    \global\SB@titletail\SB@titlelist%
              749
                    \nexttitle%
              750 }
   \nexttitle Advance the title list iterator to the next title.
              751 \newcommand\nexttitle{%
              752
                    \SB@ifempty\SB@titletail{%
              753
                      \global\let\songtitle\relax%
              754
                      \SB@lop\SB@titletail\SB@toks%
              755
                      \edef\songtitle{\the\SB@toks}%
              756
                   }%
              757
              758 }
\foreachtitle Execute a block of code for each remaining title in the title list.
              759 \newcommand\foreachtitle[1]{%
                    \ifx\songtitle\relax\else%
                       \loop#1\nexttitle\ifx\songtitle\relax\else\repeat%
              761
              762
                    \fi%
              763 }
```

```
\ifSB@insong To help the user locate errors, keep track of which environments we're inside
\ifSB@intersong and immediately signal an error if someone tries to use a song command inside a
  \ifSB@inverse scripture quotation, etc.
 \ifSB@inchorus 764 \newif\ifSB@songsenv\SB@songsenvfalse
                765 \newif\ifSB@insong\SB@insongfalse
                766 \newif\ifSB@intersong\SB@intersongfalse
                767 \newif\ifSB@inverse\SB@inversefalse
                768 \newif\ifSB@inchorus\SB@inchorusfalse
   \SB@closeall If an error is detected using one of the above, the following macro will contain
                 a macro sequence sufficient to end the unclosed environment, hopefully allowing
                 processing to continue.
                769 \newcommand\SB@closeall{}
    \SB@rawrefs The current song's scripture references, authors, copyright info, and copyright
   \songauthors license information are stored in these macros.
 \songcopyright 770 \newcommand\SB@rawrefs{}
   \songlicense 771 \newcommand\songauthors{}
                772 \newcommand\songcopyright{}
                773 \newcommand\songlicense{}
      \songrefs When the user asks for the song's scripture references, rather than give them the
                 raw token list that the author entered, we return a prettier version in which spaces,
                 dashes, and penalties have been adjusted. The prettier version is stored in the
                 following control sequence.
                774 \newcommand\songrefs{}
    \setlicense The user sets the licensing info for the current song with this command.
                775 \newcommand\setlicense{\gdef\songlicense}
    \newsongkey Defining a new key for \beginsong is just like the keyval package's \define@key
\SB@clearbskeys macro except that we must also define some initializer code for each key. This
                 provides an opportunity to clear registers before each song. (Otherwise when a
                 key wasn't specified, we'd inherit the old values from the previous song.)
                776 \newcommand\SB@clearbskeys{}
                777 \newcommand\newsongkey[2]{%
                      \SB@app\gdef\SB@clearbskeys{#2}%
                779
                      \define@key{beginsong}{#1}%
                780 }
                     Define keys sr, by, cr, li, index, and ititle for scripture references, authors,
                 copyright info, licensing info, lyric index entries, and alternate title index entries,
                 respectively.
                781 \newsongkey{sr}{\def\SB@rawrefs{}\gdef\songrefs{}}
                                    {\def\SB@rawrefs{#1}\SB@parsesrefs{#1}}
                783 \newsongkey{by}{\def\songauthors{}}{\def\songauthors{#1}}
                784 \newsongkey{cr}{\def\songcopyright{}}{\def\songcopyright{#1}}
```

```
785 \newsongkey{li}{\setlicense{}}{\setlicense{#1}}
                786 \newsongkey{index}{}{\indexentry{#1}}
                787 \newsongkey{ititle}{}{\indextitleentry{#1}}
           song Parse the arguments of a \beginsong macro. The \beginsong macro supports
     \beginsong two syntaxes. The preferred syntax takes the song title(s) as its first argument
 \SB@@beginsong and an optional keyval list in brackets as its second argument. A legacy syntax
   \SB@bsoldfmt supports four arguments, all enclosed in braces, which are: the title(s), scripture
   \SB00bskvfmt references, authors, and copyright info.
                788 \newenvironment{song}{\beginsong}{\SB@endsong}
                789 \newcommand\beginsong[1]{%
                     \ifSB@insong\SB@errboo\SB@closeall\fi%
                790
                     \ifSB@intersong\SB@errbor\SB@closeall\fi%
                791
                792
                     \SB@insongtrue%
                     \def\SB@closeall{\endsong}%
                793
                794
                     \SB@parsetitles{#1}%
                     \global\setbox\SB@songwrites\box\voidb@x%
                795
                     \SB@clearbskeys%
                796
                     \@ifnextchar[\SB@bskvfmt\SB@@beginsong%
                797
                798 }
                799 \newcommand\SB@@beginsong{%
                     \@ifnextchar\bgroup\SB@bsoldfmt\SB@@@beginsong%
                800
                801 }
                802 \newcommand\SB@bsoldfmt[3]{%
                      SB@bskvfmt[sr={#1},by={#2},cr={#3}]%
                803
                804 }
                805 \newcommand\SB@bskvfmt{}
                806 \def\SB@bskvfmt[#1]{%
                     \setkeys{beginsong}{#1}%
                808
                     \SB@@@beginsong%
                809 }
\SB000beginsong Begin typesetting a song. Beginning a song involves typesetting the title and other
                 info, adding entries to the indexes, and setting up the environment in which verses
                 and choruses reside.
                810 \newcommand\SB@@@beginsong{%
                     \global\SB@stanzafalse%
                811
                     \setbox\SB@chorusbox\box\voidb@x%
                812
                813
                     \SB@gotchorusfalse%
                     \setbox\SB@songbox\vbox\bgroup\begingroup%
                814
                        \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@\hsize\SB@colwidth\fi%
                815
                816
                        \leftskip\z@skip\rightskip\z@skip%
                        \parfillskip\@flushglue\parskip\z@skip%
                817
                818
                        \SB@raggedright%
                        \global\SB@transposefactor\z@%
                819
                        \global\SB@cr@{\\}%
                820
```

\protected@edef\@currentlabel{\p@songnum\thesongnum}%

\setcounter{versenum}{1}%

\SB@prevversetrue%

821

822 823

```
\meter44%
824
        \resettitles%
825
        \SB@addtoindexes\songtitle\SB@rawrefs\songauthors%
826
        \nexttitle%
827
        \foreachtitle{\expandafter\SB@addtotitles\expandafter{\songtitle}}%
828
829
        \resettitles%
830
        \lyricfont\relax%
        \SB@setbaselineskip%
831
832 }
```

\SB@endsong

Ending a song involves creating the song header (with \makeprelude), creating the song footer (with \makepostlude), and then assembling everything together into the \SB@songbox. The box is then submitted to the page-builder via \SB@submitsong. We do things this way instead of just contributing material directly to the main vertical list because submitting material song by song allows for a more sophisticated page-breaking algorithm than is possible with TEX's built-in algorithm.

```
833 \newcommand\SB@endsong{%
     \ifSB@insong%
834
         \ifSB@inverse\SB@erreov\endverse\fi%
835
836
         \ifSB@inchorus\SB@erreoc\endchorus\fi%
837
         \global\SB@skip\versesep%
         \unskip%
838
839
         \ifrepchorus\ifvoid\SB@chorusbox\else%
840
           \ifSB@prevverse\ifvnumbered%
              \marks\SB@cmarkclass{\SB@lastcmark}%
841
           \fi\fi%
842
843
         \fi\fi%
       \endgroup\egroup%
844
       \begingroup%
845
         \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@%
846
            \hsize\ifpagepreludes\textwidth\else\SB@colwidth\fi%
         \fi%
848
         \leftskip\z@skip\rightskip\z@skip%
849
         \parfillskip\@flushglue\parskip\z@skip\parindent\z@%
850
          \global\setbox\SB@envbox\vbox{%
851
           \songmark%
852
853
           \unvbox\SB@songwrites%
           \ifpagepreludes\else\ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
854
              \hrule\@height\sbarheight\@width\hsize%
855
              \nobreak\vskip5\p@\relax%
856
           \fi\fi%
857
           \resettitles%
858
           \begingroup%
859
              \songtarget{\ifnum\c@section=\z@1\else2\fi}%
860
                         {song\theSB@songsnum-\thesongnum}%
861
862
           \endgroup%
           \vbox{\makeprelude}%
863
           \nobreak\vskip\SB@skip%
864
```

```
866
                              \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@\hsize\SB@colwidth\fi%
                    867
                              \global\setbox\SB@songbox\vbox{%
                    868
                                \ifpagepreludes\else\unvbox\SB@envbox\fi%
                    869
                    870
                                \unvbox\SB@songbox%
                    871
                                \nobreak\vskip\SB@skip%
                                \vskip\beforepostludeskip\relax%
                    872
                                \nointerlineskip%
                    873
                                \vbox{\makepostlude}%
                    874
                                \ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
                     875
                     876
                                   \nobreak\vskip2\p@\@plus\p@%
                                   \nointerlineskip%
                     877
                                   \hbox{\vrule\@height\sbarheight\@width\hsize}%
                     878
                                \fi%
                    879
                              }%
                     880
                            \endgroup%
                    881
                            \SB@insongfalse%
                    882
                    883
                            \edef\SB@sgroup{\thesongnum}%
                    884
                            \global\SB@groupcnt\z@%
                            \ifpagepreludes\SB@submitenv\fi%
                    885
                            \SB@submitsong%
                    886
                            \ifnum\SB@grouplvl=\z@\let\SB@sgroup\@empty\fi%
                    887
                            \stepcounter{songnum}%
                     888
                     889
                            \ifSB@intersong\SB@erreor\SB@closeall%
                     890
                            \else\SB@erreot\fi%
                    891
                          \fi%
                    892
                    893 }
\SB@setbaselineskip Set the \baselineskip to an appropriate line height.
                    894 \newcommand\SB@setbaselineskip{%
                          \SB@dimen\f@size\p@%
                    895
                    896
                          \baselineskip\SB@dimen\relax%
                    897
                          \ifchorded%
                            \setbox\SB@box\hbox{{\printchord{ABCDEFG\shrp\flt/j7}}}%
                    898
                    899
                            \advance\baselineskip\ht\SB@box%
                            \advance\baselineskip2\p0%
                    900
                          \fi%
                    901
                    902
                          \ifslides%
                            \advance\baselineskip.2\SB@dimen\@plus.5\SB@dimen%
                    903
                              \@minus.2\SB@dimen%
                    904
                    905
                          \else%
                            \advance\baselineskip\z@\@plus.1\SB@dimen\relax%
                    906
                    907
                          \fi%
                          \advance\baselineskip\baselineadj%
                    908
                    909 }
```

\vskip\afterpreludeskip\relax%

865

\SB@setversesep Set the \versesep to an appropriate amount if has not already been explicitly set by the user.

```
910 \newcommand\SB@setversesep{%
     \SB@dimen123456789sp%
911
     \edef\SB@temp{\the\SB@dimen}%
912
     \edef\SB@tempii{\the\versesep}%
913
     \ifx\SB@temp\SB@tempii%
914
915
       \begingroup%
916
        \lyricfont\relax%
        \SB@dimen\f@size\p@%
917
        \ifchorded%
918
          919
          \advance\SB@dimen\ht\SB@box%
920
921
        \fi%
        \ifslides%
922
          \global\versesep1.2\SB@dimen\@plus.3\SB@dimen%
923
          \@minus.3\SB@dimen%
924
925
          \global\versesep.75\SB@dimen\@plus.25\SB@dimen%
926
          \@minus.13\SB@dimen%
927
928
        \fi%
929
       \endgroup%
930
     \fi%
931 }
```

\makeprelude Generate the material that begins each song. This macro is invoked at \endsong so that its code can access song info defined throughout the song.

Note that if you are redefining \makeprelude, you can probably replace everything below with something much simpler. The code below is lengthy because it accommodates all of the many different options that various authors may adjust to customize their books. If you redefine it, you can replace all of this with smaller, more specialized programming that just outputs the prelude format you desire.

```
932 \newcommand\makeprelude{%
933 \resettitles%
```

In slides mode, the title, references, and authors are simply centered on the page with no song number. Only the first of the song titles is included. The references and authors only span the middle 50% of the page, since letting them span the whole page width stretches them out too much and makes their fine print too hard to read.

```
934
     \ifslides%
       \hbox to\hsize{{\hfil\stitlefont\relax\songtitle\hfil}}%
935
936
        \vskip5\p@%
        \hbox to\hsize{%
937
          \hfil%
938
          \vbox{%
939
            \divide\hsize\tw@\parskip\p@\relax%
940
            \centering\small\extendprelude%
941
942
          }%
943
          \hfil%
       }%
944
```

```
945 \else%
```

In non-slides mode, we write the song number in a shaded box to the left (if \songnumwidth is positive) and everything else in left-justified paragraphs to the right of it (or centered if \pagepreludes is on). The height of the shaded box that contains the song number depends on which is higher: the natural height of the song number, or everything else that goes to the right of it. To find out which is higher, we start by putting the song number in its own box (\SB@boxii).

```
946 \ifdim\songnumwidth\z0%
947 \setbox\SB@boxii\hbox{{\SB@colorbox\snumbgcolor{%}
948 \hbox to\songnumwidth{%
949 \printsongnum{\thesongnum}\hfil%
950 }%
951 }}%
952 \fi%
```

Now we know the width w of the song number box, so we typeset everything else in a box (\SB@box) of width c-w, where c is the column width. (If \pagepreludes is on, we instead use width c-2w so that the material stays centered on the page.)

```
\setbox\SB@box\vbox{%
953
954
         \ifdim\songnumwidth>\z0%
            \SB@dimen\wd\SB@boxii%
955
956
            \advance\SB@dimen3\p@%
            \ifpagepreludes\multiply\SB@dimen\tw@\fi%
957
958
            \advance\hsize-\SB@dimen%
959
         \fi%
960
         \ifpagepreludes\centering\else\SB@raggedright\fi%
          \offinterlineskip\lineskip\p@%
961
962
          {\stitlefont\relax%
963
           \songtitle\par%
964
           \nexttitle%
965
           \foreachtitle{(\songtitle)\par}}%
         \ifdim\prevdepth=\z@\kern\p@\fi%
966
967
         \parskip\p@\relax\tiny%
968
         \extendprelude%
         \kern\z0%
969
970
```

If the song number is being printed (i.e., \songnumwidth is positive), and its height is greater than the height of the other material, then we just put \SB@boxii and \SB@box side-by-side. If the song number is being printed but its height is less, then we re-typeset it at height equal to the other material, and place the boxes side-by-side. Finally, if the song number is not being printed at all, we just unbox \SB@box onto the vertical list.

```
971 \ifdim\songnumwidth\z@%
972 \hbox{%

973 \ifdim\ht\SB@boxii\ht\SB@box%

974 \box\SB@boxii%

975 \kern3\p@%

976 \vtop{\box\SB@box}%
```

```
\else%
977
              \SB@colorbox\snumbgcolor{\vbox to\ht\SB@box{{%
978
                 \hbox to\songnumwidth{%
979
                   \printsongnum{\thesongnum}\hfil%
980
                 \vfil
981
              }}}%
982
983
              \mbox{kern3}p0%
              \box\SB@box%
984
            \fi%
985
          }%
986
987
        \else%
          \unvbox\SB@box%
988
989
     \fi%
990
991 }
```

\makepostlude Generate the material that ends each song. The default implementation just prints the copyright and licensing information (if any) as a single, left-justified, non-indentended paragraph in fine print.

```
992 \newcommand\makepostlude{%

993 \SB@raggedright\baselineskip\z@skip\parskip\z@skip\parindent\z@%

994 \tiny\extendpostlude%

995}
```

\showauthors Display the author information in the prelude. This macro is only called by \extendprelude, which is only called by \makeprelude; so if you redefine either of those, you don't need this. The default implementation prints the authors in boldface and shortens the spacing after periods so that they don't look like ends of sentences.

```
996 \newcommand\showauthors{%
997 \setbox\SB@box\hbox{\bfseries\sfcode'.\@m\songauthors}%
998 \ifdim\wd\SB@box>\z@\unhbox\SB@box\par\fi%
999 }
```

\showrefs Display the scripture references in the prelude. This macro is only called by \extendprelude, which is only called by \makeprelude; so if you redefine either of those, you don't need this. The default implementation prints the scripture references in slanted (oblique) font.

```
1000 \newcommand\showrefs{%

1001 \setbox\SB@box\hbox{\slshape\songrefs\vphantom,}%

1002 \ifdim\wd\SB@box>\z@\unhbox\SB@box\par\fi%

1003 }
```

\SB@donext Several macros use \futurelet to look ahead in the input stream, and then take \SB@donext various actions depending on what is seen. In these macros, \SB@next is assigned the token seen, \SB@dothis is assigned the action to be taken on this loop iteration, and \SB@donext is assigned the action to be taken to continue (or terminate) the loop.

```
1004 \newcommand\SB@next{}
1005 \newcommand\SB@donext{}
1006 \newcommand\SB@dothis{}
```

\SB@nextname Sometimes when scanning ahead we \stringify the name of the next token. When that happens, the name is stored in this macro for safekeeping.

1007 \newcommand\SB@nextname{}

Appendsp Append an explicit space token (catcode 10) to a token register. This is a useful macro to have around because inlining this code directly into a larger macro is harder than it seems: If you write the following code but with an explicit control sequence instead of #1, then the space immediately following the name will get stripped by the TEX parser. But invoking the following macro with a control sequence as an argument works fine, because in that case the explicit space has already been tokenized when this macro was first defined and won't be stripped as it is expanded.

1008 \newcommand\SB@appendsp[1]{#1\expandafter{\the#1 $_{\sqcup}$ }}

\SB@parsetitles Parse a list of song titles. This just involves removing leading and trailing spaces from around each title in the \\-separated list.

```
1009 \newcommand\SB@parsetitles[1]{%
1010 \begingroup%
1011 \global\SB@titlelist{\\}%
1012 \SB@toks{}%
1013 \let\\\SB@titlesep%
1014 \SB@pthead#1\SB@endparse%
1015 \endgroup%
1016 }
```

\SB@pthead While processing tokens at the head of a title, we skip over all spaces until we \SB@pthead reach a non-space token.

 $\verb|\SB@@qthead|_{1017} \verb|\newcommand\SB@pthead{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@qthead}|$ 1018 \newcommand\SB@@pthead{% 1019 \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\@sptoken% \expandafter\SB@@pthead% 1020 1021 \else% 1022 \expandafter\SB@ptmain% 1023 \fi% 1024 } 1025 \newcommand\SB@@@pthead{% \afterassignment\SB@pthead% 1026 1027 \let\SB@next= }

\SB@ptloop The iterator of the title parser loop just scans the next token.

1028 \newcommand\SB@ptloop{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@ptmain}

\SB@ptmain Once we've reached a non-space token in the title, we consume the remainder of the title as-is, except that space tokens should be trimmed from the end of each title.

```
1029 \newcommand\SB@ptmain{%
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\@sptoken%
1030
        \let\SB@donext\SB@ptsp%
1031
1032
      \else\ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\bgroup%
        \let\SB@donext\SB@ptbg%
1033
1034
      \else\ifx\SB@next\SB@endparse%
1035
        \global\SB@titlelist\expandafter{\the\SB@titlelist\\}%
        \let\SB@donext\@gobble%
1036
1037
      \else\ifx\SB@next\\%
1038
        \SB@toks{}%
        \def\SB@donext{\SB@ptstep\SB@pthead}%
1039
1040
        \def\SB@donext{\SB@ptstep\SB@ptloop}%
1041
1042
      \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi%
      \SB@donext}
1043
```

\SB@ptstep Consume a non-space, non-left-brace token and add it to the current song title. If any spaces preceded it, add those too.

```
1044 \newcommand\SB@ptstep[2]{%  
1045 \global\SB@titlelist\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%  
1046 \expandafter\the\expandafter\SB@titlelist\the\SB@toks#2}%  
1047 \SB@toks{}%  
1048 #1}
```

\SB@ptbg The next title token is a left-brace. It should be balanced, so consume the entire group and add it (along with its surrounding braces) as-is to the current title.

```
1049 \verb|\newcommand\SBOptbg[1]{\SBOptstep\SBOptloop{$\#1$}}|
```

\SB@ptsp The next title token is a space. We won't know whether to include it in the title until we see what follows it. Strings of spaces followed by the \\ title-delimiter token, or that conclude a title argument, should be stripped. So rather than add the space token to the title, we remember it in a token register for possible later inclusion.

```
1050 \newcommand\SB@ptsp{
1051 \SB@appendsp\SB@toks%
1052 \afterassignment\SB@ptloop%
1053 \let\SB@next= }
```

\SB@titlesep While parsing song titles, we temporarily assign \\ a non-trivial top-level expansion (\SB@titlesep) in order to distinguish it from other macros.

```
1054 \verb|\newcommand\SB@titlesep{SB@titlesep}|
```

The \SB@endparse token marks the end of a token sequence being parsed. If parsing works as intended, the macro should never be expanded, so produce an error if it is.

```
1055 \newcommand\SB@endparse{%
     \SB@Error{Title parsing failed}{This error should not occur.}%
1057 }
```

\SB@parsesrefs Assign the \songrefs macro a processed version of a scripture reference in which the following adjustments have been made: (1) Spaces not preceded by a comma or semicolon are made non-breaking. For example, 2 John 1:1 and Song of Solomon 1:1 become 2~John~1:1 and Song~of~Solomon~1:1, respectively. (2) Spaces between a semicolon and a book name are lengthened to en-spaces. (3) Single hyphens are lengthened to en-dashes (--). (4) Non-breaking, thin spaces are appended to commas not followed by a space. For example John 3:16,17 becomes John~3:16,\nobreak\thinspace17. (5) Everything within an explicit group is left unchanged, allowing the user to suppress all of the above as desired.

To achieve this, we must change all commas, hyphens, and spaces in the scripture reference into active characters. Unfortunately, the catcodes of everything in the text were set back when the full keyval list was digested as an argument to beginsong, so we must unset and reset the catcodes. One obvious solution is to use \scantokens from ε -TeX to do this, but that doesn't allow us to suppress the re-catcoding process within groups, and we'd like to avoid intoducing features that require ε -T_FX anyway for compatibility reasons. Therefore, we build the following small scanner instead.

The scanner walks through the text token by token, replacing each important token by its active equivalent. No character codes are modified during this process and no tokens are inserted because some of these tokens might end up being arguments to multi-byte unicode character macros rather than being expanded directly. The inputenc package only cares about the character codes, not the category codes, so modifying only the category codes should be safe.

```
1058 \newcommand\SB@parsesrefs[1]{%
1059
      \begingroup%
        \SB@toks{\begingroup\SB@sractives}%
1060
        \SB@prloop#1\SB@endparse%
1061
        \xdef\songrefs{\the\SB@toks\endgroup}%
1062
      \endgroup%
1063
1064 }
```

\SB@prloop The main loop of the scripture reference scanner identifies each space, hyphen, and \SB@prstep comma for special treatment.

```
\SB@@prstep<sub>1065</sub> \newcommand\SB@prloop{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@prstep}
            1066 \newcommand\SB@prstep{%
                   \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next A%
            1067
                     \expandafter\SB@prcpy%
            1068
            1069
                     \expandafter\SB@@prstep%
            1070
            1071
                  \fi%
```

```
1072 }
             1073 \newcommand\SB@@prstep{%
                   \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\@sptoken%
             1074
                     \let\SB@donext\SB@prspace%
             1075
                   \else\ifx\SB@next-%
             1076
             1077
                     \let\SB@donext\SB@prhyphen%
             1078
                   \else\ifx\SB@next,%
                     \let\SB@donext\SB@prcomma%
             1079
                   \else\ifx\SB@next\SB@endparse%
             1080
                     \let\SB@donext\@gobble%
             1081
                   \else\ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\bgroup%
             1082
                     \let\SB@donext\SB@prgr%
             1083
                   \else%
             1084
                     \let\SB@donext\SB@prcpy%
             1085
                   \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\
             1086
                   \SB@donext%
             1087
             1088 }
    \SB@prcpy Anything that isn't one of the special tokens above, and anything in a group, is
    \SB@prgr copied without modification.
             1089 \newcommand\SB@prcpy[1]{\SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks#1}\SB@prloop}
             1090 \newcommand\SB@prgr[1] {\SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks{#1}}\SB@prloop}
  \SB@prcomma Commas and hyphens are replaced with active equivalents.
 \SB@prhyphen<sub>1091</sub> \newcommand\SB@prcomma[1]{}
             1092 {\catcode',\active
             1093 \gdef\SB@prcomma#1{\SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks,}\SB@prloop}}
             1094 \newcommand\SB@prhyphen[1]{}
             1095 {\catcode'-\active
             1096 \ \gdef\SB@prhyphen#1{\SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks-}\SB@prloop}}
 \SB@prspace Spaces are made active as well, but doing so requires some specialized code since
 \SB@@prspace they cannot be consumed as implicit macro arguments.
             1097 \newcommand\SB@prspace[1]{}
             1098 {\obeyspaces
             1100 \newcommand\SB@@prspace{\afterassignment\SB@prloop\let\SB@temp= }
\SB@sractives Assign macro definitions to active commas, hyphens, spaces, and returns when the
              token list generated by \SB@parsesrefs is used to typeset a scripture reference
              list.
             1101 \newcommand\SB@sractives{}
             1102 {\catcode',\active\catcode'-\active\obeyspaces%
             1103 \gdef\SB@sractives{%
             1104 \let,\SB@srcomma\let-\SB@srhyphen\let_\SB@srspace%
             1105 \SB@srspacing}%
             1106 }
```

\SB@srspacing The space factors of semicolons and commas are what the active spaces within a scripture reference text use to decide what came before. The following sets them to their default values in case they have been changed, but sets all other space factors to 1000.

```
1107 \newcommand\SB@srspacing{%
      \nonfrenchspacing\sfcode'\;=1500\sfcode'\,=1250\relax%
1109 }
```

\SB@srcomma Commas not already followed by whitespace are appended with a thin, non-breaking \SB@@srcomma space.

```
1110 \newcommand\SB@srcomma{,\futurelet\SB@next\SB@@srcomma}
1111 \newcommand\SB@@srcomma{%
1112
      \ifx\SB@next\SB@srspace\else%
1113
        \nobreak\thinspace%
1114
      \fi%
1115 }
```

\SB@srhyphen Hyphens that are not already part of a ligature (an en- or em-dash) become \SB@@srhyphen en-dashes.

```
\verb|\SB@srdash|_{1116} \verb|\newcommand\SB@srhyphen{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@osrhyphen}|
\SB@@srdash_{1117} \newcommand\\SB@@srhyphen{%}
                  \ifx\SB@next\SB@srhyphen\expandafter\SB@srdash\else--\fi%
           1119 }
           1120 \newcommand\SB@srdash[1]{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@@srdash}
            1121 \newcommand\SB@@srdash{%
                  \ifx\SB@next\SB@srhyphen---\expandafter\@gobble\else--\fi%
           1122
           1123 }
```

\SB@srspace To compress consecutive whitespace, we ignore spaces immediately followed by \SB@csrspace more whitespace. Spaces not preceded by a semicolon or comma become nonbreaking. Most spaces following a semicolon become en-spaces with favorable breakpoints, but a special case arises for spaces between a semicolon and a digit (see \SB@srcso below).

```
1124 \newcommand\SB@srspace{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@@srspace}
1125 \newcommand\SB@@srspace{%
1126
      \let\SB@donext\relax%
      \ifx\SB@next\SB@srspace\else%
1127
        \ifnum\spacefactor>\@m%
1128
          \ifnum\spacefactor>1499 %
1129
1130
             \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next0%
               \let\SB@donext\SB@srcso%
1131
1132
             \else%
               \penalty-5\enskip%
1133
            \fi%
1134
          \else%
1135
            \space%
1136
1137
          \fi%
        \else%
1138
```

```
1139
           \nobreak\space%
         \fi%
1140
       \fi%
1141
       \SB@donext%
1142
1143 }
```

\SB@srcso A space between a semicolon and a digit could be within a list of verse references \SB@@srcso for a common book (e.g., Job 1:1; 2:2); or it could separate the previous book from a new book whose name starts with a number (e.g., Job 1:1; 1 John 1:1). In the former case, we should just use a regular space; but in the latter case we should be using an en-space with a favorable breakpoint. To distinguish between the two, we peek ahead at the next two tokens. If the second one is a space, assume the latter; otherwise assume the former.

```
1144 \newcommand\SB@srcso[1]{\futurelet\SB@temp\SB@@srcso}
1145 \newcommand\SB@@srcso{%
      \ifx\SB@temp\SB@srspace%
1146
        \penalty-5\enskip%
1147
      \else%
1148
1149
        \space%
      \fi%
1150
1151
      \SB@next%
1152 }
```

Verses and Choruses 15.6

The following programming typesets song contents, including verses, choruses, and textual notes.

\ifSB@stanza The following conditional remembers if we've seen any stanzas yet in the current song.

1153 \newif\ifSB@stanza

\SB@stanzabreak End this song stanza and start a new one.

```
1154 \newcommand\SB@stanzabreak{%
      \ifhmode\par\fi%
1155
      \ifSB@stanza%
1156
1157
        \SB@breakpoint{%
1158
          \ifSB@inverse%
1159
             \ifSB@prevverse\vvpenalty\else\cvpenalty\fi%
          \else%
1160
             \ifSB@prevverse\vcpenalty\else\ccpenalty\fi%
1161
          \fi%
1162
        }%
1163
1164
        \vskip\versesep%
1165
      \fi%
1166 }
```

\SB@breakpoint Insert a valid breakpoint into the vertical list comprising a song.

```
1167 \newcommand\SB@breakpoint[1]{%
      \begingroup%
1168
         \ifnum#1<\@M%
1169
1170
           \SB@skip\colbotglue\relax%
1171
           \SB@skip-\SB@skip%
1172
        \else%
           \SB@skip\z@skip%
1173
         \fi%
1174
        \advance\SB@skip\lastskip%
1175
1176
        \unskip%
         \nobreak%
1177
         \ifnum#1<\@M%
1178
           \vskip\colbotglue\relax%
1179
           \penalty#1%
1180
        \fi%
1181
        \vskip\SB@skip%
1182
1183
      \endgroup%
1184 }
```

\SB@putbox Unbox a vbox and follow it by vertical glue if its depth is unusually shallow. This ensures that verses and choruses will look equally spaced even if one of them has a final line with no descenders.

```
1185 \newcommand\SB@putbox[2]{%
      \begingroup%
1186
        \SB@dimen\dp#2%
1187
        #1#2%
1188
        \setbox\SB@box\hbox{{\lyricfont\relax p}}%
1189
        \ifdim\SB@dimen<\dp\SB@box%
1190
1191
          \advance\SB@dimen-\dp\SB@box%
1192
          \vskip-\SB@dimen%
1193
        \fi%
        \setbox\SB@box\box\voidb@x%
1194
      \endgroup%
1195
1196 }
```

\SB@obeylines Within verses and choruses we would like to use \obeylines so that each \(\textit{return} \) in the source file ends a paragraph without having to say \par explicitly. The LaTeX base code establishes the convention that short-term changes to \par will restore \par by setting it equal to \@par. Long-term (i.e., environment-long) changes to \par should therefore redefine \@par to restore the desired long-term definition. The following code starts a long-term redefinition of \par adhering to these conventions, and extends that definition to \(\textit{return} \) as well.

```
1197 \newcommand\SB@obeylines{%
1198 \let\par\SB@par%
1199 \obeylines%
1200 \let\@par\SB@@par%
1201 }
```

\SB@par The following replacement definition of \par constructs paragraphs in which page-breaks are disallowed, since no wrapped line in a song should span a page- or column-break. It then inserts an interlinepenalty after the paragraph so that such penalties will appear between consecutive lines in each verse. (Note: The \endgraf macro must not be uttered within a local group since this prevents parameters like \hangindent from being reset at the conclusion of each paragraph.)

```
1202 \newcommand\SB@par{%
                1203
                      \ifhmode%
                        \SB@cnt\interlinepenalty%
                1204
                1205
                        \interlinepenalty\@M%
                        \endgraf%
               1206
                        \interlinepenalty\SB@cnt%
                1207
                1208
                        \ifSB@inchorus%
                          \ifdim\cbarwidth>\z@\nobreak\else\SB@ilpenalty\fi%
                1209
                1210
                        \else%
                          \SB@ilpenalty%
               1211
                        \fi%
                1212
                      \fi%
               1213
               1214 }
  \SB@ilpenalty By default, breaking a vertical list between paragraphs incurs a penalty of zero.
                 Thus, we only insert an explicit penalty between lines if \interlinepenalty is
                 non-zero. This avoids cluttering the vertical list with superfluous zero penalties.
                1215 \newcommand\SB@ilpenalty{%
                      \ifnum\interlinepenalty=\z0\else%
                1216
                        \penalty\interlinepenalty%
                1217
                1218
                      \fi%
                1219 }
       \SB@@par This replacement definition of \@par restores the \SB@par definition of \par and
                 then ends the paragraph.
                1220 \newcommand\SB@@par{\let\par\SB@par\par}
  \SB@parindent Reserve a length to remember the current \parindent.
                1221 \SB@newdimen\SB@parindent
   \SB@everypar Reserve a control sequence to hold short-term changes to \everypar.
                1222 \newcommand\SB@everypar{}
\SB@raggedright Perform \raggedright except don't nuke the \parindent.
                1223 \newcommand\SB@raggedright{%
                      \SB@parindent\parindent%
                1224
                      \raggedright%
                1225
                1226
                      \parindent\SB@parindent%
                1227 }
```

\\u00bcred The following conditional remembers whether this verse is being numbered or not (i.e., it distinguishes between \beginverse and \beginverse*).

1228 \newif\ifvnumbered

\ifSB@prevverse Reserve a conditional to remember if the previous block in this song was a verse. 1229 \newif\ifSB@prevverse

> Before replacing the little-used verse environment with a new one, issue a warning if the current definition of \verse is not the LATEX-default one. This may indicate a package clash.

```
1230 \CheckCommand\verse{%
1231
      \let\\\@centercr%
      \left\{ \right\} 
1232
1233
         \itemsep\z@%
1234
         \itemindent-1.5em%
         \listparindent\itemindent%
1235
         \rightmargin\leftmargin%
1236
1237
         \advance\leftmargin1.5em%
1238
      }%
      \item\relax%
1239
1240 }
```

\beginverse

verse Begin a new verse. This can be done by beginning a verse environment or by using the \beginverse macro. The latter must check for a trailing star to determine whether this verse should be numbered. We use \@ifstar to scan ahead for the star, but this needs to be done carefully because while scanning we might encounter tokens that should be assigned different catcodes once the verse really begins. Thus, we temporarily invoke \SB@loadactives for the duration of \@ifstar so that everything gets the right catcode.

```
1241 \renewenvironment{verse}
      {\vnumberedtrue\SB@beginverse}
1242
1243
      {\SB@endverse}
1244 \newenvironment{verse*}
      {\vnumberedfalse\SB@beginverse}
1245
      {\SB@endverse}
1246
1247 \newcommand\beginverse{%
      \begingroup%
1248
1249
        \SB@loadactives%
1250
        \@ifstar{\endgroup\vnumberedfalse\SB@beginverse}%
                 {\endgroup\vnumberedtrue\SB@beginverse}%
1251
1252 }
```

\SB@beginverse

Start the body of a verse. We begin by inserting a mark if \repchoruses is active and this verse was preceded by a numbered verse (making this an eligible place to insert a chorus later).

Verse numbering is implemented using \everypar so that if there is any vertical material between the \beginverse and the first line of the verse, that material will come before the verse number. Intervening horizontal material (e.g., \textnote) can temporarily clear \everypar to defer the verse number until later.

```
1253 \newcommand\SB@beginverse{%
1254
      \ifSB@insong%
1255
        \ifSB@inverse\SB@errbvv\endverse\fi%
```

```
1256
        \ifSB@inchorus\SB@errbvc\endchorus\fi%
      \else%
1257
        \SB@errbvt\beginsong{Unknown Song}%
1258
      \fi%
1259
      \ifrepchorus\ifvoid\SB@chorusbox\else%
1260
1261
        \SB@gotchorustrue%
1262
        \ifSB@prevverse\ifvnumbered%
          \marks\SB@cmarkclass{\SB@cmark}%
1263
        \fi\fi%
1264
      \fi\fi%
1265
      \SB@inversetrue%
1266
      1267
      \SB@stanzabreak%
      \versemark\nobreak%
1269
      \global\SB@stanzatrue%
1270
      \SB@ifempty\SB@cr@\memorize{\replay[]}%
1271
      \setbox\SB@box\vbox\bgroup\begingroup%
1272
        \ifvnumbered%
1273
1274
          \protected@edef\@currentlabel{\p@versenum\theversenum}%
1275
          \def\SB@everypar{%
            \setbox\SB@box\hbox{{\printversenum{\theversenum}}}%
1276
            \ifdim\wd\SB@box<\versenumwidth%
1277
              \setbox\SB@box%
1278
              \hbox to\versenumwidth{\unhbox\SB@box\hfil}%
1279
1280
1281
            \ifchorded\vrule\@height\baselineskip\@width\z@\@depth\z@\fi%
            \placeversenum\SB@box%
1282
            \gdef\SB@everypar{}%
1283
          }%
1284
        \else%
1285
          \def\SB@everypar{%
1286
1287
            \ifchorded\vrule\@height\baselineskip\@width\z@\@depth\z@\fi%
1288
            \gdef\SB@everypar{}%
          }%
1289
        \fi%
1290
        \everypar{\SB@everypar\everypar{}}%
1291
        \versefont\relax\SB@setbaselineskip\versejustify%
1292
        \SB@loadactives%
1293
1294
        \SB@obeylines%
        \penalty12345 %
1295
1296
        \everyverse\relax%
1297 }
```

\SB@endverse End a verse. This involves unboxing the verse material with \SB@putbox, which corrects for last lines that are unusually shallow.

```
1298 \newcommand\SB@endverse{%

1299 \ifSB@insong%

1300 \ifSB@inverse%

1301 \unpenalty%

1302 \endgroup\egroup%
```

```
\SB@putbox\unvbox\SB@box%
1303
          \SB@inversefalse%
1304
          \def\SB@closeall{\endsong}%
1305
          \ifvnumbered\stepcounter{versenum}\fi%
1306
          \SB@prevversetrue%
1307
1308
        \else\ifSB@inchorus\SB@errevc\endchorus%
1309
        \else\SB@errevo\fi\fi%
1310
      \else%
        \SB@errevt%
1311
      \fi%
1312
1313 }
```

\ifSB@chorustop When a chorus is broken in to several pieces by column-breaks (via \brk), the following conditional remembers whether the current piece is the topmost one for this chorus.

1314 \newif\ifSB@chorustop

\SB@chorusbox When \repchoruses is used, the first sequence of consecutive choruses is remembered in the following box register.

1315 \SB@newbox\SB@chorusbox

\ifSB@gotchorus The following conditional remembers whether we've completed storing the first block of consecutive choruses.

 $1316 \neq 1316$

\SB@cmarkclass

The \repeatchoruses feature requires the use of two extended mark classes provided by ε -TeX. We use the \newmarks macro to allocate these classes, if it's available. If \newmarks doesn't exist, then that means the user has an ε -TeX compatible version of LaTeX, but no etex style file to go with it; we just have to pick two mark classes and hope that nobody else is using them.

```
1317 \ifSB@etex
1318
      \@ifundefined{newmarks}{
1319
        \@ifundefined{newmark}{
1320
          \mathchardef\SB@cmarkclass83
1321
          \mathchardef\SB@nocmarkclass84
1322
        }{
1323
           \newmark\SB@cmarkclass
1324
          \newmark\SB@nocmarkclass
        }
1325
1326
1327
         \newmarks\SB@cmarkclass
         \newmarks\SB@nocmarkclass
1328
      }
1329
1330 \fi
```

\SB@cmark To determine where choruses should be inserted when \repchoruses is active, \SB@lastcmark three kinds of marks are inserted into song boxes: \SB@cmark is used to mark places \SB@nocmark where a chorus might be inserted between verses, and \SB@lastcmark marks a place where a chorus might be inserted after the last verse of the song. Both marks are \varepsilon-TFX marks of class \SB@cmarkclass, to avoid disrupting the use of standard TFX marks. Each time a chorus is automatically inserted, \SB@nocmark is inserted with mark class \SB@nocmarkclass just above it (and at the top of each additional page it spans). This inhibits future chorus inserts until the already-inserted chorus has been fully committed to the output file. Otherwise some choruses could get auto-inserted multiple times at the same spot, possibly even leading to an infinite

```
1331 \newcommand\SB@cmark{}
1332 \def\SB@cmark{SB@cmark}
1333 \newcommand\SB@lastcmark{}
1334 \def\SB@lastcmark{SB@lastcmark}
1335 \newcommand\SB@nocmark{}
1336 \def\SB@nocmark{SB@nocmark}
```

chorus Start a new chorus. If \repchoruses is active and this is part of the first set of **\beginchorus** consecutive choruses in the song, then include it and its preceding vertical material in the \SB@chorusbox for possible later duplication elsewhere.

```
1337 \newenvironment{chorus}{\beginchorus}{\SB@endchorus}
1338 \newcommand\beginchorus{%
      \ifSB@insong
1339
        \ifSB@inverse\SB@errbcv\endverse\fi%
1340
        \ifSB@inchorus\SB@errbcc\endchorus\fi%
1341
      \else%
1342
        \SB@errbct\beginsong{Unknown Song}%
1343
      \fi%
1344
      \SB@inchorustrue%
1345
      \def\SB@closeall{\endchorus\endsong}%
1346
      \SB@chorustoptrue%
1347
1348
      \vnumberedfalse%
      \SB@stanzabreak%
1349
1350
      \chorusmark%
1351
      \ifrepchorus%
        \ifSB@gotchorus\else\ifSB@prevverse\else%
1352
           \global\setbox\SB@chorusbox\vbox{%
1353
             \unvbox\SB@chorusbox%
1354
             \SB@stanzabreak%
1355
             \chorusmark%
1356
          }%
1357
        \fi\fi%
1358
1359
      \global\SB@stanzatrue%
1360
      \replay[]%
1361
      \SB@@beginchorus%
1362
1363
      \everychorus\relax%
1364 }
```

\SB@@beginchorus Begin the body of a chorus, or continue the body of a chorus after \brk has paused it to insert a valid breakpoint. We insert an empty class-\SB@cmarkclass mark here so that this chorus will not be duplicated elsewhere on the same page(s) where it initially appears.

```
1365 \newcommand\SB@@beginchorus{%
      \ifrepchorus\marks\SB@cmarkclass{}\fi%
1366
      \setbox\SB@box\vbox\bgroup\begingroup%
1367
        \ifchorded%
1368
          \def\SB@everypar{%
1369
            \vrule\@height\baselineskip\@width\z@\@depth\z@%
1370
1371
             \gdef\SB@everypar{}%
1372
1373
          \everypar{\SB@everypar\everypar{}}%
1374
1375
        \chorusfont\relax\SB@setbaselineskip\chorusjustify%
        \SB@loadactives%
1376
        \SB@obeylines%
1377
1378
        \penalty12345 %
1379 }
```

\SB@endchorus End a chorus. This involves creating the vertical line to the left of the chorus and then unboxing the chorus material that was previously accumulated.

```
1380 \newcommand\SB@endchorus{%
      \ifSB@insong%
1381
        \ifSB@inchorus%
1382
1383
             \unpenalty%
1384
           \endgroup\egroup%
          \SB@inchorusfalse%
1385
1386
           \def\SB@closeall{\endsong}%
           \setbox\SB@box\vbox{%
1387
1388
             \SB@chorusbar\SB@box%
             \SB@putbox\unvbox\SB@box%
1389
           }
1390
1391
           \ifrepchorus\ifSB@gotchorus\else%
             \global\setbox\SB@chorusbox\vbox{%
1392
               \unvbox\SB@chorusbox%
1393
               \unvcopy\SB@box%
1394
             }%
1395
1396
           \fi\fi%
           \verb|\unvbox\SB@box||
1397
           \SB@prevversefalse%
1398
         \else\ifSB@inverse\SB@errecv\endverse%
1399
        \else\SB@erreco\fi\fi%
1400
      \else%
1401
        \SB@errect%
1402
1403
      \fi%
1404 }
```

\SB@cbarshift Increase \leftskip to accommodate the chorus bar, if any.

```
1405 \newcommand\SB@cbarshift{%
      \ifSB@inchorus\ifdim\cbarwidth>\z@%
1406
        \advance\leftskip\cbarwidth%
1407
        \advance\leftskip5\p@\relax%
1408
      \fi\fi%
1409
1410 }
```

\SB@chorusbar Create the vertical bar that goes to the left of a chorus. Rather than boxing up the chorus in order to put the bar to the left, the bar is introduced as leaders directly into the vertical list of the main song box. This allows it to stretch and shrink when a column is typeset by the page-builder.

```
1411 \newcommand\SB@chorusbar[1]{%
      \ifdim\cbarwidth>\z0%
1412
        \SB@dimen\ht#1%
1413
        \SB@dimenii\dp#1%
1414
        \advance\SB@dimen%
1415
          \ifSB@chorustop\ifchorded\else2\fi\fi\SB@dimenii%
1416
        \SB@skip\SB@dimen\relax%
1417
        \SB@computess\SB@skip1\@plus#1%
1418
1419
        \SB@computess\SB@skip{-1}\@minus#1%
        \nointerlineskip\null\nobreak%
1420
1421
        \leaders\vrule\@width\cbarwidth\vskip\SB@skip%
        \ifSB@chorustop\ifchorded\else%
1422
          \advance\SB@skip-\SB@dimenii%
1423
1424
        \fi\fi%
        \nobreak\vskip-\SB@skip%
1425
1426
      \fi%
1427 }
```

\SB@computess

This computes the stretchability or shrinkability of a vbox and stores the result in the skip register given by $\langle arg1 \rangle$. If $\langle arg2 \rangle = 1$ and $\langle arg3 \rangle$ is "plus", then the stretchability of box $\langle arg4 \rangle$ is added to the plus component of $\langle arg1 \rangle$. If $\langle arg2 \rangle = -1$ and $\langle arg3 \rangle$ is "minus", then the shrinkability of the box is added to the minus component of $\langle arg1 \rangle$. If the stretchability or shrinkability is infinite, then we guess 1fil for that component.

```
1428 \newcommand\SB@computess[4] \{\%
      \begingroup%
1429
         \vbadness\@M\vfuzz\maxdimen%
1430
         \SB@dimen4096\p@%
1431
         \setbox\SB@box\vbox spread#2\SB@dimen{\unvcopy#4}%
1432
         \int \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}_{0}}
1433
1434
           \global\advance#1\z@#31fil\relax%
1435
           \SB@dimenii\SB@dimen%
1436
           \loop%
1437
             \SB@dimenii.5\SB@dimenii%
1438
             \ifnum\badness<100 %
1439
1440
               \advance\SB@dimen\SB@dimenii%
1441
             \else
```

```
\advance\SB@dimen-\SB@dimenii%
1442
            \fi%
1443
            \setbox\SB@box\vbox spread#2\SB@dimen{\unvcopy#4}%
1444
            \ifnum\badness=100 \SB@dimenii\z@\fi%
1445
          \ifdim\SB@dimenii>.1\p@\repeat%
1446
1447
          \ifdim\SB@dimen<.1\p@\SB@dimen\z@\fi%
1448
          \global\advance#1\z@#3\SB@dimen\relax%
1449
        \fi%
      \endgroup%
1450
1451 }
```

\brk Placing \brk within a line in a verse or chorus tells TeX to break the line at that point (if it needs to be broken at all).

Placing \brk on a line by itself within a chorus stops the chorus (and its vertical bar), inserts a valid breakpoint, and then restarts the chorus with no intervening space so that if the breakpoint isn't used, there will be no visible effect. Placing it on a line by itself within a verse just inserts a breakpoint.

Placing \brk between songs forces a column- or page-break, but only if generating a non-partial list of songs. When generating a partial list, \brk between songs is ignored.

```
1452 \mbox{ \newcommand\brk}{\%}
1453
      \ifSB@insong%
1454
         \ifhmode\penalty-5 \else%
           \unpenalty%
1455
           \ifSB@inchorus%
1456
1457
             \ifdim\cbarwidth=\z0%
1458
               \ifrepchorus\marks\SB@cmarkclass{}\fi%
1459
               \SB@breakpoint\brkpenalty%
1460
             \else%
1461
               \endgroup\egroup%
               \ifrepchorus\ifSB@gotchorus\else%
1462
                 \global\setbox\SB@chorusbox\vbox{%
1463
1464
                    \unvbox\SB@chorusbox%
1465
                    \SB@chorusbar\SB@box%
                    \unvcopy\SB@box%
1466
1467
                    \SB@breakpoint\brkpenalty%
                 }%
1468
               \fi\fi%
1469
               \SB@chorusbar\SB@box%
1470
1471
               \unvbox\SB@box%
               \SB@breakpoint\brkpenalty%
1472
1473
               \SB@chorustopfalse%
1474
               \SB@@beginchorus%
             \pi
1475
1476
           \else%
             \SB@breakpoint\brkpenalty%
1477
1478
           \fi%
         \fi%
1479
1480
      \else%
```

```
1481 \ifpartiallist\else\SB@nextcol\@ne\colbotglue\fi%
1482 \fi%
1483 }
```

SB@boxup Typeset a shaded box containing a textual note to singers or musicians. We first try typesetting the note on a single line. If it's too big, then we try again in paragraph mode with full justification.

```
1484 \newcommand\SB@boxup[1]{%
      \setbox\SB@box\hbox{{\notefont\relax#1}}%
1486
      \SB@dimen\wd\SB@box%
1487
      \advance\SB@dimen6\p@%
      \advance\SB@dimen\leftskip%
1488
      \advance\SB@dimen\rightskip%
1489
      \ifdim\SB@dimen>\hsize%
1490
1491
        \vbox{{%
1492
           \advance\hsize-6\p0%
1493
           \advance\hsize-\leftskip%
1494
          \advance\hsize-\rightskip%
          \notejustify%
1495
          \verb|\unhbox\SB@box\par||
1496
1497
          \kern\z@%
1498
        }}%
1499
      \else%
        \vbox{\box\SB@box\kern\z@}%
1500
1501
      \fi%
1502 }
```

Create a textual note for singers and musicians. If the note begins a verse or chorus, it should not be preceded by any spacing. Verses and choruses begin with the sentinel penalty 12345, so we check \lastpenalty to identify this case. When typesetting the note, we must be sure to temporarily clear \everypar to inhibit any verse numbering that might be pending. We also readjust the \baselineskip as if we weren't doing chords, since no chords go above a textual note.

```
1503 \newcommand\textnote[1]{%
      \ifhmode\par\fi%
1504
      \ifnum\lastpenalty=12345\else%
1505
1506
        \ifSB@inverse%
1507
          \vskip2\p@\relax%
        \else\ifSB@inchorus%
1508
1509
          \vskip2\p@\relax%
        \else\ifSB@stanza%
1510
          \nobreak\vskip\versesep%
1511
        \fi\fi\fi%
1512
1513
      \fi%
1514
      \begingroup%
1515
        \everypar{}%
1516
        \ifchorded\chordedfalse\SB@setbaselineskip\chordedtrue\fi%
1517
        \placenote{\SB@colorbox\notebgcolor{\SB@boxup{#1}}}%
1518
      \endgroup%
```

```
\nobreak%
1519
      \ifSB@inverse%
1520
         \vskip2\p@\relax%
1521
       \else\ifSB@inchorus%
1522
         \wedge \vert_2\p@\relax\%
1523
       \else\ifSB@stanza\else%
1524
1525
         \nobreak\vskip\versesep%
1526
      \fi\fi\fi%
1527 }
```

\musicnote Create a textual note for musicians.

1528 \newcommand\musicnote[1] {\ifchorded\textnote{#1}\fi}

\SB@echo

Typeset an echo part in the lyrics. Echo parts are in a user-customizable font and parenthesized.

The \echo macro must be able to accept chords in its argument. This complicates the implementation because chord macros should change catcodes, but if we grab \echo's argument in the usual way then all the catcodes will be set before the chord macros have a chance to change them. This would disallow chord name abbreviations like # and & within \echo parts.

If we're using ε -TEX then the solution is easy: we use \scantokens to re-scan the argument and thereby re-assign the catcodes. (One subtlety: Whenever LATEX consumes an argument to a macro, it changes # to ## so that when the argument text is substituted into the body of the macro, the replacement text will not contain unsubstituted parameters (such as #1). If \scantokens is used on the replacement text and the scanned tokens assign a new catcode to #, that causes #'s to be doubled in the *output*, which was not the intent. To avoid this problem, we use \@sanitize before consuming the argument to \echo, which sets the catcodes of most special tokens (including #) to 12, so that LATEX will not recognize any of them as parameters and will therefore not double any of them.)

```
\newcommand\echo{\begingroup\@sanitize\SB@echo}
1530
      \newcommand\SB@echo[1]{%
1531
        \endgroup%
1532
1533
        \begingroup%
           \echofont\relax%
1534
1535
          \endlinechar\m@ne%
1536
          \scantokens{(#1)}%
1537
        \endgroup%
      }
1538
1539 \else
```

If we're not using ε -TEX, we must do something more complicated. We set up the appropriate font within a local group and finish with \hbox so that the argument to \echo is treated as the body of the box. Control is reacquired after the box using \aftergroup, whereupon we unbox the box and insert the closing parenthesis. This almost works except that if the last thing in an echo part is a long chord name atop a short lyric, the closing parenthesis will float out away from the lyric

instead of being sucked under the chord. I can find no solution to this problem, so to avoid it users must find a version of LATEX that is ε -TEX compatible.

```
1540
           \newcommand\echo{%
    1541
             \begingroup%
               \echofont\relax%
    1542
    1543
               \afterassignment\SB@echo%
               \setbox\SB@box\hbox%
    1544
    1545
    1546
           \newcommand\SB@echo{\aftergroup\SB@@echo(}
    1547
           \newcommand\SB@@echo{\unhbox\SB@box)\endgroup}
    1548 \fi
\rep Place \rep{\(n\)\} at the end of a line to indicate that it should be sung \langle n \rangle times.
    1549 \mbox{ newcommand} rep[1]{%}
    1550
           (\raise.25ex\hbox{%
    1551
             \fontencoding{OMS}\fontfamily{cmsy}\selectfont\char\tw0%
    1552
            }#1)%
    1553 }
```

15.7 Scripture Quotations

The macros in this section typeset scripture quotations and other between-songs environments.

songgroup A songgroup environment associates all enclosed environments with the enclosed song. When generating a partial list, all the enclosed environments are contributed if and only if the enclosed song is contributed.

```
1554 \newenvironment{songgroup}{%
      \ifnum\SB@grouplvl=\z@%
1555
        \edef\SB@sgroup{\thesongnum}%
1556
        \global\SB@groupcnt\m@ne%
1557
      \fi%
1558
      \advance\SB@grouplvl\@ne%
1559
1560 }{%
      \advance\SB@grouplvl\m@ne%
1561
      \ifnum\SB@grouplvl=\z@\let\SB@sgroup\@empty\fi%
1562
1563 }
```

\SB@grouplvl Count the songgroup environment nesting depth.

```
1564 \SB@newcount\SB@grouplvl
```

intersong An intersong block contributes vertical material to a column between the songs of a songs section. It is subject to the same column-breaking algorithm as real songs, but receives none of the other formatting applied to songs.

```
1565 \newenvironment{intersong}{%
1566 \ifSB@insong\SB@errbro\SB@closeall\fi%
1567 \ifSB@intersong\SB@errbrr\SB@closeall\fi%
1568 \setbox\SB@chorusbox\voidb@x%
```

```
\SB@intersongtrue%
1569
      \def\SB@closeall{\end{intersong}}%
1570
      \setbox\SB@songbox\vbox\bgroup\begingroup%
1571
        \ifnum\SB@numcols>\z@\hsize\SB@colwidth\fi%
1572
        \ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
1573
1574
          \hrule\@height\sbarheight\@width\hsize%
1575
          \nobreak%
        \fi%
1576
1577 }{%
      \ifSB@intersong
1578
          \ifdim\sbarheight>\z0%
1579
1580
             \ifhmode\par\fi%
1581
             \SB@skip\lastskip%
             \unskip\nobreak\vskip\SB@skip%
1582
             \hbox{\vrule\@height\sbarheight\@width\hsize}%
1583
          \fi%
1584
        \endgroup\egroup%
1585
        \ifSB@omitscrip%
1586
1587
          \setbox\SB@songbox\box\voidb@x%
1588
          \SB@submitsong%
1589
1590
        \fi%
        \SB@intersongfalse%
1591
1592
        \ifSB@insong\SB@errero\SB@closeall\else\SB@errert\fi%
1593
1594
1595 }
 The starred form contributes page-spanning vertical material directly to the top of
 the nearest fresh page.
1596 \newenvironment{intersong*}{%
      \ifSB@insong\SB@errbro\SB@closeall\fi%
1597
1598
      \ifSB@intersong\SB@errbrr\SB@closeall\fi%
      \setbox\SB@chorusbox\box\voidb@x%
1599
1600
      \SB@intersongtrue%
      \def\SB@closeall{\end{intersong*}}%
1601
1602
      \setbox\SB@songbox\vbox\bgroup\begingroup%
1603 }{%
      \ifSB@intersong%
1604
1605
        \endgroup\egroup%
        \ifSB@omitscrip%
1606
          \setbox\SB@songbox\box\voidb@x%
1607
        \else%
1608
          \def\SB@stype{\SB@styppage}%
1609
          \SB@submitsong%
1610
          \def\SB@stype{\SB@stypcol}%
1611
1612
        \fi%
1613
        \SB@intersongfalse%
1614
      \else%
        \ifSB@insong\SB@errero\SB@closeall\else\SB@errert\fi%
```

1615

```
1616 \fi%
1617 }
```

scripture Begin a scripture quotation. We first store the reference in a box for later use, and beginscripture then set up a suitable environment for the quotation. Quotations cannot typically be reworded if line-breaking fails, so we set \emergencystretch to a relatively high value at the outset.

```
1618 \newenvironment{scripture}{\beginscripture}{\SB@endscripture}
1619 \newcommand\beginscripture[1]{%
      \begin{intersong}%
1620
1621
        \SB@parsesrefs{#1}%
        \setbox\SB@envbox\hbox{{\printscrcite\songrefs}}%
1622
1623
        \def\SB@closeall{\endscripture}%
        \nobreak\vskip5\p@%
1624
1625
        \SB@parindent\parindent\z@%
        \parskip\z@skip\parfillskip\@flushglue%
1626
        \leftskip\SB@parindent\rightskip\SB@parindent\relax%
1627
        \scripturefont\relax%
1628
        \baselineskip\f@size\p@\@plus\p@\relax%
1629
1630
        \advance\baselineskip\p@\relax%
        \emergencystretch.3em%
1631
1632 }
```

\SB@endscripture End a scripture quotation.

```
1633 \newcommand\SB@endscripture{%
      \ifSB@intersong
1634
1635
          \scitehere%
1636
          \ifhmode\par\fi%
          \vskip-3\p0%
1637
1638
         \end{intersong}%
1639
      \fi%
1640 }
```

\scitehere

Usually the scripture citation should just come at the \endscripture line, but at times the user might want to invoke this macro explicitly at a more suitable point. A good example is when something near the end of the scripture quotation drops T_FX into vertical mode. In such cases, it is often better to issue the citation before leaving horizontal mode.

In any case, this macro should work decently whether in horizontal or vertical mode. In horizontal mode life is easy: we just append the reference to the current horizontal list using the classic code from p. 106 of The T_FXbook. However, if we're now in vertical mode, the problem is a little harder. We do the best we can by using \lastbox to remove the last line, then adding the reference and re-typesetting it. This isn't as good as the horizontal mode solution because TFX only gets to reevaluate the last line instead of the whole paragraph, but usually the results are passable.

```
1641 \newcommand\scitehere{%
      \ifSB@intersong%
1642
```

```
\ifvoid\SB@envbox\else%
             1643
                        \ifvmode%
             1644
                          \setbox\SB@box\lastbox%
             1645
                          \nointerlineskip\noindent\hskip-\leftskip%
             1646
                          \unhbox\SB@box\unskip%
             1647
             1648
                        \fi%
             1649
                        \unskip\nobreak\hfil\penalty50\hskip.8em\null\nobreak\hfil%
                        \box\SB@envbox\kern-\SB@parindent%
             1650
                        {\bf \{parfillskip\z@\final hyphen demerits 2000\par\}\%}
             1651
                      \fi%
             1652
                    \else%
             1653
                      \SB@errscrip\scitehere%
             1654
             1655
                    fi%
             1656 }
      \Acolon Typeset a line of poetry in a scripture quotation.
      \Bcolon<sub>1657</sub> \newcommand\Acolon{\SB@colon2\Acolon}
             1658 \newcommand\Bcolon{\SB@colon1\Bcolon}
    \SB@colon Begin a group of temporary definitions that will end at the next \langle return \rangle. The
               (return) will end the paragraph and close the local scope.
             1659 \newcommand\SB@colon[2]{%
             1660
                   \ifSB@intersong\else%
             1661
                      \SB@errscrip#2%
                      \beginscripture{Unknown}%
             1662
             1663
                    \fi%
             1664
                    \ifhmode\par\fi%
                    \begingroup%
             1665
                      \rightskip\SB@parindent\@plus4em%
             1666
             1667
                      \advance\leftskip2\SB@parindent%
                      \advance\parindent-#1\SB@parindent%
             1668
                      \def\par{\endgraf\endgroup}%
             1669
             1670
                      \obeylines%
             1671 }
     \strophe Insert blank space indicative of a strophe division in a scripture quotation.
             1672 \newcommand\strophe{%
             1673
                   \ifSB@intersong\else%
                      \SB@errscrip\strophe\beginscripture{Unknown}%
             1674
             1675
                   \vskip.9ex\@plus.45ex\@minus.68ex\relax%
             1676
             1677 }
\scripindent Create an indented sub-block within a scripture quotation.
\SB@scripdent1679
                    \ifSB@intersong\else%
                      \SB@errscrip#2\beginscripture{Unknown}%
             1680
                    \fi%
             1681
                   \ifhmode\par\fi%
             1682
```

```
\advance\leftskip#1\SB@parindent\relax%
                1683
                1684 }
                1685 \newcommand\scripindent{\SB@scripdent1\scripindent}
                1686 \verb|\newcommand\scripoutdent{\SB@scripdent-\scripoutdent}|
\shiftdblquotes The Zaph Chancery font used by default to typeset scripture quotations seems to
    \SB@ldqleft have some kerning problems with double-quote ligatures. The \shiftdblquotes
   \SB@ldqright macro allows one to modify the spacing around all double-quotes until the current
    \SB@rdqleft group ends.
   \SB@rdqright_{1687} \newcommand\SB@quotesactive{%}
     \SB@scanlq1688
                     \catcode''\active%
                      \catcode''\active%
     \SB@scanrq1689
       \SB@dolq^{1690}}
       \SB@dorg^{1691} \newcommand\shiftdblquotes[4]{}
                1692 \newcommand\SB@ldqleft{}
                1693 \newcommand\SB@ldqright{}
                1694 \newcommand\SB@rdqleft{}
                1695 \newcommand\SB@rdqright{}
                1696 \newcommand\SB@scanlq{}
                1697 \newcommand\SB@scanrq{}
                1698 \mbox{ \newcommand\SB@dolq{}}
                1699 \newcommand\SB@dorq{}
                1700 {
                1701
                      \SB@quotesactive
                       \gdef\shiftdblquotes#1#2#3#4{%
                1702
                         \def\SB@ldqleft{\kern#1}%
                1703
                         \def\SB@ldqright{\kern#2}%
                1704
                         \def\SB@rdqleft{\kern#3}%
                1705
                         \def\SB@rdqright{\kern#4}%
                1706
                1707
                         \SB@quotesactive%
                         \def'{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@scanlq}%
                1708
                         \def'{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@scanrq}%
                1709
                      }
                1710
                       \gdef\SB@scanlq{%}
                1711
                         \ifx\SB@next'%
                1712
                1713
                           \expandafter\SB@dolq%
                1714
                         \else%
                           \expandafter\lq%
                1715
                         \fi%
                1716
                1717
                       \gdef\SB@scanrq{%
                1718
                         \ifx\SB@next'%
                1719
                           \expandafter\SB@dorq%
                1720
                1721
                           \expandafter\rq%
                1722
                1723
                         \fi%
                      }
                1724
                       \gdef\SB@dolq'{%
                1725
                1726
                         \ifvmode\leavevmode\else\/\fi%
```

1727

\vadjust{}%

```
1728
         \SB@ldqleft\lq\lq\SB@ldqright%
1729
        \vadjust{}%
      }
1730
      \gdef\SB@dorq'{%
1731
        \ifvmode\leavevmode\else\/\fi%
1732
1733
         \vadjust{}%
1734
         \SB@rdqleft\rq\rq\SB@rdqright%
1735
         \vadjust{}%
1736
     }
1737 }
```

15.8 Transposition

The macros that transpose chords are contained in this section.

This counter identifies the requested number of halfsteps by which chords are to \SB@transposefactor be transposed (from -11 to +11).

1738 \SB@newcount\SB@transposefactor

\ifSB@convertnotes Even when transposition is not requested, the transposition logic can be used to automatically convert note names to another form. The following conditional turns that feature on or off.

1739 \newif\ifSB@convertnotes

```
\notenameA Reserve a control sequence for each note of the diatonic scale. These will be used
\notenameB to identify which token sequences the input file uses to denote the seven scale
\notenameC degrees. Their eventual definitions must consist entirely of uppercase letters, and
\notenameD they must be assigned using \def, but that comes later.
\notenameE_{1740} \newcommand\notenameA{}
```

```
\notenameF1741 \newcommand\notenameB{}
\notenameG1742 \newcommand\notenameC{}
          1743 \newcommand\notenameD{}
          1744 \newcommand\notenameE{}
          1745 \newcommand\notenameF{}
          1746 \newcommand\notenameG{}
```

\printnoteA These control sequences are what the transposition logic actually outputs to denote \printnoteB each scale degree. They can include any IATFX code that is legal in horizontal \printnoteC mode.

```
\printnoteE<sub>1748</sub> \newcommand\printnoteB{}
\printnoteF1749 \newcommand\printnoteC{}
\printnoteG1750 \newcommand\printnoteD{}
          1751 \newcommand\printnoteE{}
          1752 \newcommand\printnoteF{}
          1753 \newcommand\printnoteG{}
```

```
1754 \newcommand\notenamesin[7]{%
                                              \def\notenameA{#1}%
                                 1755
                                              \def\notenameB{#2}%
                                 1756
                                              \def\notenameC{#3}%
                                 1757
                                              \def\notenameD{#4}%
                                 1758
                                              \def\notenameE{#5}%
                                 1759
                                              \def\notenameF{#6}%
                                 1760
                                              \def\notenameG{#7}%
                                 1761
                                 1762
                                              \SB@convertnotestrue%
                                 1763 }
    \notenamesout Set the note names that are output by the transposition logic.
                                 1764 \newcommand\notenamesout [7] {%
                                 1765
                                              \def\printnoteA{#1}%
                                              \def\printnoteB{#2}%
                                 1766
                                              \def\printnoteC{#3}%
                                 1767
                                              \def\printnoteD{#4}%
                                 1768
                                 1769
                                              \def\printnoteE{#5}%
                                 1770
                                              \def\printnoteF{#6}%
                                              \def\printnoteG{#7}%
                                 1771
                                 1772
                                              \SB@convertnotestrue%
                                 1773 }
           \notenames Set an identical input name and output name for each scale degree.
                                 1774 \newcommand\notenames [7] {%
                                              \notenamesin{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}%
                                              \notenamesout{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}%
                                 1776
                                              \SB@convertnotesfalse%
                                 1777
                                 1778 }
         \alphascale Predefine scales for alphabetic names and solfedge names, and set alphabetic scales
             \solfedge to be the default.
                                 1779 \newcommand\alphascale{\notenames ABCDEFG}
                                 1780 \end{solfedge} \notenames LA} SI} DO} {RE} MI} {FA} SOL} \notenames LA} SI COP (REPAPA SOLP) \notenames LAPAPA (REPAPA 
                                 1781 \alphascale
\ifSB@prefshrps
                                   When a transposed chord falls on a black key, the code must choose which en-
                                     harmonically equivalent name to give the new chord. (For example, should C
                                     transposed by +1 be named C# or Db?) A heuristic is used to guess which name
                                     is most appropriate. The following conditional records whether the current key
                                     signature is sharped or flatted according to this heuristic guess.
                                  1782 \newif\ifSB@prefshrps
                                    The first chord seen is usually the best indicator of the key of the song. (Even
    \ifSB@needkey
                                     when the first chord isn't the tonic, it will often be the dominant or subdominant,
                                     which usually has the same kind of accidental in its key signatures as the actual
                                     key.) This conditional remembers whether the current chord is the first one seen
```

\notenamesin Set the note names used by the input file.

in the song, and should therefore be used to guess the key of the song.

1783 \newif\ifSB@needkey

\transpose The \transpose macro sets the transposition adjustment factor and informs the transposition logic that the next chord seen will be the first one in the new key.

```
1784 \newcommand\transpose[1]{%
1785 \advance\SB@transposefactor by#1\relax%
1786 \SB@cnt\SB@transposefactor%
1787 \divide\SB@cnt12 %
1788 \multiply\SB@cnt12 %
1789 \advance\SB@transposefactor-\SB@cnt%
1790 \SB@needkeytrue%
1791}
```

\capo Specifying a \capo normally just causes a textual note to musicians to be typeset, but if the transposecapos option is active, it activates transposition of the chords.

\prefersharps One of these macros is called after the first chord has been seen to register that \preferflats we're transposing to a key with a sharped or flatted key signature.

```
1795 \newcommand\prefersharps{\SB@prefshrpstrue\SB@needkeyfalse} \\ 1796 \newcommand\preferflats{\SB@prefshrpsfalse\SB@needkeyfalse} \\
```

\transposehere If automatic transposition has been requested, yield the given chord transposed by the requested amount. Otherwise return the given chord verbatim.

```
1797 \newcommand\transposehere[1]{%
1798
      \ifnum\SB@transposefactor=\z@%
        \ifSB@convertnotes%
1799
1800
          \SB@dotranspose{#1}%
1801
          \the\SB@toks%
        \else%
1802
1803
          #1%
1804
        \fi%
      \else%
1805
1806
        \ifSB@convertnotes%
1807
          {\SB@transposefactor\z@%
1808
            \SB@dotranspose{#1}%
           \xdef\SB@tempv{\the\SB@toks}}%
1809
1810
        \else%
1811
          \def\SB@tempv{#1}%
1812
        \SB@dotranspose{#1}%
1813
1814
        \expandafter\trchordformat\expandafter{\SB@tempv}{\the\SB@toks}%
1815
      \fi%
1816 }
```

\notrans Suppress chord transposition without suppressing note name conversion. When a $\notrans\{\langle text \rangle\}\$ macro appears within text undergoing transposition, the \notrans macro and the group will be preserved verbatim by the transposition parser. When it is then expanded after parsing, we must therefore re-invoke the

transposition logic on the argument, but in an environment where the transposition factor has been temporarily set to zero. This causes note name conversion to occur without actually transposing.

```
1817 \newcommand\notrans[1]{%
      \begingroup%
1818
1819
        \SB@transposefactor\z@%
        \transposehere{#1}%
1820
      \endgroup%
1821
1822 }
```

\SB@dotranspose Parse the argument to a chord macro, yielding the transposed equivalent in the \SB@toks token register.

```
1823 \newcommand\SB@dotranspose[1]{%
1824
      \SB@toks{}%
      \let\SB@dothis\SB@trmain%
1825
      \SB@trscan#1\SB@trend%
1826
1827 }
```

\trchordformat By default, transposing means replacing old chords with new chords in the new key. However, sometimes the user may want to typeset something more sophisticated, like old chords followed by new chords in parentheses so that musicians who use capos and those who don't can play from the same piece of music. Such typesetting is possible by redefining the following macro to something like #1 (#2) instead of #2.

1828 \newcommand\trchordformat[2]{#2}

\SB@trscan This is the entrypoint to the code that scans over the list of tokens comprising a chord and transposes note names as it goes. Start by peeking ahead at the next symbol without consuming it.

1829 \newcommand\SB@trscan{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@dothis}

\SB@trmain Test to see whether the token was a begin-brace, end-brace, or space. These tokens require special treatment because they cannot be accepted as implicit arguments to macros.

```
1830 \newcommand\SB@trmain{%
      \ifx\SB@next\bgroup%
1831
        \let\SB@donext\SB@trgroup%
1832
      \else\ifx\SB@next\egroup%
1833
        \SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks\egroup}%
1834
        \let\SB@donext\SB@trskip%
1835
      \else\ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\@sptoken%
1836
        \SB@appendsp\SB@toks%
1837
        \let\SB@donext\SB@trskip%
1838
1839
        \let\SB@donext\SB@trstep%
1840
      \fi\fi\fi%
1841
1842
      \SB@donext%
1843 }
```

A begin-group brace lies next in the input stream. Consume the entire group as an argument to this macro, and append it, including the begin- and end-group tokens, to the list of tokens processed so far. No transposition takes place within a group; they are copied verbatim because they probably contain macro code.

```
1844 \newcommand\SB@trgroup[1] {%

1845 \SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks{#1}}%

1846 \SB@trscan%

1847 }
```

\SB@trspace A space or end-brace lies next in the input stream. It has already been added to the token list, so skip over it.

```
1848 \newcommand\SB@trskip{%
1849 \afterassignment\SB@trscan%
1850 \let\SB@next= }
```

A non-grouping token lies next in the input stream. Consume it as an argument to this macro, and then test it to see whether it's a note letter or some other recognized item. If so, process it; otherwise just append it to the token list and continue scanning.

```
1851 \newcommand\SB@trstep[1]{%
      \let\SB@donext\SB@trscan%
1852
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next A%
1853
        \ifnum\uccode'#1='#1%
1854
          \def\SB@temp{#1}%
1855
          \let\SB@dothis\SB@trnote%
1856
1857
        \else%
          \SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks#1}%
1858
        \fi%
1859
      \else\ifx\SB@next\SB@trend
1860
1861
        \let\SB@donext\relax%
1862
      \else%
        \SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks#1}%
1863
      \fi\fi%
1864
      \SB@donext%
1865
1866 }
```

\SB@trnote We're in the midst of processing a sequence of uppercase letters that might comprise a note name. Check to see whether the next token is an accidental (sharp or flat), or yet another letter.

```
1867 \newcommand\SB@trnote{%
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next A%
1868
1869
        \let\SB@donext\SB@trnotestep%
1870
      \else\ifnum\SB@transposefactor=\z@%
        \SB@cnt\z@%
1871
        \let\SB@donext\SB@trtrans%
1872
      \else\ifx\SB@next\flt%
1873
1874
        \SB@cnt\m@ne%
        \let\SB@donext\SB@tracc%
1875
```

```
\else\ifx\SB@next\shrp%
1876
         \SB@cnt\@ne%
1877
         \let\SB@donext\SB@tracc%
1878
      \else%
1879
         \SB@cnt\z@%
1880
         \let\SB@donext\SB@trtrans%
1881
1882
      \fi\fi\fi\fi%
1883
      \SB@donext%
1884 }
```

\SB@trnotestep The next token is a letter. Consume it and test to see whether it is an uppercase letter. If so, add it to the note name being assembled; otherwise reinsert it into the input stream and jump directly to the transposition logic.

```
1885 \newcommand\SB@trnotestep[1]{%
      \ifnum\uccode'#1='#1%
1886
1887
        \SB@app\def\SB@temp{#1}%
        \expandafter\SB@trscan%
1888
      \else%
1889
1890
        SB@cnt\z@%
        \expandafter\SB@trtrans\expandafter#1%
1892
      \fi%
1893 }
```

\SB@tracc We've encountered an accidental (sharp or flat) immediately following a note name. Peek ahead at the next token without consuming it, and then jump to the transposition logic. This is done because the transposition logic might need to infer the key signature of the song, and if the next token is an m (for minor), then that information can help.

1894 \newcommand\SB@tracc[1]{\futurelet\SB@next\SB@trtrans}

\SB@trtrans

We've assembled a sequence of capital letters (in \SB@temp) that might comprise a note name to be transposed. If the letters were followed by a \shrp then \SB@cnt is 1; if they were followed by a flt then it is -1; otherwise it is 0. If the assembled letters turn out to not match any valid note name, then do nothing and return to scanning. Otherwise compute a new transposed name.

```
1895 \newcommand\SB@trtrans{%
      \advance\SB@cnt%
1896
        \ifx\SB@temp\notenameA\z@%
1897
        \else\ifx\SB@temp\notenameB\tw@%
1898
        \else\ifx\SB@temp\notenameC\thr@@%
1899
        \else\ifx\SB@temp\notenameD5 %
1900
1901
        \else\ifx\SB@temp\notenameE7 %
        \else\ifx\SB@temp\notenameF8 %
1902
        \else\ifx\SB@temp\notenameG10 %
1903
        \else-99 \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\
1904
      \ifnum\SB@cnt<\m@ne%
1905
        \SB@toks\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
1906
1907
          \expandafter\the\expandafter\SB@toks\SB@temp}%
1908
      \else%
```

```
\advance\SB@cnt\SB@transposefactor%
1909
        \ifnum\SB@cnt<\z@\advance\SB@cnt12 \fi%
1910
        \ifnum\SB@cnt>11 \advance\SB@cnt-12 \fi%
1911
        \ifSB@needkey\ifnum\SB@transposefactor=\z@\else\SB@setkeysig\fi\fi%
1912
        \edef\SB@temp{%
1913
1914
          \the\SB@toks%
1915
          \ifSB@prefshrps%
1916
            \ifcase\SB@cnt\printnoteA\or\printnoteA\noexpand\shrp\or%
              \printnoteB\or\printnoteC\or\printnoteC\noexpand\shrp\or%
1917
1918
              \printnoteD\or\printnoteD\noexpand\shrp\or\printnoteE\or%
              \printnoteF\or\printnoteF\noexpand\shrp\or\printnoteG\or%
1919
1920
              \printnoteG\noexpand\shrp\fi%
          \else%
1921
            \ifcase\SB@cnt\printnoteA\or\printnoteB\noexpand\flt\or%
1922
              \printnoteB\or\printnoteC\or\printnoteD\noexpand\flt\or%
1923
              \printnoteD\or\printnoteE\noexpand\flt\or\printnoteE\or%
1924
              \printnoteF\or\printnoteG\noexpand\flt\or\printnoteG\or%
1925
              \printnoteA\noexpand\flt\fi%
1926
1927
          \fi}%
1928
        \SB@toks\expandafter{\SB@temp}%
1929
      \fi%
      \let\SB@dothis\SB@trmain%
1930
      \SB@trscan%
1931
1932 }
```

\SB@setkeysig If this is the first chord of the song, assume that this is the tonic of the key, and select whether to use a sharped or flatted key signature for the rest of the song based on that. Even if this isn't the tonic, it's probably the dominant or sub-dominant, which almost always has a number of sharps or flats similar to the tonic. If the bottom note of the chord turns out to be a black key, we choose the enharmonic equivalent that is closest to C on the circle of fifths (i.e., the one that has fewest sharps or flats).

```
1933 \newcommand\SB@setkeysig{%
1934
      \global\SB@needkeyfalse%
1935
      \ifcase\SB@cnt%
        \global\SB@prefshrpstrue\or% A
1936
        \global\SB@prefshrpsfalse\or% Bb
1937
        \global\SB@prefshrpstrue\or% B
1938
        \ifx\SB@next m% C
1939
           \global\SB@prefshrpsfalse%
1940
        \else%
1941
           \global\SB@prefshrpstrue%
1942
        \fi\or%
1943
        \global\SB@prefshrpstrue\or% C#
1944
1945
        \int SB@next m\% D
           \global\SB@prefshrpsfalse%
1946
1947
1948
           \global\SB@prefshrpstrue%
        \fi\or%
1949
```

```
\global\SB@prefshrpsfalse\or% Eb
1950
        \global\SB@prefshrpstrue\or% E
1951
        \global\SB@prefshrpsfalse\or% F
1952
        \global\SB@prefshrpstrue\or% F#
1953
        \ifx\SB@next m% G
1954
1955
          \global\SB@prefshrpsfalse%
1956
           \global\SB@prefshrpstrue%
1957
        \fi\or%
1958
        \global\SB@prefshrpsfalse\else% Ab
1959
        \global\SB@needkeytrue% non-chord
1960
1961
      \fi%
1962 }
```

\SB@trend The following macro marks the end of chord text to be processed. It should always be consumed and discarded by the chord-scanning logic above, so generate an error if it is ever expanded.

```
1963 \newcommand\SB@trend{%

1964 \SB@Error{Internal Error: Transposition failed}%

1965 {This error should not occur.}%

1966}
```

15.9 Measure Bars

The following code handles the typesetting of measure bars.

\SB@metertop These macros remember the current numerator and denominator of the meter. \SB@meterbot1967 \newcommand\SB@metertop{}

1968 \newcommand\SB@meterbot{}

\meter Set the current meter without producing an actual measure bar yet.
1969 \newcommand\meter[2]{\gdef\SB@metertop{#1}\gdef\SB@meterbot{#2}}

\SB@measuremark Normally measure bar boxes should be as thin as possible so that they can be slipped into lyrics without making them hard to read. But when two measure bars appear consecutively, they need to be spaced apart more so that they look like two separate lines instead of one thick line. To achieve this, there needs to be a way to pull a vbox off the current list and determine whether or not it is a box that contains a measure bar. The solution is to insert a mark (\SB@measuremark) at the top of each measure bar vbox. We can then see whether this measure bar immediately follows another measure bar by using \vsplit on \lastbox.

1970 \newcommand\SB@measuremark{SB@IsMeasure}

\SB@makembar Typeset a measure bar. If provided, $\langle arg1 \rangle$ is the numerator and $\langle arg2 \rangle$ is the denominator of the meter to be rendered above the bar. If those arguments are left blank, render a measure bar without a meter marking.

```
1971 \newcommand\SB@makembar[2]{%
      \ifSB@inverse\else%
1972
        \ifSB@inchorus\else\SB@errmbar\fi%
1973
1974
      \fi%
      \ifhmode%
1975
1976
        \SB@skip\lastskip\unskip%
1977
        \setbox\SB@box\lastbox%
        \copy\SB@box%
1978
1979
        \ifvbox\SB@box%
1980
          \begingroup%
            \setbox\SB@boxii\copy\SB@box%
1981
            \vbadness\@M\vfuzz\maxdimen%
1982
            \setbox\SB@boxii%
1983
               \vsplit\SB@boxii to\maxdimen%
1984
          \endgroup%
1985
          \long\edef\SB@temp{\splitfirstmark}%
1986
1987
          \ifx\SB@temp\SB@measuremark%
            \penalty100\hskip1em%
1988
1989
          \else%
1990
            \verb|\penalty100\hskip\SB@skip||
          \fi%
1991
1992
        \else%
          \penalty100\hskip\SB@skip%
1993
1994
        \fi%
1995
1996
      \ifvmode\leavevmode\fi%
1997
      \setbox\SB@box\hbox{{\meterfont\relax#1}}%
      \setbox\SB@boxii\hbox{{\meterfont\relax#2}}%
1998
      \SB@dimen\wd\ifdim\wd\SB@box>\wd\SB@boxii\SB@box\else\SB@boxii\fi%
1999
2000
      \SB@dimenii\baselineskip%
2001
      \advance\SB@dimenii-2\p@%
2002
      \advance\SB@dimenii-\ht\SB@box%
      \advance\SB@dimenii-\dp\SB@box%
2003
2004
      \advance\SB@dimenii-\ht\SB@boxii%
2005
      \advance\SB@dimenii-\dp\SB@boxii%
2006
      \let\SB@temp\relax%
2007
      \ifdim\SB@dimen>\z@%
2008
        \advance\SB@dimenii-.75\p@%
        \def\SB@temp{\kern.75\p@}%
2009
      \fi%
2010
      \SB@maxmin\SB@dimen<{.5\p@}%
2011
2012
      \SB@maxmin\SB@dimenii<\z@%
2013
      \vbox{%
2014
        \mark{\SB@measuremark}%
        \hbox to\SB@dimen{%
2015
2016
          \hfil%
```

```
2017
           \box\SB@box%
           \hfil%
2018
        }%
2019
         \nointerlineskip%
2020
         \hbox to\SB@dimen{%
2021
2022
          \hfil%
2023
           \box\SB@boxii%
           \hfil%
2024
        }%
2025
        \SB@temp%
2026
         \nointerlineskip%
2027
         \hbox to\SB@dimen{%
2028
2029
           \hfil%
           \vrule\@width.5\p@\@height\SB@dimenii%
2030
2031
           \hfil%
        }%
2032
      }%
2033
      \meter{}{}%
2034
2035 }
```

\mbar The \mbar macro invokes \SB@mbar, which gets redefined by macros and options that turn measure bars on and off.

```
2036 \newcommand\mbar{\SB@mbar}
```

\measurebar Make a measure bar using the most recently defined meter. Then set the meter to nothing so that the next measure bar will not display any meter unless the meter changes.

```
2037 \newcommand\measurebar{%
2038 \mbar\SB@metertop\SB@meterbot%
2039 }
```

\SB@repcolon Create the colon that preceds or follows a repeat sign.

```
2040 \newcommand\SB@repcolon{{%
     \usefont{OT1}{cmss}{m}{n}\selectfont%
2041
     \ifchorded%
2042
       \baselineskip.5\SB@dimen%
2043
2044
       2045
     \else%
       \c.5\p@\hbox{:}%
2046
2047
     \fi%
2048 }}
```

\lrep Create a begin-repeat sign.

```
2049 \newcommand\lrep{%
2050 \SB@dimen\baselineskip%
2051 \advance\SB@dimen-2\p@%
2052 \vrule\@width1.5\p@\@height\SB@dimen\@depth\p@%
2053 \kern1.5\p@%
2054 \vrule\@width.5\p@\@height\SB@dimen\@depth\p@%
```

```
\SB@repcolon%
     2055
     2056 }
\rrep Create an end-repeat sign.
     2057 \newcommand\rrep{%
           \SB@dimen\baselineskip%
     2058
           \advance\SB@dimen-2\p@%
     2059
           \SB@repcolon%
     2060
           \vrule\@width.5\p@\@height\SB@dimen\@depth\p@%
     2061
     2062
           \kern1.5\p@%
           \vrule\@width1.5\p@\@height\SB@dimen\@depth\p@%
     2063
     2064 }
```

15.10 Lyric Scanning

The obvious way to create a chord macro is as a normal macro with two arguments, one for the chord name and one for the lyrics to go under the chord—e.g. $\chord{\langle chordname\rangle}{\{\langle lyric\rangle\}}$. However, in practice such a macro is extremely cumbersome and difficult to use. The problem is that in order to use such a macro properly, the user must remember a bunch of complex style rules that govern what part of the lyric text needs to go in the $\langle lyric\rangle$ parameter and what part should be typed after the closing brace. To avoid separating a word from its trailing punctuation, the $\langle lyric\rangle$ parameter must often include punctuation but not certain special punctuation like hyphens, should include the rest of the word but not if there's another chord in the word, should omit measure bars but only if measure bars are being shown, etc. This is way too difficult for the average user.

To avoid this problem, we define chords using a one-argument macro (the argument is the chord name), but with no explicit argument for the lyric part. Instead, the macro scans ahead in the input stream, automatically determining what portion of the lyric text that follows should be sucked in as an implicit second argument. The following code does this look-ahead scanning.

\ifSB@wordends \ifSB@brokenword Chord macros must look ahead in the input stream to see whether this chord is immediately followed by whitespace or the remainder of a word. If the latter, hyphenation might need to be introduced. These macros keep track of the need for hyphenation, if any.

```
2065 \newif\ifSB@wordends
2066 \newif\ifSB@brokenword
```

\SB@lyric Lyrics appearing after a chord are scanned into the following token list register.

2067 \SB@newtoks\SB@lyric

\SB@numhyps Hyphens appearing in lyrics require special treatment. The following counter counts the number of explicit hyphens ending the lyric syllable that follows the current chord.

2068 \SB@newcount\SB@numhyps

\SB@lyricnohyp When a lyric syllable under a chord ends in exactly one hyphen, the following token register is set to be the syllable without the hyphen.

```
2069 \SB@newtoks\SB@lyricnohyp
```

\SB@lyricbox The following two boxes hold the part of the lyric text that is to be typeset under \SB@chordbox the chord, and the chord text that is to be typeset above.

```
2070 \SB@newbox\SB@lyricbox 2071 \SB@newbox\SB@chordbox
```

\SB@chbstok When \MultiwordChords is active, the following reserved control sequence remembers the first (space) token not yet included into the \SB@lyricbox box.

2072 \newcommand\SB@chbstok{}

\SB@setchord The following macro typesets its argument as a chord and stores the result in box \SB@chordbox for later placement into the document. The hat token (^) is redefined so that outside of math mode it suppresses chord memorization, but inside of math mode it retains its usual superscript meaning. If memorization is active, the chord's token sequence is stored in the current replay register. If \SB@chordbox is non-empty, the new chord is appended to it rather than replacing it. This allows consecutive chords not separated by whitespace to be typeset as a single chord sequence atop a common lyric.

```
2073 \newcommand\SB@setchord{}
2074 {
      \catcode'^\active
2075
2076
      \gdef\SB@setchord#1{%
        \SB@gettabindtrue\SB@nohattrue%
2077
        \setbox\SB@chordbox\hbox{%
2078
          \unhbox\SB@chordbox%
2079
          \begingroup%
2080
             \ifSB@trackch%
2081
2082
               \let\SB@activehat\SB@hat@tr%
             \else%
2083
2084
               \let\SB@activehat\SB@hat@notr%
2085
             \fi%
             \let^\SB@activehat%
2086
             \printchord{%
2087
               \ifSB@firstchord\else\kern.15em\fi%
2088
2089
               \vphantom/%
               \transposehere{#1}%
2090
2091
               \kern.2em%
            }%
2092
          \endgroup%
2093
        }%
2094
        \SB@gettabindfalse%
2095
        \ifSB@trackch\ifSB@nohat%
2096
2097
           \global\SB@creg\expandafter{\the\SB@creg#1\\}%
2098
        \fi\fi%
        \let\SB@noreplay\@firstofone%
2099
```

```
2101 }
\SB@outertest The lyric-scanning code must preemptively determine whether the next token
  \SB@otesta is a macro declared \outer before it tries to accept that token as an argument.
  \SB@otestb Otherwise TFX will abort with a parsing error. Macros declared \outer are not
              allowed in arguments, so determining whether a token is \outer is a delicate
              process. The following does so by consulting \meaning. A macro can be identified
              as \outer if its meaning has the word "\outer" before the first colon.
            2102 \newcommand\SB@outertest{%
                  \expandafter\SB@otesta\meaning\SB@next:\SB@otesta%
            2103
            2104 }
            2105 \newcommand\SB@otesta{}
            2106 \edef\SB@otesta#1:#2\SB@otesta{%
                  \noexpand\SB@otestb%
            2107
            2108
                  #1\string\outer%
            2109
                  \noexpand\SB@otestb%
            2110 }
            2111 \newcommand\SB@otestb{}
            2112 \expandafter\def\expandafter\SB@otestb%
            \def\SB@temp{#2}%
            2115
                  \ifx\SB@temp\@empty\SB@testfalse\else\SB@testtrue\fi%
            2116 }
  \SBQUTFtest To support UTF-8 encoded LATEX source files, we need to be able to identify
   \SB@U@two multibyte characters during the lyric scanning process. Alas, the utf8.def file
  \SB@U@three provides no clean way of identifying the macros it defines for this purpose. The
  \SB@U@four best solution seems to be to look for any token named \UTFviii@...@octets in
 \SB@@UTFtest the top-level expansion of the macro.
            2117 \newcommand\SB@UTFtest{}
            2118 \edef\SB@UTFtest#1{%
                  \noexpand\expandafter%
            2119
                  \noexpand\SB@@UTFtest%
            2120
            2121
                  \noexpand\meaning#1%
            2122
                  \string\UTFviii@zero@octets%
                  \noexpand\SB@@UTFtest%
            2123
            2124 }
            2125 \newcommand\SB@U@two{\global\SB@cnt\tw@}
            2126 \newcommand\SB@U@three{\global\SB@cnt\thr@@}
            2127 \newcommand\SB@U@four{\global\SB@cnt4\relax}
            2128 \newcommand\SB@@UTFtest{}
            2129 {\escapechar\m@ne
            2130 \xdef\SB@temp{\string\@octets}}
            2131 \edef\SB@temp{##1\string\UTFviii@##2\SB@temp}
            \SB@cnt\z@%
            2134
                  {\csname SB@U@#2\endcsname}%
```

2100 }

2135 }

\DeclareLyricChar When scanning the lyric text that follows a chord, it is necessary to distinguish \DeclareNonLyric accents and other intra-word macros (which should be included in the under-chord \DeclareNoHyphen lyric text) from other macros (which should be pushed out away from the text). \SB@declare The following macros allow users to declare a token to be lyric-continuing or lyric-ending.

```
2136 \newcommand\SB@declare[3] {%
                    \afterassignment\iffalse\let\SB@next= #3\relax\fi%
              2137
              2138
                    \SB@UTFtest\SB@next%
                    \ifcase\SB@cnt%
              2139
                      \ifcat\noexpand#3\relax%
              2140
                        \SB@addNtest\SB@macrotests#1#2#3%
              2141
                      \else\ifcat\noexpand#3.%
              2142
                        \SB@addDtest\SB@othertests#1#2%
              2143
              2144
                      \else\ifcat\noexpand#3A%
                        \SB@addDtest\SB@lettertests#1#2%
              2145
                      \else%
              2146
              2147
                        \SB@addDtest\relax0#2%
                      \fi\fi\fi%
              2148
                    \or%
              2149
                      \SB@addNtest\SB@macrotests#1#2#3%
              2150
              2151
                    \else%
                      \SB@addMtest\SB@multitests#1#2#3\relax\relax\relax%
              2152
              2153
                    \fi%
              2154 }
              2155 \newcommand\DeclareLyricChar{\SB@declare\SB@testtrue0}
              2156 \newcommand\DeclareNonLyric{\SB@declare\SB@testfalse\SB@testfalse}
              \SB@lettertests For speed, token tests introduced by \DeclareLyricChar and friends are broken
\SB@macrotests out into separate macros based on category codes.
\SB@multitests<sub>2158</sub> \newcommand\SB@lettertests{}
\SB@othertests2159 \newcommand\SB@macrotests{}
              2160 \newcommand\SB@multitests{}
              2161 \newcommand\SB@othertests{}
```

The following macros add tests to the test macros defined above. In each, $\langle arg1 \rangle$ is the test macro to which the test should be added, $\langle arg2 \rangle$ and $\langle arg3 \rangle$ is the code to be executed at scanning-time and at hyphenation-time if the test succeeds (or "0" if no action is to be performed), and $\langle arg4 \rangle$ is the token to which the currently scanned token should be compared to determine whether it matches.

\SB@addDtest A definition-test: The test succeeds if the next lyric token has the same meaning (at test-time) of the non-macro, non-active character token that was given to the \Declare macro.

```
2162 \newcommand\SB@addDtest[3] {%
      \ifx0#2\else%
2163
        \def#1{{\csname SB@!\meaning\SB@next\endcsname}}%
2164
        \expandafter\def\csname SB0!\meaning\SB0next\endcsname{\global#2}%
2165
```

```
\fi%
2166
2167
      \int 0#3\else%
        \expandafter\def\csname SB@HT@\meaning\SB@next\endcsname{\global#3}%
2168
      \fi%
2169
2170 }
```

\SB@addNtest A name-test: The test succeeds if the next token is a non-\outer macro or active character and its \stringified name matches the \stringified name of the control sequence that was given to the \Declare macro.

```
2171 \newcommand\SB@addNtest[4] {%
2172
     \def#1{{\csname SB0!\SB0nextname\endcsname}}%
2173
        \expandafter\def\csname SB@!\string#4\endcsname{\global#2}%
2174
     \fi%
2175
2176
      \ifx0#3\else%
        \expandafter\def\csname SB@HT@\string#4\endcsname{\global#3}%
2177
2178
     \fi%
2179 }
```

\SB@addMtest A multibyte-test: The test succeeds if the next lyric token is the beginning of a UTF-8 encoded multibyte character sequence that matches the multibyte sequence given to the \Declare macro.

```
2180 \newcommand\SB@addMtest[7]{%
2181
     \edef\SB@temp{%
2182
        \string#4%
2183
        \ifx\relax#5\else\string#5\fi%
        \ifx\relax#6\else\string#6\fi%
2184
        \ifx\relax#7\else\string#7\fi%
2185
     }%
2186
     2187
        \def#1{{\csname SB@!\SB@nextname\endcsname}}%
2188
2189
        \expandafter\def\csname SB@!\SB@temp\endcsname{\global#2}%
      fi%
2190
2191
      \ifx0#3\else%
        \expandafter\def\csname SB@HT@\SB@temp\endcsname{\global#3}%
2192
     \fi%
2193
2194 }
```

The following code declares the common intra-word macros provided by TEX (as listed on p. 52 of The T_EXbook) to be lyric-continuing.

```
2195 \DeclareLyricChar\'
2196 \DeclareLyricChar\'
2197 \DeclareLyricChar\^
2198 \DeclareLyricChar\"
2199 \DeclareLyricChar\~
2200 \DeclareLyricChar\=
2201 \DeclareLyricChar\.
2202 \DeclareLyricChar\u
2203 \DeclareLyricChar\v
```

```
2204 \DeclareLyricChar\H
2205 \DeclareLyricChar\t
2206 \DeclareLyricChar\c
2207 \DeclareLyricChar\d
2208 \DeclareLyricChar\b
2209 \DeclareLyricChar\oe
2210 \DeclareLyricChar\OE
2211 \DeclareLyricChar\ae
2212 \DeclareLyricChar\AE
2213 \DeclareLyricChar\aa
2214 \DeclareLyricChar\AA
2215 \DeclareLyricChar\o
2216 \DeclareLyricChar\O
2217 \DeclareLyricChar\l
2218 \DeclareLyricChar\L
2219 \DeclareLyricChar\ss
2220 \DeclareLyricChar\i
2221 \DeclareLyricChar\j
2222 \DeclareLyricChar\/
2223 \DeclareLyricChar\-
2224 \DeclareLyricChar\discretionary
```

We declare \par to be lyric-ending without introducing hyphenation. The \par macro doesn't actually appear in most verses because we use \obeylines, but we include a check for it in case the user says \par explicitly somewhere.

2225 \DeclareNoHyphen\par

\SB@bracket This macro gets invoked by the \[macro whenever a chord begins. It gets redefined by code that turns chords on and off, so its initial definition doesn't matter.

2226 \newcommand\SB@bracket{}

\SB@chord Begin parsing a chord macro. While parsing the chord name argument, we set some special catcodes so that chord names can use # and & for sharps and flats.

2227 \newcommand\SB@chord{\SB@begincname\SB@chord}

\SB@begincname \SB@endcname

While parsing a chord name, certain characters such as # and & are temporarily set active so that they can be used as abbreviations for sharps and flats. To accomplish this, \SB@begincname must always be invoked before any macro whose argument is a chord name, and \SB@endcname must be invoked at the start of the body of any macro whose argument is a chord name. To aid in debugging, we also temporarily set \(\lambda return \rangle \) characters and chord macros \(\lambda uter \). This will cause TeX to halt with a runaway argument error on the correct source line if the user forgets to type a closing end-brace (a common typo). Colon characters are also set non-active to avoid a conflict between the Babel French package and the \gammatatab macro.

```
2228 \newcommand\SB@begincname{}
2229 {\catcode'\^^M\active
2230 \gdef\SB@begincname{%
2231 \begingroup%
2232 \catcode'##\active\catcode'&\active%
```

```
2233 \catcode':12\relax%
2234 \catcode'\^M\active\SB@outer\def^^M{}%
2235 \SB@outer\def\[{}\%
2236 \chordlocals\relax\%
2237 }
2238 }
2239 \newcommand\SB@endcname{}
2240 \let\SB@endcname\endgroup
```

Non-breaking spaces (~) should be treated as spaces by the lyric-scanner code that follows. Although ~ is usually an active character that creates a non-breaking space, some packages (e.g., the Babel package) redefine it to produce accents, which are typically not lyric-ending. To distinguish the real ~ from redefined ~, we need to create a macro whose definition is the non-breaking space definition normally assigned to ~.

```
2241 \newcommand\SB@nbsp{}
2242 \def\SB@nbsp{\nobreakspace{}}
```

\SB@firstchord The following conditional is true when the current chord is the first chord in a sequence of one or more chord macros.

2243 \newif\ifSB@firstchord\SB@firstchordtrue

\SB00chord Finish processing the chord name and then begin scanning the implicit lyric argument that follows it. This is the main entrypoint to the lyric-scanner code.

```
2244 \newcommand*\SB@@chord{}
2245 \def\SB@@chord#1]{%
2246
      \SB@endcname%
      \ifSB@firstchord%
2247
2248
        \setbox\SB@lyricbox\hbox{\kern\SB@tabindent}%
        \global\SB@tabindent\z@%
2249
        \SB@lyric{}%
2250
        \SB@numhyps\z@%
2251
2252
        \SB@spcinit%
        \setbox\SB@chordbox\box\voidb@x%
2253
2254
      \SB@setchord{#1}%
2255
      \SB@firstchordfalse%
2256
2257
      \let\SB@dothis\SB@chstart%
2258
      \SB@chscan%
2259 }
```

\MultiwordChords The \SB@spcinit macro is invoked at the beginning of the lyric scanning process.

By default it does nothing, but if \MultiwordChords is invoked, it initializes the lyric-scanner state to process spaces as part of lyrics.

```
2260 \newcommand\SB@spcinit{}
2261 \newcommand\MultiwordChords{%
2262 \def\SB@spcinit{%
2263 \let\SB@chdone\SB@chlyrdone%
```

```
\let\SB@chimpspace\SB@chnxtdone%
2264
2265
        \let\SB@chexpspace\SB@chnxtdone%
2266
        \let\SB@chespace\SB@chendspace%
2267
      }%
2268 }
```

\SB@chscan This is the main loop of the lyric-scanner. Peek ahead at the next token without \SB@chmain consuming it, then execute a loop body based on the current state (\SB@dothis), and finally go to the next iteration (\SB@donext).

```
2269 \newcommand\SB@chscan{%
      \let\SB@nextname\relax%
      \futurelet\SB@next\SB@chmain%
2271
2272 }
2273 \newcommand\SB@chmain{\SB@dothis\SB@donext}
```

\SB@chnxtrelax To shorten the lyric parser macros that follow and thereby improve their speed, \SB@chnxtstep we here define some abbreviations for common logic in untaken branches.

```
\SB@chnxtdone_{2274} \newcommand\\SB@chnxtrelax{\left(\SB@donext\relax\right)}
              2275 \newcommand\SB@chnxtstep{\let\SB@donext\SB@chstep}
              2276 \verb|\newcommand\SB@chnxtdone{\let\SB@donext\SB@chdone}|
```

Warning: In the lyric-scanner macros that follow, \SB@next might be a macro declared \setminus outer. This means that it must never be passed as an argument to a macro and it must never explicitly appear in any untaken branch of a conditional. If it does, the TFX parser will complain of a runaway argument when it tries to skip over an \outer macro while consuming tokens at high speed.

\SB@chstart We begin lyric-scanning with two special cases: (1) If the chord macro is immediately followed by another chord macro with no intervening whitespace, drop out of the lyric scanner and reenter it when the second macro is parsed. The chord texts will get concatenated together above the lyric that follows. (2) If the chord macro is immediately followed by one or more quote tokens, then consume them all and output them before the chord. This causes the chord to sit above the actual word instead of the left-quote or left-double-quote symbol, which looks better.

```
2277 \newcommand\SB@chstart{%
      \ifx\SB@next\[\SB@chnxtrelax%
2278
      \else\ifx\SB@next\SB@activehat\SB@chnxtrelax%
2279
      \else\ifx\SB@next\ch\SB@chnxtrelax%
2280
      \else\ifx\SB@next\mch\SB@chnxtrelax%
2281
      \else\ifx\SB@next'\SB@chnxtstep%
2282
      \else\ifx\SB@next'\SB@chnxtstep%
2283
2284
      \else\ifx\SB@next"\SB@chnxtstep%
2285
      \else%
        \the\SB@lyric%
2286
2287
        \SB@lyric{}%
        \SB@firstchordtrue%
2288
2289
        \let\SB@dothis\SB@chnorm%
        \SB@chnorm%
2290
```

```
\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\
2292 }
```

\SB@chnorm First, check to see whether the lyric token is a letter. Since that's the most common case, we do this check first for speed.

```
2293 \newcommand\SB@chnorm{%
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next A%
2294
         \SB@testtrue\SB@lettertests%
2295
         \ifSB@test%
2296
          \SB@chespace\SB@chnxtstep%
2297
        \else%
2298
          \SB@chnxtdone%
2299
2300
        \fi%
2301
      \else%
2302
         \SB@chtrymacro%
2303
      \fi%
2304 }
```

\SB@chtrymacro

Next, check to see whether it's a macro or active character. We do these checks next because these are the only cases when the token might be \outer. Once we eliminate that ugly possibility, we can write the rest of the code without having to worry about putting \SB@next in places where \outer tokens are illegal.

```
2305 \newcommand\SB@chtrymacro{%
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\relax%
2306
         \SB@chmacro%
2307
      \else%
2308
        \SB@chother%
2309
      \fi%
2310
2311 }
```

\SB@chother The token is not a letter, macro, or active character. The only other cases of interest are spaces, braces, and hyphens. If it's one of those, take the appropriate action; otherwise end the lyric here. Since we've eliminated the possibility of macros and active characters, we can be sure that the token isn't \outer at this point.

```
2312 \newcommand\SB@chother{%
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\@sptoken%
2313
        \SB@chexpspace%
2314
      \else\ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\bgroup%
2315
        \SB@chespace\let\SB@donext\SB@chbgroup%
2316
      \else\ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\egroup%
2317
        \SB@chespace\let\SB@donext\SB@chegroup%
2318
      \else\ifx\SB@next-%
2319
        \SB@numhyps\@ne\relax%
2320
        \SB@lyricnohyp\expandafter{\the\SB@lyric}%
2321
2322
        \let\SB@dothis\SB@chhyph%
        \SB@chespace\SB@chnxtstep%
2323
2324
      \else\ifcat\noexpand\SB@next.%
2325
        \SB@testtrue\SB@othertests%
```

```
\ifSB@test%
2326
           \SB@chespace\SB@chnxtstep%
2327
         \else%
2328
           \SB@chnxtdone%
2329
         \fi%
2330
2331
      \else%
2332
         \SB@chespace\SB@chnxtstep%
      \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\
2333
2334 }
```

The lyric-scanner has encountered a macro or active character. If it's **\outer**, it should never be used in an argument, so stop here.

```
2335 \newcommand\SB@chmacro{%
      \SB@outertest%
2336
2337
      \ifSB@test%
         \SB@chnxtdone%
2338
      \else%
2339
2340
        \let\SB@donext\SB@chgetname%
      \fi%
2341
2342 }
```

\SB@chgetname We've encountered a non-\outer macro or active character. Use \string to get its name, but insert the token back into the input stream since we haven't decided whether to consume it yet.

```
2343 \newcommand\SB@chgetname[1]{%
      \edef\SB@nextname{\string#1}%
2345
      \SB@@chmacro\SB@donext#1%
2346 }
```

\SB@@chmacro

The lyric-scanner has encountered a non-\outer macro or active character. Its \stringified name has been stored in \SB@nextname. Test to see whether it's a known macro or the beginning of a multibyte-encoded international character. If the former, dispatch some macro-specific code to handle it. If the latter, grab the full multibyte sequence and include it in the lyric.

```
2347 \newcommand\SB@@chmacro{%
      \ifx\SB@next\SB@activehat%
2348
        \SB@chnxtdone%
2349
      \else\ifx\SB@next\SB@par%
2350
        \SB@chnxtdone%
2351
      \else\ifx\SB@next\measurebar%
2352
        \SB@chmbar%
2353
2354
      \else\ifx\SB@next\mbar%
        \SB@chmbar%
2355
      \else\ifx\SB@next\ch%
2356
        \SB@chespace\let\SB@donext\SB@chlig%
2357
      \else\ifx\SB@next\mch%
2358
        \SB@chespace\let\SB@donext\SB@mchlig%
2359
2360
      \else\ifx\SB@next\ %
2361
        \SB@chimpspace%
```

```
\else\ifx\SB@next\SB@nbsp%
2362
        \SB@chimpspace%
2363
      \else%
2364
        \SB@UTFtest\SB@next%
2365
        \ifcase\SB@cnt\SB@chothermac%
2366
2367
        \or\or\SB@chespace\let\SB@donext\SB@chsteptwo%
2368
        \or\SB@chespace\let\SB@donext\SB@chstepthree%
        \or\SB@chespace\let\SB@donext\SB@chstepfour\fi%
2369
      \fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\
2370
2371 }
```

\SB@chothermac The lyric-scanner has encountered a macro or active character that is not \outer, not a known macro that requires special treatment, and not a multibyte international character. First, check the macro's name (stored in \SB@nextname) to see whether it begins with a non-escape character. If so, it's probably an accenting or punctuation character made active by the inputenc or babel packages. Most such characters should be included in the lyric, so include it by default; otherwise exclude it by default. The user can override the defaults using \DeclareLyricChar and friends.

```
2372 \newcommand\SB@chothermac{%
2373
      \SB@testfalse%
2374
      \afterassignment\iffalse%
      \SB@cnt\expandafter'\SB@nextname x\fi%
2375
      \ifnum\the\catcode\SB@cnt=\z@\else\SB@testtrue\fi%
2376
2377
      \SB@macrotests%
      \ifSB@test%
2378
        \SB@chespace\SB@chnxtstep%
2379
2380
        \SB@chnxtdone%
2381
      \fi%
2382
2383 }
```

\SB@chstep We've encountered one or more tokens that should be included in the lyric text. \SB@chsteptwo (More than one means we've encountered a multibyte encoding of an international \SB@chstepthree character.) Consume them (as arguments to this macro) and add them to the list \SB@chstepfour of tokens we've already consumed.

```
\SB@chmulti_{2384} \rightarrow \SB@chstep[1]{%
\SB@chmstop2385
               \SB@lyric\expandafter{\the\SB@lyric#1}%
         2386
               \SB@chscan%
         2387 }
         2388 \newcommand\SB@chsteptwo[2] {\SB@chmulti{#1#2} {\string#1\string#2}}
         2389 \newcommand\SB@chstepthree[3]{%
               \SB@chmulti{#1#2#3}{\string#1\string#2\string#3}%
         2391 }
         2392 \newcommand\SB@chstepfour[4]{%
               2393
         2394 }
         2395 \newcommand\SB@chmulti[2]{%
               \def\SB@next{#1}%
```

```
\edef\SB@nextname{#2}%
2397
2398
      \SB@testtrue\SB@multitests%
      \ifSB@test%
2399
        \SB@lyric\expandafter{\the\SB@lyric#1}%
2400
         \expandafter\SB@chscan%
2401
2402
2403
         \expandafter\SB@chmstop%
2404
      \fi%
2405 }
2406 \verb|\newcommand\SB@chmstop{\expandafter\SB@chdone\SB@next}|
```

\SB@chhyph We've encountered a hyphen. Continue to digest hyphens, but terminate as soon as we see anything else.

```
2407 \newcommand\SB@chhyph{%
      \ifx\SB@next-%
2408
        \advance\SB@numhyps\@ne\relax%
2409
        \SB@chnxtstep%
2410
2411
      \else%
         \SB@chnxtdone%
2412
2413
      \fi%
2414 }
```

\SB@chexpspace

\SB@chimpspace We've encountered an implicit or explicit space. Normally this just ends the lyric, but if \MultiwordChords is active, these macros both get redefined to process the

```
2415 \newcommand\SB@chimpspace{}
2416 \let\SB@chimpspace\SB@chnxtdone
2417 \newcommand\SB@chexpspace{}
2418 \let\SB@chexpspace\SB@chnxtdone
```

\SB@chendspace

\SB@chespace The \SB@chespace macro gets invoked by the lyric-scanner just before a non-space token is about to be accepted as part of an under-chord lyric. Normally it does nothing; however, if \MultiwordChords is active, it gets redefined to do one of three things: (1) Initially it is set equal to \SB@chendspace so that if the very first token following the chord macro is not a space, the lyric-scanner macros are redefined to process any future spaces encountered. Otherwise the very first token is a space, and the lyric ends immediately. (2) While scanning non-space lyric tokens, it is set to nothing, since no special action needs to be taken until we encounter a sequence of one or more spaces. (3) When a space token is encountered (but not the very first token after the chord macro), it is set equal to \SB@chendspace again so that \SB@chendspace is invoked once the sequence of one or more space tokens is finished.

```
2419 \newcommand\SB@chespace{}
2420 \newcommand\SB@chendspace{%
      \let\SB@chdone\SB@chlyrdone%
2421
2422
      \def\SB@chexpspace{\SB@chbspace\SB@chexpspace}%
      \def\SB@chimpspace{\SB@chbspace\SB@chimpspace}%
2423
2424
      \def\SB@chespace{}%
2425 }
```

\SB@chbspace \SB@chgetspace The \SB@chbspace macro gets invoked when \MultiwordChords is active and the lyric-scanner has encountered a space token that was immediately preceded by a non-space token. Before processing the space, we add all lyrics seen so far to the \SB@lyricbox and check its width. If we've seen enough lyrics to match or exceed the width of the chord, a space stops the lyric-scanning process. (This is important because it minimizes the size of the chord box, providing as many line breakpoints as possible to the paragraph-formatter.)

Otherwise we begin scanning space tokens without adding them to the lyric until we see what the next non-space token is. If the next non-space token would have ended the lyric anyway, roll back and end the lyric here, reinserting the space tokens back into the token stream. If the next non-space token would have been included in the lyric, the lyric-scanner proceeds as normal.

```
2426 \newcommand\SB@chbspace{%
      \setbox\SB@lyricbox\hbox{%
2427
        \unhbox\SB@lyricbox%
2428
        \the\SB@lyric%
2429
2430
      }%
2431
      \SB@lyric{}%
      \ifdim\wd\SB@lyricbox<\wd\SB@chordbox%
2432
        \let\SB@chbstok= \SB@next%
2433
        \def\SB@chexpspace{\let\SB@donext\SB@chgetspace}%
2434
        \let\SB@chimpspace\SB@chnxtstep%
2435
        \let\SB@chespace\SB@chendspace%
2436
        \let\SB@chdone\SB@chspcdone%
2437
2438
      \else%
        \let\SB@chimpspace\SB@chnxtdone%
2439
        \let\SB@chexpspace\SB@chnxtdone%
2440
      \fi%
2441
2442 }
2443 \newcommand\SB@chgetspace{%
      \SB@appendsp\SB@lyric%
      \let\SB@nextname\relax%
2445
      \afterassignment\SB@chscan%
2446
      \let\SB@next= }
2447
```

\SB@chmbar We've encountered a measure bar. Either ignore it or end the lyric text, depending on whether measure bars are being displayed.

```
2448 \newcommand\SB@chmbar{%

2449 \ifmeasures%

2450 \SB@chnxtdone%

2451 \else%

2452 \SB@chespace\SB@chnxtstep%

2453 \fi%

2454 }
```

\SB@chbgroup We've encountered a begin-group brace. Consume the entire group that it begins, and add it to the list of tokens including the begin and end group tokens.

```
2455 \newcommand\SB@chbgroup[1]{%
```

```
2456 \SB@lyric\expandafter{\the\SB@lyric{#1}}%
2457 \SB@chscan%
2458 }
```

\SB@chegrpscan \SB@chegrpmacro \SB@chegrpouter \SB@chegrpname \SB@chegrpdone

We've encountered an end-group brace whose matching begin-group brace must have come before the chord macro itself. This forcibly ends the lyric text. Before stopping, we must set \SB@next to the token following the brace and \SB@nextname to its \stringified name so that \SB@emitchord will know whether to add hyphenation. Therefore, we temporarily consume the end-group brace, then scan the next token without consuming it, and finally reinsert the end-group brace and stop.

```
2459 \newcommand\SB@chegroup{%
      \let\SB@nextname\relax%
2460
      \afterassignment\SB@chegrpscan%
2461
      \let\SB@next= }
2462
2463 \newcommand\SB@chegrpscan{%
      \futurelet\SB@next\SB@chegrpmacro%
2464
2465 }
2466 \newcommand\SB@chegrpmacro{%
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\relax%
2467
        \expandafter\SB@chegrpouter%
2468
      \else%
2469
        \expandafter\SB@chegrpdone%
2470
      \fi%
2471
2472 }
2473 \newcommand\SB@chegrpouter{%
      \SB@outertest%
2474
      \ifSB@test%
2475
        \expandafter\SB@chegrpdone%
2476
2477
2478
        \expandafter\SB@chegrpname%
      fi%
2479
2480 }
2481 \newcommand\SB@chegrpname[1]{%
      \edef\SB@nextname{\string#1}%
2482
      \SB@chegrpdone#1%
2483
2484 }
2485 \newcommand\SB@chegrpdone{\SB@chdone\egroup}
```

\SB@chlig We've encountered a \ch chord-over-ligature macro, or an \mch measurebar-and-chord-over-ligature macro. Consume it and all of its arguments, and load them into some registers for future processing. (Part of the ligature might fall into this lyric text or might not, depending on whether we decide to add hyphenation.)

Then end the lyric text here.

```
2486 \newcommand\SB@chlig[5] {%
2487 \gdef\SB@ligpre{{#3}}%
2488 \gdef\SB@ligpost{\[#2] {#4}}%
2489 \gdef\SB@ligfull{%
2490 \[\SB@noreplay{\hphantom{{\lyricfont\relax#3}}}#2] {#5}%
2491 }%
```

```
\SB@chdone%
2492
2493 }
2494 \newcommand\SB@mchlig[5]{%
      \SB@lyric\expandafter{\the\SB@lyric#3}%
2495
      \let\SB@next\measurebar%
2496
2497
      \edef\SB@nextname{\string\measurebar}%
2498
      \gdef\SB@ligpost{\measurebar\[#2]{#4}}%
2499
      \gdef\SB@ligfull{\measurebar\[#2]{#4}}%
2500
      \SB@chdone%
2501 }
```

\SB@chlyrdone \SB@chspcdone

\SB@chdone The \SB@chdone macro is invoked when we've decided to end the lyric text (usually because we've encountered a non-lyric token). Normally this expands to \SB@chlyrdone, which adds any uncontributed lyric material to the \SB@lyricbox and jumps to the main chord formatting macro. However, if \MultiwordChords is active and if the lyric ended with a sequence of one or more space tokens, then we instead reinsert the space tokens into the token stream without contributing them to the \SB@lyricbox.

```
2502 \newcommand\SB@chlyrdone{%
      \setbox\SB@lyricbox\hbox{%
2504
        \unhbox\SB@lyricbox%
        \ifnum\SB@numhyps=\@ne%
2505
          \the\SB@lyricnohyp%
2506
        \else%
2507
          \the\SB@lyric%
2508
2509
        \fi%
      }%
2510
      \SB@emitchord%
2511
2512 }
2513 \newcommand\SB@chspcdone{%
      \let\SB@nextname\relax%
      \let\SB@next= \SB@chbstok%
2515
2516
      \expandafter\SB@emitchord\the\SB@lyric%
2517 }
2518 \newcommand\SB@chdone{}
2519 \let\SB@chdone\SB@chlyrdone
```

\SB@ligpre The following three macros record arguments passed to a \ch macro that concludes \SB@ligpost the lyric text of the \[] macro currently being processed.

```
\verb|\SB@ligfull|_{2520} \verb|\newcommand\SB@ligpre{}|
             2521 \newcommand\SB@ligpost{}
             2522 \newcommand\SB@ligfull{}
```

\SB@clearlig Clear all ligature-chord registers.

```
2523 \newcommand\SB@clearlig{%
      \gdef\SB@ligpre{}%
2524
      \gdef\SB@ligpost{}%
2525
2526
      \gdef\SB@ligfull{}%
2527 }
```

15.11 Chords

\SB@emitchord The \SB@emitchord macro does the actual work of typesetting chord text over lyric text, introducing appropriate hyphenation when necessary. We begin by consulting \SB@next, which should have been set by the lyric-scanning code in §15.10 to the token that immediately follows the lyric under this chord, to determine whether the lyric text ends on a word boundary.

```
2528 \newcommand\SB@emitchord{%
      \ifSB@inverse\else\ifSB@inchorus\else\SB@errchord\fi\fi%
2529
2530
      \SB@testfalse%
2531
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next\@sptoken\SB@testtrue\fi%
      \ifcat\noexpand\SB@next.\SB@testtrue\fi%
2532
      \ifx\SB@next\SB@par\SB@testtrue\fi%
2533
      \ifx\SB@next\egroup\SB@testtrue\fi%
2534
2535
      \ifx\SB@next\endgroup\SB@testtrue\fi%
2536
      {\csname%
2537
         SB@HT@\ifx\SB@nextname\relax\meaning\SB@next\else\SB@nextname\fi%
       \endcsname}%
2538
2539
      \ifSB@test\SB@wordendstrue\else\SB@wordendsfalse\fi%
```

Next, compare the width of the lyric to the width of the chord to determine whether hyphenation might be necessary. The original lyric text might have ended in a string of one or more explicit hyphens, enumerated by \SB@numhyps. If it ended in exactly one, the lyric-scanning code suppresses that hyphen so that we can here add a new hyphen that floats out away from the word when the chord above it is long. If it ended in more than one (e.g., the encoding of an en- or em-dash) then the lyric-scanner leaves it alone; we must not add any hyphenation or float the dash away from the word.

There is also code here to insert a penalty that discourages linebreaking immediately before lyricless chords. Beginning a wrapped line with a lyricless chord is undesirable because it makes it look as though the wrapped line is extraindented (due to the empty lyric space below the chord). It should therefore happen only as a last resort.

```
\SB@dimen\wd\SB@chordbox%
2540
      \ifvmode\leavevmode\fi%
2541
2542
      \SB@brokenwordfalse%
      \ifdim\wd\SB@lyricbox>\z@%
2543
        \ifdim\SB@dimen>\wd\SB@lyricbox%
2544
          \ifSB@wordends\else\SB@brokenwordtrue\fi%
2545
        \fi%
2546
      \else%
2547
        \SB@skip\lastskip%
2548
2549
        \unskip\penalty200\hskip\SB@skip%
2550
2551
      \ifnum\SB@numhyps>\z@%
2552
        \ifnum\SB@numhyps>\@ne%
2553
          \SB@brokenwordfalse%
        \else%
2554
2555
          \SB@brokenwordtrue%
```

```
2556 \fi%
2557 \fi%
```

If lyrics are suppressed on this line (e.g., by using \nolyrics), then just typeset the chord text on the natural baseline.

```
2558 \SB@testfalse%
2559 \ifnolyrics\ifdim\wd\SB@lyricbox=\z@\SB@testtrue\fi\fi\%
2560 \ifSB@test\%
2561 \unhbox\SB@chordbox\%
2562 \gdef\SB@temp{\expandafter\SB@clearlig\SB@ligfull}\%
2563 \else\%
```

Otherwise, typeset the chord above the lyric on a double-height line.

```
\vbox{\clineparams\relax%
2564
          \ifSB@brokenword%
2565
2566
             \global\setbox\SB@lyricbox\hbox{%
2567
               \unhbox\SB@lyricbox%
2568
               \SB@ligpre%
2569
            }%
             \SB@maxmin\SB@dimen<{\wd\SB@lyricbox}%
2570
             \advance\SB@dimen.5em%
2571
2572
             \hbox to\SB@dimen{\unhbox\SB@chordbox\hfil}%
2573
             \hbox to\SB@dimen{%
2574
               \unhcopy\SB@lyricbox\hfil
               \ifnum\hyphenchar\font>\m@ne\char\hyphenchar\font\hfil\fi%
2575
2576
2577
             \global\SB@cnt\@m%
             \gdef\SB@temp{\expandafter\SB@clearlig\SB@ligpost}%
2578
          \else%
2579
             \box\SB@chordbox%
2580
             \hbox{%
2581
               \unhcopy\SB@lyricbox%
2582
               \global\SB@cnt\spacefactor%
2583
               \hfil%
2584
            }%
2585
2586
             \gdef\SB@temp{\expandafter\SB@clearlig\SB@ligfull}%
2587
          \fi%
        }%
2588
```

If the chord is lyricless, inhibit a linebreak immediately following it. This prevents sequences of lyricless chords (which often end lines) from being wrapped in the middle, which looks very unsightly and makes them difficult to read. If the chord has a lyric but it doesn't end on a word boundary, insert an appropriate penalty to prevent linebreaking without hyphenation. Also preserve the spacefactor in this case, which allows LATEX to fine-tune the spacing between consecutive characters in the word that contains the chord.

```
2589 \ifSB@wordends%
2590 \ifdim\wd\SB@lyricbox>\z@\else\nobreak\fi%
2591 \else%
2592 \penalty%
```

```
2593 \ifnum\SB@numhyps>\z@\exhyphenpenalty%

2594 \else\ifSB@brokenword\hyphenpenalty%

2595 \else\@M\fi\fi%

2596 \spacefactor\SB@cnt%

2597 \fi%

2598 \fi%
```

Finally, end the macro with some code that handles the special case that this chord is immediately followed by a chord-over-ligature macro. The code above sets \SB@temp to the portion of the ligature that should come after this chord but before the chord that tops the ligature. This text must be inserted here.

```
2599 \SB@temp%
2600 }
```

\SB@accidental

Typeset an accidental symbol as a superscript within a chord. Since chord names are often in italics but math symbols like sharp and flat are not, we need to do some kerning adjustments before and after the accidental to position it as if it were italicized. The pre-adjustment is just a simple italic correction using \/. The post-adjustment is based on the current font's slant-per-point metric.

```
2601 \newcommand\SB@accidental[1]{{%
      \/%
2602
2603
      \m@th#1%
2604
      \SB@dimen-\fontdimen\@ne\font%
2605
      \advance\SB@dimen.088142\p@%
2606
      \ifdim\SB@dimen<\z@%
         \kern\f@size\SB@dimen%
2607
2608
      \fi%
2609 }}
```

\sharpsymbol When changing the sharp or flat symbol, change these macros rather than changing \flatsymbol \shrp or \flt. This will ensure that other shortcuts like # and & will reflect your change.

\shrp These macros typeset sharp and flat symbols.

```
\label{lem:command} $$\inf_{2612 \neq 0} \end{sharpsymbol} $$2613 \end{sharpsymbol} $$
```

\DeclareFlatSize

The \flat math symbol is too small for properly typesetting chord names. (Its size was designed for staff notation not textual chord names.) The correct size for the symbol should be approximately 30% larger than the current superscript size, or 90% of the base font size b. However, simply computing 0.9b does not work well because most fonts do not render well in arbitrary sizes. To solve the problem, we must therefore choose an appropriate size individually for each possible base font size b. This is the solution adopted by the rest of LATEX for such things. For example, LATEX's \DeclareMathSizes macro defines an appropriate superscript

size for each possible base font size. The macro below creates a similar macro that that defines an appropriate flat-symbol size for each possible base font size.

```
2614 \newcommand\DeclareFlatSize[2]{%
                  \expandafter\xdef\csname SB@flatsize@#1\endcsname{#2}%
            2615
            2616 }
            2617 \DeclareFlatSize\@vpt\@vpt
            2618 \DeclareFlatSize\@vipt\@vipt
            2619 \DeclareFlatSize\@viipt\@vipt
            2620 \DeclareFlatSize\@viiipt\@viipt
            2621 \DeclareFlatSize\@ixpt\@viiipt
            2622 \DeclareFlatSize\@xpt\@ixpt
            2623 \DeclareFlatSize\@xipt\@xpt
            2624 \DeclareFlatSize\@xiipt\@xipt
            2625 \DeclareFlatSize\@xivpt\@xiipt
            2626 \DeclareFlatSize\@xviipt\@xivpt
            2627 \DeclareFlatSize\@xxpt\@xviipt
            2628 \DeclareFlatSize\@xxvpt\@xxpt
\SB@flatsize Select the correct flat symbol size based on the current font size.
            2629 \newcommand\SB@flatsize{%
                  \@ifundefined{SB@flatsize@\f@size}{}{%
            2631
                     \expandafter\fontsize%
            2632
                       \csname SB@flatsize@\f@size\endcsname\f@baselineskip%
                     \selectfont%
            2633
                  }%
            2634
            2635 }
```

In the following code, the \ch, \mch, \[, and ^ macros are each defined to be a single macro that then expands to the real definition. This is necessary because the top-level definitions of each must stay the same in order to allow the lyric-scanning code to uniquely identify them, yet their internal definitions must be redefined by code that turns chords and/or measure bars on and off. Such code redefines \SB@ch, \SB@mch, \SB@bracket, and \SB@rechord to effect a change of mode without touching the top-level definitions.

```
\SB@ch@off
```

\ch The \ch macro puts a chord atop a ligature without breaking the ligature. Normally \SB@ch this just means placing the chord midway over the unbroken ligature (ignoring the \SB@ch@on third argument completely). However, when a previous chord macro encounters it \SB@@ch while scanning ahead in the input stream to parse its lyric, the \ch macro itself \SB@@ch is not actually expanded at all. Instead, the chord macro scans ahead, spots the \ch macro, gobbles it, and then steals its arguments, breaking the ligature with hyphenation. Thus, the \ch macro is only actually expanded when the ligature shouldn't be broken.

```
2636 \newcommand\ch{\SB@ch}
2637 \newcommand\SB@ch{}
2638 \newcommand\SB@ch@on{\SB@begincname\SB@@ch}
2639 \newcommand*\SB00ch[1] {\SB0endcname\SB000ch{#1}}
2640 \newcommand*\SB000ch[4]{\[\SB0noreplay{\hphantom{#2}}#1]#4}
2641 \newcommand*\SB@ch@off[4]{#4}
```

```
\mch The \mch macro is like \ch except that it also introduces a measure bar.
        \S B @ mch_{2642} \newcommand \mch{\S B @ mch}
      \SB@mch@m2643 \newcommand\SB@mch{}
     \SB@mch@on2644 \newcommand*\SB@mch@m[4]{#2\measurebar#3}
       \SBQQmch2645 \newcommand\SBQmchQon{\SBQbegincname\SBQQmch}
      \SB@@@mch^2646 \newcommand*\SB@@mch[1]{\SB@endcname\SB@@@mch{#1}}
               2647 \messarebar \[4] \
  \SB@activehat This macro must always contain the current definition of the ^ chord-replay active
                 character, in order for the lyric scanner to properly identify it and insert proper
                 hyphenation when necessary.
               2648 \newcommand\SB@activehat{%
                     \ifmmode^\else\expandafter\SB@rechord\fi%
               2650 }
     \SB@hat@tr In verses/choruses where chords are being memorized, \SB@activehat gets set to
                 this definition, which marks the current chord as immune to memorization.
               2651 \newcommand\SB@hat@tr{%
                     \ifmmode^\else\global\SB@nohatfalse\fi%
               2652
               2653 }
   \SB@hat@notr In verses/choruses where chords are being replayed, \SB@activehat get set to the
                 following, which replays the next memorized chord and subjects it to any required
                 transposition and/or note conversion.
               2654 \newcommand\SB@hat@notr{%
                     \ifmmode^\else%
               2655
               2656
                        \SB@lop\SB@ctail\SB@toks%
                        \expandafter\transposehere\expandafter{\the\SB@toks}%
               2657
               2658
               2659 }
\SB@loadactives It's cumbersome to have to type \shrp, \flt, and \mbar every time you want a
                 sharp, flat, or measure bar, so within verses and choruses we allow the hash, amper-
                 sand, and pipe symbols to perform the those functions too. It's also cumbersome
                 to have to type something like \chord{Am}{lyric} to produce each chord. As an
                 easier alternative, we here define \[Am] to typeset chords.
               2660 \newcommand\SB@loadactives{}
               2661 {
                     \catcode'&\active
               2662
                     \catcode'#\active
               2663
                      \catcode'|\active
               2664
                      \catcode'^\active
               2665
                      \global\let&\flt
               2666
                      \global\let#\shrp
               2667
               2668
                     \global\let|\measurebar
                     \global\let^\SB@activehat
               2669
                     \gdef\SB@loadactives{%
               2670
```

\catcode'^\ifchorded\active\else9 \fi%

2671

```
2672 \catcode'|\ifmeasures\active\else9 \fi%
2673 \def\[{\SB@bracket}%
2674 }
2675 }
```

15.12 Chord Replaying

\SB@trackch While inside a verse where the chord history is being remembered for future verses, \SB@trackch is true.

```
2676 \newif\ifSB@trackch
```

\SB@cr@ Reserve token registers to record a history of the chords seen in a verse.

```
2677 \SB@newtoks\SB@cr@
2678 \SB@newtoks\SB@ctail
```

\SB@creg The following control sequence equals the token register being memorized into or replayed from.

```
2679 \newcommand\SB@creg{}
```

\newchords Allocate a new chord-replay register to hold memorized chords.

```
2680 \newcommand\newchords[1]{%
2681 \@ifundefined{SB@cr@#1}{%
2682 \expandafter\SB@newtoks\csname SB@cr@#1\endcsname%
2683 \global\csname SB@cr@#1\endcsname{\\}%
2684 \}{\SB@errdup{#1}}%
2685 }
```

\memorize Saying \memorize throws out any previously memorized list of chords and starts \memorize memorizing chords until the end of the current verse or chorus.

```
2686 \newcommand\memorize{%
      \@ifnextchar[\SB@memorize{\SB@memorize[]}%
2687
2688 }
2689 \newcommand\SB@memorize{}
2690 \def\SB@memorize[#1]{%
      \@ifundefined{SB@cr@#1}{\SB@errreg{#1}}{%
2691
2692
        \SB@trackchtrue%
2693
        \global\expandafter\let\expandafter\SB@creg%
2694
          \csname SB@cr@#1\endcsname%
2695
        \global\SB@creg{\\}%
2696
     }%
2697 }
```

```
\SB@@replay2699 \newcommand\SB@replay{}
            2700 \def\SB@replay[#1] {%
            2701
                  \@ifundefined{SB@cr@#1}{\SB@errreg{#1}}{%
            2702
                    \SB@trackchfalse%
                    \global\expandafter\let\expandafter\SB@creg%
            2703
                      \csname SB@cr@#1\endcsname%
            2704
                    \global\SB@ctail\SB@creg%
            2705
                 }%
            2706
            2707 }
            2708 \newcommand\SB@@replay{%
                  \SB@trackchfalse%
                  \global\SB@crail\SB@creg%
            2710
            2711 }
 \SB@rechord Replay the same chord that was in a previous verse.
\SB@@rechord_{2712} \rightarrow \SB@rechord_{2712}
            2713 \newcommand\SB@@rechord{%
                  \SB@ifempty\SB@ctail{%
                    \SB@errreplay%
            2715
            2716
                    \SB@toks{}%
            2717
                    \let\SB@donext\@gobble%
            2718
                  }{%
            2719
                    \SB@lop\SB@ctail\SB@toks%
            2720
                    \let\SB@donext\SB@chord%
            2721
                    \let\SB@noreplay\@gobble%
            2722
            2723
                  \expandafter\SB@donext\the\SB@toks]%
            2724 }
 \ifSB@nohat The \ifSB@nohat conditional is set to false when a chord macro contains a ^ in its
             argument. This suppresses the recording mechanism momentarily so that replays
             will skip this chord.
            2725 \newif\ifSB@nohat
\SB@noreplay Sometimes material must be added to a chord but omitted when the chord is
             replayed. We accomplish this by enclosing such material in \SB@noreplay macros,
```

\replay Saying \replay stops any memorization and begins replaying memorized chords.

15.13 Guitar Tablatures

2726 \newcommand\SB@noreplay{}
2727 \let\SB@noreplay\@firstofone

The song book software not only supports chord names alone, but can also typeset guitar tablature diagrams. The macros for producing these diagrams are found here.

which are set to \@gobble just before a replay and reset to \@firstofone at other

```
\SB@fretwidth Set the width of each vertical string in the tablature diagram.
              2728 \newlength\SB@fretwidth
              2729 \setlength\SB@fretwidth{6\p@}
  \SB@fretnum Typeset a fret number to appear to the left of the diagram.
              2730 \newcommand\SB@fretnum[1]{{%
              2731 \sffamily\fontsize\@xpt\@xpt\selectfont#1%
              2732 }}
   \SB@onfret Typeset one string of one fret with \langle arg1 \rangle typeset overtop of it (usually a dot or
                nothing at all).
              2733 \newcommand\SB@onfret[1]{%
                    \rlap{\hbox to\SB@fretwidth{\hfil\vrule\@height6\p@\hfil}}%
              2734
              2735
                    \hbox to\SB@fretwidth{\hfil#1\hfil}%
              2736 }
 \SB@atopfret Typeset material (given by \langle arg1 \rangle) to be placed above a string in the tablature
                diagram.
              2737 \newcommand\SB@atopfret[1]{%
              2738 \hbox to\SB@fretwidth{\hfil#1\hfil}%
              2739 }
  \SB@fretbar Typeset a horizontal fret bar of width \SB@dimen.
              2740 \newcommand\SB@fretbar{%
                    \nointerlineskip%
              2741
              2742
                     \hbox to\SB@dimen{%
              2743
                       \advance\SB@dimen-\SB@fretwidth%
              2744
                       \advance\SB@dimen.4\p@%
              2745
                       \hfil%
              2746
                       \vrule\@width\SB@dimen\@height.4\p@\@depth\z@%
              2747
                       \hfil%
              2748
                    }%
              2749
                    \nointerlineskip%
              2750 }
 \SB@topempty Above a string in a tablature diagram there can be nothing, an \times, or an \circ.
     \verb|\SB@topX|_{2751} \rightarrow SB@topempty{\SB@atopfret\relax}|
     \SB@topU2752 \newcommand\SB@topX{\SB@atopfret{%
              2753
                    \hbox{%
                       \mbox{kern-.2\p0%}
              2754
                       \fontencoding{OMS}\fontfamily{cmsy}%
              2755
              2756
                       \fontseries{m}\fontshape{n}%
              2757
                       \fontsize\@viipt\@viipt\selectfont\char\tw@%
                       \mbox{kern-.2\p0%}
              2758
              2759 }%
              2760 }}
              2761 \newcommand\SB@topO{\SB@atopfret{\%}
              2762
                    \label{lem:condition} $$ \vrule(@width)z@@height4.3333\\p@@depth.8333\\p@%
              2763
                    \lower.74\p@\hbox{%
```

```
2764
                         \fontencoding{OMS}\fontfamily{cmsy}%
                2765
                         \fontseries{m}\fontshape{n}%
                         \fontsize\@xpt\@xpt\selectfont\char14%
                2766
                      }%
                2767
                2768 }}
  \SB@fretempty On a string in a fret diagram there can be nothing or a filled circle.
    \SB@frethit<sub>2769</sub> \newcommand\SB@fretempty{\SB@onfret\relax}
                2770 \newcommand\SB@frethit{\SB@onfret{%
                2771
                      \hbox{%
                         \fontencoding{OMS}\fontfamily{cmsy}%
                2772
                        \fontseries{m}\fontshape{n}%
                2773
                         \fontsize\@xiipt\@xiipt\selectfont\char15%
                2774
                2775
                     }%
                2776 }}
     \SB@finger If we're including fingering info in the tablature diagram, then below each string
                  there might be a number.
                2777 \newcommand\SB@finger[1]{%
                      \SB@atopfret{\sffamily\fontsize\@vipt\@vipt\selectfont#1}%
                2779 }
\ifSB@gettabind Lyrics under tablature diagrams look odd if they aren't aligned with the leftmost
  \SB@tabindent string of the diagram. To accomplish this, the following two macros record the
                  amount by which a lyric under this tablature diagram must be indented to position
                  it properly.
                2780 \neq SB@gettabind\SB@gettabindfalse
                2781 \SB@newdimen\SB@tabindent
   \SB@targfret Reserve some macro names in which to store the three pieces of the second argument
    \SB@targstr to the \gtab macro. The first is for the fret number, the second is for the \strings\
   \SB@targfing info, and the last is for the \langle fingering \rangle info.
                2782 \newcommand\SB@targfret{}
                2783 \newcommand\SB@targstr{}
                2784 \newcommand\SB@targfing{}
```

In general \gtab macros often appear inside chord macros, which means that their arguments have already been scanned by the time the \gtab macro itself is expanded. This means that catcodes cannot be reassigned (without resorting to ε -TFX).

We therefore adopt the alternative strategy of converting each token in the $\langle strings \rangle$ and $\langle fingering \rangle$ arguments of a \gammatab macro into a control sequence (using \csname). We can then temporarily assign meanings to those control sequences and replay the arguments to achieve various effects.

\SB@csify Convert all tokens in the first argument to control sequences and store the resulting sequence into the macro given by the first argument. Store the length in tokens into counter register \SB@cnt.

```
2785 \newcommand\SB@csify[2]{%
      \SB@toks{}%
2786
2787
      \SB@cnt\z@%
      \SB@@csify#2\SB@@csify%
2788
      \edef#1{\the\SB@toks}%
2789
2790 }
2791 \newcommand\SB@@csify[1]{%
      \ifx#1\SB@@csify\else%
2792
2793
        \advance\SB@cnt\@ne%
        \SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks\csname#1\endcsname}%
2794
        \expandafter\SB@@csify%
2795
2796
      \fi%
2797 }
```

\SB@gtinit Different meanings are assigned to digits, X's, and O's depending on whether we \SB@gtinit are currently typesetting the material overtop the diagram, the interior of the diagram, or the fingering numbers below the diagram. These meanings are set by \SB@gtset \SB@gttop, \SB@gtinit & \SB@gtinc, and \SB@gtset, respectively.

```
2798 \newcommand\SB@gttop{%
      \let\X\SB@topX\let\0\SB@top0\let\0\0\let\1\SB@topempty%
2799
2800
      \let\2\1\let\3\1\let\4\1\let\5\1%
      \left(\frac{6}{1}\right)^{1}\left(\frac{8}{1}\right)^{1}
2801
2802 }
2803 \newcommand\SB@gtinit{%
      \let\X\SB@fretempty\let\0\X\let\0\X\let\1\SB@frethit%
2805
      \left( \frac{3}{X}\right) 
2806
      \left( \frac{6}{X} \right) 
2807 }
2808 \newcommand\SB@gtinc{%
2809
      \t \ \let\9\8\let\8\7\let\7\6\let\6\5\let\5\4\%
      \let\4\3\let\3\2\let\2\1\let\1\0%
2810
2811 }
2812 \newcommand\SB@gtset[2]{%
      \let\X#1\let\0\X\let\0\X%
2813
      \def 1{\#21}\def 2{\#22}\def 3{\#23}%
2814
      \def \4{\#24}\def \5{\#25}\def \6{\#26}\%
2815
2816
      \def\7{#27}\def\8{#28}\def\9{#29}%
2817 }
```

\SB@gtmax To compute the height of the tablature diagram, we must identify the maximum fret number in the \(\strings \) argument. This is accomplished by using the following macro in combination with \SB@gtset above.

 $2818 \verb|\newcommand\SB@gtmax[1]{\ifnum\SB@cnt<\#1\SB@cnt\#1\fi}|$

\gtab A \gtab macro begins by setting catcodes suitable for parsing a chord name as \SB@gtab its first argument. This allows tokens like # and & to be used for sharp and flat even when \gtab is used outside a chord macro. Colon is reset to a non-active character while processing the second argument to avoid a potential conflict with Babel French.

```
2819 \newcommand\gtab{\SB@begincname\SB@gtab}
2820 \newcommand*\SB@gtab[1]{%
2821 \SB@endcname%
2822 \begingroup%
2823 \catcode':12\relax%
2824 \SB@@gtab{#1}%
2825 }
```

\SB00gtab If transposition is currently taking place, allow the user to customize the behavior by redefining \gtabtrans. Using \gtab within \gtabtrans should go directly to \SB000gtab (otherwise an infinite loop would result!).

```
2826 \newcommand*\SB@@gtab[2]{%
2827
      \endgroup%
2828
      \ifnum\SB@transposefactor=\z@%
        \SB@@@gtab{#1}{#2}%
2829
2830
      \else%
         \begingroup%
2831
2832
           \let\gtab\SB@@@gtab%
           \gtabtrans{#1}{#2}%
2833
2834
         \endgroup%
2835
      \fi%
2836 }
```

\gammatabtrans By default, transposed guitar tablatures just display the transposed chord name and omit the diagram. Transposing a tablature diagram requires manual judgment calls for most stringed instruments, so we can't do it automatically.

2837 \newcommand\gtabtrans[2]{\transposehere{#1}}

\SB@@@gtab Typeset a full tablature diagram. Text $\langle arg1 \rangle$ is a chord name placed above the diagram. Text $\langle arg2 \rangle$ consists of a colon-separated list of: (1) an optional fret number placed to the left of the diagram; (2) a sequence of tokens, each of which can be X (to place an \times above the string), 0 or 0 (to place an \circ above the string), or one of 1 through 9 (to place a filled circle on that string at the fret of the given number); and (3) an optional sequence of tokens, each of which is either 0 (no fingering information for that string), or one of 1 through 4 (to place the given number under that string).

```
2838 \newcommand\SB@@@gtab[2]{%
2839 \let\SB@targfret\@empty%
2840 \let\SB@targstr\@empty%
2841 \let\SB@targfing\@empty%
2842 \SB@tabargs#2:::\SB@tabargs%
2843 \ifx\SB@targstr\@empty%
2844 \def\SB@targstr\\0\0\0\0\0\0\%
```

```
fi%
2845
      \ifvmode\leavevmode\fi%
2846
      \vbox{%
2847
        \normalfont\normalsize%
2848
        \setbox\SB@box\hbox{%
2849
2850
          \thinspace{\printchord{\transposehere{#1}\strut}}\thinspace%
2851
        }%
        \setbox\SB@boxii\hbox{\SB@fretnum{\SB@targfret}}%
2852
2853
        \setbox\SB@boxiii\hbox{{\SB@gttop\SB@targstr}}%
        \hsize\wd\SB@box%
2854
        \ifSB@gettabind%
2855
           \global\SB@tabindent\wd\SB@boxii%
2856
2857
          \global\advance\SB@tabindent.5\SB@fretwidth%
           \global\advance\SB@tabindent-.5\p@%
2858
        \fi%
2859
        \SB@dimen\wd\SB@boxii%
2860
        \advance\SB@dimen\wd\SB@boxiii%
2861
        \ifdim\hsize<\SB@dimen%
2862
2863
          \hsize\SB@dimen%
2864
        \else\ifSB@gettabind%
          \SB@dimenii\hsize%
2865
2866
          \advance\SB@dimenii-\SB@dimen%
          \divide\SB@dimenii\tw@%
2867
          \global\advance\SB@tabindent\SB@dimenii%
2868
2869
2870
        \hbox to\hsize{\hfil\unhbox\SB@box\hfil}%
        \kern-\p@\nointerlineskip%
2871
        \hbox to\hsize{%
2872
          \hfil%
2873
          \vtop{\kern\p@\kern2\p@\box\SB@boxii}%
2874
          \vtop{%
2875
2876
             \SB@dimen\wd\SB@boxiii%
2877
             \box\SB@boxiii%
             \SB@cnt\minfrets%
2878
             \verb|\SB@gtset\relax\SB@gtmax\SB@targstr||
2879
2880
             \SB@gtinit%
             \loop%
2881
               \SB@fretbar\hbox{\SB@targstr}%
2882
2883
               \advance\SB@cnt\m@ne%
             \ifnum\SB@cnt>\z@\SB@gtinc\repeat%
2884
2885
             \SB@fretbar%
             \ifx\SB@targsfing\@empty\else%
2886
               \mbox{kern1.5}p0\%
2887
               \SB@gtset\SB@topempty\SB@finger%
2888
2889
               \hbox{\SB@targfing}%
2890
            \fi%
2891
          }%
2892
          \hfil%
        }%
2893
        \mbox{kern3}p0\%
2894
```

```
2895 }%
2896 \SB@gettabindfalse%
2897 }
```

\SB@tabargs \SB@ctoken

Break the second argument to a \gtab macro into three sub-arguments. The possible forms are: (a) $\langle strings \rangle$, (b) $\langle fret \rangle$: $\langle strings \rangle$, (c) $\langle strings \rangle$: $\langle fingering \rangle$, or (d) $\langle fret \rangle$: $\langle strings \rangle$: $\langle fingering \rangle$. To distinguish forms (b) and (c), we count the number of tokens before the first colon. If there is only one token, we assume it must be form (b), since frets larger than 9 and 1-stringed instruments are both rare. Otherwise we assume form (c).

```
2898 \newcommand\SB@ctoken{} \def\SB@ctoken{:}
2899 \newcommand\SB@tabargs{}
2900 \def\SB@tabargs#1:#2:#3:#4\SB@tabargs{%
2901
      \def\SB@temp{#4}%
2902
      \ifx\SB@temp\@empty%
        \SB@csify\SB@targstr{#1}%
2903
2904
      \else\ifx\SB@temp\SB@ctoken%
2905
        \SB@csify\SB@targstr{#1}%
        \ifnum\SB@cnt>\@ne%
2906
          \SB@cntii\SB@cnt%
2907
          \SB@csify\SB@targfing{#2}%
2908
          \SB@cnt\SB@cntii%
2909
2910
        \else%
2911
          \def\SB@targfret{#1}%
          \SB@csify\SB@targstr{#2}%
2912
2913
        \fi%
2914
      \else%
        \def\SB@targfret{#1}%
2915
        \SB@csify\SB@targfing{#3}%
2916
2917
        \SB@csify\SB@targstr{#2}%
2918
      fi\fi
2919 }
```

15.14 Book Sectioning

The following macros divide the song book into distinct sections, each with different headers, different song numbering styles, different indexes, etc.

\songchapter

Format the chapter header for a chapter in a song book. By default, chapter headers on a song book omit the chapter number, but do include an entry in the pdf index or table of contents. Thus, the chapter has a number; it's just not displayed at the start of the chapter.

```
2920 \newcommand\songchapter{%
2921 \let\SB@temp\@seccntformat%
2922 \def\@seccntformat##1{}%
2923 \@startsection{chapter}{0}{\z@}%
2924 {3.5ex\@plus1ex\@minus.2ex}%
2925 {.4ex\let\@seccntformat\SB@temp}%
```

```
2926 {\sffamily\bfseries\LARGE\centering}% 2927 }
```

\songsection Format the section header for a section in a song book. This is the same as for chapter headers except at the section level.

```
2928 \newcommand\songsection{%
2929 \let\SB@temp\@seccntformat%
2930 \def\@seccntformat##1{}%
2931 \@startsection{section}{1}{\z@}%
2932 {3.5ex\@plus1ex\@minus.2ex}%
2933 {.4ex\let\@seccntformat\SB@temp}%
2934 {\sffamily\bfseries\LARGE\centering}%
2935 }
```

songs Begin and end a book section. The argument is a list of indexes with which to associate songs in this section.

```
2936 \newenvironment{songs}[1]{%
      \ifSB@songsenv\SB@errnse\fi%
2937
      \gdef\SB@indexlist{#1}%
2938
2939
      \SB@chkidxlst%
      \stepcounter{SB@songsnum}%
2940
      \setcounter{songnum}{1}%
2941
2942
      \let\SB@sgroup\@empty%
      \ifinner\else\ifdim\pagetotal>\z0%
2943
        \null\nointerlineskip%
2944
2945
      \fi\fi%
      \songcolumns\SB@numcols%
2946
      \SB@songsenvtrue%
2947
2948 }{%
2949
      \commitsongs%
      \global\let\SB@indexlist\@empty%
2950
      \ifinner\else\clearpage\fi%
2951
2952
      \SB@songsenvfalse%
2953 }
```

Each songs section needs a unique number to aid in hyperlinking. 2954 \newcounter{SB@songsnum}

15.15 Index Generation

The following macros generate the various types of indexes. At present there are four types:

- 1. A "large" index has a separate section for each capital letter and is printed in two columns.
- 2. A "small" index has only a single column, centered, and has no sections.
- 3. A "scripture" index has three columns and each entry has a comma-separated list of references.

4. An "author" index is like a large index except in bold and without the sectioning.

"Large" and "small" indexes will be chosen automatically based on the number of index entries when building a song index. The other two types are designated by the user.

As is typical of LATEX indexes, generation of song book indexes requires two passes of document compilation. During the first pass, data files are generated with song titles, authors, and scripture references. An external program is then used to produce LATEX source files from those data files. During the second pass of document compilation, those source files are imported to typeset all the indexes and display them in the document.

Internally, this package code uses a four step process to move the index data from the source .tex file to the .sxd data files.

- 1. While the current song box is in the midst of construction, the data is stored in a box of non-immediate write whatsit nodes.
- 2. The whatsits are migrated out to the top of the song box when it is finalized at \endsong.
- 3. When the song box is shipped out to the output file, T_EX expands the whatsits, causing the data to be written to the .sxc auxiliary file.
- 4. At the \end{document} line, the .sxc is processed multiple times—once for each index—to split the data into the respective .sxd files.

The first and second steps allow index references to point to the beginning of the song no matter where the indexing commands appear within the song. The third step allows TEX to drop index entries that refer to songs that do not actually appear in the output (e.g., because of \includeonlysongs). It also allows index entries to refer to information that is only decided at shipout time, such as page numbers. The fourth step allows all indexing to be accomplished with at most one write register. LATEX provides extremely few write registers, so using as few as possible is essential for supporting books with many indexes.

\songtarget

This macro is invoked by each \beginsong environment with two arguments: (1) a suggested pdf bookmark index level, and (2) a target name to which hyperlinks for this song in the index will refer. The macro is expected to produce a suitable pdf bookmark entry and/or link target. The default definition tries to use \pdfbookmark if generating a PDF, and resorts to \hypertarget (if it exists) otherwise. The user can redefine the macro to customize how and whether bookmarks and/or links are created.

```
2955 \newcommand\songtarget[2]{%
2956 \ifnum\@ne=0\ifSB@pdf\ifx\pdfbookmark\undefined\else%
2957 \ifx\pdfbookmark\relax\else1\fi\fi\relax%
2958 \pdfbookmark[#1]{\thesongnum. \songtitle}{#2}%
2959 \else\ifx\hypertarget\undefined%
```

```
2960 \else\ifx\hypertarget\relax\else%
2961 \hypertarget{#2}{\relax}%
2962 \fi\fi\fi\%
2963 }
```

\songlink This macro is invoked by the index code to produce a link to a song target created by \songtarget. Its two arguments are: (1) the target name (same as the second argument to \songtarget, and (2) the text that is to be linked. The default implementation uses \hyperlink if it exists; otherwise it just leaves the text unlinked.

```
2964 \newcommand\songlink{%
2965 \ifnum\@ne=0\ifx\hyperlink\undefined\else%
2966 \ifx\hyperlink\relax\else1\fi\fi\relax%
2967 \expandafter\hyperlink%
2968 \else%
2969 \expandafter\@gobble%
2970 \fi%
2971 }
```

\SB@indexlist This macro records the comma-separated list of the identifiers of indexes associated with the current book section.

2972 \newcommand\SB@indexlist{}

\SB@allindexes This macro records a comma-separated list of all the index identifiers for the entire document.

```
2973 \newcommand\SB@allindexes{} 2974 \let\SB@allindexes\@empty
```

\SB@out Control sequence is reserved for the write register allocated by the package code, if one is needed. (It is allocated at the first index declaration.)

```
2975 \newcommand\SB@out{}
2976 \let\SB@out\relax
```

\SB@newindex Initialize a new title, author, or scripture index.

```
2977 \newcommand\SB@newindex[4]{%
2978
      \expandafter\newcommand\csname SB@idxfilename@#3\endcsname{#4}%
      \expandafter\newcommand\csname SB@idxsel@#3\endcsname[3]{###1}%
2979
      \expandafter\newcommand\csname SB@idxref@#3\endcsname{\thesongnum}%
2980
      \xdef\SB@allindexes{%
2981
        \ifx\SB@allindexes\@empty\else\SB@allindexes,\fi#3%
2982
2983
2984
      \if@filesw%
        \ifx\SB@out\relax%
2985
          \SB@newwrite\SB@out%
2986
2987
          \immediate\openout\SB@out=\jobname.sxc\relax%
2988
        \immediate\write\SB@out{\noexpand\SB@iwrite{#3}{#2}}%
2989
2990
2991 }
```

\newindex Define a new title index. The first argument is an identifier for the index (used in constructing index-specific control sequence names). The second argument is a filename root; auxiliary file $\langle arg2\rangle$. sxd is where the index data is stored at the end of processing.

```
2992 \newcommand\newindex{\SB@newindex1{TITLE INDEX DATA FILE}} 2993 \@onlypreamble\newindex
```

\newscripindex Define a new scripture index. This is exactly like \newindex except that scripture references are added to the auxiliary file instead of titles.

```
2994 \newcommand\newscripindex{\SB@newindex2{SCRIPTURE INDEX DATA FILE}} 2995 \@onlypreamble\newscripindex
```

\newauthorindex Define a new author index. This is exactly like \newindex except that author info is added to the auxiliary file instead of titles.

```
2996 \newcommand\newauthorindex{\SB@newindex3{AUTHOR INDEX DATA FILE}} 2997 \@onlypreamble\newauthorindex
```

\SB@cwrite Write index data to a Song indeX Combined (.sxc) auxiliary file. The first argument is the identifier for the index to which the data ultimately belongs. The second argument is the data itself. The write is non-immediate so that it is only output if its enclosing song is ultimately shipped to the output file.

```
2998 \newcommand\SB@cwrite[2]{%
2999 \ifx\SB@out\relax\else%
3000 \protected@write\SB@out\SB@keepactive{\protect\SB@iwrite{#1}{#2}}%
3001 \fi%
3002 }
```

\SB@keepactive By default, the inputenc package expands Unicode characters into macro names when writing them to files. This behavior must be inhibited when writing to the .sxc file, since songidx needs the original Unicode characters for sorting. To achieve this, we temporarily redefine most active characters so that they expand to an unexpandable string version of themselves.

```
3003 \newcommand\SB@keepactive{}
3004 {\catcode'\~\active
3005 \catcode'\.12
3006 \def\\#1#2{%
3007
       \endgroup
       \SB@app\gdef\SB@keepactive{\def#1{#2}}%
3008
3009 }
3010 \def\SB@temp#1#2{%
       \SB@cnt#1\relax
3011
3012
3013
         \begingroup
3014
           \uccode'\~\SB@cnt
           \uccode'\.\SB@cnt
3015
         \uppercase{\\~.}
3016
3017
       \ifnum\SB@cnt<#2\relax
3018
         \advance\SB@cnt\@ne
```

```
3019 \repeat
3020 }
3021 \SB@temp{1}{8}
3022 \SB@temp{11}{11}
3023 \SB@temp{14}{91}
3024 \SB@temp{93}{255}
3025 }
```

\SB@iwrite The line contributed by \SB@cwrite to the .sxc file is an \SB@iwrite macro that re-outputs the data to an appropriate .sxd file.

```
3026 \newcommand\SB@iwrite[2]{%
3027 \def\SB@tempii{#1}%
3028 \ifx\SB@temp\SB@tempii%
3029 \SB@toks{#2}%
3030 \immediate\write\SB@out{\the\SB@toks}%
3031 \fi%
3032}
```

\SB@uncombine At the end of the document, the .sxc file can be processed multiple times to produce all the .sxd files without resorting to multiple write registers. Each pass activates the subset of the \SB@iwrite commands that apply to one index.

```
3033 \newcommand\SB@uncombine{%
3034
      \ifx\SB@out\relax\else%
        \immediate\closeout\SB@out%
3035
3036
        \ifsongindexes%
          \@for\SB@temp:=\SB@allindexes\do{%
3037
            \immediate\openout\SB@out=%
3038
              \csname SB@idxfilename@\SB@temp\endcsname.sxd\relax%
3039
3040
            \begingroup\makeatletter\catcode'\%12\relax%
3041
                        \input{\jobname.sxc}\endgroup%
            \immediate\closeout\SB@out%
3042
3043
          }%
        \fi%
3044
      \fi%
3045
3046 }
3047 \AtEndDocument{\SB@uncombine}
```

\SB@songwrites The following box register stores index data until it can be migrated to the top of the song box currently under construction.

```
3048 \SB@newbox\SB@songwrites
```

\SB@addtoindex Queue data $\langle arg2 \rangle$ associated with the current song for eventual writing to the index whose identifier is given by $\langle arg1 \rangle$.

```
3049 \newcommand\SB@addtoindex[2]{%
3050 \protected@edef\SB@tempii{#2}%
3051 \ifx\SB@tempii\@empty\else%
3052 \global\setbox\SB@songwrites\vbox{%
3053 \unvbox\SB@songwrites%
3054 \SB@cwrite{#1}{#2}%
```

```
\SB@cwrite{#1}{\csname SB@idxref@#1\endcsname}%
                                      3055
                                     3056
                                                             \SB@cwrite{#1}{song\theSB@songsnum-\thesongnum.%
                                                                                                 \ifnum\c@section=\z@1\else2\fi}%
                                     3057
                                                        }%
                                     3058
                                                   \fi%
                                     3059
                                     3060 }
\SB@addtoindexes Add \langle arg1 \rangle to all title indexes, \langle arg2 \rangle to all scripture indexes, and \langle arg3 \rangle to all
                                          author indexes.
                                     3061 \newcommand\SB@addtoindexes[3]{%
                                                   \@for\SB@temp:=\SB@indexlist\do{%
                                     3062
                                                         \SB@addtoindex\SB@temp%
                                     3063
                                                             {\csname SB@idxsel@\SB@temp\endcsname{#1}{#2}{#3}}%
                                     3064
                                     3065
                                                   }%
                                     3066 }
  \SB@addtotitles Add \langle arg1 \rangle to all title indexes, but leave other indexes unaffected.
                                     3067 \newcommand\SB@addtotitles[1]{%
                                                   \@for\SB@temp:=\SB@indexlist\do{%
                                     3068
                                     3069
                                                         \csname SB@idxsel@\SB@temp\endcsname%
                                     3070
                                                              {\SB@addtoindex\SB@temp{#1}}{}{}%
                                     3071
                                                   }%
                                     3072 }
       \SB@chkidxlst Check the current list of indexes and flag an error if any are undefined.
                                     3073 \newcommand\SB@chkidxlst{%
                                                   \let\SB@temp\SB@indexlist%
                                     3074
                                                    \let\SB@indexlist\@empty%
                                     3075
                                                    \@for\SB@tempii:=\SB@temp\do{%
                                     3076
                                     3077
                                                         \@ifundefined{SB@idxsel@\SB@tempii}{\SB@errnoidx\SB@tempii}{%
                                     3078
                                                             \ifx\SB@indexlist\@empty%
                                     3079
                                                                  \SB@toks\expandafter{\SB@tempii}%
                                     3080
                                                             \else%
                                                                  \SB@toks\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
                                     3081
                                      3082
                                                                       \expandafter\SB@indexlist\expandafter,\SB@tempii}%
                                      3083
                                     3084
                                                              \edef\SB@indexlist{\the\SB@toks}%
                                     3085
                                                        }%
                                                   }%
                                     3086
                                     3087 }
           \indexentry \SB@addtoindexes will be called automatically for each song in a section. However,
         \SB@idxentry \indexentry may be called by the user in order to add an alternative index entry
       \SB@@idxentry
                                         for the given song. Usually this is done to index the song by its first line or some
                                          other memorable line in a chorus or verse somewhere.
                                     3088 \end{indexentry} {\tt \command\indexentry*} {\tt \command\indexentry
                                     3089 \newcommand\SB@idxentry{}
                                     3090 \def\SB@idxentry#1[#2]#3{{%
                                     3091
                                                 \def\SB@indexlist{#2}%
```

```
\SB@chkidxlst%
                 3092
                       \SB@addtoindexes{#1#3}{#3}{#3}%
                 3093
                 3094 }}
                 3095 \newcommand\SB@@idxentry[2]{\SB@addtotitles{#1#2}}
\indextitleentry \indextitleentry may be used to add an alternate title for the song to the index.
                   (The only difference between the effects of \indexentry and \indextitleentry
                   is that the latter are italicized in the rendered index and the former are not.)
                 3096 \newcommand\indextitleentry{%
                       \@ifnextchar[{\SB@idxentry{}}{\SB@@idxentry{}}%
                 3098 }
   \indexsongsas The following macro allows the user to change how songs are indexed on the right
                   side of index entries. By default, the song's number is listed.
                 3099 \newcommand\indexsongsas[1]{%
                       \@ifundefined{SB@idxref@#1}%
                 3101
                          {\SB@errnoidx{#1}\@gobble}%
                 3102
                          {\expandafter\renewcommand\csname SB@idxref@#1\endcsname}%
                 3103 }
      \SB@idxcmd The songidx index-generation script understands several different directives that
     \SB@@idxcmd each dictate various aspects of how index entries are parsed, sorted, and displayed.
    \authsepword Such directives should typically appear at the start of the .sxd file just after the
     \authbyword header line that identifies the type of index.
 \verb|\authignoreword|_{3104} \verb|\newcommand| SB@idxcmd[3]{%} \\
\titleprefixword<sub>3105</sub>
                       \ifx\SB@allindexes\@empty%
                          \SB@warnnoidx%
                 3106
                       \else\ifx\SB@out\relax\else%
                 3107
                          \@for\SB@temp:=\SB@allindexes\do{%
                 3108
                            \csname SB@idxsel@\SB@temp\endcsname%
                 3109
                              {\SB@@idxcmd{#1}}{\SB@@idxcmd{#2}}{\SB@@idxcmd{#3}}%
                 3110
                          }%
                 3111
                       \fi\fi%
                 3112
                 3113 }
                 3114 \newcommand\SB@@idxcmd[1]{%
                 3115
                       \def\SB@tempii{#1}%
                       \ifx\SB@tempii\@empty\else%
                 3116
                          \immediate\write\SB@out{%
                 3117
                            \noexpand\SB@iwrite{\SB@temp}{#1}%
                 3118
                          }%
                 3119
                       \fi%
                 3120
                 3121 }
                 3122 \newcommand\authsepword[1]{}
                 3123 \newcommand\authbyword[1]{}
                 3124 \newcommand\authignoreword[1]{}
                 3125 \newcommand\titleprefixword[1]{}
                 3126 {\catcode'\%=12
                 3127 \gdef\authsepword#1{\SB@idxcmd{}{}{%sep #1}}
                 3128 \gdef\authbyword#1{\SB@idxcmd{}{}{%after #1}}
```

```
3129 \gdef\authignoreword#1{\SB@idxcmd{}{\%ignore #1}}
3130 \gdef\titleprefixword#1{\SB@idxcmd{\%prefix #1}{}}}
3131 \@onlypreamble\authsepword
3132 \@onlypreamble\authbyword
3133 \@onlypreamble\authignoreword
3134 \@onlypreamble\titleprefixword

\SB@idxlineskip Set the spacing between lines in an index.
3135 \newcommand\SB@idxlineskip[1]{\%
3136 \vskip#1\p@\@plus#1\p@\@minus#1\p@\%
3137 }
```

When rendering an index entry X ... Y that is too long to fit on one physical line, we must break text X and/or Y up into multiple lines. Text X should be typeset as a left-justified paragraph with a right margin of about 2em; however, its final line must not be so long that it cannot fit even the first item of list Y. Text Y should be typeset as a right-justified paragraph whose first line begins on the last line of X. However, breaking Y up the way paragraphs are normally broken up doesn't work well because that causes most of Y to be crammed into the first few lines, leaving the last line very short. This looks strange and is hard to read. It looks much better to instead break Y up in such a way that the portion of Y that is placed on each line is of approximately equal width (subject to the constraint that we don't want to introduce any more lines than are necessary). This makes it visually clear that all of these lines are associated with X. The following code performs the width computations that do this horizontal-balancing of text.

\SB@ellipspread

Typeset an index entry of the form X ... Y. In the common case, the entire entry fits on one line so we just typeset it in the usual way. If it doesn't fit on one line, we call $\SB@balancerows$ for a more sophisticated treatment.

```
3138 \newcommand\SB@ellipspread[2]{%
      \begingroup%
3139
         \SB@dimen\z@%
3140
         \def\SB@temp{#1}%
3141
         SB@toks{#2}%
3142
         \setbox\SB@box\hbox{{%
3143
           \SB@temp%
3144
           \leaders\hbox to.5em{\hss.\hss}\hskip2em\@plus1fil%
3145
           {\theta \SB@toks}%
3146
        }}%
3147
3148
         \ifdim\wd\SB@box>\hsize%
3149
           \SB@balancerows%
3150
           \hbox to\hsize{\unhbox\SB@box}\par%
3151
         \fi%
3152
3153
      \endgroup%
3154 }
```

\SB@balancerows Typeset an index entry of the form $X \dots Y$ that doesn't fit on one line, where X is the content of macro \SB@temp and Y is the content of token register \SB@toks.

First, we must pre-compute the width w_1 of the final line of X when X is typeset as a left-justified paragraph, storing it in \SB@dimenii. This is necessary because in order to force TeX to typeset the first line of Y at some chosen width w_2 , we must insert leaders of width $c - w_1 - w_2$ into the paragraph between X and Y, where c is the column width.

Computing this width w_1 is a bit tricky. We must tell TEX that the last line of X must not be so long that it does not even have room for the first item of Y. Thus, we must strip off the first item of Y and add it (or a non-breaking space of equivalent width) to the end of X to typeset the paragraph. Then we use \lastbox to pull off the final line and check its width.

```
3155 \newcommand\SB@balancerows{%
      \edef\SB@tempii{\the\SB@toks}%
3156
      \setbox\SB@box\vbox{%
3157
        \SB@toks\expandafter{\expandafter\\\the\SB@toks\\}%
3158
        \SB@lop\SB@toks\SB@toks%
3159
        \settowidth\SB@dimen{\the\SB@toks}%
3160
        \advance\SB@dimen-.5em%
3161
        \leftskip.5cm%
3162
        {\hbadness\@M\hfuzz\maxdimen%
3163
         \hskip-.5cm\relax\SB@temp\unskip\nobreak%
3164
         \hskip\SB@dimen\nobreak%
3165
         \rightskip2em\@plus1fil\par}%
3166
3167
        \setbox\SB@box\lastbox%
        \setbox\SB@box\hbox{%
3168
          \unhbox\SB@box%
3169
          \unskip\unskip\unpenalty%
3170
          \unpenalty\unskip\unpenalty%
3171
3172
        }%
        \expandafter%
3173
3174
      \expandafter\SB@dimenii\the\wd\SB@box\relax%
3175
```

Next, compute the smallest width w_2 such that the index entry text produced by $\S B@multiline$ with $\S B@dimen = w_2$ has no more lines than with $\S B@dimen$ set to the maximum available width for the right-hand side. This effectively horizontal-balances the right-hand side of the index entry text, making all lines of Y roughly equal in width without introducing any extra lines.

```
\SB@dimen\hsize%
3176
      \advance\SB@dimen-.5cm%
3177
      \setbox\SB@box\vbox{%
3178
        \SB@multiline{\hbadness\@M\hfuzz\maxdimen}%
3179
      }%
3180
      \SB@dimeniii.5\SB@dimen%
3181
      \SB@dimeniv\SB@dimeniii%
3182
3183
      \100p%
        \SB@dimeniv.5\SB@dimeniv%
3184
        \setbox\SB@boxii\vbox{%
3185
3186
          \SB@dimen\SB@dimeniii%
3187
          \SB@multiline{\hbadness\@M\hfuzz\maxdimen}%
```

```
}%
3188
        \ifnum\SB@cnt<\@M%
3189
           \ifdim\ht\SB@boxii>\ht\SB@box%
3190
             \advance\SB@dimeniii\SB@dimeniv%
3191
          \else%
3192
3193
             \SB@dimen\SB@dimeniii%
3194
             \advance\SB@dimeniii-\SB@dimeniv%
3195
          \fi%
        \else%
3196
          \advance\SB@dimeniii\SB@dimeniv%
3197
3198
        \fi%
3199
      \ifdim\SB@dimeniv>2\p@\repeat%
      \setbox\SB@box\box\voidb@x%
3200
      \setbox\SB@boxii\box\voidb@x%
3201
 Finally, typeset the results based on the quantities computed above.
3202
      \SB@multiline\relax%
```

```
3203 }
```

\SB@multiline Create a paragraph containing text $X \dots Y$ where X is the content of \SB@temp, Y is the content of $\S B@tempii$, and Y is restricted to width $\S B@dimen$ (but may span multiple lines of that width). Dimen register \SB@dimenii must be set with the expected width of the final line of X. The first argument contains any parameter definitions that should be in effect when X is processed.

> Note that the expansion of \SB@tempii, which may contain \SB@idxitemsep, depends on \SB@dimen. Therefore, the redefinition of \SB@dimen at the start of this macro must not be removed!

```
3204 \newcommand\SB@multiline[1]{%
3205
      \begingroup%
        \SB@dimen-\SB@dimen%
3206
        \advance\SB@dimen\hsize%
3207
3208
        \SB@dimenii-\SB@dimenii%
        \advance\SB@dimenii\SB@dimen%
3209
        {#1\hskip-.5cm\relax\SB@temp\unskip\nobreak%
3210
3211
         \SB@maxmin\SB@dimenii<{1.5em}%
3212
         \leftskip.5cm\rightskip2em\@plus1fil%
         \interlinepenalty\@M%
3213
         \leaders\hbox to.5em{\hss.\hss}\hskip\SB@dimenii\@plus1fill%
3214
         \nobreak{\SB@tempii\kern-2em}%
3215
         \par\global\SB@cnt\badness}%
3216
      \endgroup%
3217
3218 }%
```

\SB@idxitemsep If text Y in index entry $X \dots Y$ has multiple items in a list, those items should be separated by \\ macros instead of by commas. The \\ macro will be assigned the definition of \SB@idxitemsep during index generation, which produces the comma along with the complex spacing required if Y ends up being broken into multiple lines. In particular, it forces each wrapped line of Y to be right-justified with left margin at least \SB@dimen.

```
3219 \newcommand\SB@idxitemsep{%
3220
      ,\kern-2em\penalty-8\hskip2.33em\@minus.11em%
      \hskip-\SB@dimen\@plus-1fill%
3221
      \vadjust{}\nobreak%
3222
3223
      \hskip\SB@dimen\@plus1fill\relax%
3224 }
```

The following set of macros and environments are intended for use in the .sbx files that are automatically generated by an index-generating program; they shouldn't normally appear in the user's .tex or .sbd files directly. However, they are named as exported macros (no @ symbols) since they are used outside the package code and are therefore not stricly internal.

idxblock Some indexes are divided into blocks (e.g., one for each letter of the alphabet or one for each book of the bible). Each such block should be enclosed between \begin{idxblock}{X} and \end{idxblock} lines, where X is the title of the block. The actual definition of the idxblock environment is set within the initialization code for each type of index (below).

3225 \newenvironment{idxblock}[1]{}{}

\idxentry Within each idxblock environment there should be a series of \idxentry and/or \idxaltentry \idxaltentry macros, one for each line of the index. Again, the exact definitions of these macros will vary between index types.

```
3226 \newcommand\idxentry[2]{}
3227 \newcommand\idxaltentry[2]{}
```

SB@lgidx Some indexes actually have two definitions for each idxblock environment—one SB@smidx for use when there are few enough entries to permit a small style index, and another for use in a large style index. These macros will be redefined appropriately within the initialization code for each type of index.

```
3228 \newenvironment{SB@lgidx}[1]{}{}
3229 \newenvironment{SB@smidx}[1]{}{}
```

\SB@idxsetup Set various parameters for a column of an index environment.

```
3230 \newcommand\SB@idxsetup{%
3231
      \hsize\SB@colwidth%
3232
      \parskip\z@skip\parfillskip\z@skip\parindent\z@%
3233
      \baselineskip\f@size\p@\@plus\p@\@minus\p@%
      \lineskiplimit\z@\lineskip\p@\@plus\p@\@minus\p@%
3234
      \hyphenpenalty\@M\exhyphenpenalty\@M%
3235
3236 }
```

\SB@makeidxcolumn Break off enough material from \SB@box to create one column of the index.

```
3237 \newcommand\SB@makeidxcolumn{%
3238
      \ifdim\ht\SB@box=\z@%
3239
        \hskip\hsize\relax%
3240
      \else%
3241
        \splittopskip\z@skip\splitmaxdepth\maxdepth%
```

```
3242 \vsplit\SB@box to\SB@dimen%
3243 \global\setbox\SB@box\vbox{%
3244 \SB@idxsetup%
3245 \splitbotmark%
3246 \unvbox\SB@box%
3247 }%
3248 \fi%
3249 }
```

\SB@oneidxpage Construct one full page of the index. The definition of \SB@oneidxpage is generated dynamically based on the type of index and number of columns.

3250 \newcommand\SB@oneidxpage{}

\SB@displayindex Create an index with title $\langle arg2 \rangle$ and with $\langle arg1 \rangle$ columns (must be a literal constant). Input the index contents from external file $\langle arg3 \rangle$, which is expected to be a TeX file.

```
3251 \newcommand\SB@displayindex[3]{%
      \ifsongindexes\begingroup%
3252
3253
        \SB@colwidth\hsize%
3254
        \advance\SB@colwidth-#1\columnsep%
3255
        \advance\SB@colwidth\columnsep%
3256
        \divide\SB@colwidth#1%
3257
        \setbox\SB@envbox\vbox{%
          \let\SB@temp\songsection%
3258
3259
          \ifx\chapter\undefined\else%
            \ifx\chapter\relax\else%
3260
               \let\SB@temp\songchapter%
3261
            \fi%
3262
3263
          \fi%
          \SB@temp{#2}%
3264
3265
```

The .sbx index file might not exist (e.g., if this is the first pass through the TEX compiler). If it exists, first try typesetting its content as a small index (one column, centered, with no divisions).

```
3266
         \IfFileExists{\csname SB@idxfilename@#3\endcsname.sbx}{%
3267
           \ifsepindexes%
              \global\setbox\SB@box\vbox{%
3268
                \null%
3269
                \vfil%
3270
                \unvcopy\SB@envbox%
3271
                \vskip.5in\@minus.3in\relax%
3272
                \hbox to\hsize{%
3273
                  \hfil%
3274
                  \vbox{%
3275
                    \SB@idxsetup%
3276
                    \renewenvironment{idxblock}[1]%
3277
                       \label{eq:condition} $$\{\end{SB@smidx}_{\#\#\#1}}_{\end{SB@smidx}}_{\%}$
3278
3279
                    \let\\\SB@idxitemsep%
3280
                    \input{\csname SB@idxfilename@#3\endcsname.sbx}%
```

```
3281 }%
3282 \hfil%
3283 }%
3284 \vskip\z@\@plus2fil\relax%
3285 }%
```

Test whether the resulting small index fits within one page. If not, re-typeset it as a large index.

```
3286
             {\vbadness\@M\vfuzz\maxdimen%
              \splitmaxdepth\maxdepth\splittopskip\z@skip%
3287
              \global\setbox\SB@boxii\vsplit\SB@box to\textheight}%
3288
3289
             \ifvoid\SB@box%
               \box\SB@boxii%
3290
3291
             \else%
               \SB@lgindex{#1}{#3}%
3292
3293
            \fi%
          \else%
3294
             SB@lgindex{#1}{#3}%
3295
          \fi%
3296
3297
        }%
```

If the .sbx file doesn't exist, then instead typeset a page with a message on it indicating that the document must be compiled a second time in order to generate the index.

```
{%
3298
          \ifsepindexes%
3299
3300
            \vbox to\textheight{%
3301
               \vfil%
               \unvbox\SB@envbox%
3302
3303
               \vskip1em\relax%
               \hbox to\hsize{\hfil[Index not yet generated.]\hfil}%
3304
3305
               \vskip\z@\@plus2fil\relax%
            }%
3306
          \else%
3307
             \unvbox\SB@envbox%
3308
             \hbox to\hsize{\hfil[Index not yet generated.]\hfil}%
3309
          \fi%
3310
        }%
3311
        \ifsepindexes\clearpage\fi%
3312
3313
      \endgroup\fi%
3314 }
```

\SB@lgindex Typeset a large-style index. We begin by typesetting the entire index into a box.

```
3315 \newcommand\SB@lgindex[2]{%
3316 \global\setbox\SB@box\vbox{%
3317 \renewenvironment{idxblock}[1]%
3318 {\begin{SB@lgidx}{##1}}{\end{SB@lgidx}}%
3319 \let\\\SB@idxitemsep%
3320 \SB@idxsetup%
3321 \input{\csname SB@idxfilename@#2\endcsname.sbx}%
```

```
3322
        \unskip%
3323
     }%
 Next, we split the box into columns and pages until the last page is reached.
3324
      \SB@toks{\SB@makeidxcolumn}%
3325
      \SB@cnt#1\relax%
      \loop\ifnum\SB@cnt>\@ne%
3326
3327
        \SB@toks\expandafter{\the\SB@toks%
3328
          \kern\columnsep\SB@makeidxcolumn}%
        \advance\SB@cnt\m@ne%
3329
3330
      \repeat%
      \edef\SB@oneidxpage{\the\SB@toks}%
3331
      \unvbox\SB@envbox%
3332
      \vskip.2in\relax%
3333
3334
      \nointerlineskip%
3335
      \null%
      \nointerlineskip%
3336
3337
      \SB@cnt\vbadness\vbadness\@M%
3338
      \SB@dimenii\vfuzz\vfuzz\maxdimen%
3339
      \loop%
3340
        \SB@dimen\textheight%
        \ifinner\else\kern\z@\advance\SB@dimen-\pagetotal\fi%
3341
        \global\setbox\SB@boxii\copy\SB@box%
3342
        \global\setbox\SB@boxiii\hbox{\SB@oneidxpage}%
3343
```

The final page of the index should have all equal-height columns instead of a few full columns followed by some short or empty columns at the end. To achieve this, we re-typeset the final page, trying different column heights until we find one that causes the material to span an equal percentage of all the columns on the page.

```
\SB@dimenii\ht\SB@boxii%
3348
      \divide\SB@dimenii#1\relax%
3349
      \SB@maxmin\SB@dimen>\SB@dimenii%
3350
3351
        \global\setbox\SB@box\copy\SB@boxii%
3352
        \global\setbox\SB@boxiii\hbox{\SB@oneidxpage}%
3353
3354
        \ifdim\ht\SB@box>\z@%
3355
          \advance\SB@dimen\p@%
3356
      \repeat%
      \box\SB@boxiii%
3357
      \global\setbox\SB@boxii\box\voidb@x%
3358
3359
      \vbadness\SB@cnt\vfuzz\SB@dimenii%
3360 }
```

\ifdim\ht\SB@box>\z@%

\box\SB@boxiii%

\vfil\break%

\repeat%

3344

3345

3346 3347

\showindex Create an index with title $\langle arg2 \rangle$ based on the data associated with index identifier $\langle arg3 \rangle$ (which was passed to \newindex). Optional argument $\langle arg1 \rangle$ specifies the number of columns. This macro calls the appropriate index-creation macro

depending on the type of index that $\langle arg\beta \rangle$ was declared to be. 3361 \newcommand\showindex[3][0]{% \@ifundefined{SB@idxsel@#3}{\SB@errnoidx{#3}}{% 3362 \expandafter\let\expandafter\SB@temp\csname SB@idxsel@#3\endcsname% 3363 3364 \SB@cnt#1\relax% 3365 \ifnum\SB@cnt<\@ne\SB@cnt\SB@temp232\relax\fi% \expandafter\SB@temp% 3366 \expandafter\SB@maketitleindex% 3367 \expandafter\SB@makescripindex% 3368 \expandafter\SB@makeauthorindex% 3369 3370 \expandafter{\the\SB@cnt}% {#2}{#3}% 3371 }% 3372 3373 } \SB@maketitleindex Create a song title index. $\langle arg1 \rangle$ is a column count, $\langle arg2 \rangle$ is the title, and $\langle arg3 \rangle$ is the index identifier (which was passed to \newindex). 3374 \newcommand\SB@maketitleindex{% \ifnum\idxheadwidth>\z0% 3375 3376 \renewenvironment{SB@lgidx}[1]{ \hbox{\SB@colorbox\idxbgcolor{\vbox{% 3377 \hbox to\idxheadwidth{{\idxheadfont\relax##1}\hfil}% 3378 3379 $\label{lem:lineskip} $$ \operatorname{long} \end{subarray} $$ \operatorname{long} \end{subar$ 3380 ${\displaystyle \frac{50\vskip5\p@\@plus5\p@\@minus4\p@}\%}$ 3381 3382 3383 \renewenvironment{SB@lgidx}[1]{}{}% 3384 \fi% 3385 \renewenvironment{SB@smidx}[1]{}{}% 3386 \renewcommand\idxentry[2]{% 3387 \SB@ellipspread{\idxtitlefont\relax\ignorespaces##1\unskip}% {{\idxrefsfont\relax##2}}% 3388 }% 3389 \renewcommand\idxaltentry[2]{% 3390 \SB@ellipspread{\idxlyricfont\relax\ignorespaces##1\unskip}% 3391 {{\idxrefsfont\relax##2}}% 3392 }% 3393 \SB@displayindex% 3394 3395 } \SB@idxcolhead In a scripture index, this macro remembers the current book of the bible we're in so that new columns can be headed with "Bookname (continued)". 3396 \newcommand\SB@idxcolhead{} \SB@idxheadsep Add vertical space following the header line that begins (or continues) a section of a scripture index. 3397 \newcommand\SB@idxheadsep{{%3398 \SB@dimen4\p@% 3399 \advance\SB@dimen-\prevdepth%

```
\SB@maxmin\SB@dimen<\z@%
                     3400
                           \SB@dimenii\SB@dimen%
                     3401
                           \SB@maxmin\SB@dimenii>\p@%
                     3402
                           \vskip\SB@dimen\@plus\p@\@minus\SB@dimenii%
                     3403
                     3404 }}
         \SB@idxcont Typeset the "Bookname (continued)" line that continues a scripture index section
                       when it spans a column break.
                     3405 \newcommand\SB@idxcont[1]{%
                           \hbox to\hsize{{\idxcont{#1}}\hfil}%
                     3406
                           \nobreak%
                     3407
                     3408
                           \SB@idxheadsep\nointerlineskip%
                     3409 }
 \SB@makescripindex Create a scripture index. \langle arg1 \rangle is a column count, \langle arg1 \rangle is the title, and \langle arg2 \rangle
                       is the index identifier (which was passed to \newscripindex).
                     3410 \newcommand\SB@makescripindex{%
                           \renewenvironment{SB@lgidx}[1]{%
                              \gdef\SB@idxcolhead{##1}%
                     3412
                     3413
                              \hbox to\hsize{{\idxbook{##1}}\hfil}%
                              \nobreak%
                     3414
                              \SB@idxheadsep\nointerlineskip%
                     3415
                     3416
                     3417
                              \mark{\noexpand\relax}%
                              \penalty-20\vskip3\p@\@plus3\p@\relax%
                     3418
                           }%
                     3419
                           \renewenvironment{SB@smidx}[1]
                     3420
                              {\begin{SB@lgidx}{##1}}{\end{SB@lgidx}}%
                     3421
                           \renewcommand\idxentry[2]{%
                     3422
                     3423
                              \SB@ellipspread{\hskip.25cm\idxscripfont\relax##1}%
                                              {{\idxrefsfont\relax##2}}%
                     3424
                              \SB@toks\expandafter{\SB@idxcolhead}%
                     3425
                     3426
                              \mark{\noexpand\SB@idxcont{\the\SB@toks}}%
                           }%
                     3427
                           \renewcommand\idxaltentry[2]{\SB@erridx{a scripture}}%
                     3428
                     3429
                           \SB@displayindex%
                     3430 }
\SB@makeauthorindex Create an author index. \langle arq1 \rangle is a column count, \langle arq2 \rangle is the title, and \langle arq2 \rangle is
                       the index identifier (which was passed to \newauthindex).
                     3431 \newcommand\SB@makeauthorindex{%
                           \renewenvironment{SB@lgidx}[1]{}{}%
                     3432
                     3433
                           \renewenvironment{SB@smidx}[1]{}{}%
                           \renewcommand\idxentry[2]{%
                     3434
                              \SB@ellipspread{{\idxauthfont\relax\sfcode'.\@m##1}}%
                     3435
                                              {{\idxrefsfont##2}}%
                     3436
                     3437
                           \renewcommand\idxaltentry[2]{\SB@erridx{an author}}%
                     3438
                     3439
                           \SB@displayindex%
                     3440 }
```

15.16 Error Messages

We break error messages out into separate macros here in order to reduce the length (in tokens) of the more frequently used macros that do actual work. This can result in a small speed improvement on slower machines.

```
\SB@Error All errors and warnings will be reported as coming from package "songs".
     \SB@Warn<sub>3441</sub> \newcommand\SB@Error{\PackageError{songs}}
             3442 \verb|\newcommand\SB@Warn{\PackageWarning{songs}}|
  \SB@errspos
             3443 \newcommand\SB@errspos{%
             3444 \SB@Error{Illegal \protect\songpos\space argument}{The argume%
             3445 nt to \protect\songpos\space must be a number from 0 to 3.}%
             3446 }
  \SB@errnse
             3447 \newcommand\SB@errnse{%
             3448 \SB@Error{Nested songs environments are not supported}{End th%
             3449 e previous songs environment before beginning the next one.}%
             3450 }
    \SB@errpl
             3451 \newcommand\SB@errpl{%
             3452 \SB@Error{\protect\includeonlysongs\space not permitted with%
                  in a songs environment}{\protect\includeonlysongs\space can o%
             3454\, nly be used in the document preamble or between songs environ%
             3455 ments in the document body.}%
             3456 }
 \SB@errrtopt
             3457 \newcommand\SB@errrtopt{%
             3458 \SB@Error{Cannot display chords in a rawtext dump}{You have u%
                   sed the rawtext option in the \protect\usepackage\space lin%
             3460 e and have either used the chorded option as well or have use%
             3461
                   d the \protect\chordson\space macro subsequently.}%
             3462 }
  \SB@warnrc
             3463 \newcommand\SB@warnrc{%
             3464 \SB@Warn{The \protect\repchoruses\space feature will not wor%
             3465 k when the number of columns is set to zero}%
             3466 }
\SB@warnnoidx
             3467 \newcommand\SB@warnnoidx{%
             3468 \SB@Warn{Index command has no effect since no indexes are ye%
             3469
                   t declared}%
             3470 }
```

```
\SB@errboo
         3471 \newcommand\SB@errboo{%
         3472 \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\beginsong\space without seein%
               g an \protect\endsong\space for the previous song}%
               {Song \thesongnum\space might be missing a%
         3475
              n \protect\endsong\space line.}%
         3476 }
\SB@errbor
         3477 \newcommand\SB@errbor{%
               g an \protect\endscripture\space for the preceding scriptur%
         3479
         3480
               e quotation}{A scripture quotation appearing after son%
               g \thesongnum\space might be missing a%
              n \protect\endscripture\space line.}%
         3483 }
\SB@erreov
         3484 \newcommand\SB@erreov{%
         3485 \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\endsong\space without seein%
              g an \protect\endverse\space for the preceding verse}{Son%
               g \thesongnum\space has a \protect\beginverse\space%
               line with no matching \protect\endverse\space line.}%
         3488
         3489 }
\SB@erreoc
         3490 \newcommand\SB@erreoc{%
               \verb|\SB@Error{Encountered \protect\endsong\space without seein%||
               g an \protect\endchorus\space for the preceding chorus}{Son%
         3492
               g \thesongnum\space has a \protect\beginchorus\space%
         3493
         3494
               line with no matching \protect\endchorus\space line.}%
         3495 }
\SB@erreor
         3496 \newcommand\SB@erreor{%
               \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\endsong\space without seein%
         3498
               g an \protect\endscripture for the preceding scripture quot%
         3499
               e}{A scripture quote appearing before song \thesongnum\space%
         3500
               ended with \protect\endsong\space instead of wit%
         3501
               h \protect\endscripture.}%
         3502 }
\SB@erreot
         3503 \newcommand\SB@erreot{%
               \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\endsong\space with no matchin%
               g \protect\beginsong}{Before song \the
songnum\space there wa%
         3505
               s an \protect\endsong\space with no matchin%
         3506
         3507
               g \protect\beginsong.}%
         3508 }
```

```
\SB@errbvv
          3509 \newcommand\SB@errbvv{%
          3510 \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\beginverse\space without seein%
                g an \protect\endverse\space for the preceding verse}{Son%
               g \thesongnum\space might have a verse that has n%
               o \protect\endendverse\space line.}%
          3514 }
\SB@errbvc
          3515 \newcommand\SB@errbvc{%
              \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\beginverse\space without seein%
          3517
                g an \protect\endchorus\space for the preceding chorus}{Son%
                g \thesongnum\space might have a chorus that has n%
               o \protect\endchorus\space line.}%
          3520 }
\SB@errbvt
          3521 \newcommand\SB@errbvt{%
          3522 \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\beginverse\space without firs%
               t seeing a \protect\beginsong\space line}{Before son%
               g \thesongnum, there is a \protect\beginverse\space line no%
          3524
          3525
               t contained in any song.}%
          3526 }
\SB@errevc
          3527 \newcommand\SB@errevc{%
                \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\endverse\space while process%
          3528
                ing a chorus}{Song \thesongnum\space might hav%
          3529
                e a \protect\beginchorus\space concluded by a%
               n \protect\endverse\space instead of an \protect\endchorus.}%
          3532 }
\SB@errevo
          3533 \newcommand\SB@errevo{%
          3534 \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\endverse\space without firs%
               t seeing a \protect\beginverse}{Song \thesongnum\space m%
          3536
               ight have an \protect\endverse\space with no matchin%
          3537
                g \protect\beginverse.}%
          3538 }
\SB@errevt
          3539 \newcommand\SB@errevt{%
               \SB@Error{Encountered an \protect\endverse\space outside o%
                f any song}{Before song \thesongnum, there is a%
               n \protect\endverse\space line not preceded b%
          3542
               y a \protect\beginsong\space line.}%
          3544 }
```

```
\SB@erretex
           3545 \newcommand\SB@erretex{%
           3546 \SB@Error{The \protect\repchoruses\space feature requires e-%
                 TeX compatibility}{Your version of LaTeX2e does not appear t%
           3547
           3548
                 o be e-TeX compatible. Find a distribution that includes e-T%
           3549
                 eX support in order to use this feature.}%
           3550 }
\SB@errbcv
           3551 \newcommand\SB@errbcv{%
                \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\beginchorus\space without see%
           3553
                 ing an \protect\endverse\space for the preceding verse}{Son%
           3554
                 g \thesongnum\space might hav%
                 e a \protect\beginverse\space with no match%
                ing \protect\endverse.}%
           3556
           3557 }
\SB@errbcc
           3558 \newcommand\SB@errbcc{%
                \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\beginchorus\space without see%
                 ing an \protect\endchorus\space for the preceding chorus}%
           3560
                 {Song \thesongnum\space might have a \protect\beginchorus%
                 \space with no matching \protect\endchorus.}%
           3562
           3563 }
\SB@errbct
           3564 \newcommand\SB@errbct{%
                 \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\beginchorus\space without see%
                 ing a \protect\beginsong\space line first}{After son%
           3566
                 g \thesongnum\space there is a \protect\beginchorus\space%
                line outside of any song.}%
           3569 }
\SB@errecv
           3570 \newcommand\SB@errecv{%
           3571 \SB@Error{Encountered an \protect\endchorus\space while proc%
                 essing a verse}{Song \thesongnum\space might hav%
                 e a \protect\beginverse\space concluded by \protect\endchorus%
                 \space instead of \protect\endverse.}%
           3575 }
\SB@erreco
           3576 \newcommand\SB@erreco{%
                 \SB@Error{Encountered \protect\endchorus\space without firs%
                 t seeing a \protect\beginchorus}{Song \thesongnum\space m%
           3578
                 ight have an \protect\endchorus\space with no match%
           3580
                 ing \protect\beginchorus.}%
           3581 }
```

```
\SB@errect
            3582 \newcommand\SB@errect{%
            3583 \SB@Error{Encountered an \protect\endchorus\space outside o%
            3584 f any song}{Before song \thesongnum, there is a%
            3585 n \protect\endchorus\space line not preceded b%
            3586
                 y a \protect\beginsong\space line.}%
            3587 }
 \SB@errbro
            3588 \newcommand\SB@errbro{%
                 \SB@Error{Missing \protect\endsong}%
            3590
                  {Nested song and intersong environments are not supported%
                  . Song \thesongnum\space might be missing a%
            3591
                 n \protect\endsong\space line.}%
            3593 }
 \SB@errbrr
            3594 \newcommand\SB@errbrr{%
                  \verb|\SB@Error{Nested intersong environments are not supported}||%
                  {A scripture quote or other intersong environment before s%
                  ong \thesongnum\space is missing its ending line.}%
            3597
            3598 }
 \SB@errero
            3599 \newcommand\SB@errero{%
                 \SB@Error{Encountered an \protect\endscripture\space whil%
                  e processing a song}{Song \thesongnum\space ends wit%
            3601
            3602 h \protect\endscripture\space when it should end wit%
            3603 h \protect\endsong.}%
            3604 }
 \SB@errert
            3605 \newcommand\SB@errert{%
                \SB@Error{Encountered an \protect\endscripture\space with%
            3607
                 out first seeing a \protect\beginscripture}{Before son%
            3608 g \thesongnum, there is an \protect\endscripture\space w%
            3609 \, ith no matching \protect\beginscripture.}%
            3610 }
\SB@errscrip
            3611 \newcommand\SB@errscrip[1]{%
            3612 \SB@Error{Encountered a \protect#1\space outside a scriptu%
            3613 re quote}{\protect#1\space can only appear betwee%
            3614 n \protect\beginscripture\space an%
            3615 d \protect\endscripture\space lines.}%
            3616 }
```

```
\SB@errchord
             3617 \newcommand\SB@errchord{%
             3618 \SB@Error{Song \thesongnum\space seems to have chord%
             3619 s that appear outside of any verse or chorus}{All chords a%
             3620 nd lyrics should appear between \protect\beginverse\space%
             3621 and \protect\endverse, or between \protect\beginchorus\space%
             3622 and \protect\endchorus.}%
             3623 }
\SB@errreplay
             3624 \newcommand\SB@errreplay{%
             3625 \SB@Error{Replayed chord has no matching chord}{Son%
                   g \thesongnum\space uses \protect^ more times than the%
                  re are chords in the previously memorized verse.}%
             3628 }
   \SB@errreg
             3629 \newcommand\SB@errreg[1]{%
             3630 \SB@Error{Unknown chord-replay register name: #1}{Chord-re%
             3631 play registers must be declared with \protect\newchords.}%
             3632 }
   \SB@errdup
             3633 \newcommand\SB@errdup[1]{%
             3634 \SB@Error{Duplicate definition of chord-replay register%
             3635 : #1}{\protect\newchords\space was used to declare the sa%
             3636 me chord-replay register twice.}%
             3637 }
  \SB@errmbar
             3638 \newcommand\SB@errmbar{%
             3639 \SB@Error{Song \thesongnum\space seems to have measur%
             3640 e bars that appear outside of any verse or chorus}{All mea%
             3641 sure bars (produced with \protect\mbar\space or |) must ap%
             3642 pear between \protect\beginverse\space an%
             3643 d \protect\endverse, or between \protect\beginchorus\space%
             3644 and \protect\endchorus.}%
             3645 }
   \SB@errtab
             3646 \newcommand\SB@errtab{%
                   \verb|\SB@Error{Invalid argument to \protect\gtab\space macro. R%||
                    eplacing it with \protect\0.}{Valid arguments consist onl%
             3648
             3649
                    y of: X, O, O, 1, 2, 3, or 4.}%
             3650 }
 \SB@errnoidx
             3651 \newcommand\SB@errnoidx[1]{%
             3652 \SB@Error{Unknown index identifier: #1}{This index identifie%
             3653 r was never declared using \protect\newindex.}%
             3654 }
```

```
\SB@erridx
                                   3655 \newcommand\SB@erridx[1]{%
                                                \SB@Error{\protect\idxaltentry\space not allowed in #1 index}%
                                   3656
                                                 {This error should not occur. The index generation routines ha%
                                   3657
                                   3658
                                                ve malfunctioned. Try deleting all temporary files and then re%
                                   3659
                                                compiling.}%
                                   3660 }
                                       15.17
                                                           Option Processing
             \ifchorded Reserve conditionals for all of the various option settings. We wait to define these
                 \iffyric since if any are used earlier than this, it is an error in the package code, and we'd
               \ifslides rather get an error than continue.
           \ifpartiallist3662 \newif\iflyric\lyrictrue
         \ifrepchorus3663 \newif\ifslides
      \iftranscapos3664 \newif\ifmeasures
           \ifnolyrics3665 \newif\ifpartiallist
             \ifrawtext 3666 \newif\ifrepchorus
    \ifsongindexes 3667 \newif\iftranscapos
      \ifsepindexes 3668 \newif\ifnolyrics 3669 \newif\ifrawtext
 \label{eq:continuous} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{llll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabular}{lllll} \begin{tabu
\ifSB@colorboxes 3671 \newif\ifsepindexes\sepindexestrue
  \verb|\difSB@omitscrip|_{3672} \verb|\newif=| ifpage preludes|
                                   3673 \newif\ifSB@colorboxes
                                   3674 \IfFileExists{color.sty}\SB@colorboxestrue\SB@colorboxesfalse
                                   3675 \newif\ifSB@omitscrip
               \nolyrics The \nolyrics and \pagepreludes macros are just shorthand for \nolyricstrue
      \pagepreludes and \pagepreludestrue, respectively.
                                   3676 \newcommand\nolyrics{}
                                   3677 \let\nolyrics\nolyricstrue
                                   3678 \newcommand\pagepreludes{\pagepreludestrue\songpos0}
                                                Finally we're ready to process all of the package options. This is delayed until
                                       near the end because the option processing code needs to execute various macros
                                       found in the previous sections.
                                   3679 \SB@chordson
                                   3680 \ProcessOptions\relax
        \SB@colorbox Include the colors package and define colors, if requested.
                                   3681 \ifSB@colorboxes
                                   3682
                                                 \RequirePackage{color}
                                                 \definecolor{SongbookShade}{gray}{.80}
                                   3683
```

3684

3685

3686

\newcommand\SB@colorbox[2]{%

\ifx\@empty#1% \vbox{%

```
\mbox{kern3}p0%
3687
                  \hbox{\scriptstyle \hbox{\scriptstyle \hbox{\hern3\p@{#2}}\end{\hbo}} %
3688
                  \mbox{kern3}p0\%
3689
               }%
3690
            \else%
3691
3692
               \colorbox{#1}{#2}%
3693
         }
3694
3695 \else
         \newcommand\SB@colorbox[2]{\vbox{%
3696
            \mbox{kern3\p0%}
3697
            \hbox{\scriptstyle \hbox{\scriptstyle \hbox{\hern3\p0{#2}\kern3\p0}%}
3698
3699
            \mbox{kern3\p0%}
3700
        }}
3701 \fi
```

15.18 Rawtext Mode

If generating raw text, most of what has been defined previously is ignored in favor of some very specialized macros that write all the song lyrics to a text file.

```
3702 \setminus ifrawtext
                    \SB@newwrite\SB@txtout
3703
3704
                    \immediate\openout\SB@txtout=\jobname.txt
                    \newif\ifSB@doEOL
3705
                    {\catcode'\^^M12 %
3706
                       \color= \col
3707
                       3708
                    {\catcode'#12\gdef\SB@hash{#}}
3709
3710
                    {\catcode'&12\gdef\SB@amp{&}}
3711
                    \renewcommand\SB@@@beginsong{%
3712
                            \begingroup%
                                  \def'^{}\def'^{}\def'^{}%
3713
                                  3714
                                  \def\copyright{(c)}%
3715
                                  \let~\space%
3716
3717
                                 \let\par\SB@printEOL%
                                  \left| \right| \
3718
3719
                                 \let\&\SB@amp%
                                  \catcode'|9 %
3720
                                  \catcode'*9 %
3721
                                  \catcode'^9 %
3722
3723
                                  \def \[##1]{}%
3724
                                  \resettitles%
                                  \immediate\write\SB@txtout{\thesongnum. \songtitle}%
3725
3726
                                  \nexttitle%
                                  \foreachtitle{\immediate\write\SB@txtout{(\songtitle)}}%
3727
                                  \ifx\songauthors\@empty\else%
3728
                                            \immediate\write\SB@txtout{\songauthors}%
3729
3730
                                  \fi%
```

```
3731
          \ifx\SB@rawrefs\@empty\else%
             \immediate\write\SB@txtout{\SB@rawrefs}%
3732
          \fi%
3733
          \immediate\write\SB@txtout{}%
3734
          \SB@doEOLfalse%
3735
3736
          \obeylines%
3737
      \renewcommand\SB@endsong{%
3738
          \SB@doEOLtrue%
3739
          \immediate\write\SB@txtout{\songcopyright\space%
3740
            \songlicense\SB@printEOL}%
3741
3742
        \endgroup%
        \SB@insongfalse%
3743
        \stepcounter{songnum}%
3744
3745
      \def\SB@parsesrefs#1{\def\songrefs{#1}}
3746
      \long\def\beginverse#1#2\endverse{%
3747
        \SB@doEOLtrue\begingroup%
3748
3749
          \def \text{textnote} #1{\#1}%
3750
          \def\SB@temp{#1}%
          \def\SB@star{*}%
3751
3752
          \ifx\SB@temp\SB@star%
            \immediate\write\SB@txtout{\@gobble#2}%
3753
          \else%
3754
            \immediate\write\SB@txtout{#2}%
3755
          \fi%
3756
3757
        \endgroup\SB@doEOLfalse}
      \long\def\beginchorus#1\endchorus{%
3758
        \SB@doEOLtrue\begingroup%
3759
          3760
          \immediate\write\SB@txtout{Chorus:#1}%
3761
3762
        \endgroup\SB@doEOLfalse}
3763
      \long\def\beginscripture#1\endscripture{}
      \def\musicnote#1{}
3764
3765
      \def\textnote#1{%
3766
        \SB@doEOLtrue%
        \immediate\write\SB@txtout{#1\SB@printEOL}%
3767
3768
        \SB@doEOLfalse}
3769
      \def\brk{}
3770
      \def\rep#1{(x#1)}
3771
      \def\echo#1{(#1)}
3772
      \def\mbar#1#2{}
3773
      \def\lrep{}
3774
      \def\rrep{}
3775
      \def\nolyrics{}
3776
      \renewcommand\memorize[1][]{}
3777
      \renewcommand\replay[1][]{}
3778 \fi
```

15.19 Codeline Index

Underlined numbers refer to the code line where the corresponding entry is defined; other numbers refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Symbols	\[2235, 2278,	\Bcolon <u>1657</u>
\" 2198, 3714	2488, 2490, 2498, 2499,	\beforepostludeskip
\ # 2610, 3718	2640, 2647, 2673, 3723	$\dots \dots 98, 715, 872$
\% 3040, 3126	\\ 737, 739, 820, 1011,	\beginchorus $\underline{1337}$,
\& 3719	1013, 1035, 1037, 1231,	3493, 3530, 3552, 3559,
\' 2196, 3713	2097, 2683, 2695, 3006,	3561, 3565, 3567, 3578,
1108	3016, 3158, 3279, 3319	3580, 3621, 3643, 3758
\ 2223	\^ 2197, 2229,	\beginscripture
\. 2201, 3005, 3015, 3714	2234, 3706, 3707, 3713	<u>1618</u> , 1662, 1674, 1680,
\/ 1726, 1732, 2222, 2602	\' 2195, 3713	3607, 3609, 3614, 3763
\;	\~ 2199, 3004, 3014, 3714	\beginsong
\= 2200, 3713		$\dots \underline{788}, 1258, 1343,$
\@centercr 1231	V 07 199 9960	3472, 3478, 3505, 3507,
\@currentlabel 821, 1274	\□ 87, 132, 2360	3523, 3543, 3566, 3586
\@flushglue 72, 75,	${f A}$	\beginverse $\underline{1241}$,
144, 159, 300, 548, 628,	\AA 2214	3487, 3510, 3516, 3522,
726, 727, 817, 850, 1626	\aa	3524, 3535, 3537, 3555,
\@ifdefinable 27-31	\Acolon 1657	3573, 3620, 3642, 3747
\@ifnextchar 797, 800,	\active 1092, 1095,	\bfseries . 86, 133, 137,
2687, 2698, 3088, 3097	1102, 1688, 1689, 2075,	139, 997, 2926, 2934
\@ifstar	2229, 2232, 2234, 2662-	\break 379, 408,
726, 730, 733, 1250	2665, 2671, 2672, 3004	415, 422, 638, 639, 3346
\@ixpt 2621, 2622	\AE 2212	\brk <u>1452,</u> 3769
\@onlypreamble 2993,	\ae 2211	\brkpenalty $\underline{122}$,
2995, 2997, 3131–3134	\afterpreludeskip	1459, 1467, 1472, 1477
\@par 1200		
\@sanitize 1530	\alphascale <u>1779</u>	C
\@seccntformat	\arabic 82, 85	\c
2921, 2922,	\AtBeginDocument 302	\c@page 448, 461, 547, 643
2925, 2929, 2930, 2933	\AtEndDocument 3047	\c@section 860, 3057
\@sptoken 1019, 1030,	\authbyword 3104	\capo <u>1792</u>
1074, 1836, 2313, 2531	\authignoreword 3104	\catcode 1092,
\@startsection 2923, 2931	\authsepword 3104	1095, 1102, 1688, 1689,
\@undefined 5	D	2075, 2229, 2232–2234,
\@viipt 2620, 2621	В	2376, 2662–2665, 2671,
\@viipt 2619, 2620, 2757	\b 2208	2672, 2823, 3004, 3005,
\@vipt . 2618, 2619, 2778	\badness	3040, 3126, 3706, 3707,
\@vpt 2617	1433, 1439, 1445, 3216	3709, 3710, 3720–3722
\@xiipt 2624, 2625, 2774	\baselineadj <u>102</u> , 908	\cbarwidth
\@xipt 2623, 2624	\baselineskip 70, 105, 106,	1407, 1412, 1421, 1457
-		
WXIVDE ZOZO ZOZO	806 800 ann ans ans	\ccnenal+w 199 907 1161
\@xivpt 2625, 2626	896, 899, 900, 903, 906,	\ccpenalty <u>122, 297, 1161</u>
\@xviipt 2626, 2627	908, 993, 1281, 1287,	\centering 170,

\chapter 3259, 3260	\endchorus 836,	F
\CheckCommand 1230	1256, 1308, 1341, 1346,	\f@baselineskip 2632
chorded (option) \dots 190	3492, 3494, 3517, 3519,	\f@size
\chordedfalse 212, 1516	3531, 3560, 3562, 3571,	105, 895, 917, 1629,
	3573, 3577, 3579, 3583,	2607, 2630, 2632, 3233
\chordedtrue . 198, 1516	3585, 3622, 3644, 3758	\finalhyphendemerits
\chordlocals <u>95, 2236</u>	\endendverse 3513	
\chordsoff <u>190</u>		\flat 2611
\chordson <u>190</u> , 3461	\endgraf 1206, 1669	\flatsymbol . <u>2610</u> , 2613
chorus (environment) <u>1337</u>	\endlinechar 1535	\flt 898, 919, 1873,
\chorusfont <u>52</u> , 151, 1375	\endscripture	1922–1926, <u>2612</u> , 2666
\chorusjustify	\dots 1623, 3479, 3482,	
$\dots \dots \underline{67}, 153, 1375$	3498, 3501, 3600, 3602,	\fontencoding
\chorusmark	3606, 3608, 3615, 3763	1551, 2755, 2764, 2772
128, 1350, 1356	\endsong	\fontfamily
\clearpage	793, 1267, 1305, 1346,	1551, 2755, 2764, 2772
640, 642, 2951, 3312	1386, 3473, 3475, 3485,	\fontseries
\clineparams . 104 , 2564	3491, 3497, 3500, 3504,	2756, 2765, 2773
\closeout 3035, 3042	3506, 3589, 3592, 3603	\fontshape
\colbotglue <u>141</u> ,	\endverse	2756, 2765, 2773
159, 207, 221, 300, 440,	835, 1255, 1267, 1340,	\fontsize 2631, 2731,
629, 1170, 1179, 1481	1399, 3486, 3488, 3511,	2757, 2766, 2774, 2778
	3528, 3531, 3534, 3536,	\foreachtitle
\colorbox 3692	3540, 3542, 3553, 3556,	759 , 828, 965, 3727
\columnsep 263, 265,	3574, 3621, 3643, 3747	G
355, 3254, 3255, 3328	\enskip 1133, 1147	\mathbf{G}
004 0040	(enskip 1199, 114)	0010 0000 9647
\commitsongs . <u>624</u> , 2949	\ensuremath 2610	\gtab <u>2819</u> , 2832, 3647
\copyright 3715	\ensuremath 2610	\gtab <u>2819</u> , 2832, 3647 \gtabtrans . 2833, <u>2837</u>
		\gtabtrans . 2833, <u>2837</u>
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty <u>122</u> , 299, 1159	\ensuremath 2610 environments:	\gtabtrans . 2833, <u>2837</u>
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty \frac{122}{299}, 1159		\gtabtrans . 2833, <u>2837</u> H \H 2204, 3714
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty <u>122</u> , 299, 1159 D \d 2207	\text{ensuremath} 2610 environments: chorus idxblock 3225 intersong	\gtabtrans . 2833, <u>2837</u> H \H 2204, 3714 \hangafter 173
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614	\ensuremath	\gtabtrans . 2833, 2837 H \H 2204, 3714 \hangafter 173 \hangindent 173
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 \\ \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar	\ensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228	H \H 2204, 3714 \hangafter 173 \hangindent 173 \hbadness 3163, 3179, 3187
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224	\ensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228 scripture 1618	H \H 2204, 3714 \hangafter 173 \hangindent 173 \hbadness 3163, 3179, 3187 \hfuzz . 3163, 3179, 3187
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen	\tensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228 scripture 1618 song 788	H \H
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen 2136, 2225	\tensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228 scripture 1618 song 788 songgroup 1554	H \H
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen 2136, 2225 \DeclareNonLyric . 2136	\tensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228 scripture 1618 song 788 songgroup 1554 songs 2936	H \H
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen 2136, 2225	\tensuremath 2610 environments:	H \H 2204, 3714 \hangafter 173 \hangindent 173 \hadness 3163, 3179, 3187 \hfuzz . 3163, 3179, 3187 \hphantom 2490, 2640 \hrule 719, 855, 1574 \hsize 815, 847, 855, 867, 878, 935, 937, 940, 958,
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen 2136, 2225 \DeclareNonLyric . 2136 \DeclareOption 147, 178-181, 184, 190, 191, 224,	\tensuremath 2610 environments:	H \H
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize	\tensuremath 2610 environments:	H \H
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen 2136, 2225 \DeclareNonLyric . 2136 \DeclareOption 147, 178-181, 184, 190, 191, 224,	\tensuremath 2610 environments:	H \H 2204, 3714 \hangafter 173 \hangindent 173 \hangindent 173 \hbadness 3163, 3179, 3187 \hfuzz 3163, 3179, 3187 \hphantom 2490, 2640 \hrule 719, 855, 1574 \hsize 815, 847, 855, 867, 878, 935, 937, 940, 958, 1490, 1492-1494, 1572, 1574, 1583, 2854, 2862, 2863, 2865, 2870, 2872,
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen 2136, 2225 \DeclareNonLyric 2136 \DeclareOption 147, 178-181, 184, 190, 191, 224, 225, 250, 251, 254, 255	\(\text{ensuremath} \) 2610 \(\text{environments:} \) 1337 \(\text{idxblock} \) \(\text{3225} \) \(\text{intersong} \) \(\text{1565} \) \(\text{SB@lgidx} \) \(\text{3228} \) \(\text{SB@smidx} \) \(\text{3228} \) \(\text{scripture} \) \(\text{1618} \) \(\text{song} \) \(\text{2788} \) \(\text{songs} \) \(\text{2936} \) \(\text{verse} \) \(\text{1241} \) \(\text{verse} \) \(\text{1241} \) \(\text{verse} \) \(\text{2129} \)	H \H 2204, 3714 \hangafter 173 \hangindent 173 \hangindent 173 \hbadness 3163, 3179, 3187 \hfuzz 3163, 3179, 3187 \hphantom 2490, 2640 \hrule 719, 855, 1574 \hsize 815, 847, 855, 867, 878, 935, 937, 940, 958, 1490, 1492-1494, 1572, 1574, 1583, 2854, 2862, 2863, 2865, 2870, 2872, 3148, 3151, 3176, 3207,
\copyright 3715 \cvpenalty 122, 299, 1159 D \d 2207 \DeclareFlatSize . 2614 \DeclareLyricChar 2136, 2195-2224 \DeclareNoHyphen 2136, 2225 \DeclareNonLyric 2136 \DeclareOption 147, 178-181, 184, 190, 191, 224, 225, 250, 251, 254, 255 \defineOkey 779	\(\text{ensuremath} \) 2610 \(\text{environments:} \) 1337 \(\text{idxblock} \) 3225 \(\text{intersong} \) 1565 \(\text{SB@lgidx} \) 3228 \(\text{SB@smidx} \) 3228 \(\text{scripture} \) 1618 \(\text{song} \) 788 \(\text{songsroup} \) 1554 \(\text{songs} \) 2936 \(\text{verse} \) 1241 \(\text{verse} \) 1241 \(\text{verse} \) 2129 \(\text{verserion} \) 2, 3	H \H
\copyright	\tensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228 scripture 1618 song 788 songsroup 1554 songs 2936 verse 1241 verse* 1241 \text{escapechar} 2129 \text{eTeXversion} 2, 3 \text{everychorus} 92, 1363 \text{everypar} 1291, 1373, 1515	H \H
\copyright	\tensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228 scripture 1618 song 788 songgroup 1554 songs 2936 verse 1241 verse* 2129 \text{eTeXversion} 2, 3 \text{everychorus} 92, 1363 \text{everyverse} 92, 1296	H \H
\copyright	\tensuremath 2610 environments: 1337 idxblock 3225 intersong 1565 SB@lgidx 3228 SB@smidx 3228 scripture 1618 song 788 songgroup 1554 songs 2936 verse 1241 verse* 2129 \text{eTeXversion} 2, 3 \text{everychorus} 92, 1363 \text{everyverse} 92, 1296 \text{exhyphenpenalty}	H \H
Section	\(\text{ensuremath} \) 2610 \(\text{environments} \) \(\frac{1337}{325} \) \(\text{idxblock} \) \(\frac{3225}{3225} \) \(\text{intersong} \) \(\frac{1565}{3228} \) \(\text{SB@smidx} \) \(\frac{3228}{3228} \) \(\text{SB@smidx} \) \(\frac{3228}{328} \) \(\text{song} \) \(\frac{788}{328} \) \(\text{song} \) \(\frac{2936}{325} \) \(\text{verse} \) \(\frac{2129}{2129} \) \(\text{veryerse} \) \(\frac{92}{22} \) \(\t	H \H
D \(\text{\copyright} \tag{3715} \) \(\text{\copyright} \tag{122}, 299, 1159 \) \(\text{\copyright} \tag{2207} \) \(\text{\copyright} \tag{2207} \) \(\text{\copyright} \tag{2614} \) \(\text{\copyright} \tag{2136}, 2195-2224 \) \(\text{\copyright} \tag{2136}, 2195-2224 \) \(\text{\copyright}	\(\text{ensuremath} \) 2610 \(\text{environments} \) \(\frac{1337}{325} \) \(\text{idxblock} \) \(\frac{3225}{3225} \) \(\text{intersong} \) \(\frac{1565}{3228} \) \(\text{SB@lgidx} \) \(\frac{3228}{3228} \) \(\text{SB@smidx} \) \(\frac{3228}{328} \) \(\text{scripture} \) \(\frac{1618}{328} \) \(\text{song} \) \(\frac{254}{328} \) \(\text{songs} \) \(\frac{2936}{2936} \) \(\text{verse} \) \(\frac{2129}{2129} \) \(\text{veryerse} \) \(\frac{92}{22} \) \(\text{veryerse} \) \(\frac{92}{22} \) \(\text{veryerse} \) \(\frac{92}{22} \) \(\text{extendpostlude} \) \(\frac{131}{21} \)	H \H
Section	\(\text{ensuremath} \) 2610 \(\text{environments} \) \(\frac{1337}{325} \) \(\text{idxblock} \) \(\frac{3225}{3225} \) \(\text{intersong} \) \(\frac{1565}{3228} \) \(\text{SB@smidx} \) \(\frac{3228}{3228} \) \(\text{SB@smidx} \) \(\frac{3228}{328} \) \(\text{song} \) \(\frac{788}{328} \) \(\text{song} \) \(\frac{2936}{325} \) \(\text{verse} \) \(\frac{2129}{2129} \) \(\text{veryerse} \) \(\frac{92}{22} \) \(\t	H \H

T	Vicano 7 1) read or
I	\ifSB@colorboxes	\ifSB@test
\i		200, 375, 538, 590,
\idxaltentry 3226,	\ifSB@convertnotes	2296, 2326, 2337, 2378,
3390, 3428, 3438, 3656	<u>1739</u> , 1799, 1806	2399, 2475, 2539, 2560
\idxauthfont . <u>137</u> , 3435	\ifSB@doEOL . 3705, 3708	\ifSB@testii <u>20</u> , 382
\idxbgcolor <u>64</u> , 3377	\ifSB@etex	\ifSB@trackch
idxblock (environment) .	$\dots \ \underline{1}, 286, 1317, 1529$	2081, 2096, 2676
3225	\ifSB@firstchord	\ifSB@wordends
\idxbook <u>139,</u> 3413	\dots 2088, 2243, 2247	<u>2065</u> , 2545, 2589
\idxcont <u>140</u> , 3406	\ifSB@gettabind	\ifsepindexes
\idxentry	$\dots 2780, 2855, 2864$	3267, 3299, 3312, <u>3661</u> \ifslides
3226, 3386, 3422, 3434	\ifSB@gotchorus	50, 902, 922, 934, <u>3661</u>
\idxheadfont . <u>133</u> , 3378	$\underline{1316}$, 1352, 1391, 1462	\ifsongindexes
\idxheadwidth	\ifSB@inchorus	3036, 3252, <u>3661</u>
111, 3375, 3378	$\dots 237, 248, \underline{764},$	\iftranscapos 1793, <u>3661</u>
\idxlyricfont <u>135,</u> 3391	836, 1208, 1256, 1308,	\ifvnumbered 840,
\idxrefsfont <u>138</u> ,	1341, 1382, 1406, 1456,	1228, 1262, 1273, 1306
3388, 3392, 3424, 3436	1508, 1522, 1973, 2529	\includeonlysongs
\idxscripfont <u>136,</u> 3423	\ifSB@insong	<u>274,</u> 3452, 3453
\idxtitlefont <u>134,</u> 3387	$$ $\underline{764}$, 790, 834, 1254,	\indexentry 786, 3088
\if@filesw 2984	1299, 1339, 1381, 1453,	\indexesoff 179, 181
\if@twoside	1566, 1593, 1597, 1615	\indexeson 181
461, 467, 472, 485, 547	\ifSB@intersong	\indexsongsas <u>3099</u>
\ifchorded 231, 242, 897, 918, 1281, 1287,	<u>764,</u> 791, 890, 1567,	\indextitleentry
1368, 1416, 1422, 1516,	1578, 1598, 1604, 1634,	
1528, 2042, 2671, <u>3661</u>	1642, 1660, 1673, 1679	\input . 3041, 3280, 3321
\IfFileExists	\ifSB@inverse 165,	\interlinepenalty
6, 3266, 3674	236, 247, <u>764</u> , 835, 1158,	121, 1204, 1205,
\iflyric 3661	1255, 1300, 1340, 1399,	1207, 1216, 1217, 3213
\ifmeasures 203,	1506, 1520, 1972, 2529	intersong (environment)
217, 2449, 2672, <u>3661</u>	\ifSB@measurespec	1565
\ifnolyrics . 2559, <u>3661</u>		\item 1239
\ifpagepreludes 847, 854,	\ifSB@needkey 1783 , 1912	\itemindent . 1234, 1235
869, 885, 957, 960, <u>3661</u>	\ifSB@nohat . $2096, \underline{2725}$	\itemsep 1233
\ifpartiallist	\ifSB@omitscrip	•
608, 625, 727,	\dots 1586, 1606, <u>3661</u>	J
730, 733, 1481, 3661	\ifSB@pdf <u>10</u> , 2956	\j 2221
\ifrawtext $195, \underline{3661}, \overline{3702}$	\ifSB@preamble	\jobname 2987, 3041, 3704
\ifrepchorus	. <u>18,</u> 157, 207, 221, 259	\justifycenter
269, 334, 596,	\ifSB@prefshrps	$\dots 152, 154, \underline{169}$
839, 1260, 1351, 1366,	1782, 1915	\justifyleft $67, 68, \underline{163}$
$1391, 1458, 1462, \underline{3661}$	\ifSB@prevverse	
\ifSB@brokenword	840, 1159,	${f L}$
$\dots 2065, 2565, 2594$	$1161, \ \underline{1229}, \ 1262, \ 1352$	\L 2218
\ifSB@chordedspec	\ifSB@songsenv	\1 2217
$$ 157, $\underline{188}$	$\dots 276, 764, 2937$	\LARGE 86, 133, 2926, 2934
\ifSB@chorustop	\ifSB@stanza	\Large 50
$\dots \underline{1314}, 1416, 1422$	$\underline{1153}$, 1156, 1510, 1524	\large 94

\lastbox 707,	\MultiwordChords . 2260	noshading (option) 180
710, 1645, 1977, 3167	\musicnote	\nosongnumbers \dots $\overline{281}$
\lastcolglue <u>143</u> , 541	$\dots 1528, 1793, 3764$	\notebgcolor $\underline{64}$, $15\overline{17}$
\lastpenalty . 421, 1505		\notefont \dots 52 , 1485
\lastskip	${f N}$	\notejustify $\overline{69}$, 1495
1175, 1581, 1976, 2548	\newauthorindex 2996	\notenameA
\leaders 1421, 3145, 3214	\newbox 29	$\dots \underline{1740}, 1755, 1897$
\leftmargin . 1236, 1237	\newchords	\notenameB
\leftskip 71, 75,	$\dots 2680, 3631, 3635$	<u>1740</u> , 1756, 1898
89, 164, 165, 170, 172,	\newcount 27	\notenameC
816, 849, 1407, 1408,	\newcounter 78, 79, 2954	1740, 1757, 1899
1488, 1493, 1627, 1646,	\newdimen 28	\notenameD
1667, 1683, 3162, 3212	\newenvironment	<u>1740</u> , 1758, 1900
\lineskip 108, 961, 3234	788, 1244, 1337,	\notenameE
\lineskiplimit 107, 3234	1554, 1565, 1596, 1618,	<u>1740</u> , 1759, 1901
\list 1232	2936, 3225, 3228, 3229	\notenameF
\listparindent 1235	\newif	<u>1740</u> , 1760, 1902
\lq 1715, 1728	10, 18, 20, 21, 188, 189,	\notenameG
\lrep 2049, 3773	764–768, 1153, 1228,	<u>1740</u> , 1761, 1903
lyric (option) <u>190</u>	1229, 1314, 1316, 1739,	\notenames
\lyricfalse 198	1782, 1783, 2065, 2066,	<u>1774</u> , 1779, 1780
\lyricfont . <u>48,</u> 87, 150,	2243, 2676, 2725, 2780,	\notenamesin 1754, 1775
830, 916, 1189, 2490	3661–3673, 3675, 3705	\notenamesout $\frac{1764}{1764}$, 1776
\lyrictrue 212, 3662	\newindex 2992, 3653	\notrans <u>1817</u>
(1)1100100 212, 5002	\newlength 42,	\noversenumbers $\dots \underline{282}$
3.4	_	(110 v 01 D 011 d 11 D 01 D 01 D 01 D 01 D 01
IVI	90, 98, 100, 102, 111,	
M \m@th 2603	96, 98, 100, 102, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 2728	0
\m@th 2603	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728	O \0 2215
\m@th 2603 \makeatletter 3040	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark \ldots 1323, 1324	\o 2215
\makeatletter 3040 \makepostlude . 874, <u>992</u>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\o 2215 \obeylines
\makeatletter 3040 \makepostlude . 874, 992 \makeprelude . 863, 932	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newpage 643	\o
\makeatletter 3040 \makepostlude . 874, 992 \makeprelude . 863, 932 \mark 345, 2014, 3417, 3426	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\obeylines
\makeatletter 3040 \makepostlude . 874, 992 \makeprelude . 863, 932 \mark 345, 2014, 3417, 3426 \marks 713,	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newpage	\obeylines
\makeatletter 3040 \makepostlude . 874, 992 \makeprelude 863, 932 \mark 345, 2014, 3417, 3426 \marks 713, 841, 1263, 1366, 1458	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newpage 643 \newscripindex 2994 \newsongkey 776, 781, 783-787	\obeylines
\makeatletter 3040 \makepostlude . 874, 992 \makeprelude . 863, 932 \mark 345, 2014, 3417, 3426 \marks 713, 841, 1263, 1366, 1458 \maxdepth 318, 3241, 3287	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\obeylines
\makeatletter 3040 \makepostlude . 874, 992 \makeprelude 863, 932 \mark 345, 2014, 3417, 3426 \marks 713, 841, 1263, 1366, 1458 \maxdepth 318, 3241, 3287 \mbar 2036,	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newpage 643 \newscripindex 2994 \newsongkey 776, 781, 783-787 \newtoks 30 \newwrite 31	\obeylines
\m@th	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newpage 643 \newscripindex 2994 \newsongkey 776, 781, 783-787 \newtoks 30 \newwrite 31 \nextcol 725	\obeylines
\m@th	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
\m@th	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\o
\m@th	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
\m@th	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\o
\m@th	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\o
\m@th	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\o
\m@th	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newscripindex 2994 \newsongkey	\o
\m@th	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newscripindex 2994 \newsongkey	\o
\m@th	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newmarks 2994 \newsoripindex 2994 \newsoripindex 2994 \newsoripindex 30 \newtoks 30 \newtrite 31 \nextcol 725 \nexttitle 749,	\obeylines
\m@th	113, 115, 117, 119, 2728 \newmark 1323, 1324 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newmarks 1327, 1328 \newscripindex 2994 \newsongkey	\o

$\begin{array}{cccc} {\tt twosongcolumns} & . & \underline{254} \\ {\tt unouter} & . & . & . & . & \underline{177} \\ {\tt \cuter} & . & . & 177, 2108, 2113 \end{array}$	\ProcessOptions 3680 \protected@edef 821, 1274, 3050 \protected@write . 3000	\SB00par 1200, <u>1220</u> \SB00prspace <u>1097</u> \SB00prstep <u>1065</u> \SB00pthead <u>1017</u>
P		
\p@songnum 821	${f R}$	\SB@@rechord . 200, <u>2712</u>
\p@versenum 1274	$\arrowvert ragged right 1225$	\SB@@replay <u>2698</u>
\PackageError 3441	$\mathtt{rawtext} \; (\mathrm{option}) \; \dots \; \underline{179}$	\SB@@selectcol
\PackageWarning 3442	\rawtexttrue 179	$\dots \underline{427}, 517, 520, 523$
\pagepreludes 3676	\rep 1549 , 3770	\SB@@srcomma <u>1110</u>
\pagepreludestrue 3678	\repchoruses	\SB@@srcso <u>1144</u>
\pagetotal	286, 3464, 3546	\SB@@srdash <u>1116</u>
368, 433, 2943, 3341	\repchorusfalse 294,661	\SB@@srhyphen <u>1116</u>
\parfillskip 72, 817,	\repchorustrue 289, 663	\SB@@srspace <u>1124</u>
850, 1626, 1651, 3232	\replay	
\parindent	$1271, 1361, \underline{2698}, 3777$	\SB@@UTFtest 2117
\dots 72, 89, $\underline{110}$, 164,	\RequirePackage	\SB@accidental
167, 172, 850, 993, 1224,	6, 44, 3682	$\dots 2601, 2612, 2613$
1226, 1625, 1668, 3232	\resettitles $\underline{747}$,	\SB@activehat
\parskip . 817, 850, 940,	825, 829, 858, 933, 3724	2082, 2084, 2086,
967, 993, 1626, 3232	\rightmargin 1236	$2279, 2348, \underline{2648}, 2669$
\partiallisttrue 277	\rightskip . 71, 75, 170,	\SB@addDtest
\pdfbookmark . 2956-2958	816, 849, 1489, 1494,	$2143, 2145, 2147, \underline{2162}$
\pdfoutput 11-13	1627, 1666, 3166, 3212	\SB@addMtest 2152, 2180
\placenote <u>74, 154, 1517</u>	\rmfamily 135	\SB@addNtest
\placeversenum	\rq 1722, 1734	$\dots 2141, 2150, \underline{2171}$
	\rrep 2057 , 3774	\SB@addtoindex
\preferflats <u>1795</u>	C	3049, 3063, 3070
\prefersharps $\underline{1795}$	S	\SB@addtoindexes
\printchord 94,	\SB000beginsong	826, <u>3061</u> , 3093
898, 919, 2087, 2850	800, 808, <u>810,</u> 3711	\SB@addtotitles
\printnoteA <u>1747</u> ,	\SB000ch 2636	
1765, 1916, 1922, 1926	\SB000gtab	828, <u>3067</u> , 3095
\printnoteB <u>1747</u> ,	2829, 2832, <u>2838</u>	\SB@allindexes
1766, 1917, 1922, 1923	\SB000mch 2642	
\printnoteC	\SB000pthead <u>1017</u>	2982, 3037, 3105, 3108
1747, 1767, 1917, 1923	\SB@@beginchorus	\SB@amp 3710, 3719
\printnoteD <u>1747</u> ,	1362, <u>1365</u> , 1474	\SB@app $\dots \underline{45}$,
1768, 1918, 1923, 1924	\SB00beginsong 788	583, 778, 1887, 3008
\printnoteE	\SB@@bskvfmt <u>788</u> \SB@@ch <u>2636</u>	\SB@appendsp
		$\underline{1008}$, 1051, 1837, 2444
\printnoteF	\SB@@chmacro 2345, <u>2347</u> \SB@@chord . 2227, <u>2244</u>	\SB@atopfret <u>2737</u> ,
1747, 1770, 1919, 1925	\SB@@csify 2785	2751, 2752, 2761, 2778
\printnoteG <u>1747</u> , 1771, 1919, 1920, 1925	\SB@@echo 1529	\SB@balancerows
\printscrcite . 63, 1622	\SB@@gtab 2824, <u>2826</u>	
\printscrette . <u>05</u> , 1022	\SB@@idxcmd 3104	\SB@begincname 2227,
<u>86</u> , 114, 949, 980	\SB@@idxentry <u>3088</u> , 3097	2228, 2638, 2645, 2819
\printversenum	\SB@@lop	\SB@beginverse 1242,
05 110 000 1050	\SB@@mch	1245, 1250, 1251, <u>1253</u>
$\dots 87, 116, 283, 1276$	(DD 46 m CH	1240, 1200, 1201, 1200

\SB@box <u>32</u> ,	\SB@ch@on 201, 243, <u>2636</u>	\SB@chnxtrelax
316, 673, 674, 684, 685,	\SB@chbgroup 2316, <u>2455</u>	$\dots 2274, 2278-2281$
694, 696, 707, 710, 716,	\SB@chbspace	\SB@chnxtstep
898, 899, 919, 920, 953,	2422, 2423, <u>2426</u>	2274, 2282-2284,
973, 976, 978, 984, 988,	\SB@chbstok	2297, 2323, 2327, 2332,
997, 998, 1001, 1002,	2072, 2433, 2515	2379, 2410, 2435, 2452
$1189-1191, \ 1194, \ 1272,$	\SB@chdone 2263,	\SB@chord 199, <u>2227</u> , 2720
1276-1279, 1282, 1303,	2276, 2406, 2421, 2437,	\SB@chordbox 2070,
1367, 1387-1389, 1394,	2485, 2492, 2500, 2502	2078, 2079, 2253, 2432,
1397, 1432, 1444, 1465,	\SB@chegroup $2318, \overline{2459}$	2540, 2561, 2572, 2580
1466, 1470, 1471, 1485,	\SB@chegrpdone 2459	\SB@chordedspectrue
1486, 1496, 1500, 1544,	\SB@chegrpmacro 2459	192, 193
$1547,\ 1645,\ 1647,\ 1977-$	\SB@chegrpname <u>2459</u>	\SB@chordsoff . 157, <u>190</u>
1979, 1981, 1997, 1999,	\SB@chegrpouter 2459	
2002, 2003, 2017, 2849,	\SB@chegrpscan 2459	\SB@chordson . <u>190</u> , 3679
2854, 2870, 3143, 3148,	\SB@chendspace	\SB@chorusbar
3151, 3157, 3167–3169,	2266, <u>2419</u> , 2436	$1388, \underline{1411}, 1465, 1470$
3175, 3178, 3190, 3200,	\SB@chespace	\SB@chorusbox . 334, 596,
3238, 3242, 3243, 3246,	2266, 2297, 2316,	598, 605, 664, 698, 714,
3268, 3288, 3289, 3316,	2318, 2323, 2327, 2332,	812, 839, 1260, 1315,
3342, 3344, 3352, 3354	2357, 2359, 2367–2369,	1353, 1354, 1392, 1393,
\SB@boxii $\dots \underline{32}$,	2379, <u>2419</u> , 2436, 2452	1463, 1464, 1568, 1599
316, 317, 434, 436, 450,	\SB@chexpspace	\SB@chorustopfalse 1473
947, 955, 973, 974, 1981,	2265, 2314,	\SB@chorustoptrue 1347
1983, 1984, 1998, 1999,	<u>2415</u> , 2422, 2434, 2440	\SB@chother . $2309, \underline{2312}$
2004, 2005, 2023, 2852,	\SB@chgetname 2340, 2343	\SB@chothermac
2856, 2860, 2874, 3185,	\SB@chgetspace 2426	2366, <u>2372</u>
3190, 3201, 3288, 3290,	\SB@chhyph . 2322, <u>2407</u>	\SB@chscan . 2258, <u>2269</u> ,
3342, 3348, 3352, 3358	\SB@chimpspace	$2386, 2401, 2446, \overline{2457}$
\SB@boxiii <u>32,</u> 317,	2264, 2361, 2363,	\SB@chspcdone 2437, <u>2502</u>
443, 445, 455, 500, 501,	<u>2415</u> , 2423, 2435, 2439	\SB@chstart . 2257, <u>2277</u>
2853, 2861, 2876, 2877, 3343, 3345, 3353, 3357	\SB@chkidxlst	\SB@chstep . 2275, 2384
\SB@boxup <u>1484</u> , 1517	$\dots 2939, 3073, 3092$	_
\SB@bracket	\SB@chlig $\overline{2357}$, $\underline{2486}$	\SB@chstepfour
199, 213, <u>2226</u> , 2673	\SB@chlyrdone	
\SB@breakpoint	2263, 2421, <u>2502</u>	\SB@chstepthree
. 391, 560, 1157, <u>1167</u> ,	\SB@chmacro . 2307, $\overline{2335}$	
1459, 1467, 1472, 1477	\SB@chmain $\dots \frac{2269}{2269}$	\SB@chsteptwo $2367, \underline{2384}$
\SB@brokenwordfalse	\SB@chmbar	\SB@chtrymacro
	2353, 2355, <u>2448</u>	
\SB@brokenwordtrue	\SB@chmstop $\underline{\underline{2384}}$	\SB@clearbskeys $\underline{776}$, 796
	\SB@chmulti 2384	\SB@cleardpage
\SB@bskvfmt	\SB@chnorm	545 , 631, 733
797, 803, 805, 806	2289, 2290, <u>2293</u>	\SB@clearlig
\SB@bsoldfmt 788	\SB@chnxtdone	2523, 2562 , 2578 , 2586
\SB@cbarshift	2264, 2265, 2274,	\SB@clearpage . 259, <u>531</u> ,
75, 166, 170, <u>1405</u>	2299, 2329, 2338, 2349,	546, 569, 630, 652, 730
\SB@ch 201, 215, 2636	2351, 2381, 2412, 2416,	\SB@clearpboxes
\SB@ch@off 215, 245, 2636	2418, 2439, 2440, 2450	580, 583, 650
· / ——		··

\SB@closeall $\underline{769}$,	\SB@computess	\SB@dimeniii
790, 791, 793, 890, 1267,	\dots 1418, 1419, <u>1428</u>	<u>32</u> , 681, 683, 689, 691,
1305, 1346, 1386, 1566,	\SB@convertnotesfalse .	693, 3181, 3182, 3186,
1567, 1570, 1593, 1597,	1777	3191, 3193, 3194, 3197
1598, 1601, 1615, 1623	\SB@convertnotestrue	\SB@dimeniv
\SB@cmark	$\dots \dots 1762, 1772$	$\dots \underline{32}, 3182, 3184,$
678, 687, 1263, <u>1331</u>	\SB@cr@ . 820, 1271, <u>2677</u>	3191, 3194, 3197, 3199
\SB@cmarkclass	\SB@creg 2097, <u>2679</u> , 2693,	\SB@displayindex
$\dots \dots 677, 686, 841,$	2695, 2703, 2705, 2710	3251, 3394 , 3429 , 3439
1263, <u>1317</u> , 1366, 1458	\SB@csify	\SB@doEOLfalse
\SB@cnt 32, 257, 258,	$\dots 2785, 2903, 2905,$	3735, 3757, 3762, 3768
261, 402, 409, 411, 416,	2908, 2912, 2916, 2917	\SB@doEOLtrue
429, 438, 440, 459, 460,	\SB@ctail 2656, 2678,	3739, 3748, 3759, 3766
462, 482, 483, 497–499,	2705, 2710, 2714, 2719	\SB@dolq <u>1687</u>
501, 502, 504, 505, 508,	\SB@ctoken <u>2898</u>	\SB@donext \dots $\underline{1004}$,
539–541, 1204, 1207,	\SB@cwrite	1031, 1033, 1036, 1039,
1786–1789, 1871, 1874,	$\dots 2998, 3054-3056$	1041, 1043, 1075, 1077,
1877, 1880, 1890, 1896,	\SB@declare <u>2136</u>	1079, 1081, 1083, 1085,
1905, 1909–1911, 1916,	\SB@dimen $\dots \underline{32}$,	1087, 1126, 1131, 1142,
1922, 1935, 2125-2127,	354-357, 359, 367-369,	1832, 1835, 1838, 1840,
2133, 2139, 2366, 2375,	388, 390, 403, 406, 432,	1842, 1852, 1861, 1865,
2376, 2577, 2583, 2596,	433, 436, 501, 679, 681,	1869, 1872, 1875, 1878,
2787, 2793, 2818, 2878,	685, 688, 689, 691, 895,	1881, 1883, 2273–2276,
2883, 2884, 2906, 2907,	896, 903, 904, 906, 911,	2316, 2318, 2340, 2345,
2909, 3011, 3014, 3015,	912, 917, 920, 923, 924,	2357, 2359, 2367–2369,
3017, 3018, 3189, 3216,	926, 927, 955–958, 1187,	2434, 2717, 2720, 2723
3325, 3326, 3329, 3337,	1190–1192, 1413, 1415,	\SB@dorq <u>1687</u>
3359, 3364, 3365, 3370	1417, 1431, 1432, 1436,	\SB@dothis <u>1004</u> ,
\SB@cntii	1440, 1442, 1444, 1447,	1825, 1829, 1856, 1930,
32, 435, 436, 444, 445,	1448, 1486–1490, 1999,	2257, 2273, 2289, 2322
449, 450, 454, 455, 458,	2007, 2011, 2015, 2021, 2028, 2043, 2050–2052,	\SB@dotranspose 1800, 1808, 1813, <u>1823</u>
467, 470, 472, 479, 481,	2054, 2058, 2059, 2061,	\SB@droppage <u>363</u> , 431
487, 496, 2907, 2909	2063, 2540, 2544, 2570-	\SB@echo 1529
\SB@colbox 310 ,	2573, 2604–2607, 2742–	\SB@ellipspread . 3138,
369, 371, 384, 388, 389,	2744, 2746, 2860–2863,	3387, 3391, 3423, 3435
$401, \ 403, \ 404, \ 534, \ 556$	2866, 2876, 3140, 3160,	\SB@emitchord
\SB@colnum $308, 356, 369,$	3161, 3165, 3176, 3177,	2511, 2516, <u>2528</u>
371, 374, 380, 435, 460,	3181, 3186, 3193, 3206,	\SB@emptylist 735
483, 496, 497, 504, 540	3207, 3209, 3221, 3223,	\SB@endchorus 1337, 1380
\SB@colon 1657, 1658, <u>1659</u>	3242, 3340, 3341, 3350,	\SB@endcname \dots 2228 ,
\SB@colorbox 947,	3355, 3398–3401, 3403	2246, 2639, 2646, 2821
978, 1517, 3377, 3681	\SB@dimenii 32,680,688,	\SB@endparse 1014,
\SB@colorboxesfalse	694, 1414, 1416, 1423,	1034, <u>1055</u> , 1061, 1080
	1436, 1438, 1440, 1442,	\SB@endscripture
\SB@colorboxestrue 3674	1445, 1446, 2000–2005,	1618, <u>1633</u>
\SB@colwidth	2008, 2012, 2030, 2865	\SB@endsong
146 , $263-267$,	2868, 3175, 3208, 3209,	788, <u>833</u> , 3738
354, 719, 815, 847, 867,	3211, 3214, 3338, 3348-	\SB@endverse
1572, 3231, 3253–3256	3350, 3359, 3401–3403	\dots 1243, 1246, <u>1298</u>

\SB@envbox	\SB@errpl $276, \underline{3451}$	\SB@idxcolhead
$\dots 43, 612, 851, 869,$	\SB@errreg	$\dots 3396, 3412, 3425$
1622, 1643, 1650, 3257,	$\dots 2691, 2701, \underline{3629}$	\SB@idxcont . 3405 , 3426
3271, 3302, 3308, 3332	\SB@errreplay $2715, \underline{3624}$	\SB@idxentry 3088, 3097
\SB@errbcc . $1341, \underline{3558}$	\SB@errrtopt . 196, <u>3457</u>	\SB@idxheadsep
\SB@errbct . $1343, \underline{3564}$	\SB@errscrip 1654,	3397, 3408, 3415
\SB@errbcv . $1340, \underline{3551}$	1661, 1674, 1680, <u>3611</u>	\SB@idxitemsep
\SB@errboo $790, \underline{3471}$	\SB@errspos $526, \overline{3443}$	3219, 3279, 3319
\SB@errbor $791, \underline{3477}$	\SB@errtab 3646	\SB@idxlineskip 3135
\SB@errbro	\SB@etextrue 4	\SB@idxsetup
\dots 1566, 1597, <u>3588</u>	\SB@everypar <u>1222</u> ,	<u>3230</u> , 3244, 3276, 3320
\SB@errbrr	1275, 1283, 1286, 1288,	\SB@ifempty
1567, 1598, 3594	1291, 1369, 1371, 1373	735, 752, 1271, 2714
\SB@errbvc . $1256, 3515$	\SB@finger . <u>2777</u> , 2888	\SB@ilpenalty
\SB@errbvt . $1258, \underline{3521}$	\SB@finloop	1209, 1211, <u>1215</u>
\SB@errbvv . 1255, <u>3509</u>	632, 633, 645, 646, <u>654</u>	\SB@inchorusfalse
\SB@errchord $2529, \frac{3617}{2000}$	\SB@firstchord 2243	768, 1385
\SB@errdup . 2684, 3633	\SB@firstchordfalse	\SB@inchorustrue . 1345
\SB@erreco . 1400, <u>3576</u>	$\dots \dots 2256$	\SB@indexlist
\SB@errect . 1402, <u>3582</u>	\SB@firstchordtrue	\dots 2938, 2950, <u>2972</u> ,
\SB@errecv . 1399, <u>3570</u>	$\dots \dots 2243, 2288$	3062, 3068, 3074, 3075,
\SB@erreoc 836, <u>3490</u>	\SB@flatsize $2611, \underline{2629}$	3078, 3082, 3084, 3091
\SB@erreor 890, <u>3496</u>	\SB@fretbar	\SB@insertchorus
\SB@erreot 891, <u>3503</u>	$\dots 2740, 2882, 2885$	335, <u>671</u>
\SB@erreov 835, <u>3484</u>	\SB@fretempty 2769, 2804	\SB@insongfalse
\SB@errero	\SB@frethit . 2769 , 2804	765, 882, 3743
1593, 1615, <u>3599</u> \SB@errert	\SB@fretnum . 2730 , 2852	\SB@insongtrue 792
1593, 1615, <u>3605</u>	\SB@fretwidth 2728 , 2734 ,	\SB@intersongfalse
\SB@erretex 292, <u>3545</u>	2735, 2738, 2743, 2857	766, 1591, 1613
\SB@errevc . 1308, 3527	\SB@gettabindfalse	\SB@intersongtrue
\SB@errevo . 1309, 3533	\dots 2095, 2780, 2896	1569, 1600
\SB@errevt . 1311, <u>3539</u>	\SB@gettabindtrue 2077	\SB@inversefalse
\SB@erridx	$\SB@gotchorusfalse$. 813	697, 712, 767, 1304
3428, 3438, 3655	\SB@gotchorustrue 1261	\SB@inversetrue
\SB@errmbar . 1973, <u>3638</u>	\SB@groupcnt <u>579</u> , 591,	699, 1266
\SB@errnoidx	601, 602, 632, 633, 645,	\SB@iwrite
3077, 3101, 3362, 3651	646, 655, 668, 884, 1557	$2989, 3000, \underline{3026}, 3118$
\SB@errnse . 2937, 3447	\SB@grouplvl . 887, 1555,	\SB@keepactive
\SB@Error	$1559, 1561, 1562, \underline{1564}$	3000, <u>3003</u>
1056, 1964, <u>3441</u> ,	\SB@gtab <u>2819</u>	\SB@lastcmark
3444, 3448, 3452, 3458,	\SB@gtinc <u>2798</u> , 2884	$$ 702, 841, $\underline{1331}$
3472, 3478, 3485, 3491,	\SB@gtinit . $\underline{2798}$, 2880	\SB@ldqleft <u>1687</u>
3497, 3504, 3510, 3516,	\SB@gtmax 2818 , 2879	\SB@ldqright $\underline{1687}$
$3522,\ 3528,\ 3534,\ 3540,$	\SB@gtset 2798 , 2879, 2888	\SB@lettertests
3546, 3552, 3559, 3565,	\SB@gttop $2798, 2853$	$\dots 2145, \underline{2158}, 2295$
3571, 3577, 3583, 3589,	\SB@hash 3709, 3718	SB@lgidx (environment) .
3595, 3600, 3606, 3612,	\SB@hat@notr $2084, \underline{2654}$	$\dots \dots \dots \underline{3228}$
$3618,\ 3625,\ 3630,\ 3634,$	\SB@hat@tr . $2082, \underline{2651}$	\SB@lgindex
3639, 3647, 3652, 3656	\SB@idxcmd \dots 3104	\dots 3292, 3295, <u>3315</u>

\SB@ligfull . 2489, 2499,	\SB@memorize <u>2686</u>	2352, 2354, 2356, 2358,
<u>2520</u> , 2526, 2562, 2586	\SB@meterbot	2360, 2362, 2365, 2396,
\SB@ligpost 2488,	<u>1967</u> , 1969, 2038	2406, 2408, 2433, 2447,
$2498, \ \underline{2520}, \ 2525, \ 2578$	\SB@metertop	2462, 2464, 2467, 2496,
\SB@ligpre	1967, 1969, 2038	2515, 2531-2535, 2537
2487, <u>2520</u> , 2524, 2568	\SB@migrate <u>342</u> , 350, 351	\SB@nextcol
\SB@loadactives	\SB@mkpage <u>314</u> , 369,	$\dots 398, 440, 541, 548,$
\dots 236, 237, 247, 248,	436, 445, 450, 455, 501	628, 629, 726, 727, 1481
1249, 1293, 1376, 2660	\SB@mrkbox	\SB@nextname <u>1007</u> ,
\SB@lop <u>735</u> ,	$\dots 312, 348, 349, 376$	$2173, 2188, 2270, \overline{2344},$
755, 2656, 2719, 3159	\SB@multiline	2375, 2397, 2445, 2460,
\SB@lyric 2067 , 2250,	$3179, 3187, 3202, \underline{3204}$	2482, 2497, 2514, 2537
2286, 2287, 2321, 2385,	\SB@multitests	\SB@nocmark
2400, 2429, 2431, 2444,	$\dots 2152, \underline{2158}, 2398$	$\dots 676, 713, \underline{1331}$
2456, 2495, 2508, 2516	\SB@nbsp 2241 , 2362	\SB@nocmarkclass
\SB@lyricbox	\SB@needkeyfalse	$\dots 675, 713, \underline{1317}$
2070, 2248, 2427, 2428,	\dots 1795, 1796, 1934	\SB@nohatfalse $\overline{2652}$
2432, 2503, 2504, 2543,	\SB@needkeytrue	\SB@nohattrue 2077
2544, 2559, 2566, 2567,	$\dots \dots 1790, 1960$	\SB@noreplay 2099,
2570, 2574, 2582, 2590	\SB@newbox $\underline{27}$, 36–38,	2490, 2640, 2721, <u>2726</u>
\SB@lyricnohyp	43, 307, 310–312, 582,	\SB@numcols 254, 255, 258,
$\dots 2069, 2321, 2506$	1315, 2070, 2071, 3048	261, 262, 264, 267, 288,
\SB@macrotests	\SB@newcount . 27 , 40, 41,	304, <u>308</u> , 320, 330, 365,
$2141, 2150, \underline{2158}, 2377$	122-127, 145, 308, 309,	374, 388, 400, 458, 459,
\SB@makeauthorindex	579, 1564, 1738, 2068	462, 467, 470, 472, 479,
	$\SB@newdimen \dots 27,$	481, 482, 487, 499, 539,
\SB@makeidxcolumn	32–35, 146, 1221, 2781	548, 554, 568, 626, 815,
3237, 3324, 3328	\SB@newindex	846, 867, 1572, 2946
\SB@makembar . 230, <u>1971</u>	<u>2977,</u> 2992, 2994, 2996	\SB@numhyps
\SB@makescripindex	\SB@newtoks	<u>2068</u> , 2251, 2320, 2409,
	<u>27,</u> 39, 744, 745, 2067,	2505, 2551, 2552, 2593
\SB@maketitleindex	2069, 2677, 2678, 2682	\SB@obeylines
3367, <u>3374</u>	\SB@newwrite	<u>1197</u> , 1294, 1377
\SB@maxmin	<u>27,</u> 2986, 3703	\SB@omitscripfalse . 252
313, 2011, 2012, 2570,	\SB@next 1004, 1017, 1019,	\SB@omitscriptrue
3211, 3350, 3400, 3402	1027, 1028, 1030, 1032,	
\SB@mbar . 230, 241, 2036 \SB@mch	1034, 1037, 1053, 1065,	\SB@oneidxpage
	1067, 1074, 1076, 1078,	<u>3250</u> , 3331, 3343, 3353
$232, 234, 243, 245, \underline{2642}$ \SB@mch@m \cdots 234, $\underline{2642}$	1080, 1082, 1110, 1112, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122,	\SB@onfret
\SB@mch@on 234, <u>2042</u>	1110, 1110, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1127, 1130, 1151,	<u>2733</u> , 2769, 2770
\SB@mchlig . 2359, 2486	1708, 1709, 1712, 1719,	\SB@otesta 2102
\SB@measuremark	1829, 1831, 1833, 1836,	\SB@otestb 2102
<u>1970</u> , 1987, 2014	1850, 1853, 1860, 1868,	\SB@othertests
\SB@measuresoff	1873, 1876, 1894, 1939,	$\dots 2143, \underline{2158}, 2325$
203, 217, 219, 224	1945, 1954, 2103, 2137,	\SB@out 2975,
\SB@measureson	2138, 2164, 2165, 2168,	2985–2987, 2989, 2999,
203, 205, 217, 224	2271, 2278–2284, 2294,	3000, 3030, 3034, 3035,
\SB@measurespectrue	2306, 2313, 2315, 2317,	3038, 3042, 3107, 3117
	2319, 2324, 2348, 2350,	\SB@outer 177, 2234, 2235
===, ==.	,,,,	<u></u> , ===-, ===

\SB@outertest	\SB@ptstep	\SB@songlistcp
$\dots 2102, 2336, 2474$	$1039, 1041, \underline{1044}, 1049$	$\dots \dots \underline{616}, 630, 640$
\SB@output	\SB@putbox	\SB@songlistnc
364, 419, 542, 549, 557	. 698, <u>1185</u> , 1303, 1389	$\dots \dots \underline{616}, 628, 638$
\SB@par 1198,	\SB@putboxes	\SB@songsenvfalse
$\underline{1202}$, 1220, 2350, 2533	$\dots $ 387, 434, 556	
\SB@parindent $\underline{1221}$,	\SB@quotesactive	\SB@songsenvtrue . 2947
1224, 1226, 1625, 1627,	\dots 1687, 1701, 1707	\SB@songwrites 795,
1650, 1666–1668, 1683	\SB@raggedright	$853, \ \underline{3048}, \ 3052, \ 3053$
\SB@parsesrefs	818, 960, 993, <u>1223</u>	\SB@spbegnew
. 782, <u>1058</u> , 1621, 3746	\SB@rawrefs <u>770</u> , 781,	$\dots $ 442, 471, 480
\SB@parsetitles	782, 826, 3731, 3732	\SB@spcinit . $2252, \underline{2260}$
	\SB@rdqleft <u>1687</u>	\SB@spdblpg $457, 475, 489$
\SB@partbox 581 , 592 , 597	\SB@rdqright 1687	\SB@spextnew
\SB@pdffalse 10	\SB@rechord	$$ $\underline{453}$, 473 , 488
\SB@pdftrue 14	200, 214, 2649, <u>2712</u>	\SB@spextold
$\SB@pgbox \dots 311,$	\SB@repcolon	$$ $\underline{447}$, 468 , 486
353, 357, 358, 378, 533	<u>2040</u> , 2055, 2060	\SB@spos 437,
\SB@prcomma . $1079, \underline{1091}$	\SB@replay 2698	$515, 518, 521, 524, \underline{529}$
\SB@prcpy 1068, 1085, <u>1089</u>	\SB@scanlq <u>1687</u> \SB@scanrq <u>1687</u>	\SB@sposi <u>466,</u> 518
\SB@preamblefalse . 305	\SB@scripdent <u>1678</u>	\SB@sposii $478, 506, 521$
\SB@preambletrue 19	\SB@selectcol $\underline{426}$,	\SB@sposiii <u>495</u> , 524
\SB@prefshrpsfalse	514, 517, 520, 523, 555	\SB@sractives 1060, <u>1101</u>
1796, 1937, 1940, 1946,	\SB@setbaselineskip	\SB@srcomma . 1104, 1110
1950, 1952, 1955, 1959	208, 222, 831,	\SB@srcso 1131, <u>1144</u>
\SB@prefshrpstrue 1795,	<u>894,</u> 1292, 1375, 1516	\SB@srdash <u>1116</u>
1936, 1938, 1942, 1944,	\SB@setchord 2073, 2255	\SB@srhyphen 1104, <u>1116</u>
1948, 1951, 1953, 1957	\SB@setkeysig $1912, \underline{1933}$	\SB@srspace
\SB@prevversefalse	\SB@setversesep $303, \underline{910}$	1104, 1112, <u>1124</u> , 1146
	\SB@sgroup	\SB@srspacing 1105, <u>1107</u>
\SB@prevversetrue	<u>577</u> , 587, 589, 591, 883,	\SB@stanzabreak
697, 712, 823, 1307	887, 1556, 1562, 2942	697, 699, 712, 1154, 1268, 1349, 1355
\SB@prgr 1083, <u>1089</u> \SB@prhyphen 1077, <u>1091</u>	\SB@skip	
\SB@printEOL	<u>32,</u> 837, 864, 871, 1170,	\SB@stanzafalse 811 \SB@stanzatrue 1270, 1360
3708, 3717, 3741, 3767	1171, 1173, 1175, 1182,	\SB@stanzatrue 1270, 1300 \SB@star 3751, 3752
\SB@prloop	1417–1419, 1421, 1423,	\SB@stypcol
1061, <u>1065</u> , 1089,	1425, 1581, 1582, 1976,	552, <u>553</u> , 1611
1090, 1093, 1096, 1100	1990, 1993, 2548, 2549	\SB@stype <u>552</u> ,
\SB@prspace . 1075, <u>1097</u>	SB@smidx (environment) .	595, 608, 1609, 1611
\SB@prstep <u>1065</u>	\SB@songbox 3228	\SB@styppage
\SB@ptbg 1033, <u>1049</u>	<u>307</u> , 396, 443, 500,	
\SB@pthead	564, 570, 573, 593, 604,	\SB@submitenv . 610, 885
1014, <u>1017</u> , 1039	612, 658, 814, 868, 870,	\SB@submitpart $\frac{586}{586}$, 608
\SB@ptloop	1571, 1587, 1602, 1607	\SB@submitsong
<u>1028</u> , 1041, 1049, 1052	\SB@songlistbrk	<u>607</u> , 886, 1589, 1610
\SB@ptmain	<u>616</u> , 629, 639	\SB@tabargs . 2842, <u>2898</u>
1022, 1028, <u>1029</u>	\SB@songlistcdp	\SB@tabindent 2248, 2249,
\SB@ptsp $1031, \underline{1050}$	$\dots \dots \underline{616}, 631, 641$	2780, 2856-2858, 2868

\SB@targfing <u>2782</u> ,	\SB@titlelist . <u>744</u> , 748,	\SB@txtout
2841, 2889, 2908, 2916	1011, 1035, 1045, 1046	3703, 3704, 3725, 3727,
\SB@targfret <u>2782</u> ,	\SB@titlesep 1013, <u>1054</u>	3729, 3732, 3734, 3740,
2839, 2852, 2911, 2915	\SB@titletail	3753, 3755, 3761, 3767
\SB@targsfing 2886	$\dots $ $\underline{744}$, 748 , 752 , 755	\SB@U@four <u>2117</u>
\SB@targstr	\SB@toks	\SB@U@three $\underline{2117}$
$\dots 2782, 2840, 2843,$	32, 343-345, 755, 756,	\SB@U@two <u>2117</u>
2844, 2853, 2879, 2882,	1012, 1038, 1046, 1047,	\SB@uncombine 3033
2903, 2905, 2912, 2917	1051, 1060, 1062, 1089,	\SB@updatepage
\SB@temp \dots $\underline{20}$, 316,	1090, 1093, 1096, 1099,	\dots 327, 332, <u>347</u> , 431
322, 344, 345, 360, 363,	1801, 1809, 1814, 1824,	\SB@UTFtest
589, 627-631, 637-641,	1834, 1837, 1845, 1858,	2117, 2138, 2365
655, 675–678, 686, 687,	1863, 1906, 1907, 1914,	\SB@Warn 3441, 3464, 3468
702, 741, 742, 912, 914,	1928, 2656, 2657, 2716,	\SB@warnnoidx 3106, <u>3467</u>
1100, 1144, 1146, 1855,	2719, 2723, 2786, 2789,	\SB@warnrc 269, 288, <u>3463</u>
1887, 1897–1903, 1907,	2794, 3029, 3030, 3079,	\SB@wordendsfalse 2539
1913, 1928, 1986, 1987,	3081, 3084, 3142, 3146,	\SB@wordendstrue . 2539
2006, 2009, 2026, 2114,	3156, 3158–3160, 3324,	\sbarheight <u>119, 161, 392,</u>
2115, 2130–2132, 2181,	3327, 3331, 3425, 3426	393, 561, 562, 706, 717,
2189, 2192, 2562, 2578, 2586, 2500, 2001, 2002	\SB@topempty	719, 854, 855, 875, 878,
2586, 2599, 2901, 2902, 2904, 2921, 2925, 2929,	2751, 2799, 2888	1573, 1574, 1579, 1583 \scantokens 1536
2933, 3010, 3021–3024,	\SB@top0 <u>2751</u> , 2799	\scitchere . 1635, <u>1641</u>
3028, 3037, 3039, 3062-	\SB@topX <u>2751</u> , 2799	\scleardpage <u>732</u>
3064, 3068–3070, 3074,	\SB@tracc 1875, 1878, <u>1894</u>	\sclearpage <u>732</u>
3076, 3108, 3109, 3118,	\SB@trackch <u>2676</u>	\scripindent <u>1678</u>
3141, 3144, 3164, 3210,	\SB@trackchfalse	\scripoutdent <u>1678</u>
3258, 3261, 3264, 3363,	2702, 2709	scripture (environment)
3365, 3366, 3750, 3752	\SB@trackchtrue 2692	<u>1618</u>
\SB@tempii 20,	\SB@transposefactor	\scripturefont $59, 1628$
317, 321, 325, 591, 593,	819, <u>1738</u> , 1785, 1786,	\scriptureoff . $155, 251$
595, 598, 655, 657, 659,	1789, 1798, 1807, 1819,	\scriptureon 251
660, 665, 667, 913, 914,	1870, 1909, 1912, 2828	\selectfont
3027, 3028, 3050, 3051,	\SB@trend 1826, 1860, <u>1963</u>	1551, 2041, 2633, 2731,
3076, 3077, 3079, 3082,	\SB@trgroup . 1832, <u>1844</u>	2757, 2766, 2774, 2778
3115, 3116, 3156, 3215	\SB@trmain	\sepindexestrue 3671
\SB@tempiii $\underline{20}$	\dots 1825, <u>1830</u> , 1930	\sepverses 295
\SB@tempiv $\dots \underline{20}$	\SB@trnote . $1856, \underline{1867}$	\setkeys 807
\SB@tempv	\SB@trnotestep	\setlicense <u>775</u> , 785
<u>20,</u> 1809, 1811, 1814	1869, 1885	\sfcode . 997, 1108, 3435
\SB@testfalse 370,	\SB@trscan	\sffamily 50, 55, 63,
535, 588, 2115, 2156,	\dots 1826, <u>1829</u> , 1846,	86, 94, 133, 134, 136,
2157, 2373, 2530, 2558	1849, 1852, 1888, 1931	2731, 2778, 2926, 2934
\SB@testiifalse 372, 374	\SB@trskip	\sharpsymbol $\underline{2610}$, 2612
\SB@testiitrue 370	1835, 1838, 1848	\shiftdblquotes $61, \underline{1687}$
\SB@testtrue $372, 374,$	\SB@trspace $\underline{1848}$	\showauthors $131, \underline{996}$
532, 589, 2115, 2155,	\SB@trstep . $1840, \underline{1851}$	\showindex <u>3361</u>
2157, 2295, 2325, 2376,	\SB@trtrans 1872,	showmeasures (option) $\underline{224}$
2398, 2531-2535, 2559	1881, 1891, 1894, <u>1895</u>	\showrefs 131, <u>1000</u>

\shrp 898, 919, 1876,	\splitbotmark 351, 3245	${f U}$
$1916-1920, \ \underline{2612}, \ 2667$	\splitfirstmark	\u 2202, 3713
\slides <u>147</u>		\uccode
slides (option) \dots $\underline{147}$	\splitfirstmarks	1854, 1886, 3014, 3015
\slidestrue 149	$\dots \dots 675, 677, 686$	unouter (option) $\underline{177}$
\slshape 50, 57,	\splitmaxdepth	\uppercase 3016
94, 134, 136, 151, 1001	318, 3241, 3287	\upshape 55, 57
\small 63,	\splittopskip	\usefont 60, 2041
136, 137, 139, 140, 941	318, 3241, 3287	\usepackage $\dots 3459$
\snumbgcolor $\underline{64}$, 947, 978	\ss 2219	
\solfedge $\dots 1779$	\stitlefont 49, 935, 962	${f V}$
song (environment) <u>788</u>	\strophe <u>1672</u>	\v 2203, 3713
\songauthors <u>770</u> , 783,	${f T}$	\vbadness 430, 672, 1430,
826, 997, 3728, 3729	\t 2205, 3714	1982, 3286, 3337, 3359
\songchapter $\underline{2920}$, 3261	\textbf 140	\vcpenalty $122, 298, 1161$
\songcolumns	\textheight	\verse 1230
254, 304, 2946	207, 367, 432, 445, 450,	verse (environment) $\underline{1241}$
\songcopyright	455, 3288, 3300, 3340	verse* (environment) 1241
132, 770, 784, 3740	\textnote <u>1503</u> ,	\text{versefont } \tag{52}, 1292
songgroup (environment)	1528, 3749, 3760, 3765	\versejustify
	\textwidth 266, 847	$\dots \underline{67}, 152, 153, 1292$
\songindexesfalse . 183	\theSB@songsnum	\versemark <u>128</u> , 1269
\songindexestrue		\versenumstyle \dots 83
	\thesongnum	\versenumwidth <u>115,</u>
\songlicense	$\dots 80, 821, 861, 883,$	165, 284, 1277, 1279
132, <u>770</u> , 775, 3741	949, 980, 1556, 2958,	\versesep
\songlink 186, <u>2964</u>	2980, 3056, 3474, 3481,	<u>96,</u> 715, 837, 913, 923,
\songlist	3487, 3493, 3499, 3505,	926, 1164, 1511, 1525
\songmark 128, 852	3512, 3518, 3524, 3529,	\vfuzz 430, 672, 1430,
\songnumstyle <u>80</u>	3535, 3541, 3554, 3561,	1982, 3286, 3338, 3359 \unumbered \ldots 1228
\songnumwidth . <u>113</u> , 281,	3567, 3572, 3578, 3584,	\vnumberedfalse
946, 948, 954, 971, 979	3591, 3597, 3601, 3608,	1245, 1250, 1348
\songpos <u>512</u> ,	3618, 3626, 3639, 3725	\vnumberedtrue 1242, 1251
530, 3444, 3445, 3678	\theversenum	\vrule 878, 1281,
\songrefs <u>774,</u> 781,	<u>83</u> , 1274, 1276 \tiny 55, 967, 994	1287, 1370, 1421, 1583,
1001, 1062, 1622, 3746	\titleprefixword . 3104	2030, 2052, 2054, 2061,
songs (environment) 2936	\transcapostrue 250	2063, 2734, 2746, 2762
\songsection $2928, 3258$	\transpose . <u>1784</u> , 1793	\vsize 379
\songtarget	transpose capos $(option)$.	\vsplit 322, 674, 685,
185, 860, <u>2955</u>		694, 1984, 3242, 3288
\songtitle	\transposehere	\vvpenalty
<u>746,</u> 753, 756, 760,	$1 \frac{1}{1797}, 1820,$	<u>122,</u> 296, 298, 299, 1159
761, 826, 828, 935, 963,	$2090, \ 2657, \ \overline{2837}, \ 2850$	
965, 2958, 3725, 3727	\trchordformat	\mathbf{W}
\spacefactor	1814, <u>1828</u>	\write 2989,
1128, 1129, 2583, 2596	\twosongcolumns 254	3030, 3117, 3725, 3727,
\spenalty	${\tt twosongcolumns}\ ({\rm option})\ .$	3729, 3732, 3734, 3740,
$\dots \underline{127}, 158, 391, 560$		3753, 3755, 3761, 3767