

fetchbibpes: Fetch Bible passages from DEF files

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processed August 1, 2018

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1 Description

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

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

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

```
\fetchverse[⟨opts⟩]{⟨book⟩_⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs⟩}
\fetchverses*[⟨opts⟩]{⟨book⟩_⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs⟩} or
\fetchverses*[⟨opts⟩]{⟨book⟩_⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs1⟩-⟨vrs2⟩}}
```

where `⟨opts⟩` are defined options of the `fbpes` family; `⟨book⟩` is either the three letter book abbreviation that e-Sword uses (as given in the **e-Sword Abbr** column of [Table 1](#)) or is an alternate abbreviation (as given in the **Alt_Abbr** column of [Table 1](#)); `⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs⟩` is a chapter-verse reference. The `\fetchverse` command only fetches a single verse, while `\fetchverses` can fetch multiple verses (by the syntax `⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs1⟩-⟨vrs2⟩`); when you specify no upper limit to the range (`⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs1⟩-`), all verses starting with `⟨vrs1⟩` will be included up to the first verse that is undefined (in the same chapter). The run of verses must all be from the same chapter. The ‘*’ parameter is optional, when present the book and verse references are shown, otherwise they are not. We illustrate with **Gen 1:1**, **Gen 1:1-2**, and **Gen 1:1-**.

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

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

Table 1: e-Sword abbreviations

Package syntax. Basic syntax is as follows:

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

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

In addition to the **useverses**, **useselverses** is an option that tries to economize memory usage, refer to [Section 5](#) for details; the **usesr** option is a specialize option that brings in the definition of the **\sr** command, see [Section 6](#) for more information.

Demo file: `bibpes.tst.tex`.

2 Documentation and Code

We begin by requiring xkeyval.

```
2 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
```

We borrow a convenient utility command from the comment package.

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

2.1 Package options

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

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

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

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

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

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

useselverses The `useselverses` brings in `selfetch.def`, which enables selected retrieval (selected fetching) of verses. See [Section 5](#) for the definitions.

```
10 \define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{useselverses}[]{%
11   \AtEndOfPackage{\InputIfFileExists{selfetch.def}
12     {\fetchInputMsg}{\fetchWarningMsg}}}%
13 }
14 \def\fetchInputMsg{\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}
15   {useselverses option,\MessageBreak
16     inputting file selfetch.def}}
17 \def\fetchWarningMsg{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
18   {useselverses option,\MessageBreak
19     cannot find file selfetch.def}}
```

usesr The `usesr` brings in `sr.def`, which defines the `\sr` command. See [Section 6](#) for the definition.

```
20 \define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{usesr}[]{%
21   \AtEndOfPackage{\InputIfFileExists{sr.def}
22     {\srInputMsg}{\srWarningMsg}}}%
23 }
24 \def\sInputMsg{\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}
25   {usesr option detected, inputting file sr.def}}
26 \def\sWarningMsg{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
27   {usesr option detected, cannot find file sr.def}}
```

```

28 \newif\iffetchsubstr \fetchsubstrfalse
29 \newif\ifparsefetchcharg \parsefetchchargtrue
30 \define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{fetchsubstr}[]{\fetchsubstrtrue
31   \AtEndOfPackage{\InputIfFileExists{fsubstr.def}
32     {\fsbstrInputMsg}{\fsbstrWarningMsg}}}%
33 }
34 \define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{fetchsubtr}[]%
35   {\ExecuteOptionsX{fetchsubtr}}
36 \def\fsbstrInputMsg{\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}
37   {fetchsubtr option detected, inputting file fsubstr.def}}
38 \def\fsbstrWarningMsg{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
39   {fetchsubtr option detected, cannot find file fsubstr.def}}

```

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

```

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

```

cfg=*<name>* We give the package user the option of having several configuration files, which can be specified through the cfg option; here *<name>* is the base name of the configuration file (*<name>.cfg*). If cfg is not specified in the package option list, fbpes.cfg is used for the configuration file, unless the ignorecfg option is in effect.

```

42 \define@key{fetchbibpes.sty}{cfg}[fbpes]{\def\fb@cfg@basename{#1}}
43 \def\fb@cfg@basename{fbpes}

```

We process the options for this package.

```

44 \ProcessOptionsX

```

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

```

45 \let\fb@N0=n
46 \let\fb@YES=y
47 \def\fbp@none{none}
48 \ifx\fbpes@useverses\@empty
49   \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
50   {The useverses option is not present.\MessageBreak
51     At lease one DEF file is advised}
52 \else
53   \ifx\fbpes@useverses\fbp@none\let\fbpes@useverses\@empty\fi
54 \fi

```

2.2 The \BV command *et al.*

\BV(*<verse-ref>*)(*<passage>*)\null

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

\BV(*<book>*)_□(*<chapter>*):*<verse>*_□(*<transl>*) [_□(*<word>*)]_□(*<passage>*)\null

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

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

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

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

```
55 %\def\BV(#1) #2\null{\csarg\gdef{#1}{#2}}
56 \def\BV(#1)#2 #3\null{\csarg\gdef{#1}{#3}}
```

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

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

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

```
57 \newenvironment{declareBVs}{\cvrtdqs}{\}
58 \newenvironment{declareBVs*}{\}{}%
```

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

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

60 \iffetchsubstr
61   \AtEndDocument{%
62     \ifx\wrtToJBV\fb@YES
63       \immediate\write\bvout{\string\end{declareBVs*}}%
64       \immediate\closeout\bvout\fi
65   \AtBeginDocument{\InputIfFileExists{\jobname-bv.cut}
66     {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Inputting \jobname-bv.cut}}
67     {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Cannot find \jobname-bv.cut}}}%
68 \fi
```

2.3 Formatting the names of the books

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

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

Old Testament

70 \bookFmt{Gen}-{Genesis}-{Gen\..}-{Gn\..}
71 \bookFmt{Exo}-{Exodus}-{Exod\..}-{Ex\..}
72 \bookFmt{Lev}-{Leviticus}-{Lev\..}-{Lv}
73 \bookFmt{Num}-{Numbers}-{Num\..}-{Nb\..}
74 \bookFmt{Deu}-{Deuteronomy}-{Deut\..}-{Dt\..}
75 \bookFmt{Jos}-{Joshua}-{Josh\..}-{Jos\..}
76 \bookFmt{Jdg}-{Judges}-{Judg\..}-{Jg\..}
77 \bookFmt{Rth}-{Ruth}-{Ruth}-{Rt\..}
78 \bookFmt{1Sa}-{1Samuel}-{1Sam\..}-{1S\..}
79 \bookFmt{2Sa}-{2Samuel}-{2Sam\..}-{2S\..}
80 \bookFmt{1Ki}-{1Kings}-{1Kgs\..}-{1K\..}
81 \bookFmt{2Ki}-{2Kings}-{2Kgs\..}-{2K\..}
82 \bookFmt{1Ch}-{1Chronicles}-{1Chr\..}-{1Ch\..}
83 \bookFmt{2Ch}-{2Chronicles}-{2Chr\..}-{2Ch\..}
84 \bookFmt{Ezr}-{Ezra}-{Ezra}-{Ezr\..}
85 \bookFmt{Neh}-{Nehemiah}-{Neh\..}-{Ne\..}
86 \bookFmt{Est}-{Esther}-{Esther}-{Est\..}
87 \bookFmt{Job}-{Job}-{Job}-{Jb\..}
88 \bookFmt{Psa}-{Psalms}-{Ps\..}-{Ps\..}
89 \bookFmt{Pro}-{Proverbs}-{Prov\..}-{Pr\..}
90 \bookFmt{Ecc}-{Ecclesiastes}-{Eccles\..}-{Ecc\..}
91 \bookFmt{Son}-{Song of Solomon}-{Song\..}-{Sng\..}
92 \bookFmt{Isa}-{Isaiah}-{Isa\..}-{Is\..}
93 \bookFmt{Jer}-{Jeremiah}-{Jer\..}-{Jr\..}
94 \bookFmt{Lam}-{Lamentations}-{Lam\..}-{La\..}
95 \bookFmt{Eze}-{Ezekiel}-{Ezek\..}-{Ezk\..}
96 \bookFmt{Dan}-{Daniel}-{Dan\..}-{Dn}
97 \bookFmt{Hos}-{Hosea}-{Hos\..}-{Ho\..}
98 \bookFmt{Joe}-{Joel}-{Joel}-{Jl\..}
99 \bookFmt{Amo}-{Amos}-{Amos}-{Am\..}
100 \bookFmt{Oba}-{Obadiah}-{Obad\..}-{Ob\..}
101 \bookFmt{Jon}-{Jonah}-{Jonah}-{Jon\..}
102 \bookFmt{Mic}-{Micha}-{Mic\..}-{Mi\..}
103 \bookFmt{Nah}-{Nahum}-{Nah\..}-{Na\..}
104 \bookFmt{Hab}-{Habakkuk}-{Hab\..}-{Hab,}
105 \bookFmt{Zep}-{Zephaniah}-{Zeph\..}-{Zp\..}
106 \bookFmt{Hag}-{Haggai}-{Hag\..}-{Hg\..}
107 \bookFmt{Zec}-{Zechariah}-{Zech\..}-{Zc\..}
108 \bookFmt{Mal}-{Malachi}-{Mal\..}-{Ml\..}

New Testament

109 \bookFmt{Mat}-{Matthew}-{Matt\..}-{Mt\..}
110 \bookFmt{Mar}-{Mark}-{Mark}-{Mk\..}
111 \bookFmt{Luk}-{Luke}-{Luke}-{Lk\..}
112 \bookFmt{Joh}-{John}-{John}-{Jn\..}
113 \bookFmt{Act}-{Acts}-{Acts}-{Ac\..}
114 \bookFmt{Rom}-{Romans}-{Rom\..}-{Rm\..}
115 \bookFmt{1Co}-{1Corinthians}-{1Cor\..}-{1Co\..}

```

116 \bookFmt{2Co}{\2Corinthians}{\2Cor\.}{\2Co\.}
117 \bookFmt{Gal}{Galatians}{Gal\.}{Ga\.}
118 \bookFmt{Eph}{Ephesians}{Eph\.}{Ep\.}
119 \bookFmt{Php}{Philippians}{Phil\.}{Ph\.}
120 \bookFmt{Col}{Colossians}{Col\.}{Col\.}
121 \bookFmt{1Th}{\1Thessalonians}{\1Thess\.}{\1Th\.}
122 \bookFmt{2Th}{\2Thessalonians}{\2Thess\.}{\2Th\.}
123 \bookFmt{1Ti}{\1Timothy}{\1Tim\.}{\1Tm\.}
124 \bookFmt{2Ti}{\2Timothy}{\2Tim\.}{\2Tm\.}
125 \bookFmt{Tit}{Titus}{Tit\.}{Tt\.}
126 \bookFmt{Phm}{Philemon}{Philem\.}{Phm\.}
127 \bookFmt{Heb}{Hebrews}{Heb\.}{Heb\.}
128 \bookFmt{Jas}{James}{Jas\.}{Jm\.}
129 \bookFmt{1Pe}{\1Peter}{\1Pet\.}{\1P\.}
130 \bookFmt{2Pe}{\2Peter}{\2Pet\.}{\2P\.}
131 \bookFmt{1Jn}{\1John}{\1John}{\1Jn\.}
132 \bookFmt{2Jn}{\2John}{\2John}{\2Jn\.}
133 \bookFmt{3Jn}{\3John}{\3John}{\3Jn\.}
134 \bookFmt{Jud}{Jude}{Jude}{Jude}
135 \bookFmt{Rev}{Revelation}{Rev\.}{Rv\.}

```

2.4 Key-values for the fetch commands

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

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

```

136 \define@choicekey+{fbpes}{abbr}[\val\nr]%
137     {esword,none,long,short}[esword]{%
138     \ifcase\nr\relax
139         \def\fbpes@abbr{\ioiv}\or
140         \def\fbpes@abbr{\iiioiv}\or
141         \def\fbpes@abbr{\iiiioiv}\or
142         \def\fbpes@abbr{\ivoiv}\fi
143 }{}

```

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

Examples

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

roman The **roman** key determines how book numbers are displayed, ‘1 Corinthians’ versus ‘I Corinthians’, for example. Possible values are **true** (use roman letters) or **false** (use arabic numbers).

```

144 \define@boolkey{fbpes}{roman}[true]{\ifKV@fbpes@roman
145   \def\fb@numi{I}\def\fb@numii{II}\def\fb@numiii{III}\else
146   \def\fb@numi{1}\def\fb@numii{2}\def\fb@numiii{3}\fi
147 }

```

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

Examples

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

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

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

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

\addtoBibles he can use **\addtoBibles**.

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

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

```

149 \newcommand{\defaultBible}[1]{\def\@rg{#1}\ifx\@rg\@empty
150   \else\gdef\fbdefaultBible{#1}\def\fbpes@from{ #1}\fi}
151 \defaultBible{KJV}

```

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

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

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

```

153   \def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
154   \global\@ddtoBiblesUsedtrue\fi
155   \define@choicekey+{bibadd}{addfrom}[\val\nr]{#1}{%
156     {\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{Bad Choice of \val\MessageBreak

```

```

157         will use \fbdefaultBible\space instead}%
158         \edef\fbpes@from{ \fbdefaultBible}}%
159 }
160 \@onlypreamble\addtoBibles

```

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

```

161 \def\handleUnRegBibles#1{\edef\@rgi{#1}\if@ddtoBiblesUsed
162 \edef\fbpes@babbr{#1}\edef\x{\noexpand
163 \setkeys{bibadd}{addfrom=#1}}\x\else
164 \ifx\@rgi\@empty\edef\fbpes@babbr{\fbdefaultBible}\else
165 \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{Bad Choice of \val\MessageBreak
166 will use \fbdefaultBible\space instead}%
167 \edef\fbpes@babbr{\fbdefaultBible}\fi\fi
168 \edef\fbpes@from{ \fbpes@babbr}%
169 }

```

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

```

170 \def\fbSetFromChoiceKey#1{%
171 \define@choicekey+{fbpes}{from}[\val\nr]%
172 {#1}[\edef\fbpes@babbr{\val}\edef\fbpes@from{ \val}]
173 {\handleUnRegBibles{#1}}
174 \def\registerBibles#1{\fbSetFromChoiceKey{#1}}%
175 \registerBibles{KJV,KJV+,ISV}

```

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

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

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

```

176 \define@key{fbpes}{transl}[\def\fbpes@transl{#1}%
177 \gdef\g@fbpes@transl{#1}\gdef\gtransl{#1}% dps29
178 }
179 \let\fbpes@transl\@empty

```

Example We annotate the translation version using ‘King James Version’.

```

\fetchverse[abbr=none,transl=King James Version]{Gen 1:1}
(Genesis 1:1 King James Version) In the beginning God created the heaven
and the earth.

```

from*

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

```

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

```

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

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

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

We provide a mechanism for *alternate* phrasing of a passage through the

`alt` `alt=<word>` key, perhaps an alternate provides of some formatting commands. If we say,

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

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

A line in one of the DEF file should have

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

for example.

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

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

`\useOldAlt`

`useNewAlt`

```
182 \newif\ifuseoldalt \useoldaltfalse
```

```
183 \def\useOldAlt{\useoldalttrue}
```

```
184 \def\useNewAlt{\useoldaltfalse}
```

```
185 \define@key{fbpes}{alt}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
```

```
186 \let\fbpes@alt\@empty\else\def\fbpes@alt{ #1}\fi}
```

```
187 \let\fbpes@alt\@empty
```

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

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

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

```
188 \define@key{fbpes}{alt*}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
```

```
189 \let\fbpes@altstar\@empty\else\def\fbpes@altstar{#1}\fi}
```

```
190 \let\fbpes@altstar\@empty
```

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

`delims`

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

```
191 \define@key{fbpes}{delims}[]{\def\fbp@getDelims{#1}%
```

```
192 \ifx\fbp@getDelims\@empty\let\l@fbp@delim\@empty
```

```
193 \let\r@fbp@delim\@empty\else
```

```
194 \fbp@getDelimsi#1\@nil\fi}
```

```
195 \def\fbp@getDelimsi#1#2#3\@nil{\def\@rgiii{#3}\ifx\@rgiii\@empty
```

```
196 \def\l@fbp@delim{#1}\def\r@fbp@delim{#2}\else
```

```
197 \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{Only two delimiters expected, using the
```

```
198 defaults of '()' }\def\l@fbp@delim{()}\def\r@fbp@delim{()}\fi}
```

```
199 \def\l@fbp@delim{()}\def\r@fbp@delim{()}}
```

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ltxquotes New key of `ltxquotes`. When the author uses the `ltxquotes`, it is expected that all passages referenced use L^AT_EX style quotes, perhaps had edited. That is, “In the beginning” instead of "In the beginning" and for single quotes ‘In the beginning’ instead of 'In the beginning'. In extraordinary situations, the switch `\ifNotLATEXQuotes` may be turned on or off with

`\LaTeXQuotesOn` and `\LaTeXQuotesOff`. Assuming the normal case that Bible passages do not use L^AT_EX style quoting, the default state is `\LaTeXQuotesOff`.

```

213 \newif\ifNotL@TeXQuotes \NotL@TeXQuotesttrue
214 \def\LaTeXQuotesOn{\NotL@TeXQuotesfalse}
215 \def\LaTeXQuotesOff{\NotL@TeXQuotesttrue}
216 \define@key{fbpes}{ltxquotes}[]{\NotL@TeXQuotesfalse}

```

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

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

replace This key replaces $\langle find \rangle$ with $\langle repl \rangle$. The syntax is,

$$\text{replace}=\{\langle find_1 \rangle\}\{\langle repl_1 \rangle\}\{\langle find_2 \rangle\}\{\langle repl_2 \rangle\}\dots\{\langle find_k \rangle\}\{\langle repl_k \rangle\}$$

where $\langle find_i \rangle$ is replaced by $\langle repl_i \rangle$, and $\langle find_2 \rangle$ is replaced by $\langle repl_2 \rangle$, and so on. Normally, $\langle find \rangle$ and $\langle repl \rangle$ are strings, but they can be commands as well, if done correctly.

```

217 %\define@key{fbpes}{replace}[]{\fp@cntArgs#1\stop@rg
218 % \def\fbpes@replace{#1}}
219 \define@key{fbpes}{replace}[]{\fp@cntArgs#1\stop@rg
220 \ifx\fbpes@replace\empty\def\fbpes@replace{#1}\else % dps13
221 \expandafter\def\expandafter\fbpes@replace
222 \expandafter{\fbpes@replace#1}\fi
223 \expandafter\fp@cntArgs\fbpes@replace\stop@rg
224 }
225 \let\stop@rg\relax\def\stop@arg{\stop@rg}%

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

233 \divide\@tempcnta2\relax
234 \xdef\fp@nReplace{\the\@tempcnta}%
235 \let\fb@next\egroup
236 \else
237 \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
238 \def\fb@next{\fp@cntArgs@i}%
239 \fi\fb@next
240 }
241 \let\fbpes@replace\empty
242 \let\repl@cep@ssage\empty
243 \newif\iffb@silentreplace \fb@silentreplacefalse
(2016/12/17) Added switch to detect when a find is successful.
244 \newif\iffb@doreplace \fb@doreplacefalse

```

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

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

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

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

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

```
250 \def\fb@replace{\@ifstar{\fb@silentreplacetrue\fb@replace@i} %
251   {\fb@silentreplacefalse\fb@replace@i}}
252 \def\fb@replace@i#1#2#3{\let\repl@cep@ssage\@empty
253   \global\fb@doreplacefalse
254   \iffb@silentreplace
255     \def\fb@gettoNext##1#2{\isstopreplace{##1}%
256       \ifx\stoprepl@cehere1\relax
257         \expandafter\g@addto@macro\expandafter
258           \repl@cep@ssage\expandafter{\fb@rgi}%
259       \def\fb@next{\let\fb@passage\repl@cep@ssage}%
260     \else
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

270 \define@key{fbpes}{pcolor}[]{\def\fbp@pcolor{#1}}
271 \let\fbp@pcolor\@empty
pformat The value of pformat passes formatting declarations to the text.
272 \define@key{fbpes}{pformat}[]{\def\fbp@pformat{#1}}
273 \let\fbp@pformat\@empty

```

caps With the **caps**, you can make the display the chapter name in capital letters ‘GENESIS’ versus ‘Genesis’.

```

274 \define@boolkey{fbpes}{caps}[true]{\ifKV@fbpes@caps
275     \def\fbpes@case{\uppercase}\else
276     \let\fbpes@case\relax\fi
277 }
278 \let\fbpes@case\relax

```

Example We capitalize the full book name:

```

\fetchverse[format=\bfseries\sffamily,abbr=none,caps]{Gen 1:1}
(GENESIS 1:1) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

```

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

```

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

```

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

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

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

```

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

```

Example

```

\fetchverses[shownone,enclosewith=\quote]{Gen 1:1-3}
“In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was
without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And
the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let
there be light: and there was light.”

```

useperiod The **useperiod** key is a Boolean, which if true a period follows any abbreviation

of a book name. If `useperiod=false` no period is affixed. The default is true. ('Matt.' versus 'Matt', for example.)

```
282 \define@boolkey{fbpes}{useperiod}[true]{%
283   \ifKV@fbpes@useperiod\def\fbp@period{.}\else\def\fbp@period{}\fi
284 }
285 \def\fbp@period{.}
286 \KV@fbpes@useperiodtrue
```

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Of course, the default is to cite the reference.

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

```
289 \define@key{fbpes}{priorref}{\long\def\fbpes@priorref{#1}}
290 \let\fbpes@priorref\relax
```


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

```

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

```

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

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

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

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

```

291 \define@key{fbpes}{localdefs}[]{\def\fbpes@localdefs{#1}}
292 \let\fbpes@localdefs\@empty

```

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

`typeset=<opts>` The `typeset` key is used with `\fetchversestxt`. If true, we assume the `\passagetxt` command is meant to be typeset and, as a result, the normal behavior of `\fetchverses` is followed; if false, certain special definitions are activated that allows `\passagetxt` to pass to another macro, such as `\pdfcomment`. This option is ignored within the optional list of `\fetchverses`.

Added a value to the key `typeset`, which was a boolean key. Now, it is a combination, both a Boolean and a regular key.

- If `\if@versetext` is true, the value (`<opts>`) of `typeset` is ignored
- If `\if@versetext` is false, the value of `typeset` (`<opts>/\fbpes@typeset`) is included at the end of the option list.

```

293 \newif\ifKV@fbpes@typeset\KV@fbpes@typesettrue
294 \define@key{fbpes}{typeset}[]{\KV@fbpes@typesettrue
295   \def\fbpes@typeset{#1}}\let\fbpes@typeset\@empty

```

`typeset*=<opts>` The `typeset*` option is the same as `typeset`, but does not set the switch to `\KV@fbpes@typesettrue`.

```

296 \define@key{fbpes}{typeset*}[]{%
297   \def\fbpes@typeset{#1}}\let\fbpes@typeset\@empty

```

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

2.5 Main command definitions

2.5.1 Formatting commands for fetch commands

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

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

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

```
300 \def\fbFitItIn{\noindent\unskip\nobreak\hfill\penalty100
301 \hskip1em\hbox{}\nobreak\hfill}%
302 \def\fbFillRight{\hfil\break\null\hfill}
```

Examples

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

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

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

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

(Gen 1:1-3)

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

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

(Gen 1:1-3)

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

```
303 \newtoks\fetchtoks % dps13
```

The translation note is not shown unless the `transl` key has a specified value. We provide a method of showing the translation note, even if `transl` is not present.

`\showTranslAlways` `\showTranslAlways` turns on the feature of showing the translation note; whereas
`\showTranslDecld` `\showTranslDecld` reverts the system back to its default, show translation note only if `transl` has a value.

```
304 \newif\ifshowDefBible \showDefBiblefalse
305 \def\showTranslAlways{\showDefBibletrue}
306 \let\AlwaysShowDefBible\showTranslAlways
307 \def\showTranslDecld{\showDefBiblefalse}
308 \let\NeverShowDefBible\showTranslDecld
```

```

309 \newif\if@versetext\@versetextfalse
310 \def\useBookStyle#1{\def\fp@SK{\setkeys{fbpes}}\expandafter
311 \fp@SK\expandafter{#1}\if@versetext\else
312 \ifx\fbpes@typeset\@empty\else

```

If `\fbpes@typeset` is nonempty and `\if@versetext` is false, we combine any key-values passed to us through the `typeset` option.

```

313 \fetchtoks={#1,}\edef\x{\the\fetchtoks}% dps13
314 \fetchtoks=\expandafter\expandafter
315 \expandafter{\expandafter\x\fbpes@typeset}%
316 \let\fbpes@replace\@empty

```

And, read again this new set of options.

```

317 \edef\x{\the\fetchtoks}\expandafter
318 \fp@SK\expandafter{\x}%
319 \fi
320 \fi
321 }
322 \useBookStyle{abbr,roman=false,from,transl}
323 \def\ioiv#1#2#3#4{#1}\def\iioiv#1#2#3#4{\fbpes@case{#2}}
324 \def\iiioiv#1#2#3#4{\fbpes@case{#3}}\def\ivoiv#1#2#3#4{\fbpes@case{#4}}

```

Example

```

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

```

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

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

```

325 \def\afterBookSpc#1{\def\fb@bksp{#1}}
326 \def\resetAfterBookSpc{\afterBookSpc{\ }}
327 \def\fb@bksp{\ }

```

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

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

There may be some application to this.

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

```

328 \long\def\afterRef#1{\def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty
329 \def\@fterRef{\space}\else
330 \def\@fterRef{#1}\fi}
331 \afterRef{}

```

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

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

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

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

Example Remove the space and use roman numbers:

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

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

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

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

2.5.2 Parsing commands for fetch commands

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

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

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

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

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

```
340 \ifparsefetcharg\adjbib@passage{iffalse}\fi\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded#1\@nil
341 }
```

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

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

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

```

344 \def\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded#1#2#3#4\@nil{\def\@rg{#4}%
345   \ifx\@rg\@empty
346     \ifundefined{bkfmt#1#2#3}\bookexistsfalse\bookexiststrue
347     \ifbookexists\else\def\bib@book{#1#2#3}%
348     \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{The book '\bib@book' is not
349       recognized,\MessageBreak possibly misspelled}\fi
350   \else
351     \ifundefined{inv@#1#2#3#4}\bookexistsfalse\bookexiststrue
352     \ifbookexists
353       \edef\bib@book{\@nameuse{inv@#1#2#3#4}}\else
354       \def\bib@book{#1#2#3#4}\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
355         {The book '\bib@book' is not recognized,\MessageBreak
356           possibly misspelled}\fi
357   \fi}

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

Check if there is a range of versus

```

362 \def\fb@dash{-}
363 \def\fb@get@verses#1#2-#3-#4\@nil{\@tempcnta=#2
364   \edef\fb@verseStart{\the\@tempcnta}\def\@rgii{#3}%
365   \fb@rmvpcsp{\@rgii}\def\@rgiii{#4}\versestochendfalse

```

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

```

366   \ifparsefetcharg
367     \ifx\@rgiii\@empty
368       \edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart}\else
369       \ifx\@rgii\@empty\ifx\@rgiii\fb@dash
370         \edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart-\@rgii}\else
371         \edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart}\fi
372       \else\edef\bib@passage{\bib@chpt:\fb@verseStart-\@rgii}\fi
373     \fi
374   \fi

```

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

```

375   \csname#1\endcsname
376   \ifx\@rgii\@empty
377     \ifx\@rgiii\fb@dash

```

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

```

378      \versestoendtrue
We assign a value of \fb@verseEnd of 1000, this is larger than any possible end
range.
379      \def\fb@verseEnd{1000}\else
Put \fb@verseEnd = \fb@versStart when \@rgii is \@empty and is not
\fb@dash.
380      \def\fb@verseEnd{#2}\fi
This is the most common case, that \@rgii is nonempty.
381      \else\def\fb@verseEnd{#3}\fi
382      \fi
383  }
```

2.5.3 The \fetchverse command

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

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

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

```

\fetchverse[opts]{3ltrbk_ch:vrs} or
\fetchverse[opts]{fullbk_ch:vrs}
```

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

```

384 \newcommand\fbqq{\textbf{??}}
385 \def\fp@getTwo#1#2#3@nil{\def\fp@FT{{#1}-{#2}}\def\fbpes@replace{#3}}%
386 \def\fp@looptoreplace{%
387   \@tempcntb\fp@nReplace\relax
388   \let\repl@cep@ssage\@empty
389   \protected@edef\fb@passage{\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}}%
(2016/09/19) Simulate \protected@edef throughout this loop below.
390   \let\@protect\protect
391   \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
392   \let\fbpes@replace@save\fbpes@replace
```

Loop through this passage to replace.

```

393 \whilenum\@tempcntb>\z@do
394 {%
395     \expandafter\fp@getTwo\fbpes@replace\@nil
396     \protected@edef\fb@tmp{\noexpand
397         \fb@replace*\fb@passage}}%
398     \expandafter\fb@tmp\fp@FT
399     \advance\@tempcntb\m@ne
400 }%
401 \let\fbpes@replace\fbpes@replace@save
402 \set@typeset@protect

Include verse numbers in the case of \fetchversestxt.
403 \if@versetxt
404     \ifKV\fbpes@typeset % dps
405         \protected@edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
406             \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\fb@passage}}\x
407     \else
408         \edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
409             \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\fb@passage}}\x
410     \fi
411 \else
412     \fb@insrtvn
413     \fb@passage
414 \fi
415 }
416 \newcommand\fetchverse[2][\bgroup\setNumStyle
417     \def\@rgi{#1}\ifx\@rgi\@empty\else\useBookStyle{#1}\fi
418     \let\fbp@period\fbpes@localdefs
419     \fb@getBookAPassage#2\@nil\fb@fetchverse
420     \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space\bib@passage\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
421     \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
422         \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else
423             \ifuseoldalt\else
424                 \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
425                     \bib@passage\fbpes@from}\fi
426                 \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
427                     \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
428                         \bib@passage\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
429                 }{%
430                     \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{An alt value
431                         of\fbpes@alt\space is specified.
432                         \MessageBreak The verse '\bib@ver\fbpes@alt'
433                         is undefined,\MessageBreak using
434                         '\bib@ver' instead}%
435                 }%
436             \fi
437         }{%
438     }%
439     \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{\fb@qq(\bib@ver)\fb@qq}\bgroup

```

```

440      \fbp@pformat
441      \ifx\fbp@pcolor\@empty\else\color{\fbp@pcolor}\fi
442      \l@fbp@enclose

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

443      \ifx\fbpes@replace\@empty
444      \@nameuse{\bib@ver}\else
445      \fp@looptoreplace\fi
446      \r@fbp@enclose
447      \egroup}%
448      \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend
449      \fbp@priorRefSpc{\ifKV@fbpes@nocite\else
450      \book@passage\fi}\fi
451      \egroup
452 }

453 \newif\if@versetxt\@versetxtfalse

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

454 \def\fb@fetchverse{%
455   \ifshowDefBible
456   \ifx\fbpes@transl\@empty
457   \ifx\fbpes@babbr\@empty % default bible
458   \edef\fbpes@transl{\fbdefaultBible}% dpsjul30
459   \else
460   \edef\fbpes@transl{\fbpes@babbr}%
461   \fi
462   \fi % dps29
463   \fi
464   \ifbookexists
465   \def\book@passage{\fbp@format\l@fbp@delim\expandafter\fb@fmtBook
466   \expandafter{\bib@book}\fb@bksp\bib@passage
467   \fb@transl@fmt{\fbpes@transl}\r@fbp@delim}% dps29
468   \else
469   \def\book@passage{\l@fbp@delim\fb@qq\bib@book\fb@qq
470   \fb@bksp\bib@passage
471   \fb@transl@fmt{\fbpes@transl}\r@fbp@delim}% dps29
472   \fi
473   \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend\else
474   \fbpes@priorref{\ifKV@fbpes@nocite\else
475   \book@passage\fi}\@fterRef
476   \fi
477 }

```

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

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

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

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

`\fetchverses*`

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

```
\fetchverse[⟨opts⟩]{⟨book⟩_⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs⟩}
\fetchverses*[⟨opts⟩]{⟨book⟩_⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs⟩} or
\fetchverses*[⟨opts⟩]{⟨book⟩_⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs1⟩-⟨vrs2⟩} or
\fetchverses*[⟨opts⟩]{⟨book⟩_⟨ch⟩:⟨vrs1⟩-}
```

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

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

`\fetchversestxt`

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

```
481 \newcommand{\fetchversestxt}[2] [] {\bgroup
482 \@versetxttrue\KV@fbpes@typesetfalse
483 \global\let\passagetxt\@empty
484 \fetchverses[#1]{#2}\egroup
485 }
```

We `\let \fetchversetxt` to `\fetchversestxt` in case doc author fails type it correctly.

```
486 \let\fetchversetxt\fetchversestxt
```

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

```
487 \newcommand\fb@fetchversesi[2] [] {\def\@rgi{#1}\def\passagespec{#2}%
488 \ifx\@rgi\@empty\else\useBookStyle{#1}\ifx\fbpes@altstar\@empty\else
489 \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
490 {You have specified both alt* and alt,\MessageBreak
491 removing the alt key}\fi\fi\fi
```

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

```

499 \def\fb@insrtvn{\ifnum\@tempcnta=\fb@verseStart\relax
500 \ifKV\fbpes@showfirst\verseFmt{\the\@tempcnta}\fi
501 \else\space\verseFmt{\the\@tempcnta}\fi}

```

\translTxtFmt{*(fmt-transl-#1)*}

Defines an internal text macro with one argument (#1), this argument is the translation text macro \fbpes@transl. Its expansion is delayed. This command affects \feachversestxt. The initial declaration is \translTxtFmt{\space #1}, but the document author can change is for whatever purposes. Return to this default declaration by expanding \translTxtFmtDef. The initial declaration and default is \translTxtFmt{\space #1}.

\translTxtFmtDef

```

502 \def\translTxtFmt#1{%
503 \def\fb@transl@txt@fmt##1{\ifx##1\@empty\else #1\fi}} % dps29
504 \translTxtFmt{\space #1} % dps29
505 \let\fb@transl@txt@fmt\def\fb@transl@txt@fmt
506 \def\translTxtFmtDef{\let\fb@transl@txt@fmt\fb@transl@txt@fmt\def}

```

\translTxt{*(fmt-transl-#1)*}

Similar to \translTxtFmt, but applies to the command \fetchverses rather than \feachversestxt. Reset to the default definition by expanding \translFmtDef. The initial declaration and default is \translFmt{\space #1}.

\translFmtDef

```

507 \def\translFmt#1{%
508 \def\fb@transl@fmt##1{\ifx##1\@empty\else #1\fi}} % dps29
509 \translFmt{\space #1} % dps29
510 \let\fb@transl@fmt\def\fb@transl@fmt
511 \def\translFmtDef{\let\fb@transl@fmt\fb@transl@fmt\def}
512 \def\fb@fetchversesii#1 #2\@nil{%
513 \ifshowDefBible
514 \ifx\fbpes@transl\@empty
515 \ifx\fbpes@babbr\@empty % default bible
516 \edef\fbpes@transl{\fbdefaultBible}% dpsjul30
517 \else
518 \edef\fbpes@transl{\fbpes@babbr}%
519 \fi
520 \fi % dps29
521 \fi
522 \ifbookexists

```

We get the book abbreviation early, needed to get the proper expansion for \fetchversestext.

```

523 \edef\expBkAbbrChoices{\@nameuse{bkfmt\bib@book}}% dpsjul30
524 \def\selsBkAbbr{\expandafter\fbpes@abbr\expBkAbbrChoices}% dpsjul30

```

```

525 \ifKV@fbpes@typeset % dps
526 \def\book@passage{\fbp@format\l@fbp@delim\expandafter\fb@fmtBook
527 \expandafter{\bib@book}\fb@bksp\bib@passage
528 \@nameuse{\passagespec}\fb@transl@fmt{\fbpes@transl}% dps29
529 \r@fbp@delim
530 }%

```

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

```

531 \protected@xdef\versetxt{\selBkAbbr\fb@bksp\bib@passage
532 \noexpand\fb@transl@txt@fmt{\fbpes@transl}% dps29
533 }%
534 \else
535 \if@versetxt
536 \protected@edef\book@passage{\selBkAbbr\fb@bksp\bib@passage
537 \noexpand\fb@transl@txt@fmt{\fbpes@transl}% dps29
538 }%
539 \protected@xdef\versetxt{\book@passage}%
540 \fi % \if@versetxt %dps
541 \fi % \ifKV@fbpes@typeset
542 \else % \ifbookexits
543 \def\book@passage{\l@fbp@delim\fb@qq\bib@book\fb@qq
544 \fb@bksp\bib@passage\fbpes@transl\r@fbp@delim}%
545 % \xdef\versetxt{?(\bib@book)?}%
546 \fi % \ifbookexits
547 \if\isitstar\fb@One
548 \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend\else
549 \fbpes@priorref{%
550 \ifKV@fbpes@typeset\book@passage\fi}\ifKV@fbpes@typeset
551 \@fterRef\fi
552 \fi
553 \fi % dps
554 \fb@get@chptverse{iftrue}#2\@nil
555 \@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd\relax
556 \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
557 \edef\fb@verseEnd{\the\@tempcnta}%
558 \@tempcnta\fb@verseStart\relax
559 \bgroup
560 \ifKV@fbpes@typeset % dps
561 \fbp@pformat\ifx\fbp@pcolor\@empty\else\color{\fbp@pcolor}\fi
562 \l@fbp@enclose
563 \fi

```

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

```

564 \ifx\fbpes@altstar\@empty\fbpes@altstarfalse
565 \else\fbpes@altstartrue\fi

```

Rework of \fetchverses to support the replace key.

```

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

```

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

```

567 \iffbpes@altstar\fb@getnextalt\fi

```

```

568     \afterVerseFmt{\the\@tempcnta}\edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
569         \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
    Determine if the \bib@ver is defined.
570     \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
    The verse is undefined, try the passage without the alt specification, if there is
    one.
571         \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else
    If there is no alt key, this verse is tagged as undefined (??). Otherwise, we see if
    verse is defined without the alt key.
572         \ifuseoldalt\else
573             \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
574                 \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from}\fi
575         \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
    The verse is undefined without an alt key. No action taken, the verse will be
    marked with '??' to indicate undefined verse.
576             \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
577                 \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
578         }{%
    The verse is defined without an alt key. Only informative action is taken, the
    current value of \bib@ver will be used (without alt).
579         \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{An alt value
580             of\fbpes@alt\space is specified.
581             \MessageBreak The verse '\bib@ver\fbpes@alt'
582             is undefined,\MessageBreak using
583             '\bib@ver' instead}%
584     }%
585     \fi
586 }{%
    The verse is defined as specified. No action, we use this verse reference.
587 }%
588 \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
589     \ifversestochend
590         \advance\@tempcnta\m@ne
591         \immediate\write\@auxout{\string\csarg\string
592             \gdef{\passagespec}{\the\@tempcnta}}%
593         \@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd
594     \else
595         \ifKV@fbpes@typeset
596 %             \fb@insrtvn
597             \fb@insrtvn\fb@qq(\bib@ver)\fb@qq
598         \else
599             \edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
600                 \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn ??(\bib@ver)??}}\x
601         \fi
602     \fi
603 }{\bgroup

```

```

604         \ifx\fbpes@replace\@empty
605         \if@versetxt

```

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

```

606         \ifKV@fbpes@typeset % dps
607         \set@typeset@protect % dps
608         \protected@edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
609         \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}}\x
610         \set@display@protect
611         \else
612         \edef\x{\noexpand\g@addto@macro\noexpand
613         \passagetxt{\fb@insrtvn\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}}\x
614         \fi
615         \else
616         \fb@insrtvn
617         \@nameuse{\bib@ver}%
618         \fi
619         \else
620         \fp@looptoreplace
621         \fi
622         \egroup
623     }\advance\@tempcnta\@ne

```

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

```

624         \iffound@ltstarstop\let\fbpes@alt\@empty\fi
625     }\ifKV@fbpes@typeset\r@fbp@enclose\fi % dps
626 \egroup
627 \ifKV@fbpes@citeatend
628 \fbp@priorRefSpc{\book@passage}\fi
629 \egroup
630 }

631 \newif\iffound@ltstarstop \found@ltstarstopfalse
632 \def\removeAltSt@r#1,\stopAltSt@r\@nil{\def\fbpes@altstar{#1}}
633 \def\removeTr@ilSpcs#1 #2;{\def\@rgi{#1}}
634 \def\stopAltSt@r{\stopAltSt@r}
635 \def\fb@@getnextalt{\expandafter
636     \fb@@getnextalt\fbpes@altstar,\stopAltSt@r\@nil}
637 \def\fb@@getnextalt#1,#2\@nil{\def\@rgi{#1}\edef\@rgii{#2}%
638     \fb@rmvspcsp{\@rgi}%
639     \ifx\@rgii\stopAltSt@r
640     \let\fbpes@altstar\@empty
641     \fbpes@altstarfalse\found@ltstarstoptrue\else
642     \removeAltSt@r#2\@nil
643     \fi

```

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

```

644 \edef\@tmpexp{\noexpand\removeTr@ilSpcs\@rgi\space;}\@tmpexp
645 \ifx\@rgi\@empty\let\fbpes@alt\@empty\else
646 \edef\fbpes@alt{ \@rgi}\fi
647 }

```

`\cobblevrs*`($\langle\textit{cmd}\rangle$){ $\langle\textit{text}\rangle$ } For users of `\fetchversestxt`, `\cobblevrs` ‘cobbles’ verses together. `\cobblevrs` takes $\langle\textit{text}\rangle$ and adds it onto the end of the macro $\langle\textit{cmd}\rangle$. The star-version first `\lets` $\langle\textit{cmd}\rangle$ to `\@empty`. If $\langle\textit{cmd}\rangle$ is undefined, it is first set to `\@empty`.

This is a general purpose macro, not restricted to use by `\fetchversestxt`. For example,

```

\fetchversestxt[typeset,abbr=none,from*=KJV]{Gen 1:1}\cobblevrs*\holdverses
{(\versetxt)\space\passagetxt}
\fetchversestxt[typeset,abbr=none,from=ISV,transl=ISV]{Gen 1:1}\cobblevrs
\holdverses{ Now, the same quote from ISV: (\versetxt)\space\passagetxt}
\fetchversestxt[typeset,abbr=none,from*=YLT]{Gen 1:1}\cobblevrs\holdverses
{ Again, but now from YLT: (\versetxt)\space\passagetxt}\holdverses

```

yields

(Genesis 1:1 KJV) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. Now, the same quote from ISV: (Genesis 1:1 ISV) In the beginning, God created the universe. Again, but now from YLT: (Genesis 1:1 YLT) In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

```

648 \newcommand{\cobblevrs}{\@ifstar{\cobblevrs@i}{\cobblevrs@ii}}
649 \def\cobblevrs@i#1{\let#1\@empty\cobblevrs@ii{#1}}
650 \def\cobblevrs@ii#1#2{\ifx#1\undefined\let#1\@empty\fi
651 \bgroup
652 \toks0=\expandafter{#1}\toks2=\expandafter{#2}%
653 \set@typeset@protect
654 \protected@edef\fb@xtmp{\the\toks0 \the\toks2 }%
655 \protected@xdef#1{\fb@xtmp}%
656 \egroup
657 }

```

2.5.5 Formatting the verse numbers

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

```

\verseFmtDef \verseFmtDef is the default formatting (verse number as a superscript); while
\verseFmt \verseFmt formats the verse number, it takes one argument, which turns out
\verseFmtReset you want to return to the default definition, just \verseFmtReset. Of course,
\verseFmtDef may be redefined to have a different default definition.
658 \newcommand{\verseFmtDef}[1]{\ensuremath{\{ }^{\{ \fb@sc{#1} \}}}
659 \newcommand{\verseFmt}[1]{\verseFmtDef{#1}}
660 \newcommand{\verseFmtReset}{\def\verseFmt##1{\verseFmtDef{##1}}}

```

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

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

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

GENESIS 1:1-5

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

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

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

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

`\afterVerseFmt`

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

Some utility commands.

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

2.5.6 Dealing with *Strong's Concordance*

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

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

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

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

2.5.7 Miscellaneous Commands

```
668 \def\fb@gobtonil#1\@nil{
669 \def\fb@gettonil#1\@nil{\def\to@nilarg{#1}}
670 \def\fb@ifspc{\ifx\@let@token\@sptoken
671   \let\fb@next\fb@xifspc}else
672   \let\fb@next\fb@gettonil\fi\fb@next}
673 \begingroup
674 \def\:\{\fb@xifspc}
675 \expandafter\gdef\:\ {\futurelet\@let@token\fb@ifspc}
676 \endgroup
677 \def\fb@strpspcs{\futurelet\@let@token\fb@ifspc}
678 \def\fb@rmvspcsp#1{\expandafter\fb@strpspcs#1\@nil\edef#1{\to@nilarg}}
```

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

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

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

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

2.6 Environment for longer quotes

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

```
680 \define@key{fp@qts}{leftmargin}{\leftmargin}{\def\fp@qts@leftmargin{#1}}
681 \def\fp@qts@leftmargin{\leftmargin}
```



```

682 \define@key{fp@qts}{rightmargin}[\leftmargin]{%
683     \def\fp@qts@rightmargin{#1}}
684 \def\fp@qts@rightmargin{\leftmargin}
685 \define@key{fp@qts}{itemindent}[1.5em]{\def\fp@qts@itemindent{#1}}
686 \def\fp@qts@itemindent{1.5em}
687 \newenvironment{fpquote}[1] []
688     {\setkeys{fp@qts}{#1}\list{}
689         {\setlength{\leftmargin}{\fp@qts@leftmargin}%
690             \setlength{\rightmargin}{\fp@qts@rightmargin}}
691         \item\relax}
692     {\endlist}
693 \newenvironment{fpverse}[1] []
694     {\let\\\@centercr\setkeys{fp@qts}{#1}%
695         \list{}{\itemsep \z@
696             \itemindent -\fp@qts@itemindent\relax
697             \listparindent\itemindent
698             \setlength{\leftmargin}{\fp@qts@leftmargin}%
699             \setlength{\rightmargin}{\fp@qts@rightmargin}%
700             \advance\leftmargin \fp@qts@itemindent\relax}%
701         \item\relax}
702     {\endlist}
703 \newenvironment{fpquotation}[1] []
704     {\setkeys{fp@qts}{#1}\list{}{\listparindent \fp@qts@itemindent\relax
705         \itemindent \listparindent
706         \setlength{\leftmargin}{\fp@qts@leftmargin}%
707         \setlength{\rightmargin}{\fp@qts@rightmargin}%
708         \parsep \z@ \@plus\p@}%
709     \item\relax}
710     {\endlist}

```

2.7 Marginal notes

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

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

```

712 \def\verseCmts#1{\def\@rg{#1}\ifx\@rg\@empty
713   \let\fb@bibnoteshold\@empty\let\fb@next\relax\else
714   \def\fb@next{\verseCmtsi{#1}}\fi\fb@next}
715 \def\verseCmtsi#1{\@tfor\bib:=#1\do{%
716   \g@addto@macro\fb@bibnoteshold{\or}%
717   \expandafter\g@addto@macro\expandafter
718     \fb@bibnoteshold\expandafter
719     {\expandafter\fb@mpbib\expandafter{\bib}}}%
720   }\g@addto@macro\fb@bibnoteshold{\fi}%
721 }
```

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

```

722 \newcommand\fb@DefaultMarParFmt[1]{\marginpar{\footnotesize\raggedright
723   \verseFmt{\vrseNum}{#1}}
724 \newcommand{\fbMarParFmt}[1]{\fb@DefaultMarParFmt{#1}}
725 \newcommand{\fbResetMarParFmt}{%
726   \gdef\fbMarParFmt##1{\fb@DefaultMarParFmt{##1}}}
727 \def\fb@mpbib#1{\def\@rg{#1}\ifx\@rg\@empty\else
728   \fbMarParFmt{#1}\fi}%

```

Now to make this all work, you need to expand `\afterVerseFmt{\fb@cmtV}`;

`\fbMarNotesOn` However, two helper commands may be used, these are `\fbMarNotesOn` and `\fbMarNotesOff`. The former to turn on marginal notes, the latter to turn them off again. `\fb@cmtV` is placed just after `\verseFmt`.

```

729 \newcommand\fbMarNotesOn{\afterVerseFmt{\fb@cmtV}}
730 \newcommand\fbMarNotesOff{\afterVerseFmt{}}

```

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

```

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

```

Example

GENESIS 1:1-5

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

¹In the beginning God
 creates...
²Earth void

³Light!

⁵And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

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

2.8 Fixing the double quote

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

```

735 \newcount\fp@dqcnt \fp@dqcnt=0
(2016/04/11) Added single quote counter
736 \newcount\fp@sqcnt \fp@sqcnt=0
Define left and right, single and double quotes for later use.
737 \def\fp@lq{'}\def\fp@rq{'}\def\fp@lqq{''}\def\fp@rqq{''}
(2016/04/11) Advance \fp@dqcnt and \fp@sqcnt globally
738 \def\h@ndledq{\ifodd\fp@dqcnt\expandafter\fp@rq\else
739 \expandafter\fp@lqq\fi\global\advance\fp@dqcnt\@ne}
740 \def\h@ndlesq{\ifodd\fp@sqcnt\fp@rq\else\fp@lq\fi
741 \global\advance\fp@sqcnt\@ne}
(2016/09/14) Changes in quote handling routines to allow for latex markup for
quotes.
The active left single quote comes here, we see what the next token is, and
continue at \bQsCont@fp.
742 \def\bH@ndleltxQs{\futurelet\fp@next\bQsCont@fp}
Single quote followed by another single quote, we \@gobble the next one up and
replace them with \fp@lqq.
743 \def\bH@ndleltxDQ{\fp@lqq\@gobble}
If its a latex single left quote, we replace it with \fp@lq.
744 \def\bH@ndleltxSQ{\fp@lq}
If author is using LATEX quotes, the flow comes here, we test to see if this is a
double left quote or not. Continue at \eQsCont@fp.
745 \def\eH@ndleltxQs{\futurelet\fp@next\eQsCont@fp}
Yes, a double latex right quote.
746 \def\eH@ndleltxDQ{\fp@rqq\@gobble}
747 \def\eH@ndleltxSQ{\fp@rq}
Modified \fp@rq@choice to expand in mouth
748 \def\fp@rq@choice{\ifNotLATEXQuotes
749 \expandafter\h@ndlesq\else
750 \expandafter\eH@ndleltxQs\fi
751 }
752 \begingroup\catcode'\!=\active \catcode'\!=\active \catcode'\!=\active

```

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

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

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

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

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

```
758   \expandafter\catcode\fp@lq"=\active\gdef"\protect\h@ndledq}%
759   \expandafter\catcode\fp@lq'=\active\gdef'\protect\fp@rq@choice}%
760   \expandafter\catcode\fp@lq'=\active\gdef'\protect\bH@ndleltxQs}%
761 }
762 \endgroup
```

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

```
\bDQ \eDB 763 \def\bDQ{\global\fp@dqcnt=0 }\def\bSQ{\global\fp@sqcnt=0 }
764 \def\eDQ{\global\fp@dqcnt=1 }\def\eSQ{\global\fp@sqcnt=1 }
765 \def\ckDQs@End{\ifodd\fp@dqcnt\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
766   {An odd number of double quotes detected,\MessageBreak
767   please correct}\fi}
768 \AtEndDocument{\ckDQs@End}
```

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

```
769 \def\inputVerseList#1{\InputIfFileExists{#1.def}
770   {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Inputting #1.def}}
771   {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{#1.def cannot be found}}}%
772 }
```

2.9 Inverse name lookup

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

```
773 \def\fb@inv@name#1#2{\csarg\def{inv@#2}{#1}}
774 \def\fb@rev@name#1#2{\csarg\def{rev@#1}{#2}}
775 \def\fb@twoway#1#2{\fb@inv@name{#1}{#2}\fb@rev@name{#1}{#2}}
776 \fb@twoway{Gen}{Genesis}
777 \fb@twoway{Exo}{Exodus}
778 \fb@twoway{Lev}{Leviticus}
779 \fb@twoway{Num}{Numbers}
780 \fb@twoway{Deu}{Deuteronomy}
781 \fb@twoway{Jos}{Joshua}
782 \fb@twoway{Jdg}{Judges}
783 \fb@twoway{Rth}{Ruth}
784 \fb@twoway{1Sa}{ISamuel}
```

785 \fb@twoway{2Sa}{IISamuel}
786 \fb@twoway{1Ki}{IKings}
787 \fb@twoway{2Ki}{IIKings}
788 \fb@twoway{1Ch}{IChronicles}
789 \fb@twoway{2Ch}{IIChronicles}
790 \fb@twoway{Ezr}{Ezra}
791 \fb@twoway{Neh}{Nehemiah}
792 \fb@twoway{Est}{Esther}
793 \fb@twoway{Job}{Job}
794 \fb@twoway{Psa}{Psalms}
795 \fb@twoway{Pro}{Proverbs}
796 \fb@twoway{Ecc}{Ecclesiastes}
797 \fb@twoway{Son}{SongofSolomon}
798 \fb@twoway{Isa}{Isaiah}
799 \fb@twoway{Jer}{Jeremiah}
800 \fb@twoway{Lam}{Lamentations}
801 \fb@twoway{Eze}{Ezekiel}
802 \fb@twoway{Dan}{Daniel}
803 \fb@twoway{Hos}{Hosea}
804 \fb@twoway{Joe}{Joel}
805 \fb@twoway{Amo}{Amos}
806 \fb@twoway{Oba}{Obadiah}
807 \fb@twoway{Jon}{Jonah}
808 \fb@twoway{Mic}{Micha}
809 \fb@twoway{Nah}{Nahum}
810 \fb@twoway{Hab}{Habakkuk}
811 \fb@twoway{Zep}{Zephaniah}
812 \fb@twoway{Hag}{Haggai}
813 \fb@twoway{Zec}{Zechariah}
814 \fb@twoway{Mal}{Malachi}
815 \fb@twoway{Mat}{Matthew}
816 \fb@twoway{Mar}{Mark}
817 \fb@twoway{Luk}{Luke}
818 \fb@twoway{Joh}{John}
819 \fb@twoway{Act}{Acts}
820 \fb@twoway{Rom}{Romans}
821 \fb@twoway{1Co}{ICorinthians}
822 \fb@twoway{2Co}{IICorinthians}
823 \fb@twoway{Gal}{Galatians}
824 \fb@twoway{Eph}{Ephesians}
825 \fb@twoway{Php}{Philippians}
826 \fb@twoway{Col}{Colossians}
827 \fb@twoway{1Th}{IThessalonians}
828 \fb@twoway{2Th}{IIThessalonians}
829 \fb@twoway{1Ti}{ITimothy}
830 \fb@twoway{2Ti}{IITimothy}
831 \fb@twoway{Tit}{Titus}
832 \fb@twoway{Phm}{Philemon}
833 \fb@twoway{Heb}{Hebrews}
834 \fb@twoway{Jas}{James}

```

835 \fb@twoway{1Pe}{IPeter}
836 \fb@twoway{2Pe}{IIPeter}
837 \fb@twoway{1Jn}{IJohn}
838 \fb@twoway{2Jn}{IIJohn}
839 \fb@twoway{3Jn}{IIIJohn}
840 \fb@twoway{Jud}{Jude}
841 \fb@twoway{Rev}{Revelation}

```

3 List of DEF to input

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

```

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

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

844 \@AddToVersesList{\begingroup\cvrtdqs}
845 \ifx\fbpes@useverses\@empty\else
846   \edef\temp@expand{\noexpand\@for\noexpand\@tmp:=\fbpes@useverses}
847   \temp@expand\do{%
848     \ifx\@tmp\@empty\else
Strip off any specious spaces
849       \fb@rmvspace{\@tmp}%
Expand where needed and add to the list
850       \edef\tmp@expandverse{\noexpand
851         \inputVerseList{\fb@deffolder\@tmp}}%
852       \expandafter\@AddToVersesList\expandafter{\tmp@expandverse}%
853     \fi
854   }%
855 \fi
856 \@AddToVersesList{\endgroup}
857 \def\selectedVersesFrom#1{\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}
858   {\string\selectedVersesFrom\space requires the\MessageBreak
859     useselverses option. Gobbling up\MessageBreak your argument}}

```

4 Input the configuration file

If `ignorecfg` is not specified in the option list of `fetchbibpes`, a configuration file is input at this point. The name of the configuration is set by the value of the `cfg` key; `fbpes.cfg` is input if `cfg` is not specified.

```

860 \ifb@ignorecfg
861   \def\fb@loadcfg{\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Ignoring CFG file}}

```

```

862 \else
863   \def\fb@loadcfg{\InputIfFileExists{\fb@cfg@basename.cfg}
864     {\PackageInfo{fetchbibpes}{Inputting \fb@cfg@basename.cfg}}
865     {\PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{\fb@cfg@basename.cfg not found}}}
866 \fi
867 \AtEndOfPackage{\fb@loadcfg}
868 \end{package}

```

5 Retrieving only the verses needed

869 `*sf`

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

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

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

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

Proposed syntax to be developed and implemented.

```

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

```

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

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

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

In this context, we are not fetching a Bible verse

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

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

```
873 \ifx\bib@passage\@empty
```

In this case, the book only was supplied

```

874 \else
    Book and verse, remove final space
875 \expandafter\fb@StrpSpcAfrBk\bib@passage \@nil
876 \fi
877 }
878 \let\sel@verses@onlyverses\@empty
879 \def\fb@StrpSpcAfrBk#1 \@nil{\edef\bib@passage{#1}}
    \iffb@fromused acts as a flag, set to true if the from key is specified.
880 \newif\iffb@fromused \fb@fromusedfalse
881 \define@key{sel@verses}{from}{\fb@fromusedtrue
882 \def\@argi{#1}\ifx\@argi\@empty
883 \edef\sel@verses@from{ \fbdefaultBible}\else
884 \def\sel@verses@from{ #1}\fi}
alt 885 \edef\sel@verses@from{ \fbdefaultBible}%
    The alt allows you to specify an alternate translation of the passage.
886 \define@key{sel@verses}{alt}{\def\sel@verses@alt{ #1}}
887 \let\sel@verses@alt\@empty

```

\selectedVersesFrom We now develop the \selectedVersesFrom command.

```

888 \def\selectedVersesFrom#1{%
889 \@tfor\@rg:=#1\do{%
890 \let\sel@verses@alt\@empty
891 \edef\sel@verses@from{ \fbdefaultBible}%
892 \edef\setkeysExp{\noexpand\setkeys{sel@verses}{\@rg}}\setkeysExp

```

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

```

893 \expandafter\fb@doInvLUAsNeeded\bib@book\@nil
    We get each of the referenced verses (1:1-5,3:3-8) and mark them as special.
894 \ifx\bib@passage\@empty\else
895 \expandafter\fb@getverses\expandafter{\bib@passage}\fi

```

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

```

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

```

then commands with the following names are defined: selb@Col KJV, selb@Col KJV Alt, selb@Gen YLT Alt, selb@Gen YLT, selb@Col KJV Alt1, and Mat KJV, assuming KJV is the default Bible. If an author tries to fetch a ‘Col KJV’ passage,

it may be undefined unless it is the particular passage requested (Col 1:6). In the case of **Mat**, where no verses are specified, the entire book of Matthew is excluded.

```

896      \csarg\def{selb@\bib@book\sel@verses@from\sel@verses@alt}{}%
897      \ifx\sel@verses@alt\empty\else
      If alt is specified, we also select the same book, without the alt key.
898      \csarg\def{selb@\bib@book\sel@verses@from}{}\fi
899  }%
900 }
```

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

```

907   {%
908     \@ifundefined{sel@#1}
```

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

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

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

```

910     {\def\fb@next{\fb@BV(#1)}}%
911   }\fb@next
912 }
```

What follows below are utility macros used above.

```

913 \def\fb@getPassageFrom#1 #2\@nil{\def\bib@passage{#1}\def\bib@from{#2}}
914 \def\bib@transl@trimtrailspace#1 \@nil{\def\bib@transl{ #1}}
```

```

915 \def\fb@gettransl#1 #2\@nil{% 1:1 ISV vs just 1:1
916 \def\bib@transl{#2}\ifx\bib@transl\@empty
917 \let\bib@transl\@empty\else
918 \bib@transl@trimtrailspce#2\@nil\fi}
    Get and mark the passages for selected retrieval.
919 \def\fb@getverses#1{% 1:1-5,3:3-8
920 \@for\fb@versesvar:=#1\do{\fb@rmvspcsp{\fb@versesvar}\expandafter
921 \fb@markeach\expandafter{\fb@versesvar}}}
    Mark the passage reference passed. We mark by creating a macro command names
    ‘\@nameref{sel@1Jn 1:1}’ or ‘\@namedef{sel@Gen 1:1 ISV}’, for example.
922 \def\fb@markeach#1{%
    \fb@get@chptverse takes its argument (1:1-5), sets the chapter (\bib@chpt)
    and calculates \fb@verseEnd and \fb@verseStart.
923 \parsefetchedfalse\fb@get@chptverse{iftrue}#1\@nil\parsefetchedtrue
    Leading up to the \@whilenum look, we set the range, for something like 1:1-5,
    we calculate \fb@verseEndpi to be \fb@verseEndp + 1.
924 \@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd\relax
925 \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
926 \edef\fb@verseEndpi{\the\@tempcnta}%
927 \@tempcnta\fb@verseStart\relax
928 \@whilenum{\@tempcnta<\fb@verseEndpi\relax}\do
929 {\csarg\edef{sel@\bib@book\space
930 \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\sel@verses@from\sel@verses@alt}{}}
931 \advance\@tempcnta\@ne}}
    See the test file bibpes_sf.tex.
932 \</sf>
933 \<*sr>

```

6 The \sr command

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

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

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

```

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

add this name to `\convdBkN@mes`.

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

Expand the above choice

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

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

```
948 \getp@assage#2\@nil
```

```
949 }
```

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

```
950 \def\fb@ifItsiiiLttrs#1#2#3#4\@nil{\def\@rgiv{#4}\ifx\@rgiv\@empty
951 \def\fb@itsiii{iftrue}\else\def\fb@itsiii{iffalse}\fi
952 }
```

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

```

953 \def\getp@ssage#1;#2;\@nil{\def\@rgii{#2}\fb@rmvspcsp{\@rgii}%
954 \edef\fb@expand@add{\noexpand\g@addto@macro
Separate the book and the passage by a space
955 \noexpand\convdBkN@mes{ #1;}}%
956 \fb@expand@add
if \@rgii is empty we are done and we finish up; otherwise, we look back to
\convBkN@mesi.
957 \edef\@rgii{\@rgii}\ifx\@rgii\@empty
958 \def\fb@next{\fb@rmlstsemi}\else
959 \def\fb@next{\expandafter\convBkN@mesi\@rgii;\@nil}\fi
960 \fb@next
961 }

```

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

```

962 \def\fb@rmlstsemi{\expandafter\fb@rmlstsemi\convdBkN@mes\@nil}
963 \def\fb@rmlstsemi#1;\@nil{\def\convdBkN@mes{#1}}
964 </sr>
965 <*fsubstr>

```

7 Fetching a substring of a verse

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

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

```

966 \define@key{fbpesvprts}{marks}[]{\fp@cntArgs#1\stop@rg
967 \xdef\nMarks{\fp@nReplace}\def\fbpesvprts@marks{#1}%
968 \def\fbpes@replace{#1{}}}
969 \let\fbpesvprts@marks\@empty
970 \define@key{fbpesvprts}{name}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}%
971 \ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
972 \ifundefined{mvname#1}{\global\csarg\let{mvname#1}\null
973 \def\fbpesvprts@name{#1}}
974 {\PackageError{fetchbibpes}{%
975 The value assigned for the 'name' key\MessageBreak
976 is already in use, choose another}
977 {Assign a value for 'name' in \string\markverse}}%
978 }%
979 \fi
980 }

```

The fbpesfsubstr is for \fetchsubstrOf.

```

981 \define@key{fbpesfsubstr}{name}[]{\def\@rgi{#1}%
982 \ifx\@rgi\@empty\else
983 \ifundefined{mvname#1}{% Not declared earlier by \markverse
984 \PackageError{fetchbibpes}{%
985 The value ‘#1’ has not been assigned earlier\MessageBreak
986 for the ‘name’ key in \string\markverse}
987 {You’ve possibly mistyped the name,
988 or ‘name=#1’\MessageBreak was not declared earlier
989 in a \string\markverse\space command}%
990 }{\def\fbpesvprts@name{#1}}}%
991 \fi
992 }
993 \define@key{fbpesfsubstr}{begin}[]{\def\fbpesvprts@begin{#1}}
994 \let\fbpesvprts@begin\@empty
995 \define@key{fbpesfsubstr}{end}[]{\def\fbpesvprts@end{#1}}
996 \let\fbpesvprts@end\@empty
997 \let\fbpesvprts@name\@empty
998 \def\fb@removeBook#1 #2\@nil{%
999 \fb@get@chptverse{iftrue}#2\@nil
1000 }
1001 \def\fp@getOne#1#2\@nil{\def\fp@FT{#1}\def\fbpes@replace{#2}}%
1002 \let\bMrkFP\relax \let\eMrkFP\relax
1003 \newif\iffirstgr@b \firstgr@btrue
1004 \newwrite\bvout

```

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

```

1005 \long\def\gr@bSegment#1\bMrkFP#2\eMrkFP#3\@nil{%
1006 \csarg\gdef{\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex}{#2}%

```

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

```

1007 \def\fb@passage{#3}% #1#3

```

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

```

1008 \writeToJobnameBV
1009 }
1010 \def\writeSubstrNotFound{%
1011 \csarg\gdef{\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex}{\expandafter
1012 \string\fb@qq(alt=\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex:
1013 substring not identified)\expandafter\string
1014 \fb@qq}\writeToJobnameBV
1015 }
1016 \let\wrtToJBV\fb@NO
1017 \def\writeToJobnameBV{%
1018 \iffirstgr@b
1019 \global\let\wrtToJBV\fb@YES
1020 \immediate\openout\bvout \jobname-bv.cut
1021 \immediate\write\bvout{\string\begin{declareBVs*}}\fi
1022 \global\firstgr@bfalse

```

```

1023 \immediate\write\bvout{\string
1024 \BV(\bib@ver\space\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex)
1025 \@nameuse{\fbpesvprts@name\thisIndex}\string\null}%
1026 }

```

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

```

\markverse[name=<name>,
marks={<find1>}{<find2>}...{<find5>}{<find6>}...]{<verref>}

```

Should we support from and alt keys? Currently, we only support one verse at a time. That is, *<verref>* is of the form *<book>*_□*<chapter>*:*<verse>*

```

1027 \newcommand\markverse[2] []{\bgroup

```

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

```

1028 \setkeys{fbpesvprts,fbpes}{#1}%
1029 \ifx\fbpesvprts@name\@empty
1030 \PackageError{fetchbibpes}{%
1031 You have not specified a value\MessageBreak
1032 for the name key, please fix}{}\fi
1033 \ifx\fbpesvprts@marks\@empty
1034 \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{%
1035 You have not specified any values\MessageBreak
1036 for the marks key, please fix.\MessageBreak
1037 Meanwhile, I'll set marks={}\{}}%
1038 \xdef\nMarks{2}\def\fbpesvprts@marks{{}\{}}%
1039 \def\fbpes@replace{{}\{}}\fi
1040 \fb@getBookAPassage#2\@nil
1041 \fb@removeBook#2\@nil
1042 \ifnum\fb@verseStart=\fb@verseEnd\relax\else
1043 \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{You've specified multiple verses
1044 (\fb@verseStart-\fb@verseEnd).\MessageBreak
1045 The command \string\markverse\space
1046 supports only a single verse.\MessageBreak
1047 Will set the End verse equal to the Start verse\MessageBreak
1048 and continue}\edef\fb@verseEnd{\fb@verseStart}%
1049 \fi

```

Now go through the referenced verse search for the marks

```

1050 \@tempcnta\fb@verseEnd\relax
1051 \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
1052 \edef\fb@verseEnd{\the\@tempcnta}%
1053 \@tempcnta\fb@verseStart\relax
1054 \let\fbpes@alt\@empty % the alt key is not supported
1055 \@whilenum\@tempcnta<\fb@verseEnd\relax\do{%
1056 \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
1057 \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
1058 \@ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
1059 \ifx\fbpes@alt\@empty\else

```

```

1060     \ifuseoldalt\else
1061     \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
1062       \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from}\fi
1063     \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{%
1064       \edef\bib@ver{\bib@book\space
1065         \bib@chpt:\the\@tempcnta\fbpes@from\fbpes@alt}%
1066     }{%
1067       \PackageWarning{fetchbibpes}{An alt value
1068         of\fbpes@alt\space is specified.
1069       \MessageBreak The verse '\bib@ver\fbpes@alt'
1070       is undefined,\MessageBreak using
1071       '\bib@ver' instead}%
1072     }%
1073     \fi
1074   }{}%
1075   \ifundefined{\bib@ver}{\fb@qq(\bib@ver)\fb@qq}
1076   {%

```

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

```

1077     \fp@loopformarks
1078   }\advance\@tempcnta\@ne
1079   \iffound\ltstarstop\let\fbpes@alt\@empty\fi
1080 }%\@whildnum
1081 \egroup
1082 }
1083 \let\markverseIn\markverse

```

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

```

\fetchsubstrOf [name=<myname>,begin=<bCode>,end=<eCode>]{1}
\fetchsubstrOf [name=<myname>,begin=<bCode>,end=<eCode>]{2}

```

```

1084 \newcommand\fetchsubstrOf [2] [] {%
1085   \setkeys{fbpesfsubstr}{#1}%
1086   \fbpesvprts@begin\@nameuse{\fbpesvprts@name#2}\fbpesvprts@end
1087 }

```

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

It is modeled after `\fp@looptoreplace`.

```

1088 \def\fp@loopformarks{%
1089   \@tempcntb\nMarks\relax
1090   \multiply\@tempcntb\tw@\relax
1091   \let\repl@cep@ssage\@empty
1092   \protected@edef\fb@passage{\@nameuse{\bib@ver}}%
1093   \let\@@protect\protect
1094   \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
1095   \let\fbpes@replace@save\fbpes@replace
1096   \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
1097   \edef\fb@cnt{\the\@tempcntb}\@tempcntb1\relax
1098   \let\fb@passage@SAVE\fb@passage

```

```

1099 \@whilenum\@tempcntb<\fp@cnt\do
1100 {%
1101 \expandafter\fp@getOne\fbpes@replace\@nil
1102 \protected@edef\fb@tmp{\noexpand
1103 \fb@replace*\fb@passage}}%
1104 \ifodd\@tempcntb\relax

```

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

```

1105 \edef\cntahold{\the\@tempcntb}%
1106 \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
1107 \divide\@tempcntb\tw\relax
1108 \xdef\thisIndex{\the\@tempcntb}%
1109 \@tempcntb\cntahold\relax
1110 \let\fb@foundNum\fb@Zero
1111 \ifx\fp@FT\@empty

```

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

```

1112 \expandafter\def\expandafter\fb@passage\expandafter
1113 {\expandafter\bMrkFP\fb@passage}%
1114 \let\fb@foundNum\fb@One
1115 \else

```

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

```

1116 \protected@edef\x{%
1117 \noexpand\fb@tmp{\fp@FT}{\bMrkFP\fp@FT}}\x
1118 \iffb@doreplace\let\fb@foundNum\fb@One\fi
1119 \fi
1120 \else

```

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

```

1121 \protected@edef\x{%
1122 \noexpand\fb@tmp{\fp@FT}{\fp@FT\eMrkFP}}\x
1123 \iffb@doreplace\if\fb@foundNum\fb@One
1124 \let\fb@foundNum\fb@Two\fi\fi
1125 \fi

```

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

```

1126 \ifodd\@tempcntb\else
1127 \if\fb@foundNum\fb@Two\expandafter
1128 \gr@bSegment\fb@passage\bMrkFP\eMrkFP\@nil
1129 \else
1130 \let\fb@passage\fb@passage@SAVE
1131 \writeSubstrNotFound
1132 \fi
1133 \fi
1134 \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
1135 }% \@whilenum
1136 \let\fbpes@replace\fbpes@replace@save
1137 \set@typeset@protect
1138 }

```


1139 $\langle /fsubstr \rangle$

8 Input the DEF files

1140 $\langle *package \rangle$

1141 $\backslash AtBeginDocument\{\useverseslist\}$

1142 $\langle /package \rangle$

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10 Change History

v1.3 (2016/03/07)

General: Changed from inverse lookup to inverse and reverse lookup. 36

v1.7 (2016/04/11)

General: Add three quote environments. 32

Added `\fbResetMarParFmt` to reset the definition of `\fbMarParFmt` to its default, given by `\fb@DefaultMarParFmt`. 34

Added `,`, `,`, and `,` to reset the counters when there are unbalanced quotes or apostrophes. 36

Added a color key, it colors the passage and the enclosing tokens.	14	v2.2b (2016/11/10)	General: Remove trailing spaces from value of alt* key	29
Added formatting for the passage text.	15	v2.3 (2016/12/17)	General:	44
Added single quote counter	35	Added \iffb@doreplace	13	
Advance \fp@dqcnt and \fp@sqcnt globally	35	Added the ability to extract segments of a verse	5	
Correct typos that prevented the roman key from working correctly (2-II and 3-III).	9	v2.3.2 (2018/03/21)	\BV : Added an additional argument to \BV	6
Expand the first token of #1 before passing to \setkeys	18	v2.3a (2016/12/20)	General: Revised manual to include \markverse	5
v1.8 (2016/09/14)		v2.4 (2018/03/21)	General: Add an open ended range	22
General: Added new key ltxquotes	12	v2.4.1 (2018/03/21)	General: remove spurious spaces from \bib@passage	20
Changes in quote handling routines to allow for latex markup for quotes.	35	v2.4.3 (2018/06/27)	General: Modified \fp@rq@choice to expand in mouth	35
v1.9 (2016/09/15)		\fetchverses : A quotes are literal, no special processing	26	
General: Added \LaTeXQuotesOff and \LaTeXQuotesOn	12	v2.4.4 (2018/07/11)	General: Include verse numbers in the case of \fetchversestxt	23
\usePassage : Added \usePassage	6	\fetchverses : Define \versetxt in all cases.	27	
v2.0 (2016/09/17)		v2.4.6 (2018/07/13)	General: Added typeset*	17
General: Implement the replace option here	24	Change typeset so it has a value	17	
Introduced the replace option for \fetchverse	13	v2.4.7 (2018/07/20)	General: Added switch \ifshowDefBible	18
v2.0a (2016/09/19)		Define a global command \g@fbpes@transl	10	
General: Added \letEach...to	32	v2.4.8 (2018/07/28)	General: Added \showTranslAlways and \showTranslDecld	18
Added nocite for \fetchverse only.	16	Make \g@fbpes@transl public with \gtransl	10	
Added protection to the \@whilenum loop.	22	\fetchverses : Added \translFmt and \translFmtDef	26	
Added special value 'none' for useverses	5	Added \translTxtFmt and \translTxtFmtDef	26	
v2.1 (2016/09/21)		v2.4.9 (2018/07/30)	General: Added the cfg option	5
General: Added localdefs key	17	\cobblevrs : Added \cobblevrs	30	
Replace \let with \gdef , and protect the command body.	36	\fetchverses : Expand book abbr early	26	
\fetchverses : Extended replace to \fetchverses	25			
\gobbleto : Added \gobbleto	14			
v2.1a (2016/09/24)				
General: Added demo file bibpes_red.tex	5			
Revised documentation	5			
v2.2 (2016/11/07)				
General: Added the alt* key	11			
v2.2a (2016/11/09)				
General: Added the switch \ifuseoldalt	11			