bibleref.sty v1.08: a LaTeX 2ε package for typesetting bible references

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1 Introduction

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

\bibleverse

> `\bibleverse{`⟨*book title*⟩`}({`⟨*chapter*⟩`}:`⟨*verse(s)*⟩`)`

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

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

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

You may have any number, or zero, sets of parenthesis (⟨*chapter*⟩:⟨*verse(s)*⟩), indicating the chapter and verse or verses. Verses can be specified as a comma separated list of individual verses or range of verses. A range of verses should be written with a single hyphen, e.g. `2-4`. In the typeset output the verses will be

\BRvsep   separated with `\BRvsep` (an en-dash by default.) A chapter may be referenced without a verse, but the colon must remain, e.g. (`12:`) simply indicates chapter 12.

A range of verses spanning more than one chapter can be entered as (⟨*ch*⟩:⟨*v*⟩)-(⟨*ch*⟩:⟨*v*⟩)

Examples:

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

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

\biblerefstyle   argument to the command

> `\biblerefstyle{`⟨*style*⟩`}`

Styles are listed in Table 1.

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

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

\setbooktitle   You can change the name of a book using

```
\setbooktitle{⟨name⟩}{⟨new title⟩}
```

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

2   Defining New Styles

\newbiblerefstyle   You can define a new style using the command

```
\newbiblerefstyle{⟨style-name⟩}{⟨commands⟩}
```

where ⟨*commands*⟩ are the commands needed to modify the citation style.

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

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

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

3   Indexing Bible References

\ibibleverse

```
\ibibleverse{⟨book title⟩}({⟨chapter⟩}:⟨verse(s)⟩)
```

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

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

(Note there is no backslash.)

4   Acknowledgements

Many thanks to all the useful comments from comp.text.tex, especially from Jesse Billett, Brooks Moses and Ulrich M. Schwarz.

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.