Abstract

poemscol provides commands for \LaTeX{} for setting collections of poetry. It is especially suited for setting collections of poetry in which several volumes are combined, such as in a critical edition of a poet’s Collected Poems. It provides the structures required to produce a critical edition of the kind specified by the Modern Language Association’s Committee on Scholarly Editions, and it automatically marks every occasion where a stanza break falls on a page break.

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*This document corresponds to poemscol 3.1415926, dated 8 August 2020.
1 Introduction

poemscol provides the structures necessary for editing a critical edition of a volume of poems (or of a collection of a poet's works) such as those required by the Modern Language Association's Committee on Scholarly Editions. poemscol numbers the lines, and produces separate, formatted endnote sections (or, optionally, multiple layers of footnotes) for emendations, textual collations, and explanatory notes, tying each note to the range of lines upon which it is a comment.

Producing line numbers for verse is something for which \LaTeX{} would seem to be especially suited. A line of verse, after all, is not a carriage return but a
logical unit, an element of versification more than of typesetting, perhaps running over several physical lines, or perhaps split into half-lines as speakers or subjects change. With poemscol you mark lines, stanzas, and entire poems up as logical units, and \LaTeX{} does the formatting and counting. Once you have marked out the logical units of the poem, poemscol will automatically mark every textual note, emendation, or explanatory note with the range of line numbers to which it applies.

Editions of Collected Poetry might also require special structures to reflect the fact that they are made up of the contents of several volumes of poetry. In particular, such editions require facilities for setting up specially formatted divider pages between volumes. They also require tables of contents and other front matter, as well as an index of titles and first lines (or, optionally, several separate indices) and other sorts of back matter. poemscol automatically generates a table of contents, an index of titles and first lines, and divider pages for the sections of the volumes. It produces running headers of the form “Emendations to pp. xx-yy” for the note sections.

In poetry which does not have a regular stanzaic form, it is useful to be able to mark automatically occasions where there is a stanza break at the bottom of a page which the reader might not notice. Doing this by hand is not only tedious and easy to get wrong, but also a process you will have to start over again if anything about your volume changes — if you add a poem, say, or even decide to break a title across two lines. poemscol takes care of this process, so that the editor need never worry about it, automatically marking cases where the page break coincides with a stanza break with a symbol.

poemscol includes facilities for typesetting parallel text editions of poems, for instance to compare different versions or translations of the same poem on the recto and verso pages. poemscol will keep the line numbering of the two texts separate, will provide separate endnote sections for textual notes, emendations, and explanatory notes for the different texts, and will also make marginal markers to tie lines in the verso text to the equivalent line in the recto text.

poemscol is also suited for verse drama, and the package dramatist has been modified to work with poemscol.

poemscol can provide line numbers and notes for prose sections such as the author’s introduction or prose poetry. (It can also handle inset prose passages in the midst of verse, pausing and restarting verse line numbering as the editor desires.) It also has some limited facilities for typesetting and annotating line-numbered parallel passages in prose. poemscol is not, however, designed for typesetting critical editions of large scale prose works, although very possibly it could be tweaked to work. For critical editions of prose works, several other packages are available, including the EDMAC format, a \TeX{} format analogous to but distinct from \LaTeX{}, by John Lavagnino and Dominik Wujastyk, or ledmac, a port of EDMAC into \LaTeX{} originally by Peter Wilson and now maintained as reledmac by Maieul Rouquette, or ednotes, a completely independent set of commands for critical editions which builds on manypar and lineno, by Uwe Lück.

poemscol can number and annotate prose marked in “paragraph number: sentence number” format (or bible chapter and verse). The advantage of this method
of numbering lines of prose is that what is numbered is something the author chose
to create (sentences and paragraphs) rather than an accidental feature of typeset-
ting (line numbers). Paragraph and sentence numbering will also be stable across
multiple editions, and, like line numbers in verse, provides a common system of
reference.

poemscol provides the ability to make cross references to verse line numbers, to
line numbers in prose sections, or to paragraph and sentence numbers in sections
with “paragraph and sentence” annotation.

poemscol also provides a few bells and whistles, such as the ability to create new
endnote or footnote sections on the fly, the ability to center a poem on the longest
line (or to move the margin of the verse block wherever you wish), and the ability
to place a mark in the margin indicating where in the apparatus commentary on
that line can be found. For long poems, poemscol can provide a a special running
header which indicates the range of lines to be found on the page. It has a special
command to place the publication date under the poem just at the left margin of
the verse block even when the verse block is centered. poemscol also provides notes
to be placed just after a poem (rather than at the bottom of the page or in the
endnote sections). It gives the user fine control over the placement of line numbers
and the placement and format of titles including multi-line titles. The user can
choose whether to concatenate the notes for a poem into a single paragraph, or
to give each note a separate paragraph. The user can print the notes in single
or multicolumn format. The names of things like the Contents can be changed
to facilitate editions in languages other than English. Just about every feature of
poemscol can be easily customized.

The best features of poemscol are of course simply that it is \TeX: it uses
\TeX’s automatic kerning and setting of ligatures, its algorithm for justifying lines
(in prose sections), and \LaTeX’s way of setting verse.

Using \LaTeX to typeset critical editions offers more advantages than simply
the ability to automate tedious and easy to fumble tasks. \TeX compilers have the
ability to produce output in Adobe pdf format. Adobe pdf output can be used as
camera ready copy, saving your publisher time and expense, and perhaps making
a marginally economic critical edition a bit easier to bring to press. Furthermore,
since typesetting the edition yourself in \LaTeX obviates the publisher’s own type-
setting of your text, it removes another possible source of new errors. (You should
expect to work with your publisher on the final design of the book, but \LaTeX is
a flexible language which will enable you to reproduce most book designs.)

Editions made in the formats of proprietary software such as QuarkXPress©
or InDesign© will become not only obsolete but unreadable if those programs
pass from use. Since your \LaTeX sources for your edition are in ASCII, or perhaps
Unicode, they provide a permanent record of your local intentions at every point
in your edition, whether or not those who wish to consult your files have access to
a \LaTeX compiler, or indeed (since most of the commands have self-explanatory
names) whether or not they can read \LaTeX code.

Although \LaTeX is a typesetting language, not a content markup language, the
ability to create new commands which the language offers comes very close to
enabling one to realize the ideal of completely separating content markup from
formatting. One advantage of this kind of markup is that even if the appearance
of the poem on the page may be ambiguous, the editor’s intentions about the
logical structure of the poem will be preserved in the \LaTeX source. Should you
wish later to produce an electronic edition of your work, perhaps using the XML
markup approved by the Text Encoding Initiative, transforming your texts from
\LaTeX to XML would largely (although not entirely) be a matter of performing a
series of global search-and-replaces, and could conceivably be done with XSLT or
with perl.

This is a long manual, but there is no need to study it all before beginning. In
the first place, it includes all the commented-on source code for the package, which
will only matter to you if you are planning to customize it in some way I didn’t
anticipate, or if you need to know how the commands work internally. (The code
section begins on page 71.) The most important commands are explained in the
first 30 pages, and even there many sections discuss things you may not need to
know immediately. Also, many sections conclude with a subsection which suggests
ways of customizing the output, usually giving suggestions in increasing order of
difficulty. You’ll have to be the judge of what to skip the first time through.

2 Dependencies and compatibility with other packages

2.1 General

\texttt{poemscol} depends upon several other packages, which you should be sure you have
in your preamble and search path: \texttt{fancyhdr} for managing the running headers,
\texttt{makeidx} and \texttt{multicol} for managing the index, \texttt{geometry}, and \texttt{ifthen}
and \texttt{keyval} to simplify page geometry.

If you are planning to generate multiple indices, substitute \texttt{splitindex} for
\texttt{makeidx} in your list of packages.

2.2 Prose sections

If you plan to number lines in prose contexts, and to make textual notes, emen-
dations, or explanatory notes in prose contexts, you will need to add the \texttt{lineno}
package to your preamble. I use the “right” and “modulo” options with this pack-
age, but you can set the options however you wish to make how you number the
lines of prose sections consistent with how you number the lines of verse sections.

2.3 Multi-layer footnotes

If you plan to use paragraph-formatted footnotes rather than endnotes, you
should load \texttt{manyfoot}. You should load it with the “ruled,” and “para” options.
(\texttt{poemscol}'s footnote commands are just a wrapper around \texttt{manyfoot}.) \texttt{manyfoot}
inherited some of the limitations of \LaTeX in dealing with long inserts at the end
of the page, so you may have to do some fiddling. As fixes to these problems
emerge, I will incorporate them into poemscol. manyfoot does not allow multiple paragraph footnotes when typesetting in “para” mode. This is probably a feature, not a bug, since one would want such notes to be set in several paragraphs, rather than running them together into one, as manyfoot would naturally want to do in para mode. For that reason, I have defined the two traditional classes of note in which multiple paragraph notes are likely to appear, “sources,” and “explanatory notes,” to be typeset in “plain” mode, which opens a new paragraph with each note. If your textual notes or emendations sections also have multiple paragraph notes, you should re-define them in order to produce footnotes in plain rather than in para mode, if you wish to produce footnotes rather than endnotes.

manyfoot sometimes gets into conflicts with other packages over the number of \counts it uses, causing \LaTeX to complain that there is no room for a \newcount. If this happens, issue \usepackage{etex} and \reserveinserts in your preamble.

2.4 Special running header for long poems

For long poems, it is a convenience to have a running header that includes information about what lines of the poem appear on that page in the form firstline–lastline. The fancypagestyle longpoem will set that information in the running header. That page style uses the \marks mechanism, and requires more \marks than are available by default. To use it, you will need to add the etex and emarks packages to your preamble.

2.5 Verse drama and dramatist

Massimiliano Dominici has made his dramatist package compatible with poemscol, for which I am very grateful. Versions 1.2a or later of dramatist are compatible with versions 2.3 or later of poemscol.

2.6 Parallel text editions

If you are using the six pre-defined endnote sections for parallel text editions (\rectotextnote, \versotextnote, \rectoemendation, \versoemendation, \rectoexplanatory, \versoexplanatory and their prose equivalents \rectoprosetextnote and so on) you won’t need to add any new packages. If you are defining your own endnote sections using \definenewnotetype you may need the \keeptitlestraight hack described below at section 17, page 62. If you use \keeptitlesstraight you should add etoolbox to your package list.

2.7 Crop marks

poemscol no longer provides cropmarks, but is compatible with the style packages that do. I use crop, with the letter,pdftex, cam, and center options.
2.8 Incompatibility with memoir and verse

Unfortunately, poemscol is not compatible with the memoir class and the verse package, because they share some command names. I will eventually prepare a workaround for this problem.

2.9 Conflict with BibLaTeX

BibTeX works with poemscol with no problem. But a bug I haven’t yet tracked down (probably involving `\makeatletter`) complicates the use of BibLaTeX. To use BibLaTeX you will need to open up the .bbl file. You will find near the top the following lines:

```latex
\makeatletter
\@ifundefined{ver@biblatex.sty}{\@latex@error
{Missing 'biblatex' package}
{The bibliography requires the 'biblatex' package.}
\aftergroup\endinput}{},
```

Just comment out these lines and you will be able to use the .bbl file as usual.

2.10 Compatibility with earlier versions of poemscol

Making poemscol compatible with lineno required me also to change the commands for turning verse line numbering on and off, which means that version 2.3 of poemscol is incompatible with prior versions. The old command `\makelinenumbers` has been replaced with `\makeverselinenumbers` to distinguish it from a command from the lineno world. (\makelinenumbers will still work, but I have deprecated it.) To turn on verse line numbering, issue `\makeverselinenumbers`. Because the counter “linenumber” has been changed to “verselinenumber,” you must use `\global\verselinenumbersfalse` to turn off line numbering, rather than `\global\linenumbersfalse` as before.

Up to version 2.44 poemscol borrowed the code for `\sidepar non-floating marginal paragraphs from the memoir class, and also made `\leftsidepar` and `\rightsidepar` commands on their model. Version 2.46 modified Peter Wilson’s original code for `\sidepar`, so therefore I have changed the names of `\sidepar`, `\leftsidepar`, and `\rightsidepar` to `\pmclsidepar`, `\pmclleftsidepar`, and `\pmclrightsidepar` respectively. If you used any of these commands in your files, you will need to change their names.

Up to version 2.5 the `\definenewnotetype` command took four arguments, using the third argument for both the running header for the notes section and for the entry in the table of contents. In order to make it easier to handle titles in languages other than English I have found it necessary to separate these two uses, so `\definenewnotetype` now takes five arguments. You will need to retrofit files that use the old version of this command. You can see the details at section 8, page 34.
Version 3 introduced the boolean `\ifleftaligntitles`, for aligning the title with the left edge of a verse block centered on the longest line. Version 3.1 introduces new title placement schemes, including one which centers the title on the longest line of a verse block at the left margin. This made the meaning of `\ifleftaligntitles` ambiguous. So I have changed that boolean to `\iftitlesatleftmarginofcenteredblock`.

Up to version 3.141 the marginal marks associated with poem titles set by `\JHpoemtitle` and `\margreftextnote` moved in towards the verse block when the verse block is centered on the longest line. These marks could be returned to their normal position in the margin by setting the boolean `\margrefstomargin` to true. As of version 3.141 these marks are set in the margin by default even when verse block centering is in effect. The boolean `\margrefstomargin` controls nothing, but has been left in case I decide to restore the possibility of moving the marginal marks in when the lines are centered. You can control the horizontal placement of these marginal marks by changing the value of the length `\JHmarginparsep`.

3 Marking up individual poems

First, a word about the command names. The command names may seem ugly and long. And there are separate commands for many tasks that seem closely related, such as a command to mark the title of a section of a poetic sequence, and a separate command to mark a subsection. But the names do describe pretty much what each command does, and they do specify exactly what the object they mark is supposed to be. The markup is designed to look like content markup, marking objects as a poem title, as a stanza, as a line, and so on. `poemscol` gives all of these content terms typographical meaning.

There are also many commands for special purposes whose necessity may not seem clear until the editor finds him or herself in the jam the command was designed for. For instance, `poemscol` normally encourages a page break before the title of a poem, or before the title of a section of a poetic sequence, to discourage page breaks between the title and the poem. But for the first section of a poetic sequence, or the first section of a poem in sections, one does not want to encourage `\LaTeX` to break the page before the section title, since that would leave the title of the sequence or the title of the larger poem as an orphan on the previous page. `\sequencefirstsectiontitle` and its siblings are designed for this situation. Although all commands like `\sequencefirstsectiontitle` discourage page breaks before the title (and all of the commands discourage page breaks after the title), widowed or orphaned titles, and orphaned first lines will still sometimes happen, particularly if you have a multi-line sequence title followed by a multi-line section title. For these cases, a page break at some other suitable point will have to be explicitly issued to move widowed or orphaned lines to better places.

3.1 The title of the poem

`\poemtitle` `\poemtitle`, as its name implies, sets its argument as the title of the poem. The
command takes one argument — the title, of course. The command typesets the
title in the body of the volume (testing first to see whether there is enough space
at the bottom of the page to get the title and a couple of lines of the poem in),
typesets the title in the table of contents (with the page number), typesets the title
in the textual notes (adding the page number, and checking to see whether there is
room enough on the page), and prepares similar entries in the lists of emendations
and in the explanatory notes (if you need them) as well as in the endnote sections
for any species of endnote you have defined for yourself. poemscol gives default
values for such things as the font size, the separation between the top of the title
and the bottom of the previous poem, the separation between the bottom of the
title and the first line, and so on. It also sets penalties in order to encourage page
breaks just before a title, and to discourage page breaks between a title and a
poem.

You can change all these values in your preamble by changing the value of
the parameters for the relevant commands, listed below in the implementation
section, using either \setlength or \renewcommand (depending upon what you
are changing). Some common values you might change are described in section
3.1.3.

3.1.1 Title placement schemes

There are a number of places where a title might be set. I have defined for this
purpose five “title placement schemes.” For each one there is a boolean which
tURNS on the choice, and a “scheme” command which switches that boolean on
and switches off the booleans for the other schemes. They are

- Aligned with the left print margin, or indented from it according to the
  scheme of title indentations (whether it is the title to a poem, to a section,
to a subsection, or so on). The hierarchy of indentations for various kinds
of title is described below at section 13.13, page 51. I will call the boolean
that describes this situation \ifnormaltitleindentation because it was
the default for poemscol. You invoke this title scheme with the command
\normaltitleindentationscheme.

- Aligned with the left margin of a left-aligned verse block. The verse
  block is normally inset from the left print margin by the length
  \leftmargini (the default distance between the left margin of a list en-
  vironment — I defined titles as lists — and the surrounding text). I will
call the boolean that describes title placement at the left verse margin
  \iftitlesatleftversemargin. You invoke this title scheme with the com-
mand \titlesatleftversemargin scheme.

- Centered over the longest line of a left-aligned verse block. I will call the boolean that describes this title placement
  \iftitlescenteredonleftverseblock. The corresponding command
  is \titlescenteredonleftverseblockscheme.
• Aligned with the left margin of a verse block centered on the page on the longest line. This will be associated with the boolean `\iftitlesatleftmarginofcenteredblock`. (In version 3.0 this boolean was called `\ifleftaligntitles`. I have removed that boolean because its meaning is ambiguous now.) The command to invoke this title scheme is `\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockscheme`.

• Titles centered over a centered verse block. I call this `\ifcentertitleson`. The corresponding command is `\centertitlesscheme`. I have retained the command `\centertitles` from earlier versions of `poemscol` for compatibility. This scheme can also be used to center the titles (and epigraphs, headnotes and other top matter) over a non-centered verse block too, if you don’t use the optional argument to `\begin{poem}` describe in the next section, or if you turn off centering of the verse block by issuing the boolean `\textcenteringturnedonfalse`.

3.1.2 Using title placement schemes: verse width and title width

`\centertitlesscheme`, `\titlescenteredonleftverseblockscheme`, and `\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockscheme` require additional information about each poem. Here are some details about the uses of these schemes.

For each poem you wish to center you will have to set the length of the length variable `\versewidth` to the width of the longest line. To do this, use `\settowidth` as follows:

`\settowidth{\versewidth}{text of longest line}`.

`\centertitlesscheme` will center the titles even if you do not center the verse block on the longest line. To center the verse block use the optional argument to `\begin{poem}` as follows:

`\begin{poem}{\versewidth}`.

(For further instructions about how to center the verse block on the longest line, see section 3.2.2 on page 15.)

`\centertitlesscheme` also moves in epigraphs, headnotes, attributions, and dedications towards the center. Since an epigraph or a headnote may be a prose paragraph, or a passage of verse, it would be unwise to set them in a centering environment, so `\centertitles` just moves the margins of epigraphs and headnotes in towards the center. To adjust the placement of epigraphs and similar things, see section 13.1, page 40. Single line epigraphs, attributions, and dedications, however, will be centered if `\centertitlesscheme` is in effect. There are special commands for single line epigraphs, attributions, or dedications. To set these, issue `\shortpoemeepigraph`, `\shortpoemdedication`, or `\shortpoemattrtribution`.

Using `\titlescenteredonleftverseblockscheme` scheme will require you to make known the width of the longest line of the poem being set and the width of the title. You will need to use the `\settowidth` command to set the length of `\versewidth` and `\poemtitlewidth`. For example:
Normally you should not use the optional argument to \begin{poem} with this title scheme. But you may have already marked up all your poems such a way as to leave open the choice of centering them. You can turn off centering of the verse block, without erasing all of the optional arguments, by issuing \textcenteringturnedonfalse. You can turn on centering the text block again by issuing \textcenteringturnedontrue.

In this scheme, \shortpoemepigraph, \shortdedication, and \shortattribution will not center their arguments on the line, but set them flush with the beginning of the title.

If you don’t set the length of \poemtitlewidth this scheme will simply set the left margin of the title over the center of the poem. (This may be an effect you want.)

Note: this scheme will only yield proper results if the title is shorter than the longest line is.

Rather than centering the title over a centered block of verse, one might prefer to align the title with the left margin of the centered verse block. The length \versewidth is used both to center the verse block and to place the title at the verse block’s left margin. You will need to use \settowidth to set the length of \versewidth before issuing \poemtitle or the other title-making commands (such as \sequencesectiontitle). Issue \settowidth{versewidth}{Text to be used for centering} just before you issue the \poemtitle or \epigraph command. In addition, you must center to verse block by using the optional argument \versewidth to \begin{poem}, for example: \begin{poem}\[
\versewidth
\]

For more about how to use \settowidth to center the verse block or to align titles, epigraphs, and so forth with the left margin of the verse block, see section 3.2.2, page 15.

Consult the table to see when you should issue \settowidth and when you should use the optional argument to \begin{poem}.

Table 1: Placement in Title Schemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Lengths to Set</th>
<th>Argument to \begin{poem}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normalindentationtitlescheme</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titlesatversemarginscheme</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titlescenteredonleftverseblockscheme</td>
<td>\poemtitlewidth \versewidth</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockscheme</td>
<td>\versewidth</td>
<td>\begin{poem}{\versewidth}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centertitlescheme</td>
<td>\versewidth</td>
<td>\begin{poem}{\versewidth}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.3 Customization of titles

\leftalignepigraphs You may also wish to align epigraphs, dedications, attributions, or head-
notes with the left margin of the verse block (even if you center the titles). To do this, issue \leftalignepigraphstrue to set the boolean \ifleftalignepigraphs. \leftalignepigraphstrue will also align attributions, dedications, and other pre-texts of poems. (It will not affect the dedications and attributions on volume title pages, which are set using the \volumededication, \volumeepigraph, and \volumeattribution commands.) A new group of commands, \shortpoemepigraph, \shortpoemdedication, \shortpoemattribution, \JHshortepigraph and \JHshortdedication will appear at the places controlled by the new “title schemes” listed above. These commands will not obey \leftalignepigraphstrue.

\poemtitlefont \poemtitlefont globally sets the font size (and leading) for all poem titles in the main text. For instance, you can change the font parameters for the font for setting poem titles from 14 points type on 18 points leading to 12 on 14 by issuing \renewcommand{\poemtitlefont}{\fontsize{12}{14}\selectfont} in your preamble. There are similar commands to set the font size and leading for the titles of poetic sequences, sequence sections, titles of volumes, and so on. You can find a complete list of those font parameters at section 22.1.1, page 72.

\poemtitlefont and its siblings do not change the default typeface. To change the default typeface to, say, Times Roman, or Text Gyre Pagella, use the commands \LaTeX or Xe\LaTeX provide for that purpose (e.g. \usepackage{tgpagella}). Changing the default typeface is probably something you would want to do globally, not at the level of classes of title, anyway.

\contentspoemtitlefont \contentspoemtitlefont globally sets the font size (and leading) for poem titles in the table of contents. There are similar commands for each of the other kinds of titles in the table of contents. They can be changed just as the font parameters for titles in the main text are changed, using \renewcommand. You can find a complete list of those font parameters at section 22.1.1, page 72.

\afterpoemtitleskip \afterpoemtitleskip sets the vertical separation between a poem and its title. To change its value, for instance, to \medskip (the default is \smallskip), issue \renewcommand{\afterpoemtitleskip}{\medskip} in your preamble. \afterpoemskip sets the vertical separation between the end of a poem and the title of the next poem. “Skips” for other kinds of title can be changed the same way. You can find a complete list of these skips at section 22.2, page 78.

\poemtitlepenalty \poemtitlepenalty encourages but does not require a page break just before a poem title. To change the penalty, for instance, from -1000 to -3000, issue \renewcommand{\poemtitlepenalty}{\penalty-3000} in your preamble. Penalties for other kinds of title can be changed the same way. A complete list of all of the special commands for setting font sizes, skips, and penalties, is in section 14.1, page 53, below.

\putpagenumberinnotesfalse If you don’t want the entry in the notes section for this poem to include the page number of the poem, issue \putpagenumberinnotesfalse.

\titleindent \titleindent is an internal command for indented parts of titles. You should change it with caution. In the commands for setting the sections and subsections of poetic sequences, poemseq uses \titleindent internally to set up a hierarchy of indentations. (A section of a sequence is indented one \titleindent. A subsection is indented two. And so on.) \titleindent is also used internally in
the commands for multiple line titles. Instructions about changing the value of \texttt{titleindent} can be found in section 14.1. Each kind of title, for poems, sections of poems, sequences, and so forth, has its own default indentation both in the text and in the table of contents. You can see a list of these default values, and instructions about how to change them, at 13.13, page 51.

3.1.4 Subtitles and special titles

\texttt{poemsubtitle} Subtitles of poems should be issued as the arguments to the \texttt{poemsubtitle} command.

Multiple line titles (if it matters how they are broken up on page), titles of subsections of poems, titles of sequences of poems, titles of the elements of a sequence of poems, and “empty” titles (for untitled poems) are all special cases, with special commands, which will be dealt with below at sections 13.5 and 13.7. You can also create new varieties of title. For instructions on how to do this, see section 13.12 below, page 50.

3.2 The body of the poem

3.2.1 The poem environment

The body of every poem should be placed in a \texttt{poem} environment. Putting the body of the poem between \texttt{\begin{poem}} and \texttt{\end{poem}} resets the line counter to 1, puts the poem in a modified \texttt{verse} environment (to handle run over lines automatically), and turns off automatic hyphenation with the \texttt{poem} environment. \texttt{poemscol} slightly modifies the \texttt{verse} environment from the standard \LaTeX \texttt{verse} definition, increasing the indentation used for run over lines, in order to make the difference between the indented run over portion of a long line, on one hand, and an explicitly indented second line, on the other, more obvious in the output. \texttt{poemscol} also adds a little bit more white space between stanzas than the standard \LaTeX \texttt{verse} environment does. (I found that the standard stanza breaks did not leap out on the page as stanza breaks.) The verse environment for \texttt{poemscol} is \texttt{pmclverse}, defined below on page 80. You don’t have to place poems explicitly in the \texttt{pmclverse} environment. The \texttt{poem} environment automatically opens (and closes) \texttt{pmclverse}.

3.2.2 Customizing the poem environment

\texttt{\versewidth} The \texttt{poem} environment uses an optional argument to center the verse block on a line of a given width. If your poem has short lines, and you wish to center it on the page, rather than set it against the left margin of the normal \texttt{poem} environment, you can give the width of the line you want to use to center the poem as the optional argument. To center a verse block 30 ems wide, for instance, issue \texttt{\begin{poem}[30em]}.

Rather than specifying the length explicitly, you can use the length \texttt{\versewidth} as the optional argument to \texttt{\begin{poem}}. You can set the length of \texttt{\versewidth} to the proper amount using \texttt{\settowidth} as follows:

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Once you have set \textwidth to center the poem on a sample line, you use it to center the poem environment this way:

\begin{poem}\textwidth\end{poem}.

Notice that the optional argument is in square braces, not in curly braces.

If you are planning to align the poem title with the left margin of the centered verse block you should use the \textwidth method to center the verse block, since \textwidth is used to place the title in that case. (You can just enter a length into the optional argument of \begin{poem}, but in that case, if you are left-aligning the poem title, you should set \textwidth to that value by issuing e.g. \setlength{\textwidth}{30em}.)

If you want to center the verse on the page using the optional argument to \begin{poem}, you probably also want to move the line numbers in, so as to be closer to the line. poemscol will do this by default. If you wish to leave the line numbers at the margin, set the boolean \linenumbercenteredwithverse to false. For centered verse, the distance between the line numbers and the verse can be set by setting the length of \marginparsepmin (not \marginparsep). The default value of \marginparsepmin is 2 em.

If you center the poem on a sample line, you probably also want to center the title of the poem too, which you can do by issuing \centertitles. (\centertitles invokes the title centeringscheme.) If you decide against centering the title, you can either just remove or comment out the \centertitles command, or switch a boolean by issuing \centertitlesonfalse. By default, \centertitles also moves epigraphs, dedications, headnotes, and attributions toward the center. To prevent this, issue \centerepigraphsonfalse. This boolean applies to the regular \epigraph, \headnote and \dedication commands, not to the single-line \shortpoemepigraph, \shortpoemdedication and \shortpoemattribution commands, whose places are defined by the title scheme that is in force when they are issued.

Suppose you have marked up many poems with the optional second argument to \begin{poem}, which would cause the text block to be centered on the longest line, but change your mind about centering all the poems. You can turn off centering, without erasing all of the second arguments, by issuing \textcenteringturnedonfalse. You can turn on centering the text block again by issuing \textcenteringturnedontrue.

If you don’t want to center the verse block on the longest line, but do want to adjust its horizontal placement, you can adjust the placement of the verse block by changing the value of the length \versemarginadjust. For most commonly used type sizes, setting \versemarginadjust to 28pts will put the verse block at the left margin, aligned with the page number.

3.2.3 Hyphenation is off in the poem environment

poemscol turns off automatic hyphenation in poetry environments. The idea here is that every hyphen in the printed poem is authorial, obviating the need for you
to compile a hyphenated-lines list to distinguish between authorial hyphens and hyphens you added for lineation purposes. Line-ending hyphens should not be a feature of verse anyway, I think.

You may wish to restore automatic hyphenation in poetry environments for your own edition. If you do so you must keep track of added hyphens yourself. This list will be easy to compile, however, because only authorial hyphens will appear in your source code. Automatically added hyphens will appear only in the output. (You might even modify the output routine so that automatically added hyphens have a different look. That would be non-trivial, but Donald Knuth has an exercise about doing just that in *The TeXbook.*) To restore automatic hyphenation, copy the definition of the `poem` environment (below at page 90) and redefine the environment using `\renewenvironment`, commenting out the line that reads `\language=255`. Place the renewed definition of the environment in your preamble, with `\makeatletter` before the renewed definition and `\makeatother` after it. If you are restoring automatic hyphenation for a parallel-text edition, be aware that `\startparalleltexts` also (defined below at page 167) redefines the `poem` environment, so you will have to change `\startparalleltexts` using `\renewcommand` as well.

`poemscol` turns automatic hyphenation back on in prose contexts, so if you wish to keep a hyphenation list for such things as authorial prefaces and so on, you must do so yourself manually. (Alternatively, you can turn automatic hyphenation off in those contexts as well, by setting the `\language` to 255. For an example of how to do this, look at the definition of the `poem` environment in the implementation section below. If you do turn automatic hyphenation off, it would be wise to restrict the change to some particular environment, rather than changing the `\language` globally. You might wish, for instance, to turn automatic hyphenation off in the `prosesection` environment.)

### 3.2.4 The stanza environment

#### stanza
Every stanza should be placed in its own stanza environment. Every poem should have at least one stanza. Marking the beginning and end of every stanza (with `\begin{stanza}` and `\end{stanza}`) provides `poemscol` with a way of detecting cases in which a page boundary falls on a stanza break, since in those cases a page turn happens when one is *inside* a poem environment but *not* inside a stanza environment. Further, marking the beginning and end of every stanza makes the logical structure of the poem (and the editor’s intentions about it) clear to readers of your source code. If you want to change the `stanza` environment consult its definition below at page 88.

#### indentedverse
To indent stanzas (or stretches of verse) relative to the margin you can use the `indentedverse` environment. You can also set different stanzas or passages at a hierarchy of levels of indentation. (For how to do this, see section 3.3.1 below, page 19.)

#### \stanzaatbottom
\nostanzaatbottom
If you wish to change the symbol used to mark cases in which a break falls on a page turn, issue the command `\stanzaatbottom`, using as the argument whatever you wish to use to mark such cases. The default is `\stanzaatbottom{*}`, which is
suitable for a published volume. If you are preparing a typescript for submission, you may wish to set \stanzaatbottom to “stanza break.”

If you wish also to mark all cases where there is not a stanza break at the bottom of the page, issue the command \nostanzaatbottom, using as the argument whatever you wish to mark such cases. The default is \relax (which is to say, “don’t do anything”).

### 3.2.5 Verse lines and line numbering

\verseline \verseline should mark the end of every line, except the last line of every stanza (which should be marked with \end{stanza}). \verseline marks the end of every line as a prosodic unit (since a line of verse is not simply a carriage return), and advances the line counter. There are commands below for changing the line counter’s horizontal placement (how close it is to the left or right margin of the line) and appearance. (See section 22.11 for these.)

\setverselinemodulo \setverselinemodulo sets how often a marginal line number appears. To print a line number every five lines, issue \setverselinemodulo{5}. The default value is 10.

\makeverselinenumbers Marginal verse line numbering is on by default. To turn line numbering off, issue \global\verselinenumbersfalse. To turn it back on, issue \makeverselinenumbers.

\verselinenumbersstoright To put all of the line numbers to the left, issue \verselinenumbersstoleft in your preamble. \verselinenumbersstoright puts the line numbers in the right margin. (These two commands use non-floating marginal note commands derived from the memoir class, \pmclleftsidepar and \pmclrightsidepar, respectively.)

\verselinenumbersgutter If you wish the line numbers to appear in the outer margins of each two-page spread, issue \verselinenumbersgutter in your preamble. If you want the line numbers to appear in the inner margins, issue \verselinenumbersgutter in your preamble. (These two commands use \pmclsidepar, derived from \sidepar from the memoir class, but modified by Dan Leucking.)

\marginparsep You can adjust the distance between the marginal line number and the text with \setlength{\marginparsep}{your length}. The default value for \marginparsep is 18pt, and the default value for the width of the box in which the line numbers are set, \marginparwidth, is 18 pt. If you are setting with the line numbers to the right, \marginparwidth can be as small as you wish, although your log file will be full of complaints if you make it too small. But if you are setting with the line numbers to the left, if \marginparwidth is narrower than the width of the line number, the line number will be moved down a line. Setting \marginparsep to zero lines the verse line numbers up with the page numbers, and puts both at the margin. If you move the verse line numbers by changing \marginparsep, you can move the page numbers to keep them aligned by changing \headoffsetlength to the same value.

\marginparsepmin If the verse block is centered on the longest line, the distance between the line numbers and the verse can be set by setting the length of \marginparsepmin (not \marginparsep). The default value of \marginparsepmin is 2em.

\pmclsideparvshift The line numbers should print on the baseline. You can adjust them to move
them up or down by changing the value of a length called \pmclsideparvshift. The default value is \setlength{\pmclsideparvshift}{0ex}.

3.3 Special line markup

3.3.1 Indentation, line breaks, runover, and broken lines

\verseindent

The \verseindent command is to be used for formally indented lines. It should not be used to indent the run over portion of long lines (which \poemscol handles automatically anyway). \verseindent indents the line a bit less than the run over portion of long “bent” lines are indented, so that the two cases can be visually distinguished. By default, the length of \verseindent is 2 em. To change it, say to 3 em, you should change the length \verseindentamount by issuing \setlength{\verseindentamount}{3em}.

You can create a hierarchy of indentations by issuing \verseindent multiple times. But you can also use an optional argument to \verseindent, with the number indicating how many levels of indentation to add to this line, like so \verseindent[3] for the third level of indentation, (with each level being one \verseindent deep). If you use this option, don’t put any white space between the end of the \verseindent command and the beginning of the poetic text, otherwise \poemscol will add about 10pt of unwanted extra white space. (The only real consequence of forgetting about this will be that \verseindent[1] will be about 10pts deeper than plain \verseindent, which may not really be an issue for you.)

\indentedverse

You might want to indent whole stanzas, or perhaps extended passages of verse, relative to the rest of the poem (you might, for instance, want to indent refrains systematically). This would be tedious to do using \verseindent. Put stretches of verse you wish to indent in the \indentedverse environment. Whatever is in this environment will be indented. The indentation will be of the length \indentedstanzaamount, which is by default set to \verseindentamount, which by default is 2 em. You can change \indentedstanzaamount to 3em, by issuing \setlength{\indentedstanzaamount}{3em}.

You can also set a hierarchy of intended stanzas or passages by issuing an optional argument to \begin{indentedverse}. So, for instance, \begin{indentedverse}[2] will indent that environment by two \indentedstanzaamounts (4 em), and \begin{indentedverse}[3] will indent that environment by three \indentedstanzaamounts, or 6 em. Note that if you use the optional argument, you must enclose it in square brackets, not curly ones. Note also that (for reasons I have not been able to track down) \indentedverse[1] indents the stanza slightly more deeply than plain \indentedverse. To preserve a consistent look for a hierarchy of indented stanzas, use \indentedverse[1] for the lowest level of indentation, not plain \indentedverse.

\linebend

\poemscol automatically runs over long lines, indenting the run over portion on the next physical line. If you are unhappy with where \poemscol has run over a particular line, you can “bend” that line by issuing \linebend at the point where
you wish it to run over. The run over portion of the line will be indented just as if \texttt{poemscol} had “bent” the line at your selected point. This command only works if you have chosen to bend the line at some point earlier than \texttt{poemscol} would have chosen on its own.

You may also wish to use \texttt{linebend} to reproduce how your author broke up long lines on the page (if you know that your author cared about such things and did not leave them up to the typesetter).

\texttt{linebend} should only be used for managing run over lines, not for cases in which a line is to be broken into separate half-lines. For cases in which a line is to be broken into half-lines, use the \texttt{brokenline} command. The two commands do similar (but not identical) things. But a “linebend” is a feature of typesetting, and a “broken line” is a feature of versification, and it seems best to distinguish them logically. (\texttt{linebend}, like \texttt{brokenline}, issues a carriage return without incrementing the line number, but \texttt{linebend} adds indentation to the next line.)

If you want to extend a line further into the right margin, beyond the normal break point, you can probably do so by using a combination of \texttt{nobreak} and \texttt{hbox}, or by turning all of the spaces in that line into unbreakable spaces, marked with ~ in your source. But \texttt{poemscol} will complain if you do this, and rightly so, since the result is likely to be ugly. It would probably be wiser to adjust the lengths \texttt{leftmargin} and \texttt{rightmargin} in the definition of the \texttt{pmclverse} environment, allowing all of the lines to be a little bit longer. The \texttt{pmclverse} environment is defined below, at section 22.4, page 80.

To change the indentation for the run over portion of verse lines globally, issue the amount of indentation you desire as the argument to \texttt{runoverindent}. \texttt{runoverindent} is currently set to 6 em, rather more than the standard amount in the definition of the \texttt{\LaTeX} \texttt{verse} environment. By default, the runover portion of long lines is indented. You may wish to flush the runover portion to the right margin instead. For instructions about how to do this, see section 3.3.3, page 22.

\texttt{brokenline} should be used where you wish to break the line without incrementing the line counter. Authors often break a line into two half-lines, setting the beginning of the second half-line flush with the end of the first half-line. (Sometimes these broken lines indicate a change of speaker. Sometimes they just indicate a change of subject, usually an abrupt one, a change which calls attention to itself by interrupting a line rather than waiting for a line break or stanza break). \texttt{brokenline} is normally used with \texttt{versephantom}, which adds white space exactly as long as its argument would have been had it been set in type. \texttt{versephantom} thus provides an easy way of setting the beginning of the second half-line flush with the end of the first, whatever the font size or special formatting of the first line.

The sestet of Yeats’s sonnet “Leda and the Swan,” has such a broken line:

\begin{verbatim}
A shudder in the loins engenders there
The broken wall, the burning roof and tower
And Agamemnon dead.

Being so caught up,
So mastered by the brute blood of the air,
\end{verbatim}
Did she put on his knowledge with his power
Before the indifferent beak could let her drop?

To set the broken line properly, issue:

\texttt{And Agamemnon dead.}\texttt{\brokenline}
\texttt{\versephantom{And Agamemnon dead.}} Being so caught up,\texttt{\verseline}

\texttt{\stanzalinestraddle} Some poets (such as Robert Penn Warren) occasionally introduce a stanza break in the middle of a broken line, considering the line to be a single metrical unit despite the fact that it straddles a stanza break. To record these cases, mark the end of the first half-line with \texttt{\end{stanza}} as usual. But instead of opening the next stanza with \texttt{\begin{stanza}} issue \texttt{\stanzalinestraddle} instead. This will make sure that the line counter counts the straddling line as only one line, despite the stanza break. \texttt{\stanzalinestraddle} is usually used with \texttt{\versephantom}.

3.3.2 Customizing broken lines

\texttt{\tweakbrokenline} By default, poemscol sets the line numbers level with the ends of broken lines. If the line numbers are set to the right of the text, this seems the obvious choice. Conceivably you might want to set the line number level with the beginning of a broken line when the line numbers are set to the left. To ensure that the line numbers of broken lines are set level with the beginning of a broken line when the line number is on the left, issue \texttt{\tweakbrokenline} in your preamble. You should issue \texttt{\tweakbrokenline} with caution, because although it changes how \texttt{\brokenline} is handled, it does not change the handling of long lines with runover. Runover lines will still set the line number level with the end of the line. You can have runover lines set their line number level with the beginning of the line by issuing \texttt{\startverseline} at the beginning of the line.

\texttt{\brokenlineatbeginning} Conceivably you might want \texttt{\brokenline} to set the line number level with the beginning of the line in every case. To do this, issue \texttt{\brokenlineatbeginning} in your preamble. If you do this, you should be prepared to mark the beginning of runover lines with \texttt{\startverseline}.

\texttt{\startverseline} If you begin a verse line with \texttt{\startverseline} the line number will be set level with the beginning of the line rather than with the end. This is useful, for instance, if you want to ensure that the line number of a line with runover is set level with the beginning of the line. You can, if you don’t want to keep track of where runover lines are, start every line with \texttt{\startverseline}.

\texttt{\tweakstartverseline} Rather than setting the line number of every runover line level with the beginning of the line, it may make more sense for you to set the line number level with the beginning in cases where the line number is to the left, and level with the end in cases where the line number is to the right. You might want to do this, for instance, if you have decided to set all the verse lines at the outer margin (by issuing \texttt{\verselinenumbersouter} in your preamble), or have decided to set all the verse lines at the inner margin (by issuing \texttt{\verselinenumbersgutter} in your preamble). To ensure that \texttt{\startverseline} does this, issue \texttt{\tweakstartverseline} in your preamble.
3.3.3 Right-flushed runover lines

By default, poemscol indents the runover portion of long lines by the amount \runoverindent (by default 6 em). It is possible to set verse so that the runover portion is flushed to the right margin. To do this, you should put the \rightflushverse environment inside the \poem environment. And you must mark the beginning of each verse line with \rightversebegin. Christian Ebert has reminded me that the \rightflushverse environment must be issued inside the poem environment. Otherwise it simply flushes every line to the right.

It is rather clumsy to need a special environment for verse with right flushed runover. I plan to provide a command for switching between a verse environment that indents runover lines and a verse environment that flushes runover lines to the right. I have seen examples of this kind of environment from Markus Kohm and Christian Ebert, but so far I haven’t been able to persuade them to play well with poemscol.

3.4 Cross references by line number

\poemlinelabel enables crossreferences by line number. To make a line label, issue \poemlinelabel{text of label} right after the line to which you wish to refer, where “text of label” is some distinctive label you can use for a reference elsewhere. (You should issue the command after the \verseline or \endstanza command, to make sure that the line number will be correct.) To produce the reference, just issue \ref{text of label} as usual. (\poemlinelabel is just a crudely hacked version of \label from \LaTeX{.} \pageref{text of label} will set the page number of the page on which the label appears.

4 Making a table of contents

4.1 Setup

I found the normal \LaTeX commands for making tables of contents for scholarly works unsuited for making tables of contents of poetry, so I have provided my own. To make a table of contents for your poems, issue \makepoemcontents. \makepoemcontents takes an optional argument, which sets the page number for the table of contents. If your publisher wishes to add some front matter so that the contents will appear on page vii, you should issue \makepoemcontents[7].

It might seem as though you would want to issue this command in your preamble. In fact it is better to issue it in the body of the document, immediately after issuing the \putpoemcontents, the command which inputs and typesets a table of contents from a prior run. If you issue \makepoemcontents before issuing \putpoemcontents, you will simply erase the table of contents from the prior run (the one which will have all the contents information you are intending to use) and enter an empty table of contents into your document.
4.2 Printing the table of contents

\putpoemcontents  Information for your table of contents will be written to an external file with the extension .ctn. \makepoemcontents creates this file, and opens an output channel to send information to it. \putpoemcontents closes the file and reads it into your document.

You will need to run your book through \LaTeX twice in order to generate a table of contents, the first time to generate the titles and the references for the page numbers, and the second time to use the labels to which the references point to enter the page numbers. (Under some circumstances — if you have an index, for instance — you may need three passes rather than two.)

\resetpagestyle  Because the table of contents uses a special page style and special fonts \putpoemcontents issues \resetpagestyle, which restores the default fancy page style to “main” once it has input the contents, and restores the font size to \normalsize as well.

\pagenumbering  Be sure to reset the style of page numbering (from \pagenumbering{roman} to \pagenumbering{arabic}) after issuing \putpoemcontents, since when you read in the external file created by \makepoemcontents the page numbering will be set to roman numerals. The command \resetpagestyle (which is called by \putpoemcontents) will reset the fancy page style to that used in the main body of the volume, but it won’t change the page numbering to arabic, in case there is some frontmatter between the contents and the main text, so you should be sure to do so yourself. (Front matter is normally given page numbers in roman numerals.) If you neglect to issue \pagenumbering{arabic} at the end of your front matter, the page numbering will remain in roman numerals. The notes sections use the page numbers from the poem to construct running headers of the form “Notes to pp. xx–yy.” If those numbers are roman numerals rather than arabic ones, poemscol will not recognize them as numbers, and you will get the infamous “Missing Number” error that puzzles so many users of \LaTeX.

4.3 Contents entries for notes sections and the index

\puttextnotes  \puttextnotes, and its siblings \putemendations and \putexplanatory, input the formatted endnotes sections into your document, and put entries for them into your table of contents. You will have to run \LaTeX again to set the page numbers of those sections in the table of contents properly. The first run sets the title of the endnotes section and a label to find the page number to add to the table of contents, and the second run actually sets page number. (These commands are described below, in section 11.) All of these commands also restore normal hyphenation for the endnotes sections.

\putpoemindex  \putpoemindex inputs the formatted index (after your raw entries have been processed by MakeIndex), and adds an entry for it into the table of contents. Remember that if you are making an index of titles and first lines you may need to run your file through \LaTeX twice more after running MakeIndex, to put the entry for the index and its correct page number into your table of contents.

\putmultiplepoemindex  Use \putmultiplepoemindex instead if you are making several indices. For
instructions about \putmultiplepoemindex see section 5.3, p. 26.

4.4 Customizing contents entries

Lines in the table of contents usually include an indent (how much of one depends upon what the entry is — whether it is a volume title, a poem title, or something else), then the title itself. If the entry is for a poem, for a section of a poem, for a poetic sequence, or for a section or subsection of a poetic sequence, a slash follows the title, followed by the page number. All of the commands that generate lines in the table of contents are somewhat messy and somewhat rigid, but you can modify them if you wish. Here are some ways of customizing contents entries, in increasing order of difficulty.

\setcontentsleaders By default the title and the page are separated by a slash (actually by `/`). If you wish to change this, say to put dot leaders in instead, issue what you wish to use as the argument to \setcontentsleaders. For instance \setcontentsleaders{\poemdotfill} will flush the number to the right margin, and insert leading dots up to the number. The argument to \setcontentsleaders can be whatever you wish to use to separate the title from the page number, such as a colon, a hard space (`~`), or even \hfil to flush the page number to the right margin.

\contentspoemtitlefont You can change the font sizes that are used to set particular classes of title in the contents by redefining the commands that are used to set the font size for that kind of title. For instance, if you wanted to set the titles of all poems in 12 point type on 14.5 point leading, issue

```
\renewcommand{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\fontsize{12}{14.5}\selectfont}
```

in your preamble. You can find a list of the various relevant font size commands below at section 22.1.1, page 72.

\contentsindentoneamount You can also change the amount of the indentations used in the hierarchy of indentations in the table of contents by changing the value of the elements of that hierarchy. You can change “\contentsindentoneamount” (the amount a poem title is normally indented, by default 24pt) to, say, 36pt, by issuing \contentsindentoneamount=36pt in your preamble. You can find all of the values in the contents indentation hierarchy at section 22.2, page 76.

\pmclcontentsentry There is a simple way of adding a new contents entry using the command \pmclcontentsentry. The command creates an entry on the model of the entry for the textual notes section. It takes three arguments. The first is the title of the section. The second is the indentation of the entry (typically \contentsindentone \contentsindenttwo, or \contentsindentthree, but any indentation command will do). The third is the page number. Remember that \contentsindentone is a command, not a length. The length of the indentation is \contentsindentoneamount. The command is defined as \hspace{\contentsindentoneamount}. You can suppress the page number by setting the boolean \putpagenumbersincontentsfalse.
A more general way to add an entry in the table of contents is to use the command \pmclecontentsentrydefaults. This command takes four arguments: (1) The title (2) the indentation command (3) the font size (e.g. \contentendnotesfont for the same font size used in contents entries for the endnotes sections) and (4) the page number. Here also you can suppress the page number by setting the boolean \putpagenumbersincontentsfalse.

To change the amount various kinds of title are indented in the Table of Contents, see below at section 13.14, page 52.

You can also make global changes to the appearance of a particular kind of contents entry. To change the appearance of a kind of entry (for all sections of sequences of poems, for instance), go to the definition of the title of that kind of entry (e.g. \sequencessectiontitle) below, and copy the definition into a \renewcommand for that kind of title; find where that command calls the \c@ntentsinfo command, and change the arguments to that command to suit you. (You should consult section 13.12, page 50, to see what all of the arguments to \c@ntentsinfo do.) Put the whole renewed version of the title command into your preamble, being sure to issue \makeatletter before the \renewcommand and to issue \makeatother after it. (You have to put this whole \renewcommand between \makeatletter and \makeatother because \c@ntentsinfo and several other commands called to set titles include the @ character, which you can't use in command names except in the .sty file. Internal commands like \c@ntentsinfo, which are used by other commands but are under most circumstances not meant to be invoked by users directly, have an @ in their names so that the user won't accidentally redefine them.) You can find the commands for making titles below at section 22.15.1, page 109.

Here, for instance, is the code that defines titles for sections of poetic sequences:

\newcommand{\sequencessectiontitle}[1]{% 
\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont} 
{\titleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak} 
{\titleindentamount} 
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\poemsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont} 
{\contentsindentthreeamount} 
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1} 
}\@xtnotesinfo{#1} 

Notice in the above that entries for sequence sections in the table of contents are given the indentation \contentsindenttwo. To give them the indentation \contentsindentthree and to set the runover portion of long titles with the indentation \contentsindentfour put this in your preamble:

\makeatletter 
\renewcommand{\sequencessectiontitle}[1]{% 
\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont} 
{\titleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak} 
{\titleindentamount} 
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\poemsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont} 
{\contentsindentfouramount} 
\makeatother 

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You can make even more sweeping and fundamental changes in the look of your table of contents by redefining the `\contentsinfo` command itself, which can be found below at section 22.15.1. Think very hard about this before doing it.

5 Making an index of titles and first lines

5.1 Setup

First you must add the `makeidx` package to the list of packages you call in your preamble. (If you are planning to set several indices, call `splitindex` instead.) Then, to set up the Index section of your volume, issue `\indexingontrue` in your preamble. This will create the external file for your index information and send that file the typesetting information for its title. You must process this external file (the `.idx` file) with `MakeIndex` to create a properly organized and formatted index. `MakeIndex` sorts the various multi-level “index cards” generated by all of the `\index` commands in your source files.

5.2 Printing the index

Once you have processed your `.idx` file with `MakeIndex`, and generated the sorted and formatted `.ind` file for your book, the `\putpoemindex` command will insert the typeset index where you issue it, and put an entry for your index in your table of contents. You will have to run your file through \LaTeX twice again to make the page number for that entry correct.

`poemscol` sets up a two-column index with a simple running header. (Setting up a two-column index, however, requires that you include the `multicol` package in your `\usepackage` list.) To turn indexing off, issue `\global\indexingonfalse`.

Enter the individual index entries in the poems as you normally would for use by `MakeIndex` (say, after each title and first line). One of the nice features of `MakeIndex` is that every entry has two parts, one for specifying the sort key of the entry (or subentry), the other for specifying the font and typesetting information of the entry (or subentry). This enables you to drop all of the initial uses of “the” in titles for sorting purposes, while still including the “the” in the title. It also enables you to distinguish titles from first lines (by italicizing them), and to include typesetting information (such as italicization) in titles or first lines without messing up their sort order.

5.3 Making multiple indices

`poemscol` can work with `splitindex` to generate more than one index. You might, for instance, wish a separate index of titles and index of first lines, or an index of
proper names. To do this, call \texttt{splitindex} in your list of packages. Then, in your
preamble, declare the indices you are planning to use, e.g.:

\begin{verbatim}
\newindex{Index of Titles}{idx}
\newindex{Index of First Lines}{fir}
\newindex{Onomastic Index}{ono}
\end{verbatim}

The second argument is the “shortcut” defined by \texttt{splitindex}, and will be used to
mark index entries in your text (see below), and used also as the extension for the
external index files used by MakeIndex.

Then mark up individual entries. Some entries (in the example above, the
“Index of Titles” examples) can be marked up with \texttt{\textbackslash index} just as if you were
using only one index. Entries for other indices should be marked using the \texttt{\textbackslash sindex}
command from \texttt{splitindex}, as follows

\begin{verbatim}
\sindex{fir}{Of Man’s first disobedience and the fruit}
\end{verbatim}

where the first argument is the “shortcut” and the second is the index entry. If you
are loading \texttt{splitindex} with the \texttt{split} option, the different types of index entry will
be sent to separate output streams, which each must be processed separately with
MakeIndex. \TeX{} has only a limited number of such output streams, however, so it
is probably wiser not to choose that option, but to use \texttt{splitindex.tex}, \texttt{splitindex.pl},
or one of the other means provided with the \texttt{splitindex} package to break up the
index into the separate parts, each of which must be processed with MakeIndex
separately.

To include the indices, and to add entries for them to the table of contents,
isue \texttt{\textbackslash putmultiplepoemindex} for each one. \texttt{\textbackslash putmultiplepoemindex} takes four
arguments, which are: 1. The three letter “shortcut” used by \texttt{\textbackslash splitindex}, 2. The
title of the Index on its first page, 3. The running header for that index section,
and 4. The name of the section as you wish it to appear in the Table of Contents.
So, for instance

\begin{verbatim}
\putmultiplepoemindex{fir}{INDEX OF FIRST LINES}{Index of First Lines}{First Line Index}
\end{verbatim}

includes an index with shortcut “fir,” title “INDEX OF FIRST LINES,” running
header “Index of First Lines,” and contents entry “First Line Index.”

6 Collections with multiple volumes

\texttt{volumetitlepage} The \texttt{volumetitlepage} environment is an environment for divider pages in collec-
tions made up of several volumes. Volume title pages will always appear on recto
pages with blank verso pages. \texttt{poemscol} will also automatically create a blank
verso page preceding the volume title page if it is necessary. The \texttt{maintitlepage}
environment is for the title page of the whole book. The main title page will also
\wholebooktitle is for the title of the entire collection. \volumetitle is for the title of an individual volume within a Collected Poems. \wholebooktitle merely sets its argument in a very large font. \volumetitle also sets an entry in the table of contents (with no page number, but followed by extra vertical space) and in the endnotes (with no page number).

\wholebooktitle, \volumetitle, \volumetitlefirstline, \volumetitlemiddleline, and \volumetitlelastline commands are for multi-line titles of volumes gathered into the collection. (Use these last commands if you want to specify how a long title is broken up both in the text and in the table of contents. poemscol will break up long titles on its own anyway if you don’t specify how to break them up, but you might not be happy with how it breaks up the lines.) \volumesubtitle is for setting the subtitle to a volume. In addition to setting the text in the body of your edition, these commands send the title (and the formatting information about it) to the table of contents file and to the various endnotes files.

\volumesectiontitle is for setting the title of a section of a volume. \volumesectiontitle merely prints the title in a large font in boldface in the text. It always prints at the top of a page, but it does not ensure that that page is a recto page, does not reserve the whole page for the title, or put a blank verso page following the title. It prints the title in the contents without a page number, and prints the title in the textual notes (but not in the other endnote sections) in boldface on a separate line. Because it is so different from other titles, it does not use the three internal commands (\set@p@emtitle, \c@ntentsinfo, and \t@xtnotesinfo) that all of the other title commands use, so modifying those internal commands will not change \volumesectiontitle.

\volumeepigraph and \volumeattribution are for epigraphs and attributions on the divider pages.

\volumeheader or \rightheader is for setting the right running header for that volume (except for divider pages, the table of contents, the notes sections, and other special cases). Normally that is just the name of the particular volume. \leftheader is for setting the left running header for the entire book (except for divider pages, the table of contents, the notes sections, and other special cases). Normally that is the name of the entire book.

7 Recording textual notes, emendations, and explanatory notes

7.1 Setup for endnote sections

To collect textual collations, issue \maketextnotes in your preamble. To collect emendation notes, issue \makeemendations in your preamble. To collect explanatory notes, issue \makeexplanatorynotes in your preamble. These commands open external files for emendations, textual collations, and explanatory notes (with extensions .emd, .ent, and .enx respectively). poemscol reads these
files back into the main document at the place you specify with `\puttextnotes`, `\putexplanatory`, or `\putemendations`, or at the end (if you use the `\finish` command). These commands also send to the external files the commands for typesetting the title of each section (e.g. Explanatory Notes), for making an entry in the table of contents for each endnote section, and for modifying the running headers of the notes sections to xx–yy format (e.g. “Explanatory Notes to pp. 55–7”).

`poemscol` opens an entry (headed with the title, and the page the poem appears on in the body of the text, in boldface) in the textual notes section for every poem (since, minimally, you want to include information about the variants and copy text of the poem). In the emendations or explanatory notes sections `poemscol` sets this information only if you actually have emendations or explanatory notes on that poem. If you have defined a new endnote section using `\definenewnotetype` `poemscol` will also only set the poem heading in the notes if there actually is a note for that poem.

The notes for each poem are set in a block paragraph, with a new paragraph for every `\poemtitle` command, and the line counter for the notes is reset to 1 with every `\begin{poem}`. (For long poems in books or cantos, it you might use `\poemtitle` for the canto names or numbers, or perhaps you might want to design a new species of title using the commands described below at section 13.12, page 50.)

By default, there is one paragraph per poem, with a hanging indent to give prominence to the page number.

If you wish to use multi-layer footnotes rather than endnotes, you do not need to issue `\maketextnotes` or its relatives (but you should of course issue `\textnotesatfoot` or its relatives). You can mix footnotes or endnotes as you wish. You may, for instance, wish to set explanatory notes as footnotes, and textual notes and emendations as endnotes. Instructions for setting up `poemscol` to make such footnotes are in section 9 below.

### 7.2 Customizing endnotes

You may, particularly if you are annotating long poems, wish each note to appear in its own paragraph rather than in a block paragraph with the other notes to that poem. To do this, you need to set the relevant boolean. Issue `\textnotessinglepartrue \emendationssinglepartrue` or `\explanationssinglepartrue` to give each such note a separate paragraph. (Similar booleans will be automatically defined for any species of endnote you create.) By default, these notes will have a hanging indent, to give prominence to the line number.

You may have notes with multiple paragraphs. The default settings for all of the forms of endnotes set them with hanging indentation, which probably is not a good idea for multiple paragraph notes. There are two ways of approaching this problem. The first way is to change all of the paragraphs of the notes to normal indentation, which you can do by issuing `\literaltextnote{\setlength{\parindent}{\noteindentation}}` just after
issuing \maketextnotes. You can change the amount of indentation by changing
the value of the length \noteindentation (the default value is 1 em). You
should remember to issue similar commands for emendations, explanatory notes,
and whatever kinds of notes you create using \definenewnotetype.

Alternatively, if you want to keep the hanging indent for the page number, but
still have paragraph breaks in the note, issue \noteparbreak whenever you want
a paragraph break in the midst of a note. The first paragraph will have a hanging
indent for the page number, but every paragraph that follows a \noteparbreak
will have normal paragraph indentation. By default, \noteparbreak indents the
new paragraph 1em. You can change this by changing the value of the length
\noteindentation.

By default, notes are set in single columns. To set them in two column mode,
set the relevant booleans to true, e.g. \textnotestwocoltrue. Again, any note
type you create with \definenewnotetype will automatically define the “twocol”
boolean that goes with it.

You may not wish to have the poem’s page number and title appear in
the notes. To turn off the appearance of the page number in the notes, issue
\putpagenumberinnotesfalse. You may also not wish to put the poem’s title
in the notes. To turn off the appearance of the poem’s title in the notes, issue
\puttitleinnotesfalse. poemscol assumes that the notes to a poem will begin
with either the poem’s title, or its page number, or both, so although you can set
either boolean to “false,” don’t set both of them to “false.” poemscol will let you do
this, but the results will be strange. Also, \puttitleinnotesfalse applies only
to the textnotes. Emendations, explanatory notes, and any note types you create
with \definenewnotetype will include the title of the poem.

You can control the appearance of the entry for endnote sections in the table
of contents by changing the definition of \contentsendnotesindent (set by
default to \contentsindentone) or \contentsendnotesfont (set by default to
\contentspoemtitlefont.)

7.3 Textual notes of various kinds

\sources sends information to the external file for textual notes, but does not tag what
it sends with line numbers, hence its use for sending “sources.” Typically, you
should issue this command after you have issued \poemtitle and before you issue
\begin{poem}. That way the “sources” will appear in the textual notes section
just after the title of the poem, but before the notes on particular lines. You could
conceivably use \sources send typesetting information to the textual notes file
(such as to force a page break), but I prefer to do that by using \literaltextnote,
which also sends information to the external file for textnotes without sending line
numbers. Although they do the same thing, I use \sources to send editorial infor-
mation to the textual note section, but use \literaltextnote to send formatting
instructions to the textual note section, so that the different purposes of the note
are clear at first glance. You can send typesetting information to other sections by using \literalemend, \literalexplain, or \literalcontents. poemscol also creates a similar “literal” command for any type of endnote you create on the fly using \definenewnotetype.

There is one subtle difference between \sources and \literaltextnote. If you issue the commands to set your textual notes as footnotes rather than endnotes, notes issued with \sources will be set as footnotes, but anything issued using \literaltextnote will be discarded. To set textual notes as footnotes, see section 9, page 36, below.

\textnote is used to capture variants and tie them to the correct line number. You don’t have to count line numbers; poemscol keeps track of them for you. Issue \textnote immediately after the \verseline command which marks the ending of the line you wish to comment upon. Put the text of your note (which may be simply the recording of a variant in standard notation) into the argument of the command. You should put both the lemma and the variants or comment in the argument to the \textnote command. For emendations, use \emendation, and for explanatory notes, use \explanatory. These notes go to their own endnote sections. The only difference is that each poem opens a new paragraph (headed with the poem’s title and page number) for its own textual notes, but such paragraphs for explanatory notes or emendations are only opened if there actually are explanatory notes or emendations for that poem.

To put the \textnote{\sim}{\sameword} glyph in your note (used for recording places where the variant and the copy text have the same word, as for instance when recording a variation of punctuation) use \sameword. To put the \textnote{\∧}{\missingpunct} glyph into your text (used for recording places where a punctuation mark is missing in a variant), use \missingpunct.

For notes that refer to ranges of lines, \textnote, \emendation, and \explanatory have an optional argument, which records how many lines the note refers to. There are two ways of using this argument. The grubby but simple way is simply to put into the argument the number of lines it refers to. If, for instance, you issue \textnote[4]{lemma}{rest of note}, poemscol, rather than printing merely the number of the line which closed just before you issued \textnote, will print a line range, beginning at that line, and ending at the fourth line after it. If that \textnote were issued after line 214, this is to say, the output in the textual notes would be: 214–218: lemma\textnote{\sim}{\sameword} rest of note.

It seems clumsy to count the lines referred to by a note, especially since you don’t have to count lines to set where the note begins. A more sophisticated way, and one which involves no counting, is to make a unique poem line label for the last line of the range by issuing \poemlinelabel{some unique label} just after the \verseline or \endstanza that ends the range. (To use \poemlinelabel see section 3.4.) Then, back after the \verseline or \endstanza command that closes the first line of the range, put the text of the label into the optional argument of \textnote as follows: \textnote[some unique label]{lemma}{rest of note}. This is the preferred method. The line-counting method is deprecated, but retained for backwards compatibility with earlier versions. If you use the label method, you will have to run your file through \LaTeX twice, once to define the labels, and once to set the
Here is a complete example:

Yes, then I met the beast. Well, better, indeed, \textnote{had it been the}\{better, indeed, / Had it been the\} better if it / Had been the 1953TS (revised in black pencil on 1953TS to 1953)}

Had it been the manifest beast and the circumstantial \poemlinelabel{had it been the}

Avatar of destruction. But no beast then: the towering \verseline Definition, angelic, arrogant, abstract, \verseline Greaved in glory, thewed with light, the bright \verseline Brow tall as dawn. I could not see the eyes. \end{stanza}

Overlapping lemmas, or lemmas that include stanza breaks, do not pose any difficulties for \textcol.

\textnote{emendation} and \textnote{explanatory} are used exactly as \textnote{is}. Issue the emendation or the explanatory note as the argument to the command. Place the command immediately after the \verseline that concludes the line to which it is a comment. These commands also can take optional arguments to specify line ranges.

\textnote{accidental} behaves exactly like \textnote{is}. Accidentals are included by default, but if you issue \texttt{\global\includeaccidentals\true} in your preamble, you will remind yourself of that fact. If you wish to distinguish between accidentals and substantives, using \textnote{accidental} provides a way of doing so.

If you wish to exclude accidentals from your printed output, but to mark them in your source files, so that your published collation in the textual notes endnotes section consists only of substantives, issue \texttt{\global\includeaccidentals\false} in your preamble. Many publishers are reluctant to publish accidentals, believing that they are, well, less substantive than substantives. Using the \textnote{accidental} command allows you to exclude accidentals from the published version should your publisher insist, while preserving the information about them in your source files should the publisher’s mind change. In the very worst case, if you have marked all the accidentals in this way you can still produce a list of accidentals for later use, and other scholars can search for accidentals in your source files simply by searching for the string \textnote{accidental}.

\textcol does not provide for a separate backmatter section for accidentals, but it would be trivial to construct one, using \texttt{\definewnotetype}, described in section 8 below. You may, for instance, use \texttt{\definewnotetype} to create a command called \newaccidental, then issue \texttt{\let\accidental=\newaccidental}.

Some publishers may turn up their noses at typescript or manuscript variants (changes on a manuscript or typescript as opposed to differences between published versions) in just the way they turn up their noses at accidentals. If you wish to distinguish between published variants and typescript, manuscript, or galley variants, \textnote{tsvariant} (for a whole note) and \textnote{tsentry} (for a typescript entry in a list of variants in a textual note that includes other kinds of variant) provide ways
of doing so. By default, typescript variants are included. To exclude typescript variants, issue `\global\ includetypescriptsfalse` in your preamble. You can issue `\global\ includetypescriptstrue` in your preamble, to remind yourself that you are including typescript variants. In that (default) case `\tsvariant` will behave exactly like `\textnote`, and entries in other notes marked with `\tsentry` will be included in your output.

Here is how to use `\tsentry`: if you wish to include typescript entries in a single note including those entries in a list with variants from other published versions (as for instance when a word appears in a typescript but only in the second edition of the published poem), simply issue `\textnote` as usual, marking the relevant variant in the list of variants with the `\tsentry` command. If typescript variants are excluded, the typescript entry will also be excluded.

Here is a typical use of the `\tsentry` command:

```
Of moonlit desert. A stallion, white and flashing, slips, \verseline
\textnote{Of moonlit\] Of the moonlit {\em NY\}/}{\tsentry{, SP85TS
(revised in black pen to SP85))}
```

Notice that since the `\tsentry` comes in the middle of the list, it begins with a comma. You might expect an `\unskip` command before the comma, to prevent \LaTeX{} from adding white space before the comma. poemscol automatically provides the `\unskip` if the entry starts with a comma or a semicolon.

You can mark individual variants with `\tsentry` in the arguments to the `\explanatory` and `\emendation` commands as well, and `\tsentry` will also behave normally in any endnote or footnote section you define using `\definenewnotetype`.

poemscol does not provide for a separate backmatter section for typescript variants, but it would be trivial to construct one, again using `\definenewnotetype`. To do this, you would also have to copy all of the emendations, explanatory notes, and textual notes which have a `\tsentry` in their arguments, and add `\tsvariant` commands in those places. For information about `\definenewnotetype` see section 8.

Some editions include a marginal mark in the text showing where in the apparatus a textual note on that line can be found. (The edition of William Blake’s poetry and prose edited by Harold Bloom and David V. Erdman, for instance, includes such marks.) `\margref\textnote` sets a label in the textual notes section, and sets a marginal note with a page reference to that label in the main text. Issue `\margref\textnote` before issuing the `\verseline` or `\end{stanza}` that closes the line to which it refers. (The textual note itself can be an ordinary `\textnote`, and should be placed, as usual, after the `\verseline` or `\end{stanza}.) `\margref\explanatory` does the same thing for explanatory notes, and `\margref\emendation` does the same thing for emendations. If you define a new kind of endnote with `\definenewnotetype`, you will automatically also define a new `\margref` command for that kind of note. For details about how these markers work, see section 13.8, page 46.

`\quotedverse\correction\textnote` If you quote verse within a textual note, an explanatory note, or an emenda-
tion, you may want to use the normal \texttt{\LaTeX} \texttt{verse} environment for that quotation, rather than the special markup for \texttt{poemscol}. You can also use the special \texttt{pmclverse} environment, which enlarges the indentation of runover lines and the white space between stanzas. But you should not use the \texttt{poem} environment within the textual notes.

If a textual note \emph{ends} with a quotation in verse, you should follow the \texttt{\textnote} entry with \texttt{\quotedversecorrectiontextnote}. I found that if I quoted verse in the note sections a dirty trick I used to send the notes to the external files would cause the following notes on that poem in the notes sections to be set in a new paragraph. (This is of course not a problem if the quoted verse is the last thing in the notes to that poem, since the next poem will open a new paragraph in the notes anyway. It is also not a problem if more of the individual textnote follows the verse. It’s only a problem if the last thing in the note is quoted verse, and the note is not the last one on that poem.) The command should set it flush as it is, but I have found odd cases I can’t understand in which that doesn’t work, so the command has an optional argument, which should be the additional length you need to adjust the next line by to make it flush. The default is \texttt{0pt}. \texttt{\quotedversecorrectionexplanatory} and \texttt{\quotedversecorrectionemendation} should follow explanatory notes or emendations that end with snippets of verse. These three commands are an embarrassing kludge on my part. They simply send commands to the relevant note sections that prohibit opening a new paragraph. You should issue this command in the main text right after the close of the textnote (not in the text of the textnote itself).

8 Creating new kinds of endnote

\texttt{\definenewnotetype} The \texttt{\definenewnotetype} command can be used to create new kinds of endnote, in case the kinds \texttt{poemscol} has predefined do not suffice. \texttt{\definenewnotetype} takes five arguments. They are (assuming you are creating a new kind of note to be called a “mynote”):

1. A base name used to construct
   
   - some \texttt{\if} variables (e.g. \texttt{\ifmynoteson} to see whether you are collecting “mynotes”, \texttt{\ifnomynoteyet} to see whether you have written a “mynote” for a particular poem yet, \texttt{\ifmynotestwocol} to set the notes in two column mode, and \texttt{\ifmynotesinglepar} to set the notes in one paragraph per note form, rather than in block paragraphs). \texttt{poemscol} will only open an entry for a poem in the “mynotes” section if there actually is a “mynote” on that poem. Note that every \texttt{\if} that refers to a section is plural (\texttt{\ifmynoteson}, \texttt{\ifmynotestwocol}, \texttt{\ifmynotesinglepar}) and that every \texttt{\if} that refers to a singular note is singular (\texttt{\ifnomynoteyet}).
   
   - The name for the output channel for writing the notes to the appropriate external file. This name will always be plural (e.g. “mynotes”).

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• The name for the “literal” command for writing literal, unexpanded text on the file (as \literals does on the textnotes file), and for the note command that sends the actual textual note (line number and all) to the section (e.g. \literals and \ynote), also the command to write notes in line-numbered prose (e.g. \prosemynote) or prose numbered by paragraph and sentence (e.g. \pmmynote). These commands will always be singular.

• The name of the \put command (e.g. \putnotes) which closes the external file for the notes section, reads it back in to your document, and adds an entry in the table of contents for that notes section. This command will always be plural. (There won’t be a \makemynotes command, because \definenewnotetype takes its place.)

• The name of the \margref command for putting a marginal mark next to a line giving the page number in the apparatus where a note is to be found (e.g. \margrefynote)

2. The extension for the external file which will hold the notes as you generate them. “Emendations” for instance, are written to an external file called jobname.emd The file name will always be \jobname, and the different species of endnotes will all have distinctive extensions. (\jobname is a command that always expands to the name of your top level source file. If, for instance, I am setting running a file called “myfile.tex” through \TeX \jobname.emd translates to “myfile.emd.”)

3. The title of the notes section as you wish it to appear in the running header (e.g. “Mynotes to ”).

4. The title of the notes section as you wish it to appear on the first page of the notes section (e.g. “MYNOTES”).

5. The title of the notes section as you wish it to appear in the table of contents (e.g. “Mynotes”).

So, for instance,
\definenewnotetype{xyznote}{xyz}{Xyznotes to}{XYZNOTES}{Xyznotes}
creates the booleans \ifxyznoteson, \ifnoxyznoteyet, and \ifxyznotessinglepar, the commands \xyznote, \literals, \pmmynote, \prosemynote, \pmxyznote, and \putxyznotes (and, although you don’t ever have to use it explicitly, \firstxyznote) the output channel xyznotes, the external file \jobname.xyz, an entry in the contents for “Xyznotes”, and an endnotes section with a running header of the form “Xyznotes to pp. xx–yy” and a title XYZNOTES.

\xyznote takes the same arguments that \textnote does (which is to say, an optional argument for a label for entering line ranges, and an argument for the
lemma and the comment). There won’t be an entry for a poem in the “Xyznotes” endnotes section unless there actually is an xyznote for the poem.

\textnotesatfoot poemscol will set multiple levels of footnotes in block paragraphs, separating each level with a rule. To enable this feature, call the manyfoot package as follows in your preamble: \usepackage[ruled,para*]{manyfoot}.

To set your textual notes as footnotes, issue \textnotesatfoot in your preamble. If you do this, poemscol will actually create two sets of footnotes for textnotes, one for those that are called with \textnote, which will produce an unindented block of notes, and one for those that are called with \sources, which will produce individual indented paragraphs, opening a new paragraph with every note. \sources notes often have several paragraphs, so they are inappropriate for block-paragraph or “para” mode, and because those paragraphs are often in fact prose paragraphs, rather than blocks of notations, they are indented, so that they will be read as prose. To set your emendations as footnotes, issue \emendationsatfoot in your preamble. These notes will be set by default as block paragraphs. If you have multiple-paragraph notes in your emendations, you should redefine these notes to set plain rather than para style notes. (See the next paragraph for how to do this.) To set your explanatory notes as footnotes, issue \explanationsatfoot. These notes will also, by default, be plain style notes, with one indented paragraph per note. You do not need to issue \maketextnotes, \makeemendations or \makeexplanatorynotes if you set those notes as footnotes. If you use \literalexplain and \literalemendation anywhere in your file, however, you will lose the text it would have put in your textnotes, since \literalexplain just writes its argument onto the external file for textual notes. The arguments to \literalexplain and \literalemendation will be discarded as well if explanatory notes or emendation notes are set as footnotes.

To change the style of your footnotes between plain and para modes, globally change the values of the following booleans. \iftextfootnotespara or \ifemendationfootnotespara are the booleans which set the style of footnotes from \textnote and \emendation respectively. By default, footnotes from \emendation are set in “para” mode (\emendationfootnotesparatrue), and
footnotes from \explanatory are set in “plain” mode (\explanfootnotesparafalse). 

To change explanatory footnotes from plain to para mode, for instance, issue \global\explanfootnotesparatrue. Counterintuitive as it sounds, you must issue this before issuing \textnotesatfoot, \emendationsatfoot, or \explanationsatfoot.

When \sources is defined to send endnotes to the textual notes section, they usually appear immediately underneath the title of the volume or poem they comment upon in the endnotes section. If you are having \sources output footnotes, it would be a good idea to open the note with the title of the volume or poem it is a comment upon, in case there is more than one poem on the page.

When note classes are set as footnotes, the symbol which marks cases in which a page turn falls on a stanza break will be set beneath the footnotes. This is a consequence of the way \poemscol uses the \mark mechanism to keep track of these cases, so I have not figured out how to change it. But it may well be more of an idiosyncrasy than a bug, particularly if the symbol is changed from * to something like “stanza break at page turn.”

To create a new level of footnote, you must first declare it to make it known to manyfoot, which requires each level of footnote to be given a unique suffix (usually a capital letter of the alphabet). You can declare a new footnote level called \footnoteE for instance, by issuing \DeclareNewFootnote[para]{E}. You will want notes which don’t put a mark in the body of the text, and begin with the line number or range of line numbers of the lemma. To define a footnote called \mynote, first declare new footnote \footnoteE (A, B, C and D are reserved for sources, textual notes, emendations, and explanatory notes, respectively, and H is reserved for use for titles with authorial footnotes). Then issue:

\newcommand{\mynote}[2][0]{\setlemmarange{#1}\setciterange{#2}\resetlemmacounters}

\setlemmarange, \citerange, and \resetlemmacounters are internal commands to enable your footnote to handle line ranges in the lemma. They are defined in the implementation section below, at section 22.18. If a \mynote refers to a range of lines, you can issue the same kinds of optional argument that are used with \textnote.

10 Notes at the end of poems

You may wish, rather than using endnotes or footnotes, simply to print your notes at the end of each poem. To do this for simple notes, issue \makepoemendnotes just after \begin{poem}. Issue \poemendnote where you wish to make a note, using the same conventions for line ranges you use for \textnote. Where you want to output the notes, issue \putpoemendnotes. These notes can have multiline lemmas, just like textual notes.

By default, each poem end note is given its own paragraph. To concatenate them into one big paragraph, issue \poemendnotessingleparfalse.
You can also print emendation notes at the end of each poem. To do this, issue \makepoemendemendationnotes just after \begin{poem}. Issue \poemendemendationnote where you wish to make a note, using the same conventions you use for \textnote. Where you want to output the notes, issue \putpoemendemendationnotes. These notes can have multi-line lemmas, just like textual notes.

By default, each poem end note is given its own paragraph. To concatenate them into one big paragraph, issue \poemendemendationnotessingleparfalse.

You can print explanatory notes at the end of each poem. To do this, issue \makepoemendexplanatorynotes just after \begin{poem}. Issue \poemendexplanatorynote where you wish to make a note, using the same conventions you use for \textnote. Where you want to output the notes, issue \putpoemendexplanatorynotes. These notes can have multi-line lemmas, just like textual notes.

By default, each poem end note is given its own paragraph. To concatenate them into one big paragraph, issue \poemendexplanatorynotessingleparfalse.

You can print textual notes at the end of each poem. To do this, issue \makepoemendtextnotes just after \begin{poem}. Issue \poemendtextnote where you wish to make a note, using the same conventions you use for \textnote. Where you want to output the notes, issue \putpoemendtextnotes. These notes can have multi-line lemmas, just like textual notes.

By default, each poem end note is given its own paragraph. To concatenate them into one big paragraph, issue \poemendtextnotessingleparfalse.

11 Printing endnotes and index

\testforauxonfirstrun If you don’t want to listen to \LaTeX{} complain about missing references during your first run, issue \testforauxonfirstrun, which won’t let \finish, \putexplanatory, \puttextnotes, or \putemendations run unless there is an .aux file for a previous run. Be sure to issue this command before issuing \begin{document}, since that reads in the existing .aux file, and overwrites it with a new one.

\putemendations This command closes the external file for emendations and reads it in. It also puts an entry for the emendations section into your table of contents. After \putemendations has read in the external file for emendations, you will need to run your file through \LaTeX{} again, to put the correct page number in the table of contents file.

\puttextnotes \puttextnotes and \putexplanatory do the same thing for the textual notes and for the explanatory notes.

Each of these last three commands restores normal hyphenation. Since all three are printed with the \texttt{small} font size, the hyphen character is defined only for that size. This should not create other issues, however, because the commands that prohibit hyphenation in the poem environment (and in the contentsentry environment) are local to those environments, so the restoration of the hyphen character may be redundant.
\putpoemindex \putpoemindex reads in the index at this point, and adds an entry for the index to external file for the table of contents.

\putmultiplepoemindex If you are generating several indices using splitindex \putmultiplepoemindex reads in one of them at this point. For instructions about this command, see section 5.3, p. 26.

\finish The \finish command is deprecated but still available. It is designed to be placed just before \end{document} (which, in fact, it replaces — but you should still put an \end{document} at the end of your document for form’s sake). \finish closes the external files for the three notes sections and reads them back into the document (turning the automatic hyphenation back on for these sections). It adds entries to the table of contents file for the notes sections. It reads in the formatted index file (which you have made from your raw \idx file using MakeIndex between \LaTeX runs) and adds an entry for the index to the table of contents. Then it closes the external file for the table of contents and reads that in (putting it at the end of the document, as I explained before). Then it adds a page explaining that the symbol (by default *) at the bottom of certain pages marks places where a stanza break and a page break coincide. If you have an editor’s introduction preceding your notes section, or a list of abbreviations, you may wish to consult the \finish command for suggestions about how to add the lines to read those files in and add entries for them in the table of contents.

12 Forewords, Appendices, Contents Entries

\makeappendix To make a an Appendix, or any other inserted prose section, use \makeappendix. \makeappendix takes one argument, the title. The new section will open on a recto page, and its first page will be in the empty page style. The title of the section will appear on the page in the style of the textual notes section. The title of the section will appear in the running header of subsequent pages. An entry for the new section, with the page number, will be added to the table of contents. The entry will be formatted the way the entries for textual notes and explanatory notes are formatted.

\appendixtitle If you wish to add an Appendix which you don’t want to start on a new page but do want to have a contents entry for, use \appendixtitle instead of \makeappendix.

\makesubappendix \makesubappendix behaves exactly as \makeappendix does, except the contents entry will be indented by the length \subappendixtitleindentamount.

\subappendixtitle If you wish to add an Subappendix which you don’t want to start on a new page but do want to have a contents entry for, use \subappendixtitle instead of \makesubappendix.

\appendixincontents If you wish to suppress contents entries for appendices, issue the boolean \appendixincontentsfalse. Contents entries for appendices or subappendices will be suppressed so long as that boolean is set to false.

\makeforeword \makeforeword and \forewordtitle behave basically the way \makeappendix and \appendixtitle. I provided separate commands because it occurred to me that one might want to treat front matter and back matter sections differently in
If you want to add a line to the table of contents that will follow the formatting of other entries in the contents, issue \pmclcontentsentry. \pmclcontentsentry takes three arguments. The first is the title you wish to put in the contents. The second is the length of the indentation to appear in the contents (usually \contentsindentone, \contentsindenttwo, or \contentsindentthree, but you can use any arbitrary length). The third argument is the page number. The argument could be a \pageref rather than a number, if you define the \label for that \pageref somewhere else in your file.

13 Special cases

13.1 Epigraphs, attributions etc.

\epigraph, \headnote, \attribution, and \poemdedication set their arguments as epigraphs, headnotes, attributions, or dedications for poems or poetic sequences. There are in addition the special commands \JHepigraph and \JHdedication, which place a mark in the margin showing where in the notes comments on that epigraph or dedication may be found.

If you have dedications, epigraphs, or attributions on the divider pages of editions that combine several volumes of poetry, use \volumededication, \volumeepigraph, and \volumeattribution.

If \centertitles or \centeritlescheme is in effect, epigraphs, headnotes, dedications, and attributions will all be centered on the page. (\volumeepigraph, \volumededication, and \volumeattribution, however, are unaffected by \centertitles.) If your epigraph or headnote is a prose passage of more than one line, or of more than one paragraph, or a verse passage of more than line, or even more than one stanza, the \epigraph command will work properly if \centertitles is in effect, which is to say it will draw the margins in towards the center, rather than centering the epigraph line by line.

Issuing \centertitles moves the margins in on both sides by the length \centerepigraphindentation (the default is 6em). The margins for uncentered epigraphs and the like are controlled by the length \normalepigraphindentation (the default is 1.5em). Both values can be adjusted by using \setlength.

After issuing \centertitles you can move epigraphs and similar things back to the margin by issuing \centerepigraphsonfalse. After issuing \centertitles you can put titles at the margin while leaving epigraphs alone by issuing \centertitlesonfalse.

If you use the standard \LaTeX verse environment within an epigraph, you may wish to add a \smallskip between stanzas. (To my eye that environment does not leave enough white space between stanzas.) Alternatively, you can use the special pmclverse environment. You can even use the poem environment, but if you do this, you should so mark line breaks with \\ and stanza breaks with a blank line, as in the standard verse environment. If you mark up the epigraph
with things like \verseline and \end{stanza} you may wind up with marginal line numbers in your epigraph.

You may also wish to align epigraphs, dedications, attributions, or headnotes with the left margin of the verse block (even if you center the titles). To do this, issue \leftalignepigraphstrue to set the boolean if\leftalignepigraphstrue. Remember that for \leftalignepigraphstrue to work, you will need to use the \settowidth command. Issue \setto\versewidth{Text to be used for centering.} just before you issue the \poemtitle command. \leftalignepigraphstrue will also align attributions, dedications, and other pre-texts of poems.

\shortpoemepigraph \shortpoemdedication \shortpoemattribution

Because \centeredepigraphs merely draws in the margins on both sides rather than centering each line line by line, short epigraphs may not appear well centered. \shortpoemepigraph \shortpoemdedication and \shortpoemattribution, are better for single line epigraphs, since they will center their arguments line by line.

The commands \shortpoemepigraph \shortpoemdedication and \shortpoemattribution will all place their texts in accordance with the title placement scheme you select in your preamble. \normaltitleindentationscheme will place them near the left text margin. \titlesatleftversemarginscheme will place them at the left verse margin. \titlescenteredonleftverseblockscheme will center them over the longest line of a left-flushed verse block. \titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockscheme will place them at the left margin of a centered verse block. \centertitlesscheme will center them over a centered verse block. You can center epigraphs and similar things on the page over an uncentered verse block by issuing the boolean \centeredepigraphson.

\JHshortepigraph \JHshortdedication

I have also defined \JHshortepigraph and \JHshortdedication, which set marginal marks pointing to where notes on the epigraph or dedication in the textual notes section may be found, in the manner of \JHpoemtitle. These commands too obey the title placement scheme that may be in effect.

13.2 Appending publication date

You can append the date of the poem with \poemdate. Issue \poemdate just after \end{poem}. You can include both the composition and publication date if you wish simply by including both dates in the argument. (In fact, you can put anything in the argument, not just dates.) By default \poemdate places the date one \bigskip under the left margin of the verse block of the poem, whether the poem is set at the left margin or whether the verse block is centered on the longest line. You can move the placement of the date left or right by changing the value of the length \dateindent. If you wish to change \dateindent you will have to issue \setto\dateindent{your value} before each instance of \poemdate, since poemscol recalculates \dateindent freshly for every poem.

There is a slight bug in \poemdate. If there is a page turn between the last line of the poem and the date, and the last line has a runover portion, the date will be set flush with the indented runover portion of the line rather than with the beginning of the line. This should not in practice be a problem, because you
should use `\longpage` or several `\shortpage` commands to move the widowed date line anyway. (For `\longpage` and `\shortpage` see section 13.15, page 52.)

### 13.3 Pausing line numbering

There are cases in which you might want to pause and resume line numbering later at the same number. For instance, you may have inset prose passages which do not take line numbers, but you wish to resume line numbering the verse after the passage. The way to set this is to issue `\end{stanza}` at the end of the stanza before the prose insert. Then issue `\saveverselinenumber`. Then issue `\end{poem}`. Insert the prose quotation (perhaps followed by `\attribution`). Then issue `\begin{poem}` followed by `\restoreverselinenumber` and `\begin{stanza}`. Then begin entering the rest of the poem as usual. Longer, independent prose sections (such as the author’s preface or prose poems) require different handling. To provide line numbers and notes for such prose sections, see section 15.

### 13.4 Quoted verse

Sometimes you wish to quote verse within verse (as when a speaker in a verse play quotes a poem). The `quotedverse` environment is designed for this contingency. If you issue `\verseline` commands or the `\stanza` environment, line counting and annotation will proceed as usual in quoted verse.

### 13.5 Multiline poem titles

Very long titles present special problems. In the first place, they require special provisions to make sure that page breaks don’t happen in the middle of a title, or immediately after a title. In the second place, they raise questions about how the author wished to break them up over several lines. If you think it might matter, these commands make it possible for you to ensure that long titles are broken in exactly the same way in your text and in your table of contents. (I didn’t pursue this question for titles in notes sections, and in notes sections these commands simply concatenate a long title.)

There are similar commands for most but not all of the whole series of titles for sequences, sequence sections, sequence subsections, and so on. If you need commands for a kind of multi-line title that is not already defined, see below at section 13.12, page 50.

Alternatively, you can just let `poemscol` handle the long titles by itself. If you are pretty sure that the author did not care how long titles were broken up, this would probably be the best thing to do. Remember also that if `poemscol` breaks a title across two lines, you can always force it not break the line by using enclosing the argument to `\poemtitle` in an `\hbox`. You may get a complaint on your log file about an overfull `\hbox` if you do this, however.
13.6 Poems in sections

\poemsectiontitle and \poemsubsectiontitle, as their names imply, set their arguments as the titles of sections or subsections of poems. \poemfirstsectiontitle is for the first section of a poem with many sections. (It differs from \poemsectiontitle in that it tries to make it harder for a page break to separate the title of a poem from the title of its first section.) \poemsectiontitlefirstline, \poemsectiontitlemiddleline, \poemsectiontitlelastline, \poemsectiontitlenotcontents, and \poemsectiontitlebaretitle, as their titles imply, are used for special cases such as long section titles, if you wish to specify explicitly how the title is to be broken up in the text and in the table of contents. You can construct variants of these commands for dealing with special cases I didn't anticipate by using the commands described in section 13.12.

13.7 Poetic sequences

Sequences of related poems, perhaps with an over-title, demand special handling in the text, in the notes sections, and in the table of contents. (A moment’s thought will show that they are different in some ways from poems in sections. For one thing, a sequence manifests a different relationship between part and whole than a poem in sections does, and often provides stronger experiences of momentary closure between sections.) \sequencetitle sets its argument as the title of the sequence, \sequencesectiontitle sets the titles of the sections of the sequence, and \sequencesubsectiontitle sets the titles of subsections of the sequence (there is even a command for the title of sub-subsections, \sequencesubsubsectiontitle). \sequencefirstsectiontitle gives a little more vertical space between the main title and the first section title than \sequencesectiontitle gives between adjacent sections later on in the sequence (since the over-title for the sequence is in larger type) and adjusts the page breaking penalties to reflect the fact that such titles should not occur near the bottom of a page, since there should be no page break between the sequence title and the title of the first section of the sequence (although page breaks are permissible, indeed even slightly favored, between later sections). There should also never be a page break between a section title and the first or second line of the section. The penalties poemscol sets should take care of these automatically, but you may still have cases which require you to specify a page break with \pagebreak or \newpage. There are a host of other commands, all with self-explanatory titles, that deal with some special situations that arise in setting the elements of poetic sequences, such as cases where you wish to specify how long titles will be broken up into lines, or where you wish no entry to be made for the section in the table of contents or in the notes sections. These commands don’t of course exhaust the dizzying possibilities, but from them you can construct whatever other commands you may need.

Here is a list of all of the defined title commands.

- Commands for Poem titles
• Poems in Sections
  - \poemsectiontitle
  - \poemsectiontitlefirstline
  - \poemsectiontitlemiddleline
  - \poemsectiontitlelastline
  - \poemsectiontitlenocontents
  - \poemsectiontitlebaretitle
  - \poemsectiontitleonlycontents
  - \poemsectiontitleonlynotes

• Sequence Titles
  - \sequencetitle
  - \sequencetitlefirstline
  - \sequencetitlemiddleline
  - \sequencetitlelastline
  - \sequencetitlenocontents
  - \sequencetitlebaretitle

• Sequence Sections
  - \sequencesectiontitle
  - \sequencesectiontitlenocontents
  - \sequencesectiontitlenonotes
  - \sequencesectiontitlebaretitle
  - \sequencesectiontitlefirstline
  - \sequencesectiontitlemiddleline
13.8 Titles with marginal markers

In his edition of the poetry of José María Heredia, Tilmann Altenberg placed a marker in the margin next to poem titles with a reference to where in the apparatus notes on that poem could be found. To do this, use the \texttt{JHpoemtitle} command. This command takes two arguments: first, the title of the poem, second, the label used by the \texttt{label} command on the page of the notes section to which the title refers. So, you would issue the poem title command this way: \texttt{\textbackslash{}JHpoemtitle\{Los desvelados\}\{EP_LosDesvelados_AC\}}.

(Up to version 2.49 of poemscol you had to be sure to define the label in the notes sections by issuing \texttt{\textbackslash{}literaltextnote\{\textbackslash{}label\{EP_LosDesvelados_AC\}\}}. This is no longer necessary, and \texttt{\textbackslash{}JHpoemtitle} defines both the \texttt{\textbackslash{}label} and the \texttt{\textbackslash{}pageref}.)

Instructions are given in section 22.15.4, p. 122 for how to construct similar commands for sequences, sequence sections, and so on. The following related commands are defined already:
Another feature of Altenberg’s Heredia edition is a marginal mark attached to lines to which text notes refer showing where in the apparatus a comment upon that line is to be found. \margreftextnote sets a label in the textual notes section, and sets a marginal note with a page reference to that label in the main text. Issue \margreftextnote before issuing the \verseline or \end{stanza} that closes the line to which it refers. (The textual note itself can be an ordinary \textnote, and should be placed, as usual, after the \verseline or \end{stanza}.)

\margreftextnote generates its own label, so there is no need to make up one yourself.

\margreftextnote and its siblings use a new kind of insert, \JHmarginpar, to set the marginal marks. This is so that you can control the placement of these marks independently of how you place the line numbers (which use \pmclsidepar) or other marginal marks you may define using \marginpar.

Horizontal placement of the mark is controlled by the length \JHmarginparsep, which is set by default to 0 pt. Vertical placement of the marginal mark for a textual note, relative to the baseline, is set by the length \JHmarginparvshift, which is set by default to 0 pt. The horizontal placement of the marginal mark set by \JHpoemtitle, and its siblings, however, is controlled by the length \JHtitlemarginparsep. \JHtitlemarginparsep is set by default to value of \JHmarginparsep, so that the two kinds of mark should align with each other by default.

By default these marginal references are placed in the right margin. If you wish to set them in the left margin, issue the command \JHmarksleft. If you wish to place them back into the right margin, issue the command \JHmarksright. If you wish the marks to always be in the outer margin, issue the command
\texttt{\textbackslash JHmarksouter}. If you wish the marks to always be in the inner margin, issue \texttt{\textbackslash JHmarksgutter}. (The marks for titles and the marks for notes always appear on the same side of the page, and the different \texttt{\textbackslash JHmarks} commands always move both kinds of mark.)

If you are centering the verse block on the longest line, the verse line numbers normally move in towards the verse block. (To center the verse block on the longest line, see section 3.2.2.) The marginal marks for \texttt{\textbackslash margreftextnote} do not do this, since they are designed to line up with the marginal mark produced by \texttt{\textbackslash JHpoemtitle}. You can change the alignment if you wish by changing the value of either the length \texttt{\textbackslash JHmarginparsep}, which controls the placement of marginal marks for notes, or changing the value of the length \texttt{\textbackslash JHtitlemarginparsep}, which controls the placement of the marginal marks for titles.

If you define a new endnote type using \texttt{\textbackslash definenewnotetype}, \texttt{\textbackslash definenewnotetype} will also define a new \texttt{\textbackslash margref} command to go with it. So, for example, if you define a new note type called \texttt{\textbackslash mynote}, you will automatically also define a “margref” command called \texttt{\textbackslash margrefmynote} which will place a mark in the margin with a label showing where in the end notes sections the text of that \texttt{\textbackslash mynote} can be found.

\texttt{\textbackslash setmargrefmarker} Altenberg’s edition used a ding from the pifonts collection in the marginal marks made by \texttt{\textbackslash margreftextnote} and its siblings. I have set the default to \texttt{\textbackslash dag}, so as not to depend upon yet another style package. You can choose another mark using \texttt{\textbackslash setmargrefmarker} (e.g. \texttt{\textbackslash setmargrefmarker\{ding\{228\}\}}).

\texttt{\textbackslash settitlemargrefmarker} Altenberg’s edition also used a different marker for marginal marks for the titles of poems from that used for marginal marks made by \texttt{\textbackslash margreftextnote}. By default that marker is \texttt{\textbackslash dag}, but you can change it by using \texttt{\textbackslash settitlemargrefmarker}, \texttt{\textbackslash margrefemendation} \texttt{\textbackslash margrefemendation} is a version of \texttt{\textbackslash margreftextnote} for emendations.

\texttt{\textbackslash margrefexplanatory} \texttt{\textbackslash margrefexplanatory} is a version of \texttt{\textbackslash margreftextnote} for explanatory notes.

\section{13.9 Titles with footnotes}

In James Benstead’s edition of the collected poems of Hugh MacDiarmid, many of the titles of the poems have footnotes by the author. Under most circumstances, one can put a note about the title in the textual notes section simply by, after the \texttt{\textbackslash begin\{poem\}} command, issuing something like this: \texttt{\textbackslash literaltextnote\{title\} text of note}. (One can make similar notes for the explanatory notes section or for the emendations section.) But MacDiarmid’s notes are authorial, not editorial, and should be considered part of the title. At the same time, the notes should not be printed in the Table of Contents, nor for that matter in the endnotes sections.

\texttt{\textbackslash footnote\textbackslash poemtitle} \texttt{\textbackslash footnote\textbackslash poemtitle} is the default case. It takes two arguments. The first argument is the title of the poem. The second is the text of the footnote.

\texttt{\textbackslash footnote\textbackslash poemtitle\textbackslash firstline} \texttt{\textbackslash footnote\textbackslash poemtitle\textbackslash middleline} and \texttt{\textbackslash footnote\textbackslash poemtitle\textbackslash lastline} are for long titles in which how the author broke up the title on the page matters, and one or more of the lines has a footnote. These commands also take two arguments, of which the first is the title line.
and the second is the text of the footnote. You can intersperse these commands with \poemtitlefirstline \poemtitlemiddleline or \poemtitlelastline (depending on which line has the footnote). The lines will be broken in the same way in the text and in the table of contents.

\footnotesplitpoemtitle \footnotesplitpoemtitle is for the most general case. Use it if there is a footnote in the middle of the title, or if you have a long title and don’t need to ensure that it is broken in the middle of the text and in the table of contents in the same way. \footnotesplitpoemtitle takes three arguments. The first argument is the first part of the title, up to the footnote mark, the second is the text of the footnote, and the third is the rest of the title.

I have not created footnoted titles for sequences, sequence sections, and so on. But if you compare how those titles are defined in the implementation section below and how footnoted titles are defined at 22.16 (page 133), how to write those commands should be clear.

You can control where the footnotes for footnoted titles are placed. By default, those footnotes are conventional footnotes (and all their parameters are set in the way normal \LaTeX footnotes are set). You can force the default setting by issuing the command \maketitlefootnotesplain in your preamble. If you are setting your textual notes or other notes at the foot of the page using “layers” of footnotes, you can treat these footnotes as just another layer by issuing the command \maketitlefootnoteslayered in your preamble. (“Layered” footnotes are described at section 9, page 36.) If you wish to place these footnotes at the end of the poem, you must issue \maketitlefootnotestatpoemend in the preamble. Just before you declare a title with a footnote, issue \makepoemendnotes, and just after issuing \end{poem} for that poem, issue \putpoemendnotes.

13.10 Empty poem titles and italicized poem titles

\poemtitlenotitle \poemtitlenotitle, with its paradoxical name, is for poems without formal titles. Usually such poems are referred to by their first lines. This command does not produce a title in the text, but sets its argument in the table of contents and in the notes. Usually you use the first line as the moral equivalent of a title.

\poemtitleitalic Titles with italics or other special formatting posed special problems in earlier versions (before version 1.7) since the typesetting commands gummed up how I passed parameters around that I was unable to solve using \protect. All of these commands are obsolete now, but are retained for backward compatibility. \poemtitleitalic takes two arguments. The first is the title of the poem with the italics (or small capitals or international characters or what have you), for typesetting, and the second is the title without the commands, for cross reference purposes. (Actually, now that poemscol no longer needs to treat italics in titles in a different way, it can be anything you want, since the second argument is discarded.)

\poemtitlenotitleitalic \poemtitlenotitleitalic, with its doubly paradoxical name, is for poems without formal titles but with italicized words in their first lines. \poemtitlenotitleitalic takes two arguments. The first is the first line with the italics (for typesetting purposes), and the second is the first line without the
italics (for crossreference purposes). This command is obsolete now that italics in
titles no longer require special handing, but is retained for backwards compatibility.

13.11 Problem titles

If you have a problem title, one for instance in which the title in the text might
cause problems in the contents or in the notes, you can send information separately
to the places it will be used. For example, a user planned to attach a footnote to
a poem title, but didn’t want the mark or the text of the note to show up in the
contents or in the endnotes. I would usually have advised him to use \sources
to send the text of the note to the endnotes, but he really wanted the title to
include the footnote mark and to put the footnote on the same page. The solution
to this problem was to set the title in the text separately from setting it in the
notes and in the contents. \poemtitlebaretitle, for instance simply sets the
title in the text. Then you can use \poemtitleonlycontents to send the title
to the contents and \poemtitleonlynotes to send the title to the notes. These
commands are defined for poem titles, and for some but not all of the whole
range of titles including sequence titles, sequence section titles, sequence section
subtitles, and so on. But it would be easy to roll your own versions of these
commands by looking below at section 13.12, page 50, or at the models in the
code below at section 22.15.1, page 109.

There are also commands to send information to any two of the relevant loca-
\poemtitlenocontents
\poemtitlenonotes
\poemtitlenotitle
tions but not the third. \poemtitlenocontents sends the title to the text and to
the notes, but not to the contents. \poemtitlenonotes sends the title to the text
and to the contents, but not to the notes. \poemtitlenotitle sends the title to
the contents and the notes, but not to the main text.

Remember that in the last resort, you can send information to the con-
tents section with \literalcontents. To actually set a contents entry using
\literalcontents is a tall order, however, since you would have to include all
the information from the \c@ntentsinfo command for the relevant type of title.
(For what \c@ntentsinfo does, see section 13.12, below.) For instance, for a
poem called Test Poem, that would be:

\literalcontents{\setlength{contentsentryoverrun}{\contentsindenttwoamount }}
\begin{contentsenvironment}
\contentsindentone
{%contentspoemtitlefont Test
Poem\}
\contentsleaders
\pageref{testpoemlabel} % pick a unique label
\end{contentsenvironment}
\par}

Another tricky thing about this method is the \pageref line in the above,
which is a pageref to find and set in the contents the number of the page the poem
appears on. You should put $\texttt{label\{testpoemlabel\}}$, with any unique text for the label (so long as it is the same one used in the $\texttt{pageref}$ line), on the page of the text where the poem occurs, in order to capture the correct page number. (Alternatively, you could just put the actual page number in what you send to the contents with $\texttt{literalcontents}$ instead of the pageref line, but you will have to remember to change this number if anything changes in your edition.)

Remember also that you can send information to the relevant notes sections using $\texttt{literaltextnote}$, $\texttt{literalexplain}$, and $\texttt{literalemend}$.

\section*{13.12 Customizing titles}

\texttt{poemscol} provides a large number of ways of setting titles, but conceivably you may wish to define your own. Here is a template for designing a new kind of title. Suppose you wish to create a kind of title called $\texttt{mytitle}$. It would take one argument, which would be the title itself. The command defining the $\texttt{mytitle}$ command should call three commands, $\texttt{set@p@emtitle}$, to set the title in the main text and make the label for use by the contents and notes sections, $\texttt{c@ntentsinfo}$ to set the title in the table of contents, and $\texttt{t@xtnotesinfo}$, which sets the title in the notes sections. (You should enclose the whole thing between $\texttt{\makeatletter}$ and $\texttt{\makeatother}$.)

\begin{verbatim}
\set@p@emtitle
\c@ntentsinfo
\t@xtnotesinfo
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{\set@p@emtitle} takes six arguments, which are, in order, (1) the title (which, if you are calling this command inside of the definition of $\texttt{mytitle}$ should just be $\#1$), (2) commands to be issued before setting the title (minimally, a penalty, such as $\texttt{\poemtitlepenalty}$), (3) the font size in which the title is to be set in the text (such as $\texttt{\poemtitlefont}$ or $\texttt{\large}$), (4) any indentation of the title ($\texttt{\relax}$ for $\texttt{\poemtitle}$, or $\texttt{\titleindent}$ for $\texttt{\sequencesectiontitle}$), (5) commands to be issued after the title is set (such as $\texttt{\afterpoemtitleskip}$) and (6) the amount overrun lines in the title should be indented.

\texttt{\c@ntentsinfo} takes four arguments, which are, in order, (1) the title, (2) the indentation of the title in the table of contents (such as $\texttt{\contentsindentone}$), (3), the font size in which the title should be set (such as $\texttt{\contentspoemtitlefont}$) and (4) the amount overrun lines in the table of contents should be indented (such as $\texttt{\contentsindenttwoamount}$).

\texttt{\t@xtnotesinfo} takes one argument, the title.

So, for example, to create a new kind of title called $\texttt{mytitle}$ which looks just like $\texttt{\poemtitle}$, issue

\begin{verbatim}
\makeatletter
newcommand{\mytitle}[1]{%
  \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont}%
  {\relax}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\z@}%
  \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindentone}{\contentspoemtitlefont}%
  \contentsindenttwoamount%
  \t@xtnotesinfo{#1}%
}
\makeatother
\end{verbatim}
(The \texttt{z} which is the sixth argument to \texttt{set@p@emtitle} above is a constant set to zero. You will also notice that I became completely hysterical on the subject of preventing a page break after a poem title.)

By default, \texttt{poemscol} does not indent the overrun portion of titles relative to the first line of the title, but if that first line is indented will set the overrun portions to be indented the same amount. Overrun portions of titles in the table of contents will be indented by one \texttt{contentsindentamount} more than the first line is indented. Both of these behaviors can be changed by changing the arguments to \texttt{set@p@emtitle} or \texttt{c@ntentsinfo}.

If you wish to design a title which might have multiple lines, and you wish to specify how those lines are broken up, you will need to write three commands: one for the first line, one for middle lines, and one for the last lines. (This only matters if you care how the title is broken up. You can choose to let \LaTeX{} do the breaking if you wish.) Before issuing \texttt{set@p@emtitle} issue \texttt{firstlinesettings}, \texttt{middlelinesettings}, or \texttt{lastlinesettings} (as the case may require). And issue \texttt{restoresinglelinesettings} last of all in each of your three commands. The lines will be broken in the table of contents and in the body of the text in the same way, but will be run in in the notes sections.

### 13.13 Customizing indentations in titles in the text body

Titles of poems, subtitles, titles of sequences, sections of sequences (and subsections and so on), appear in the text with a hierarchy of indentations. If you want to change anything about these indentations, you don’t need to modify the various title-setting commands, but only to change the length of the relevant indentation command. I have given the indentations for each class of title a defined length, which you can change by changing the definition of the indentation command. (e.g. \texttt{\renewcommand{\poemtitleindent}{\hspace{3em}}}.) For many of these indentations you can also simply change the applicable length (e.g. \texttt{\setlength{\sequencesubtitleindent}{\titleindenttwoamount}}.)

The “amount” part in the command is important. \texttt{\poemtitleindent} is a command, defined defined as \texttt{\hspace{\sequencesubtitleindent}}. The table lists all the commands for these indentations. In the table “Extra Lines” refers to the indentation for the second and third lines (and so on) of multi-line titles. If you wish to change the indentation of any of the titles whose default length is listed as 0 in the table, you must use the \texttt{\renewcommand} method. (I found that setting the length of one of the indentations to 0pt added a few points of white space I could not figure out how to get rid of, so by default those commands are defined not by using a length but by, for example, \texttt{\newcommand{\poemtitleindent}{\relax}.}
### Table 2: Indentations in Titles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity Title</th>
<th>Indentation</th>
<th>Default Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume Title</td>
<td>\volumetitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines Title</td>
<td>\volumetitlesecondlineindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Subtitle</td>
<td>\volumesubtitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount (1pc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Section</td>
<td>\volumesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\volumesectiontitlesecondlineindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem Title</td>
<td>\poemtitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\poemtitlesecondlineindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem Subtitle</td>
<td>\poemssubtitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem Section</td>
<td>\poemsectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\poemsectiontitlesecondlineindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem Subsection</td>
<td>\poemsubsectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>\sequenceindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\sequencetitlesecondlineindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Subtitle</td>
<td>\sequencesubtitleindent</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\sequencesubtitlesecondlineindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Section</td>
<td>\sequencesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Section Subtitle</td>
<td>\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\sequencesectionsubtitlesecondlineindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Subsection</td>
<td>\sequencesubsectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Subsubsection</td>
<td>\sequencesubsubsectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>\appendixtitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SubAppendix</td>
<td>\subappendixtitleindentamount</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>\forewordtitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Sections</td>
<td>\notestitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 13.14 Customizing indentations in titles in the Contents

There is also a hierarchy of indentations for titles in the Table of Contents. Again, to change the indentations in the Contents, you don’t need to redefine the titlesetting commands, only to change the value of the relevant length. The table shows the hierarchy of indentations in the Table of Contents:

### 13.15 Visual formatting

The ideal in LaTeX is to separate content markup and formatting as completely as possible. In the text itself you simply mark the logical units (a poem, a title, a stanza, a textual note), and a header program (like poemscol) interprets the meaning of those terms typographically. However, one still winds up having to do some visual formatting. Especially in prose sections, such as in the textual notes, you will sometimes have to enlarge or shrink a page by one line in order to avoid an intractable widow or club line, and when one does so one must be careful to do the same to the other member of the two-page spread of which that page is a part so that the spread will be properly balanced. These commands enable one to wiggle pagelength enough to handle these problems. Since verse sections should be set with \raggedbottom in effect, the commands are not necessary in verse sections.

\longpage and \shortpage are cumulative: issuing \longpage twice lengthens the page by two lines, and issuing \shortpage twice shortens the page by two lines.
Table 3: Indentations in Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entity Title</th>
<th>Indentation</th>
<th>Default Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>\contentsvolumetitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\contentsvolumesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Subtitle</td>
<td>\contentsvolumesubtitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindentoneamount (24pt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\contentsvolumesubtitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindentoneamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Section</td>
<td>\contentsvolumesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra Lines</td>
<td>\contentsvolumesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem</td>
<td>\contentspoemtitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindentoneamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem Section</td>
<td>\contentspoemsectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td>\contentssequencesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Section</td>
<td>\contentssequencesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindenttwoamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Subsection</td>
<td>\contentssequencesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindentthreeamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Subsubsection</td>
<td>\contentssequencesectiontitleindentamount</td>
<td>\contentsindentthreeamount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix or Foreword</td>
<td>\contentsappendixtitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Sections</td>
<td>\contentsnotestitleindentamount</td>
<td>0pt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 Customizing page geometry and page styles

14.1 Font sizes, skips, sinks, indents, and penalties

\texttt{poemscol} sets the font sizes, but not the typeface, of fonts for many common tasks, in order to create a hierarchy of sizes. They can be changed with a \texttt{\renewcommand} of the following form, where the first number is the font size in points and the second is the leading:

\texttt{\renewcommand\{volumetitlefont\}\{\fontsize{18}{23}\selectfont\}}

The following table gives the default values for the fonts. The titles of the fonts give their uses. Backmatterheaderfont is for setting the titles of back matter sections. Sequence section titles use poemtitlefont. Backmatterintrofont is \texttt{\small}, backmattervolumefont is \texttt{\normalsize}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Font</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Leading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volumetitlefont</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volumesubtitlefont</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poemtitlefont</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequencetitlefont</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subsectiontitlefont</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backmatterheaderfont</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backmattervolumefont</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backmattervolumesubtitlefont</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentsvolumefont</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentsvolumesubtitlefont</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentssequencetitlefont</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentspoemtitlefont</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table gives various skips, sinks, penalties, and indentations. The titles of these should be self-explanatory. These should be changed with
\renewcommand as follows:
\renewcommand{\volumetitlesink}{\leavevmode\vspace{23.5pt}}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>backmattersink</td>
<td>21.5pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backmatterafterheadersink</td>
<td>11pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterpoemtitleskip</td>
<td>\smallskip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterpoemskip</td>
<td>\bigskip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aftersequencetitleskip</td>
<td>\medskip</td>
<td>Extra skip between stanzas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stanzaskip</td>
<td>\medskip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titleindent</td>
<td>\titleindentamount (1pc)</td>
<td>use \setlength to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parindent</td>
<td>\titleindentamount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volumetitleshift</td>
<td>\volumetitleshiftamount (1pc)</td>
<td>use \setlength to change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentsindentone</td>
<td>24pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentsindenttwo</td>
<td>42pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentsindentthree</td>
<td>60pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contentsindentfour</td>
<td>72pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runoverindentvalue</td>
<td>6em</td>
<td>for runover lines in verse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verseindent</td>
<td>2em</td>
<td>for formally indented lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notesclubpoempenalty</td>
<td>-300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notessequenceclubpenalty</td>
<td>-1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notesvolumetitlepenalty</td>
<td>-1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epigraphquoteleftmargin</td>
<td>1.5em</td>
<td>for epigraphs, attributions, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epigraphquoterightmargin</td>
<td>1.5em</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.2 Customizing page styles

poemscol sets several default page styles, defined below. The main page style is “fancy,” which is used for the main body of the poetry, prose frontmatter (such as introductions), and the endnotes sections. “Volumefirststyle” is for the first page of a volume of poems. “Volumetitlestyle” is for the title page of a volume of poems. The external file for the table of contents redefines “fancy,” so you should issue \resetpagestyle after issuing \putpoemcontents. \resetpagestyle resets the page style to “main” (which is the same as the original “fancy”).

Because \putpoemcontents resets the page style to “main,” any page style you defined in the preamble becomes forgotten if you include a table of contents. There are two possible solutions to this. The first is to define your page style after you have issued \putpoemcontents. The second is to redefine the fancypage style “main,” so that it does what you want. In either case, do not forget to issue \pagenumbering{arabic} after \putpoemcontents, else all of your page numbers will be in roman numerals. You can find the default definitions of those “fancy” and “main” below at 22.8, page 85.

You can change the text in the left (verso) running head by issuing \leftheader{your header} or \volumeheader{your header}. (The commands are synonyms.) You can change the text in the right (recto) running head by issuing \rightheader{your header}. 
14.3 Special page style for long poems

The fancy page style “longpoem” will add information of the form “firstline–lastline” to the running header. This page style otherwise resembles “main,” and “fancy.” Issue \pagestyle{longpoem} to use this page style. If you use “longpoem,” be sure to call etex and emarks in your preamble. Also, when a poem ends, be sure to issue \newpage, otherwise the running header will list the first line on the page from the first poem and the last line on the page from the second poem.

If you use “longpoem” and you have a table of contents, you must issue \pagestyle{longpoem} at some point after issuing \putpoemcontents. Do not forget to issue \pagенumbering{arabic} after \putpoemcontents, else all of your page numbers will be in roman numerals. Also, if you have back matter, you must issue \pagestyle{main} at the end of your poetry section, before the back matter starts, since otherwise your header will include the last line number poemscol saw. Issuing \pagestyle{main} will restore the normal page headers for the backmatter sections.

The header will include the abbreviation l. (for a single line) or ll. (for a range of lines). You can change either abbreviation with \changesinglelineabbrev or \changerulelineabbrev. So, for instance, to get rid of the abbreviations entirely, issue \changerulelineabbrev{\relax} and \changesinglelineabbrev{\relax}.

You may need to play with \leftheader and \rightheader to get the information you want into the header. You might, for instance, want to use something like \leftheader{‘‘Your main title’’ \hfil ‘‘Your poem title’’} and \rightheader{‘‘Your volume title’’ \hfil ‘‘Your poem title’’}. Whatever else you put into the header, the last thing should be your poem title, since it will be followed by the line numbers.

14.4 Page geometry and type leading

You have to give geometry the values that suit you. I include the values I used in my own book, just to give you a starting place. The default values for marginparsep and marginparwidth are different now (18pt and 18pt respectively). With that warning, here is a list of the values I used:

- textheight: 6.75in
- marginparsep: 18pt
- marginparwidth: 18pt
- headheight: 14pt
- paperwidth: 6in
- paperheight: 9in
- inner: 4.5pc
- outer: 4.5pc
- footskip: 15pt

In my own book I also, strictly to save money, and at the price of some ugliness,
changed the definition of `\normalsize` and `\small`, so that the former was 10 pt type on 11 pt leading (rather than 12 pt), and that the latter was 9 pt type on 10 pt leading. You can reproduce this setting by issuing `\tightleading`, although I would advise not doing so unless you are under financial constraints.

15 Prose Sections with line numbers

15.1 Setup

`poemscol` uses the `lineno` package to make marginal line numbers for prose sections such as the Author’s Introduction, Afterword, Author’s Notes, or such prose interludes or prose poems the volume may include. To control the appearance, placement, and frequency of marginal line numbers in prose sections, you may wish to consult the manual to `lineno`. I have added a minimal user interface to make `lineno` cohere with `poemscol`. You may have to fiddle with the parameters of both `poemscol` and `lineno` to persuade them to set marginal line numbers that look the same way in prose and verse contexts. The default values should work as is.

Line numbers in prose sections are placed using a different `\length` from that used in verse sections. Essentially, verse sections, and prose sections which use paragraph and sentence numbering — see below, in section 16 — place the marginal line numbers using `\marginparsep`. Prose sections which are numbered by line use `\linenumbersep` instead, which is a length defined in the `lineno` package. I have given values for both lengths which seem to place line numbers on the left and on the right side in prose sections roughly where they are placed in verse sections. You can change these values with `\setcounter{countername}{length}`.

`\verselinenumbersleft` and `\verselinenumbersright` also place the line numbers to the left or to the right, respectively, in prose sections. If you wish the numbering to appear on a different side in prose contexts you can set the side by issuing `\leftlinenumbers` or `\rightlinenumbers`. These last are commands from the `lineno` package. The two forms in which line numbers switch sides in prose contexts can’t at the moment be used, because of a clash between how `lineno` handles line numbers that switch sides and the way I pass the line numbers to notes sections. If you have set the verse line numbers to switch sides, prose line numbers will appear on the right side. I hope soon to find a workaround for this problem.

By default, the line modulo for prose sections is the same as that for verse sections; if you have a line number every 5 lines in verse, you will have the same in prose. You can set the prose line modulo independently with `\setprosemodulo`.

`poemscol` may deal with rather long stretches of prose, but it is not designed to be used for critical editions of extended prose texts, as `EDMAC`, `reledmac`, or `ednotes` are. The method of entering line ranges into notes in prose contexts is something of a hack, and rather a worse one than the one employed in verse contexts, since it involves using two labels for each note, one to capture the line number of the
Prose sections may be titled with `prosesectiontitle` which is essentially just `poemtitle`, or `prosesectiontitlenotitle`, which is essentially just `poemtitlenotitle`. (Remember that if you use the latter command, you must specify a “dummy” title to use in the note and contents sections.) They will be formatted in the notes and contents sections as poems are. Alternatively, you can use the commands for defining new kinds of titles, in section 13.12, page 50, to make new kinds of titles for prose sections.

Prose sections should be enclosed in a `prosesection` environment (between \begin{prosesection} and \end{prosesection}). Entering this environment sets the modulo repeat for line numbering to the same value that prevails in verse contexts, and resets the prose line number to zero. If for some reason you do not wish to reset the line number but continue on from where it left off at the end of the last prose section, use the `prosesectionnoreset` environment instead.

If you wish to set the modulo repeat for line numbering in prose to some value different for that from verse contexts, issue the new modulo as the argument to `setprosemodulo`.

It is possible, if a prose section is interpolated in the midst of verse, to number the prose and verse continuously. To move from a verse passage to a prose passage, just before the `\end{poem}` at the end of the first verse passage issue `\saveverselinenumber` to save the number of the verse passage. After you issue `\begin{prosesection}` issue `\resetlinenumber[\theverselineumberscratch]` to apply that number to the prose section. To number continuously while moving from prose to verse is more tricky. One way might be to mark a label at the end of the prose passage with `\proselinelabel{prose end label}` (or some other suitably unique label). This label will record the line number of the last prose line. Pass that value to `\restoreverselinenumber` by issuing `\setcounterfromref{verselineumberscratch}{prose end label}`. Then issue `\restoreverselinenumber` just after issuing the `\begin{poem}` that restarts the verse again. I would recommend against numbering verse and prose continuously, however, since a verse line and a prose line are different categories of thing, the one being an element of prosody, the other being only an element of typography.

`proselinelabel` is simply `\linelabel` from `lineno`. I have provided the new name to make it easy to distinguish from `poemlinelabel`.

### 15.2 Endnotes for prose sections

`prosetextnote`, `prosemendation`, and `proseexplanatory` differ from the verse versions in that they each require an extra argument, a unique label to be used in locating the line number for use by the notes commands. If `\maketextnotes`, `\makeemendations`, or `\makeexplanatorynotes` have been issued, the endnotes will be sent to the usual sections, where all the notes from that prose section will be grouped into a para-
graph, with the entry headed by the title given by \prosesectiontitle, just as if that were the title of a poem. \textnotesatfoot, \emendationsatfoot, and \explanationsatfoot will send the notes from prose contexts to the usual footnote levels. Notes commands in prose contexts take three arguments. As in verse sections, in prose sections textnotes, explanatory notes, and emendations have an optional first argument for recording line ranges. As in verse sections, you can record these line ranges either by simply putting in the argument how many lines the lemma will refer to (a deprecated method retained for backward compatibility reasons), or the argument of a \proselinelabel command on the last line of the lemma. (The only difference from the verse version here is that you should make the label using the \proselinelabel command, rather than with the \poemlinelabel command.) The second argument is a label to identify each note uniquely, which is used to find the line number at which the note begins. You will need a different label for every note. The third argument is the text of the note, which should include both the lemma and the rest of the note, as in the notes for verse sections. \proseemendation and \proseeexplanatory are coded the same way. So, if you wished to make a textual note on a passage that begins with “Call me Ishmael,” and ends “a way of driving away the spleen,” you would issue at the point where the note is to occur (at the beginning of the passage):

\prosetextnote{a way of driving away the spleen}{Call me Ishmael}{text of textual note}

On the last line of the passage to which the note refers you would issue:
\proselinelabel{a way of driving away the spleen}.

You can issue \sources and \tsentry in prose contexts as usual. For typescript variants and accidental variants you need to issue \prosetsvariant, \proseaccidental, and \prosetsaccidental. \prosetsvariant is entered just as \prosetextnote is, with an optional argument (for use with line ranges, as usual), and two mandatory arguments (the first a label to capture the line number, the second the lemma and comment).

\proseaccidental and \prosetsaccidental take only the two mandatory arguments, since by definition an accidental variant is confined to one line.

One caveat: because the line numbers for notes in prose contexts are generated by a label/ref mechanism, each note will result in a complaint about an undefined reference the first time the file is run through \LaTeX. Either run the first pass in quiet mode, or be prepared to ignore a lot of griping until \LaTeX has generated the .aux file at the end of the first run.

16 Paragraph and sentence annotation

16.1 Setup

Annotating a prose section by sentence number, or by paragraph number and sentence number, has some advantages over annotating it by line number. The
principal advantage is that the annotation and reference system can remain stable over multiple editions, even if they are set in different formats. The most familiar of such systems is the chapter and verse system in the Bible, introduced by Archbishop Stephen Langton in the thirteenth century (who divided the Vulgate edition into numbered chapters) and by Robert Estienne in the sixteenth century (who added the verse numbers). Such a form of annotation might be especially useful for medieval prosimetra, a form combining verse and prose. (Hence the commands that follow often begin with pm.)

pmsection

You should put prose marked up for sentence and paragraph annotation in a pmsection environment. You do not need to put prose marked up for sentence and paragraph annotation in a prosesection environment. That environment is only needed if you are line-numbering prose. You also do not need to load the lineno package if you are using the sentence and paragraph system for annotating prose. You might, however, still wish to set the title with \prosesectiontitle.

\setprosebysentence

\setprosebysentence sets poemscol to number prose by sentence rather than by line number. This command is mostly a placeholder now, used only for setting the value of \marginparsep to something better for prose. (\marginparsep sets how far the line numbers are from the text block.) \verselinenumberstoleft, \verselinenumberstorigth, and \verselinenumbersswitch each pick convenient values for \marginparsep. By default these values all line up on the page, but if you change any of them, you may have to use reset \marginparsep to some value you will have to find by trial and error, since they each use \marginparsep in slightly different ways. You can change \marginparsep either by using \setlength{\marginparsep}{length} or, better, by using \renewcommand to change the setting of \marginparsep in \verselinumberstoleft or whatever else you intend to use. Adjust \headoffsetlength to make the page numbers line up with the line numbers.

\pmsentence

Each sentence must begin with \pmsentence. \pmsentence increments the sentence counter, optionally puts the sentence number in the running text, and optionally puts the sentence number in the margin.

\runningsentencenumberstrue

To set sentence numbers in the margin, issue \runningsentencenumberstrue. You can issue both, either, or neither of these commands.

\setpmmodulo

If you are putting sentence numbers in the margin, you need not number every sentence. Indeed, if there is more than one sentence on a line, the numbers will overwrite each other (unless you use the marn.sty package, and substitute \marn for \pmclrightsidemar, \pmclleftsidemar or \pmclsidemar in the code for \pmsentence). You can also avoid overlapping sentence numbers by using \pmsentencetwo and its siblings, defined below. You can set the modulo for sentence marginal numbers by issuing \setpmmodulo.

\pmsentencetwo

If you know, from a prior run, that there will be a second or third sentence on some particular line, marking them with these commands will ensure that the marginal sentence numbers do not overwrite each other. These commands are something of a kludge, but they will do until I figure out how to do this better.
If you wish to control the margin in which sentence and paragraph numbers appear, issue \pnumberstoright, \pnumbersleft, \pnumbersgutter, or \pnumbersouter. By default, these numbers will line up with the line numbers in verse sections. If you change the value of \marginparsep for prose sections from those used by their verse equivalents, it is a good idea to issue the verse equivalent command (\versenumberstoright or whatever) again when you move from a prose to a verse environment.

\runningsentencenumberformat sets the format of running sentence numbers. Currently it is \textsuperscript (the numbers are set as superscripts) and \tiny. The format of marginal sentence numbers is set by \marginsentencenumberformat. Currently it is \tiny. Definitions of both commands are found at section 22.23, page 151. You can change either with \renewcommand.

You can also number paragraphs. Each paragraph must begin with \ppara. \ppara increments the paragraph counter, optionally puts the paragraph number in the running text, and optionally puts the paragraph number in the margin. To reset the sentence counter at the beginning of each paragraph, issue \psentencebypara in your preamble. To set paragraph numbers in the margin, issue \parainmartrue. To set paragraph numbers in the running text, issue \pararunningtrue. You can issue both, either, or neither of these last two commands. Which margin these numbers are set in is controlled by the same commands that control placement of marginal sentence numbers.

If you begin a paragraph with \ppara and the \textsc{poemscol} will assume that you intend to include the paragraph number in your notes (in the form \langle paragraph number\rangle:\langle sentence number\rangle for simple references, or \langle first paragraph number\rangle\rightarrow\langle last paragraph number\rangle:\langle first sentence number\rangle\rightarrow\langle last sentence number\rangle for ranges of sentences) even if you do not reset the sentence number at the beginning of each paragraph. Normally you would not issue \ppara if you are not resetting the sentence number at the beginning of each paragraph, since under those circumstances you don’t really need to keep track of the paragraph numbers, in which case each note would simply include the sentence number (just as in verse it would include the line number). In the unusual event in which you wish to put the paragraph number in the margin but refer only to sentence numbers in the notes, simply follow every use of \ppara with \parasfalse.

The format of running paragraph numbers is set by \pararunningformat. Currently it is \textbf and \small. The format of marginal paragraph numbers is set by \paramformat. Currently it is \textbf and \small. The definitions of these commands are found at section 22.23, page 155, Either can be changed with \renewcommand.

Some readers find it annoying to have the first sentence or the first paragraph marked. To suppress the appearance of the first sentence number, whether in the margin or in the running text, issue \suppresfirstsentencetrue. To suppress the appearance of the first paragraph number, whether in the margin or in the running text, issue \suppresfirstparatrue. These commands will not affect the appearance of entries in the endnote sections or in the footnotes.
16.2 Cross references by sentence and paragraph

To make labels that refer to sentences or paragraphs, issue `\sentencelabel`. The label will be either both the paragraph number and the sentence number (if you are resetting sentence numbers by paragraph), or only the sentence number (if you are not resetting sentence numbers by paragraph).

16.3 End notes by sentence and paragraph

`\pmtextnote`, `\pmexplanatory`, `\pmemendation`, `\pmsvariant`, and `\pmtaccidental` are special versions of the usual endnote commands for use with annotations by sentence and paragraph. If you have not issued `\pmsentencebypara` these commands will write the sentence number at the head of each note, where the line number would usually go. If you have issued `\pmsentencebypara`, these commands will issue both the paragraph and sentence number, in the format `<paragraph number>;<sentence number>`. You can refer to ranges of sentences (or paragraphs and sentences) in a way very similar to how you do so in verse sections. At the end of the range, issue a `\sentencelabel` command, with a unique label. At the beginning of the range, issue your `\pmtextnote` command with the optional argument in square brackets before the main argument, giving your unique label as the value of that argument, e.g. `\pmtextnote[some label]{text of lemma} comment`. At the end of your range, issue `\sentencelabel{some label}`, using the same label you put in the square brackets for the `\pmtextnote`. If you have not issued `\pmsentencebypara`, the range will simply be the range of sentence numbers. If you have issued `\pmsentencebypara`, the range will include paragraph and sentence numbers, like this: `<first paragraph number>:<first sentence number>–<last paragraph number>:<last sentence number>`, for example: 4:12–6:13.

`\sources` needs no special handling if you are annotating by sentence and paragraph.

16.4 Footnotes by sentence and paragraph

`\textnoteatfoot` shifts `\pmtextnotes` to the foot, as with `\prosetextnote`. `\emendationsatfoot` and `\explanationsatfoot` work the same way.

16.5 Bible chapter and verse

Since `\pmsentence` and `\pmpara` are the moral equivalents of bible verse and chapter, `\biblechapter` and `\bibleverse` are provided for convenience.
17 Parallel text editions

17.1 Setup for parallel texts in verse

poemscol can make parallel text editions in which the contrasting versions are set on facing verso and recto pages. poemscol does not automatically provide the page breaks for parallel editions, and even if it did, one would still probably have to specify page breaks every two or three pages to keep the texts in register anyway, so you will have to use \newpage to mark every page break. If you are willing to set the page breaks yourself, however, poemscol does provide commands for keeping the line count correct on successive recto or verso pages, and for keeping track of whether or not one was in the middle of a stanza when one closed the previous verso or recto page (as the case may be). And it provides, in the \synchronolabel and \synchronoref commands, a way of marking which lines on the recto side correspond to particular lines on the verso side. \synchronoref will even tag the marginal line number it makes with a marker to specify the text to which it refers.

You must begin a region of parallel text on a verso page. A parallel text region must begin with \startparalleltexts and end with \finishparalleltexts. Setting parallel texts requires one to redefine the poem and stanza environments, and \startparalleltexts redefines those environments. You can make those changes local to the parallel text region by using \begin{parallelverse} and \end{parallelverse} rather than \startparalleltexts and \finishparalleltexts. \startparalleltexts and \finishparalleltexts can be issued on their own but I have combined them to make the parallelverse environment.

Although usually with poemscol it is up to you where to put the marginal line numbers, when you issue \startparalleltexts the positions are fixed as follows: marginal line numbers are in the left margin, line cross references (marking which lines in the recto text correspond to which lines in the verso text, which are made with \synchronoref) are in the right margin.

Verso pages should begin with \startversopage and end with \finishversopage. Recto pages should begin with \startrectopage and end with \finishrectopage. You have to declare the page breaks manually, so be sure you are putting the \finishversopage or \finishrectopage commands in places which will work. \finishparalleltexts just makes certain that stanzas, and poems, that you opened in a region of parallel texts are closed when you leave it.

Use \versopoemtitle and \rectopoemtitle rather than \poemtitle for the title of the poem (or prose passage) on the verso or recto pages. If you are making a parallel text of Wordsworth’s 1805 and 1850 versions of The Prelude, you might want to use something like \versopoemtitle{The Prelude (1805 Version)} and \rectopoemtitle{The Prelude (1850 Version)}. I have also made versions of these commands that do not make entries in the table of contents, should the need arise for them. If you wish to make titles for other things, such as poetic sequences or sequence sections, you can use the techniques described in section 13.12 above, page 50, except substitute the command \versoset@p@emtitle or
17.2 Parallel texts and on the fly note types

If you are making a parallel text edition, you may need to use \texttt{\definenewnotetype} to make the different kinds of endnote for the parallel texts. For instance, if you are making a parallel text of Wordsworth’s 1805 and 1850 versions of \textit{The Prelude}, you may use something like \texttt{\fiveexplanatory} and \texttt{\fiftyexplanatory} for explanatory notes for the poems on the verso and recto pages.

Without special care, \texttt{poemscol} may become confused about whether it has seen, for example, a \texttt{\fiveexplanatory} for a particular book of \textit{The Prelude} or not, and, if \texttt{\settitleinnotes} is set, may neglect to put the title of that book of \textit{The Prelude} in the notes for the first note for that book. To remedy this, \texttt{\versopoemtitle} and \texttt{\rectopoemtitle} set up a way of keeping track whether each species of note has appeared already or not. While setting parallel texts \texttt{poemscol} checks at the beginning of every verso or recto page whether the the different species of endnote for the poem on that page has appeared before. On rare occasions this turns out not to be frequently enough in cases where you are defining your own kinds of endnote. In this case, the following hack, \texttt{\keeptitlesstraight}, will check whether the verso or recto poem has set that species of note each time it is issued. Suppose, for instance, going back to our Wordsworth example, that you have defined, using \texttt{\definenewnotetype}, the following six kinds of endnotes: \texttt{\fivetextnote \fiveemendation, \fiveexplanatory, \fiftytextnote, \fiftyemendation, and \fiftyexplanatory}. You should define a new command called \texttt{\keeptitlesstraight} to keep track of these six kinds of note. Here is how it might look:

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\keeptitlesstraight}{
\pretocmd{\fivetextnote}{\versotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiveemendation}{\versotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiveexplanatory}{\versotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiftytextnote}{\versotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiftyemendation}{\versotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiftyexplanatory}{\versotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fivetextnote}{\rectotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiveemendation}{\rectotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiveexplanatory}{\rectotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiftytextnote}{\rectotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiftyemendation}{\rectotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
\pretocmd{\fiftyexplanatory}{\rectotitleinnotescheck}{\relax}{\relax}
}
\end{verbatim}

All those fields filled with \relax are for reporting the success or failure \texttt{\pretocmd} has had in appending \texttt{\versotitleinnotescheck} (or \texttt{\rectotitleinnotescheck}) to the different endnotes commands. You may wish to replace the \relax with something like \texttt{\typeout{fiftytextnote modified}} or \texttt{\typeout{fiftytextnote not modified}}.

If you are using the \texttt{\keeptitlesstraight} hack described here, you should add \texttt{etoolbox} to your package list.

If you are defining new kinds of note, and a section of non-parallel texts follow a section of parallel texts, you will need to issue the following hack after the parallel
texts close (again I am using the Wordsworth example):
\newcommand{\resettitleinnotes}{
  \nofiveemendationyettrue%
  \nofiveexplanatoryyettrue%
  \nofivetextnoteyettrue%
  \nofiftyemendationyettrue%
  \nofiftyexplanatoryyettrue%
  \nofiftytextnoteyettrue%
}

17.3 Parallel texts and generic note types

In case you find using these hacks a bit burdensome, I have defined for your
convenience six generic kinds of endnote for use in parallel text editions:
\rectotextnote, \rectoemendation, \rectoexplanatory, \versotextnote,
\versoemendation, and \versoexplanatory, as well as \rectoprosetextnote,
\versoprostexnoteyettrue, \rectoproseemendation, \versoproseemendation,
\rectoproseexplanatory, and \versoproseexplanatory.

I have also defined \literalrectotextnote, \literalversotextnote,
\literalrectoemendation, \literalversoemendation, \literalrectoexplain,
and \literalversoexplain for sending material other than formal endnotes to these endnote sections.

You can use all of these without creating versions of \keeptitlesstraight
and \resettitleinnotes.

To use these kinds of note, issue \makeversotextnotes,
\makeversoemendations, \makeversoexplanatorynotes or their recto
equivalents in your preamble. You can mark up your texts with
these notes just as you would do with \textnote, \emendation or
\explanatory (or \literalversotextnote \literalversoemendation and
\literalversoexplain), without any of the special hacks I have just described.

I have given the endnotes sections generated by these notes rather generic
names (\rectotextnote and \versotextnote for instance, both open endnote
sections with the title TEXTUAL NOTES, with a running header of the
form “Textual Notes to pp. xx–yy” an a contents entry of Textual Notes). You
will probably need to change those to something more descriptive. You
can change any of these with \changeversotextnotesname{Your Title},
\changeversotextnotesheader{Your running header}, \changeversotextnotescontentsname{Your contents entry}. You can
change the appearance of these notes by changing the values of the booleans
\versotextnotessinglepar and \versotextnotestwocol. Similar sets of
commands are available for \versoemendation and \versoexplanatory and
their recto equivalents.

To include these note sections in your document, issue \putversotextnotes,
\putrectotextnotes, \putversoemendations, \putrectoemendations,
\putversoexplanatorynotes, or \putrectoexplanatorynotes at the point
where you wish them to appear. These commands behave exactly like \puttextnotes.

\section*{17.4 Parallel text labels}

You may want to mark cross references to make it clear to the reader which line of the poem on the recto side of the spread corresponds to a particular line on the verso side. To mark these cross references, you need to make a label on the verso side (using \synchrolabel), and a corresponding reference on the recto side (using \synchroref). You may also wish to add a mark to that reference (using \setsynchroflag) to specify to the reader what edition it refers to. So, for instance, if your verso text is the 1805 version of Wordsworth's The Prelude, and your recto text is the 1850 version, you may wish to specify \setsynchroflag{1805: }, which will preface the references put out by the \synchroref command with '1805: '. Suppose you wished to tie these corresponding passages from the “Boy of Winander” episode in Book 3. To make the label, issue the \synchrolabel command on the verso side (the 1805 side) just after the \verseline or \end{stanza} which closes the line you wish to label:

This boy was taken from his mates, and died \verseline In childhood ere he was full ten years old \verseline \synchrolabel{full ten years old}

You don’t have to quote the whole line in the label, but it should be long enough to uniquely pick out that line in the poem. (If the line is repeated in the poem, you will have to exercise your ingenuity in making up a unique label.)

Over on the recto side (the 1850 side), you will want to use \synchroref in order to print the marginal cross reference. The \synchroref command should come before the \verseline that closes the line it is tied to, as follows:

This Boy was taken from his mates, and died \verseline In childhood, ere he was full twelve years old.
\synchroref{full ten years old}\verseline

\section*{17.5 Parallel prose passages}

\begin{verbatim}
\startparalleltextprose
\finishparalleltextprose
\startversoprosepage
\finishversoprosepage
\startrectoprosepage
\finishrectoprosepage
\end{verbatim}

poemscol is not designed to manage long parallel texts in prose, but for shorter texts up to a couple of dozen pages, such as two versions of an Author’s Preface, say, poemscol has the parallelprose environment. (You can also use \startparalleltextprose and \finishparalleltextprose.) Like passages of parallel text in verse, parallel prose passages must start on a verso page. Each verso page must start with \startversoprosepage and finish with \finishversoprosepage, and each recto page must start with \startrectoprosepage and finish with \finishrectoprosepage. If a page continues a paragraph from the previous page, say, from a previous recto page, put
the beginning of the text on the second page right after the `\startrectopage` command with no blank line. (Alternatively, you could just begin that page with `\noindent`.)

You must mark the beginning and end of every paragraph in parallel prose passages with `\parastart` and `\paraend`.

You will have to pick the page breaks manually, using `\newpage`, once you find where \LaTeX would naturally break the page. Because how \LaTeX justifies text is a little unpredictable, however, you may find that the line before the page break, which filled the line before you added the page break, is actually a little shorter, and thus is no longer justified, once you add the page break. You may well not be able to exactly fill out the line by trial and error, adding a word or even just a syllable, to the line at a time. You can kludge around the problem, however, by adding an `\hfil` between each word of the last line.

18 Using `poemscol` in a multilingual world

By default, `poemscol` uses English language titles for such things as the Table of Contents, the Explanatory Notes, and so on, and uses English language running headers. As of version 2.5 these are easily changed. To change the name of the Table of Contents (the default is CONTENTS) to Inhaltsverzeichnis, issue `\changecontentsname{Inhaltsverzeichnis}`. To change the running header on contents pages, issue `\changecontentsheader{your header}`.

To change the name for the endnote section for textual notes (the default is TEXTUAL NOTES), issue `\changenotesname{your version}`. To change the running header (by default “Textual Notes to”) issue `\changenotesheader{your version}`. To change the name for the textual notes in the table of contents issue `\changetextnotescontentsname{your version}`.

Running headers refer to single pages with the English abbreviation “p.” and to multiple pages with the English abbreviation “pp.” To change these issue `\changesinglepageabbrev{new abbrev}` or `\changemultiplepageabbrev{new abbrev}` respectively. The ultimate outcome is to translate a header of the form “Textual Notes to pp. xx-yy” to the form appropriate for your language.

To change the name for the endnote section for emendations (the default is EMENDATIONS), issue `\changeemendationsname{your version}`. To change the running header (by default “Emendations to”) issue `\changeemendationsheader{your version}`. To change the name for the emendations in the table of contents issue `\changeemendationscontentsname{your version}`.

To change the name for the endnote section for explanatory notes (the default is EXPLANATORY NOTES), issue `\changeexplanationsname{your version}`. To change the running header (by default “Explanatory Notes to”) issue `\changeexplanationsheader{your version}`. To change the name for the explanatory notes in the table of contents issue `\changeexplanationscontentsname{your version}`.
\texttt{\textbackslash changepoemindexname} To change the name for the index (the default is “Index of Titles and First Lines”), issue \texttt{\textbackslash changepoemindexname\{your version\}}. To change the running header (the default is “Index of Titles and First Lines”) issue \texttt{\textbackslash changepoemindexheader\{your version\}}. To change the contents entry for the index (the default is “Index of Titles and First Lines”) issue \texttt{\textbackslash changepoemindexcontentsname\{your version\}}.

19 A sample driver file

If you are compiling a collected poems, you are probably preparing your volume from many files. You may (or may not) wish to subdivide your edition by the original volumes. Or you may subdivide by year, or by the significant phases of the poet’s career. One way to keep in control of the process is to create a driver file, which calls all the appropriate .sty files and sets the variables globally, and then read in the sections of the edition using \texttt{\textbackslash input}. Here is a version of the driver file I used for \textit{The Collected Poems of Robert Penn Warren}:

\texttt{
\documentclass\{article\}
\usepackage\{fancyhdr,kdgreek,makeidx,times,\textbackslash multicol,\textbackslash geometry,\}
\usepackage\{keyval,ifthen,\textbackslash mparhack,\textbackslash manyfoot,poemscol\}
\begin\{document\}
\leftheader\{The Collected Poems of Robert Penn Warren\}
\makeexplanatorynotes
\makeemendations
\maketextnotes
\makepoemcontents
\begin{document}
\input maintitle.tex
\input poems1922_1943.tex
\input thirtysix.tex
\input eleven.tex
\input sp43.tex
\input promises1.tex
\input promises2.tex
\input promises3.tex
\input yeo1.tex
\input yeo2.tex
\input yeo3.tex
\input tale1.tex
\input tale2.tex
\input incarnations.tex
\input audubon.tex
\input orelse1.tex
\input orelse2.tex
\input arcturus.tex
}
A sample poem markup

Here is a poem Robert Penn Warren wrote in his first volume, *Thirty-Six Poems* (1935). The poem is the first poem of his sequence “Kentucky Mountain Farm.” I include the over-title, to demonstrate how to mark up such cases.

```
\sequencefirstsectiontitle{I. Rebuke of the Rocks}
\index{Rebuke of the Rocks@\em Rebuke of the Rocks\}}
\sources{Text: TSP. Variants: \em Nation\}, 11 Jan. \ 1928, p. 47, \em Literary Digest\}, 28 Jan. 1928, p. 32, \em Vanderbilt Masquerader\}, 10 Dec. 1933, p. 16, SP43, SP66, SP75, SP85, \em Helsinki\}, Broadside: The Press at Colorado College, printed on paper handmade by Thomas Leech for the American Poetry Society, April 26, 1985. This poem was not included in SP85 until the second set of galleys, in which a photocopy of the SP75 text is a stapled insert.}
```

```
\begin{poem}
\begin{stanza}
Now on you is the hungry equinox,\verseline
O little stubborn people of the hill,\verseline
\accidental{hill,}\sameword--- \em Nation\}, \em Literary Digest\}
\sameword, \em Vanderbilt\} (I include the reading
```
The season of the obscene moon whose pull
Disturbs the sod, the rabbit, the lank fox,
Moving the waters, the boar’s dull blood,
And the acrid sap of the ironwood.

\begin{stanza}
But breed no tender thing among the rocks.
Rocks are too old under the mad moon,
Renouncing passion by the strength that locks
The eternal agony of fire in stone.
\end{stanza}

\begin{stanza}
Then quit yourselves as stone and cease
To break the weary stubble-field for seed;
Let not the naked cattle bear increase,
Instruct the heart, lean men, of a rocky place
May keep the sweet sterility of stone.
\end{stanza}

21 A sample divider page

\begin{volumetitlepage}
\volumetitle{Being Here}
\volumeheader{Being Here}
\volumesubtitle{Poetry 1977–1980}
\volumededication{To Gabriel Thomas Penn
(1836–1920)}
\bigskip
\volumeepigraph{OLD MAN: You get old and you can’t do anybody any good any more.\
BOY: You do me some good, Grandpa. You tell me things.}
\bigskip
There is in short no absolute time standard.


I thirst to know the power and nature of Time.

St. Augustine: Confessions, Book XI, Chapter XXIII
Translated by Albert C. Outler

Time is the dimension in which God strives to define His own Being.

The typescript material in the Beinecke Library indicates that this book went through many drafts, and some rethinking about what to include and how to order the poems. Until a late stage of production---very late, since the typescript includes a designed mock-up of the proposed title page---the title of this volume was Life is a Fable. Indeed, as late as the time the book was set in galleys it was called Life is a Fable, although the title was corrected on the galleys. Like Now and Then, the typescript was assembled from photocopies of re-typed copies of poems made after their magazine appearance, with annotations giving the name of the magazine in which they occurred. Unlike Now and Then, the typescript seems to have been typed in one piece, and the annotations added for the convenience of the permissions department at Random House. The page numbers have been added---presumably later---in blue pen. The copy is marked up in Warren’s hand in black pencil, and in another hand in red pencil. (Unless marked otherwise, all of the mark-up described here is in black pencil.) Like most Warren typescripts BHTS is single-spaced. The dedication to Gabriel Thomas Penn and the dialogue between the old man and the boy appeared on a separate page, and the three epigraphs appeared on another separate page. BHTS gives 1838 as the year of Gabriel Thomas Penn’s birth (the error is corrected on the galleys). In the quotation from Augustine, the second word is corrected to ‘thirst’ from ‘yearn,’ and the translator’s name is added in pencil, not in Warren’s handwriting.) In one of Warren’s own copies at Western Kentucky University, he has corrected the date of Gabriel Thomas Penn’s birth to 1837 (copy 310). Some revisions in this book may have come very late indeed. A letter to Erskine of January 28, 1980, refers to changes made in a bound manuscript that Warren kept after returning the
copy-edited typescripts. There are revisions not only on the galleys, but also on the page proofs. There are even some corrections on the ‘‘blues’’ for this volume, including some new copy on a card referred to in a note on the cover of the ‘‘blues’’ but now lost. The Secker and Warburg London edition is, except for the title page, printed from the American plates. There is a copy of this book, marked up by Warren with proposed revisions for Stuart Wright’s use on May 25, 1987, in the Special Collections Department of the Emory University Library. I quote Warren’s notes by permission. Warren has also marked up, slightly, a copy of this book now in the Robert Penn Warren Room of the Library of the Kentucky Museum at Western Kentucky University. I quote that volume too by permission. The setting typescript for the section of SP85 drawn from this volume consisted of taped-in photocopies of passages from BH. Because the revisions for SP85 are sometimes a vexed question, I have indicated where the SP85 revisions are made on SP85TS.}

\sources{Title Page} SP85 omits the dialogue between the old man and the young boy. SP85 capitalizes ‘‘time standard’’ in the quotation from Van Nostrand’s Scientific Encyclopedia, and does not capitalize ‘‘Time’’ in the quotation from Augustine.}

\end{volumetitlepage}

22 Implementation

22.1 Page geometry and crop marks

There’s no reason why you should use the page geometry I used in The Collected Poems of Robert Penn Warren, and there are many reasons not to. But I include it just to show what is possible. If you issue \tightgeometry in your preamble, you will have the geometry I have used. If you issue \tightleading you will redefine \normalsize and \small to use tighter leading. Normal 10 point \LaTeX uses 12 point leading. Strictly to save money, I redefined \normalsize to use 11 point leading. I use the geometry package, since it’s simpler to figure out. I give my page geometry here chiefly to remind the reader of some important variables that should be kept track of, such as marginparsep, which controls the separation of the marginal line numbers from the verse line, marginparwidth, which controls how wide the block for the marginal line numbers will be, headsep, which controls how far the text will be from the running headers, and footskip, which controls how far the last verse line will be from the marker which tells the reader that there is a stanza break at the end of the page (if there is one). I’ve also set the odd
side margin and the even side margin for two-sided printing. Finally, I have set
the default handling of page endings to \raggedbottom. Verse should always be
set with a ragged bottom margin, otherwise \LaTeX{} will stretch the spaces between
stanzas to make the bottom perfectly flush. When you enter prose sections, such as
the editor’s introduction, you should enter the command \flushbottom to make
sure that the prose sections have flush page bottoms.

1 \newcommand{\tightgeometry}{\geometry{verbose, tmargin= 33pt,
2 textwidth=318.21pt, textheight=550pt,
3 marginparsep=7pt, marginparwidth=10pt,
4 headheight= 15pt,
5 headsep=19pt,
6 footskip=15pt,
7 lmargin=132pt}
8 \setlength{\oddsidemargin}{60pt}
9 \setlength{\evensidemargin}{65.41pt}}
10 \newcommand{\tightleading}{%}
11 \makeatletter
12 \renewcommand{\normalsize}{%}
13 \@setfontsize{\normalsize}{\xpt}{\xipt}
14 \abovedisplayskip 10\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus5\p@
15 \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus3\p@
16 \belowdisplayshortskip 6\p@ \@plus3\p@ \@minus3\p@
17 \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
18 \let\@listi\@listI
19 \makeatother
20 \normalsize
21 \makeatletter
22 \renewcommand{\small}{%}
23 \@setfontsize{\small}{\xipt{10}}{%}
24 \abovedisplayskip 8.5\p@ \@plus3\p@ \@minus4\p@
25 \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus2\p@
26 \belowdisplayshortskip 4\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus2\p@
27 \def\@listi{\leftmargin\leftmargini
28 \topsep 4\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus2\p@}
29 \parsep 2\p@ \@plus\p@ \@minus\p@
30 \itemsep \parsep}%
31 \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
32 \makeatother}

22.1.1 Internal font size commands
You will probably never need to use these font commands explicitly. I defined
these for internal use within poemscol, so that a command will always call the
same fonts.

As a way of making global changes to repeated features I have defined var-
ious special fonts for special purposes. For instance, in a Collected Poems in
which the poems are arranged by volume, with divider pages for the beginning
of each volume, the first command sets the font for the volume title on the di-
vider page, using the default font family, setting it in 18 point type on 23 point
leading. The second command, as the name of the command indicates, sets
the font for the subtitle of the volume to be 14 point type on 18 point lead-
ing. You can change these either by changing the values in your (renamed)
style file, or by using \renewcommand. For instance, you can change the font
parameters for the font for setting poem titles from 14 on 12 to 12 on 14 by
issuing \renewcommand{\poemtitlefont}{\fontsize{12}{14}\selectfont} in
your preamble. Notice that there are special fonts for titles in the back matter
and in the table of contents as well.

\newcommand{\volumetitlefont}{\fontsize{18}{23}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\volumesubtitlefont}{\fontsize{14}{18}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\poemtitlefont}{\fontsize{14}{18}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\sequencetitlefont}{\fontsize{16}{20}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\subsectiontitlefont}{\fontsize{12}{14.5}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\backmatterheaderfont}{\fontsize{16}{20}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\volumetitlesink}{\leavevmode\vspace{23.5pt}}
\newcommand{\backmattersink}{\leavevmode\vspace{21.5pt}}
\newcommand{\backmatterafterheadersink}{\leavevmode\vspace{11pt}}
\newcommand{\backmattertextfont}{\small}
\newcommand{\backmatterintrofont}{\normalsize}
\newcommand{\backmattervolumefont}{\fontsize{12}{14.5}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\backmattervolumesubtitlefont}{\fontsize{11}{13}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\contentsvolumefont}{\fontsize{14}{20}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\contentsvolumesubtitlefont}{\fontsize{12}{14.5}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\contentssequencetitlefont}{\fontsize{10}{14}\selectfont}
\newcommand{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\fontsize{10}{14}\selectfont}

22.2 Miscellaneous dimensions and constants

poemscol sets relatively large penalties for widows and clubs, both in the main
text, and in the notes sections. There are also special penalties after vol-
ume titles in the notes sections, since one does not want to leave a volume
title in the notes sections stranded at the bottom of a page. (Setting penal-
ties may not automatically solve all the problems, however. You can fix an
intractable widow problem in the contents or in the notes sections by issu-
ing \literalcontents{\pagebreak} or \literalemend{\pagebreak} just be-
fore you issue the \poemtitle or \volumetitle that resulted in the problematic
title line.) poemscol also manipulates penalties for places like the space between
a poem’s title and its first line. It defines special values for the white space before
and after poems and for the amount of a stanza break. \contentsindentone,
\contentsindenttwo, and so on are amounts to indent different hierarchical lev-
els, say of poetic sequences and subsequences, in the table of contents.

\widowpenalty=300
\clubpenalty=300
\newcommand{\notespoemclubpenalty}{\penalty-300}
Since the right margin of verse is ragged anyway, I allowed some flexibility for slightly longer lines.

For explicitly declared indented lines or ranges of lines:

A hierarchy of indentations for sequence section titles and subsection titles.

For multicolumn notes:
A hierarchy of indentations for the table of contents:

\newdimen\volumetitleshiftamount \volumetitleshiftamount=1pc
\newcommand{\volumetitleshift}{\hbox{\hspace{\volumetitleshiftamount}}

\newcommand{\sequencetitleindent}{\relax}
\newlength{\sequencetitlesecondlineindentamount}
\setlength{\sequencetitlesecondlineindentamount}{0pt}
% \newcommand{\sequencetitlesecondlineindent}{\hspace{\sequencetitlesecondlineindentamount}}
\newcommand{\sequencetitlesecondlineindent}{\hspace{\relax}}
\newlength{\sequencesubtitleindentamount}
\setlength{\sequencesubtitleindentamount}{\titleindentamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesubtitleindent}{\hspace{\sequencesubtitleindentamount}}
\newlength{\sequencesubtitlesecondlineindentamount}
\setlength{\sequencesubtitlesecondlineindentamount}{\titleindentamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesubtitlesecondlineindent}{\hspace{\sequencesubtitlesecondlineindentamount}}
\newlength{\sequencesectiontitleindentamount}
\setlength{\sequencesectiontitleindentamount}{\titleindentamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesectiontitleindent}{\hspace{\sequencesectiontitleindentamount}}
\setlength{\sequencesectiontitlesecondlineindentamount}{\titleindentamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesectiontitlesecondlineindent}{\hspace{\sequencesectiontitlesecondlineindentamount}}
\newlength{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}
\setlength{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}{\titleindenttwoamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesectionsubtitleindent}{\hspace{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}}
\setlength{\sequencesectionsubtitlesecondlineindentamount}{\titleindenttwoamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesectionsubtitlesecondlineindent}{\hspace{\sequencesectionsubtitlesecondlineindentamount}}
\newlength{\sequencesubsectiontitleindentamount}
\setlength{\sequencesubsectiontitleindentamount}{\titleindentthreeamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\hspace{\sequencesubsectiontitleindentamount}}
\setlength{\sequencesubsectiontitlesecondlineindentamount}{\titleindentthreeamount}
\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlesecondlineindent}{\hspace{\sequencesubsectiontitlesecondlineindentamount}}
\newlength{\appendixtitleindentamount}
\setlength{\appendixtitleindentamount}{0pt}
% \newcommand{\appendixtitleindent}{\hspace{\appendixtitleindentamount}}
\newcommand{\appendixtitleindent}{\relax}
\newlength{\subappendixtitleindentamount}
\setlength{\subappendixtitleindentamount}{0pt}
% \newcommand{\subappendixtitleindent}{\hspace{\subappendixtitleindentamount}}
\newcommand{\subappendixtitleindent}{\relax}
\newlength{\forewordtitleindentamount}
\setlength{\forewordtitleindentamount}{0pt}
% \newcommand{\forewordtitleindent}{\hspace{\forewordtitleindentamount}}
\newcommand{\forewordtitleindent}{\relax}
\newlength{\notestitleindentamount}
\setlength{\notestitleindentamount}{0pt}
% \newcommand{\notestitleindent}{\hspace{\notestitleindentamount}}
\newcommand{\notestitleindent}{\relax}

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A hierarchy of indentations for sequence section titles and subsection titles in the table of contents.
White space after poem titles, after poems, and after sequence titles.

\newcommand{\afterpoemtitleskip}{\smallskip}
\newcommand{\afterpoemskip}{\bigskip}
\newcommand{\aftersequencetitleskip}{\medskip}

A little extra white space between stanzas.

\newcommand{\stanzaskip}{\medskip}

Penalties to encourage page breaks before poem titles, before multi-line poem titles, and before sequence titles.
22.3 Title Schemes

Ways of controlling the placement of titles.

\newcommand{\poemtitlepenalty}{\penalty-1000}
\newcommand{\multilinetitlepenalty}{\penalty-3000}
\newcommand{\sequencetitlepenalty}{\penalty-3000}
\newcommand{\multilinesequencenpenalty}{\penalty-3500}

\newlength{\poemtitlewidth}
\newif\iftitlescenteredonleftverseblock
\newif\iftitlesatleftmarginofcenteredblock
\newif\iftitlesatleftversemargin
\newif\ifnormaltitleindentation
%
\newcommand{\normaltitleindentationscheme}{%
\normaltitleindentationtrue%
\titlesatleftversemarginfalse%
\titlescenteredonleftverseblockfalse%
\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockfalse%
\centertitlesonfalse%
}

\newcommand{\titlesatleftversemarginscheme}{%
\normaltitleindentationfalse%
\titlesatleftversemargintrue%
\titlescenteredonleftverseblockfalse%
\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockfalse%
\centertitlesonfalse%
}

\newcommand{\titlescenteredonleftverseblockscheme}{%
\normaltitleindentationfalse%
\titlesatleftversemarginfalse%
\titlescenteredonleftverseblocktrue%
\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockfalse%
\centertitlesonfalse%
}

\newcommand{\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockscheme}{%
\normaltitleindentationfalse%
\titlesatleftversemarginfalse%
\titlescenteredonleftverseblockfalse%
\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblocktrue%
\centertitlesonfalse%
}

\newcommand{\centertitlescheme}{%
\normaltitleindentationfalse%
\titlesatleftversemarginfalse%
\titlescenteredonleftverseblockfalse%
\titlesatleftmarginofcenteredblockfalse%
\centertitlesontrue%
\centerepigraphsontrue%
}
22.4 Verse

The verse environment here is taken from \LaTeX, slightly modified to indent run over lines more. The idea is to distinguish the automatic indentation of run over lines from the explicitly declared indentation of indented lines. You can change the amount of indentation of runover lines with \runoverindent.

\def\makeatletter{\catcode`\@=11}
\def\makeatother{\catcode`\@=12}
\newcommand{\runoverindent}[1]{\global\edef{\runoverindentvalue}{#1}}
\runoverindent{6em}
% pmclverse (runover indented more than it is in the normal verse environment)
% \newenvironment{pmclverse}{%  
% \let\\=\@centercr%  
% \list{}{\itemsep\z@ \itemindent -\runoverindentvalue \listparindent \itemindent  
% \rightmargin \isp\leftmargin \isp\advance\leftmargin  
% \runoverindentvalue\item[\]}  
% \endlist}  
\newif{\linenumberscenteredwithverse}
\linenumberscenteredwithversetrue
% \newlength{\marginparsepmin}  
% \setlength{\marginparsepmin}{2em}
% \newlength{\versemarginadjust}  
% \setlength{\versemarginadjust}{0pt}
% \newif{\textcenteringturnedon}  
% \textcenteringturnedontrue
% \newcommand{\variablemarginpar}{\setlength{\marginparsep}{-\leftmargin}  
% \addtolength{\marginparsep}{\marginparsepmin}}
% \newcommand{\c@nterverseblock}[1]{\rightmargin \z@  
% \setlength{\leftmargin}{\linewidth}  
% \addtolength{\leftmargin}{-#1}  
% \addtolength{\leftmargin}{-0.5\leftmargin}}
\newcounter{verselinenumber}
\newcounter{printlineindex}
\newcounter{verselinenumberscratch}
\newcounter{printlineindexscratch}
\newcounter{lineindexrepeat} \setcounter{lineindexrepeat}{9}
\newcounter{lemmalines}
\newcounter{lemmaend}

22.5 Miscellaneous internal counters

\verselinenumber is the line number, obviously. \printlineindex records how many lines have passed since the last marginal line number was output. \lineindexrepeat governs how often the marginal line numbers appear. \lemmalines and \lemmaend are for setting number ranges for multiline lemmas.
This next counter is used to make labels for each poem for the contents and notes sections.

These next two are used to set the page numbers in the running headers of the various notes sections, which are of the form “Textual notes to pp. xx–yy.”

22.6 Miscellaneous token lists

Since the explanatory notes section and the emendations section should only open an entry for poems for which there actually are explanatory notes or emendations, the current are held in token lists in case they are needed. \titlesofar and \titleincrement are used to concatenate multi-line titles.

22.7 Miscellaneous booleans

Most of these have self-explanatory names.
22.8  Defining page styles

These define several special page styles. To use them you must have the fancyhdr package installed. First, the default running headers: the right side (\volumeheader) is the title of the volume in a multivolume edition, and the left (\leftheader) is the title of the general collection.

\volumeheader

\newcommand{\volumeheader}[1]{\global\edef\volumeheadervalue{#1}}

85
The default page style. Note the use of the mark mechanism to keep track of cases where the stanza breaks and page breaks overlap.

Style for the first page of every volume in a Collected Poems. You don’t have to call this style explicitly. It is called by the \volumetitlepage environment. But of course if you want to change the style of those pages, you should do it here.
\fancyhf{}
\fancyfoot[C]{\textsf{small \botmark}\hfil}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{\opt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{\opt}
}

Style for plain pages.

plain
\fancypagestyle{plain}{%
\fancyhf{}
\fancyfoot[C]{\textsf{small \textsf{\texttt{\thechapter}}}}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{\opt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{\opt}
}

Style for long poems.

\myversemarks
\newtoks{\singlelineabbrev}
\singlelineabbrev={l.\ }
\newcommand{\changesinglelineabbrev}[1]{\singlelineabbrev={#1}}
\newtoks{\multiplelineabbrev}
\newcommand{\changemultiplelineabbrev}[1]{\multiplelineabbrev={#1}}
\multiplelineabbrev{ll.\ }
\newcommand{\myversemarks}{%
\ifthenelse{\equal{\thefirstmarks{verselinemark}}{\thebotmarks{verselinemark}}}%
{\unskip ~\the\singlelineabbrev~\thefirstmarks{verselinemark}}% if equal
{\unskip ~\the\multiplelineabbrev\thefirstmarks{verselinemark}--\thebotmarks{verselinemark}}} %

longpoem
\fancypagestyle{longpoem}{%
\fancyhead{}
\fancyfoot{}
\fancyhoffset[RO,LE]{\headoffsetlength}
\fancyhead[RO]{\textsf{small \textsf{\texttt{\thechapter}}}}
\fancyhead[LE]{\textsf{small \textsf{\texttt{\thechapter}}}}
\fancyhead[CD]{\textsf{\texttt{\thechapter}}\textsf{\textsf{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\tiny \myversemarks}}}}}\hfil}
\fancyhead[CE]{\textsf{\texttt{\thechapter}}\textsf{\textsf{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\tiny \myversemarks}}}}}\hfil}
\fancyfoot[CE]{\textsf{\textsf{\texttt{\texttt{\tiny \myversemarks}}}}\hfil}
\fancyfoot[CD]{\textsf{\textsf{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\texttt{\tiny \myversemarks}}}}}\hfil}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{\opt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{\opt}
}

Style for divider pages between volumes

volumetitlestyle
\fancypagestyle{volumetitlestyle}{%
\fancyhf{}

\resetpagestyle \resetpagestyle restores the fancy page style of the main sections of the book. \putpoemcontents changes the fancy page style, and \resetpagestyle, which is called by \putpoemcontents as it finishes, restores the original style.

\newcommand{\resetpagestyle}{\pagestyle{main}\fancyhead{}\fancyfoot{}\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small \textrm{\thepage}}\fancyhead[CO]{\hfil \small \em \volumeheadervalue}\fancyhead[CE]{\small \em \leftheadervalue}\hfil}\fancyfoot[CE]{\small \botmark}\hfil\fancyfoot[CO]{\hfil \small \botmark}\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}}

% \fancyhead{}% \fancyfoot{}% \fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small \textrm{\thepage}}% \fancyhead[CO]{\hfil \small \em \volumeheadervalue}% \fancyhead[CE]{\small \em \leftheadervalue}\hfil% \fancyfoot[CE]{\small \botmark}\hfil% \fancyfoot[CO]{\hfil \small \botmark}% \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0pt}\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0pt}}

This macro is useful for making sure that the verso of a title page is blank.

\newcommand{\clearemptydoublepage}{\newpage{\pagestyle{empty}\cleardoublepage}}

Here the marks mechanism keeps track of pages from which notes come. Marks are used different in the notes sections and in the body of the volume. In the body, they are used to keep track of cases where a stanza break falls on a page break. In the notes sections, they set the running headers.

\newtoks{\singlepageabbrev}\singlepageabbrev={p.}\newcommand{\changesinglepageabbrev}{\singlepageabbrev={#1}}\newtoks{\multiplepageabbrev}\multiplepageabbrev{pp.}\newcommand{\changemultiplepageabbrev}{\multiplepageabbrev={#1}}\newcommand{\mymarks}{\ifthenelse{\equal{\firstmark}{\botmark}}{\unskip ~\the\singlepageabbrev~\firstmark}{\unskip ~\the\multiplepageabbrev~\firstmark--\botmark}}\newcommand{\poemdotfill}{\dotfill}

22.9 Environments: poem, and stanza

Here are definitions of the poem and stanza environments, and of the \verseline and \stanzaalinnestradlle macros.

\stanza Page breaks are slightly encouraged in stanza breaks. Notice that entering a stanza sets the mark to \relax and leaving it sets the mark to * (the default value of \stanzaatbottom). If you want to use some other symbol for this purpose, use \stanzaatbottom or \nostanzaatbottom (if you also want to mark cases where there is no stanza break at the bottom of the page) to change it.
The next two environments are for contents entries and titles. The idea is to handle overrun titles the way overrun lines are handled in verse. Contents entries indent the overrun slightly. Titles do not indent the overrun relative to the first line, but preserve the indentation of that line.

```
\newlength{\contentsentryoverrun}
\setlength{\contentsentryoverrun}{\contentsindentoneamount}
\newenvironment{contentsentryenvironment}{}{}
\newcommand{\stanzalinestraddle}{\begin{stanza}\addtocounter{verselinenumber}{-1}\addtocounter{printlineindex}{-1}}%
\newlength{\titleentryoverrun}
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{\z@}
\newenvironment{titleentryenvironment}{}{}
\itemsep\z@ \itemindent -\contentsentryoverrun \listparindent \itemindent
\rightmargin 1sp\leftmargin 1sp\advance\leftmargin\contentsentryoverrun}
\item[]\]
\endlist
```

```
\newlength{\titleentryoverrun}
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{\z@}
\newenvironment{titleentryenvironment}{}{}
\itemsep\z@ \itemindent -\titleentryoverrun \listparindent \itemindent
\rightmargin 1sp\leftmargin 1sp\advance\leftmargin\titleentryoverrun}
\item[]\]
\endlist
```

The poem environment. The little trick about setting the language number is designed to suppress automatic hyphenation in the poem environment. The booleans tell the \emendation and \explanatory macros that there have not yet been emendations or explanatory notes for this poem. The little trick with \mark sets the value of \mark to the current value of \stanzaatbottom (by default *) if the current location is in a poem but not in a stanza (which is to say, in a stanza break). The \pagestyle for poetry sets the value of \mark in the footer, which is * if the page break happens at a stanza break, and \relax if the page break happens anywhere else.

\poem

rightflushverse Sets verse with the runover portions of long lines flushed to the right. Each line must begin with \rightversebegin. This code was suggested to me by Mark Wooding on comp.text.tex, who describes the code as “very unpleasant.”
22.10 Environments: main title page, divider pages

Environments for the main title page, and for the divider pages for individual volumes in a Collected Poems.

\begin{verbatim}
\setlength{\marginparsep}{18pt}
\setlength{\marginparwidth}{18pt}
\newif\ifnumbersswitch \numbersswitchfalse
\newif\ifnumbersright \numbersrightfalse

Next, code for \texttt{pmclsidepar}, taken from the memoir class, by Peter Wilson. Modified by Dan Luecking.
\end{verbatim}
We have to be able to cope with a particular label not (yet) being in the aux file when we come to check the page number.

We need a scratch count register.

This is the user level command to check for odd/even page. It does a robust check for \texttt{strictpagecheck} otherwise the simple minded check. It sets \texttt{ifoddpage} to \texttt{TRUE} if the page is odd, otherwise it sets it to \texttt{FALSE}.

This is now fixed so that it should work for non-arabic page numbering. It uses a new label/pageref variant based on the page counter value, not its printed representation. This also gets rid of worrying about hyperref!! The problem was discovered by Bastiaan Niels Veelo

Analogues of \marginpar controls.

The boolean \texttt{ifoddpage} is TRUE if the checked page is odd. The boolean \texttt{ifstrictpagecheck} is for turning on (TRUE) and off (FALSE) the strictest
method of page checking. The counter \texttt{cp@cntr} is used to make unique labels, which start with \texttt{\textbackslash cplabel}.

\begin{verbatim}
newif\ifoddpage
newif\ifstrictpagecheck
\strictpagecheckfalse
newcounter{cp@cntr}
newcommand{\cplabel}{^_}
\end{verbatim}

Two-column and one-column printing is again realized via a switch which is defined in the kernel. The default is single column printing.

\begin{verbatim}
\pmclsideparvshift
Vertical shift for sidepar to align with text line
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
newlength{\pmclsideparvshift}
% \setlength{\pmclsideparvshift}{-2.08ex} % seems to work for all font sizes
% \setlength{\pmclsideparvshift}{-2.58ex}
\setlength{\pmclsideparvshift}{0ex}
My code resumes here
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
\verselinenumberstoleft
\verselinenumberstoright
\verselinenumbersswitch
\verselinenumbersgutter
\verselinenumbersouter
\putverselinenumber
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
newcommand{\verselinenumberstoleft}{%
% \setlength{\marginparsep}{18pt}%
% \setlength{\marginparwidth}{10pt}%
\numbersswitchfalse\numbersrightfalse}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
newcommand{\verselinenumberstoright}{%
% \setlength{\marginparsep}{18pt}%
% \setlength{\marginparwidth}{10pt}%
\numbersswitchfalse\numbersrighttrue}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
newcommand{\verselinenumbersswitch}{%
\strictpagechecktrue%
\setlength{\marginparsep}{18pt}%
\setlength{\marginparwidth}{10pt}%
\numbersswitchtrue\numbersrightfalse\pmclsideparswitchtrue}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
newcommand{\verselinenumbersgutter}{\verselinenumbersswitch%
\pmclreversesideparfalse%
\numbersguttertrue%}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
newcommand{\verselinenumbersouter}{\verselinenumbersswitch%
\pmclreversesidepartrue%
\numbersgutterfalse%}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
newcommand{\putverselinenumber}{\nolinebreak\begin{marginenvironment}%
\nolinebreak%
% \ifnumbersswitch\marginpar{\hfil\texttt{\scriptsize\theverselinenumber}}%
% \else%
\end{marginenvironment}%
% \ifnumbersswitch\marginpar{\hfil\texttt{\scriptsize\theverselinenumber}}%
% \else%
\texttt{\scriptsize\theverselinenumber}%
\end{verbatim}
A linebend is a normal linebreak from \LaTeX, with no incrementing of the line number counter, but the indentation makes the line look like a run over line. If you change the value of the run over in the definition of the \verse environment, be sure to change it here too. \linebend should be used for tweaking how poemscol runs over long lines.

\newcommand{\linebend}{\hspace{\runoverindentvalue}\
\hspace{\runoverindentvalue}\
\hspace{\runoverindentvalue}\
}\saveverselinenumber and \restoreverselinenumber are useful for setting prose interjections in the midst of poems.

By default, poemscol indents the runover portion of long lines by the amount \runoverindent (by default 6 em). It is possible to set verse so that the runover portion is flushed to the right margin. To do this, you should enclose the \poem environment in the \rightflushverse environment. And you must mark the beginning of each verse line with \rightversebegin

\newcommand{\rightversebegin}{\leavevmode\nobreak\hskip0pt plus -1fill\ignorespaces}

\hour is useful for typesetting the AM and the PM in the time.

\newcommand{\hour}[1]{\{\textsc{#1}\}$\!\!\!\!\!$}

\begin{itemize}
\item \brokenline and \versephantom are a pair, useful for setting cases where there is a line break in the midst of a single metrical line. \tweakbrokenline ensures that the line number will mark the first partial line if the line numbers are on the left, the last partial line if the line numbers are on the right. If you have issued \tweakbrokenline in your preamble, the setting of runover lines may not be consistent with the setting of broken lines, because the line number will be set on the level of the end of the line. This is not a problem if the line numbers are set on the right, but it may look odd if the numbers are set on the left. \startverseline will ensure that the line number marks the beginning of any line it begins. If you put \startverseline at the beginning of the runover lines, it will ensure that the line number marks the beginning, not the end, of the line. If you wish \startverseline to align the number with the beginning of runover
\newcommand{\brokenline}{\}  
\newcommand{\versephantom}[1]{\leavevmode\phantom{#1}}
\tweakbrokenline

Causes \brokenline to set the line number level with the beginning of the line if the number is on the left, level with the end of the line if the number is on the right. Issue it in the preamble.

\newcommand{\tweakbrokenline}{%  
\renewcommand{\brokenline}{%  
% shift on odd pages for gutter numbers  
\ifodd\c@page \relax \else \speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber\fi  
% shift on even pages for outer numbers  
\ifodd\c@page \speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber \fi  
\else \ifnumbersright \relax\%  
\else \speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber\%  
\fi\%  
\fi\%}  
\}  
\brokenlineatbeginning

Issue \brokenlineatbeginning if you want broken line to set the line number level with the beginning of the line, regardless of whether the line number is at the right or at the left.

\newcommand{\brokenlineatbeginning}{%  
\renewcommand{\brokenline}{%  
\speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber%  
\}  
\}  
\startverseline

Put \startverseline at the beginning of every line where you wish to ensure that the line number is level with the beginning of the line. This is particularly useful for overrun lines when \tweakbrokenline or \brokenlineatbeginning is in effect.

\newcommand{\startverseline}{%  
\speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber%  
\}  
\}  
\tweakstartverseline

You may want \startverseline to align the line number with the beginning of the line if the line number is on the left, and with the end of the line if the line number is on the right. To do this, issue \tweakstartline in your preamble.

\newcommand{\tweakstartverseline}{%  
\renewcommand{\startverseline}{%
\leavevmode
\ifnumbersswitch
% gutter case: shift on odd pages to top of runover line
\ifodd\c@page \relax \else \speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber\fi
% outer case: shift on even pages to top of runover line
\else
\ifodd\c@page \speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber \fi
\fi% end of ifnumbersgutter
\else \ifnumbersright \relax% numbers don’t switch. Are they to the right?
\else \speciallinelocktrue\incrementverselinenumber% or to the left?
\fi% end of ifnumbersright
\fi% end of ifnumbersswitch
}% end of renewcommand}
\tweakverseline
\poemlinelabel \poemlinelabel is a hacked version of \label for crossreferences by line.
\def\poemlinelabel#1{\@bsphack
\protected@write\@auxout{}%  
{\string\newlabel{#1}{{\theverselinenumber}{\thepage}}}\@esphack
}
\newtoks{\pmclcontentsname}
\pmclcontentsname={CONTENTS}
\newtoks{\pmclcontentsheader}
\pmclcontentsheader={Contents}
\newcommand{\changecontentsname}{[1]}{\pmclcontentsname={#1}}
\newcommand{\changecontentsheader}{[1]}{\pmclcontentsheader={#1}}
\makepoemcontents{[1]}{[5]}{\ifodd\c@page\relax\else\speciallinelocktrue\fi}
\makepoemcontents{[1]}{[5]}{\global\poemcontentsontrue}
\newwrite{\pmclcontents}
\immediate\openout{\pmclcontents}={\jobname.ctn}

22.12 Setup for contents, textual notes, emendations, and explanatory notes

First, the table of contents:

\makepoemcontents
\makepoemcontents
An external file is created with the extension .ctn, and the filename of your driver file. The channel to that file is called \poemcontents. The rest of the command is the page style for the contents section. You will notice the running head Contents, and the title of the Contents section. I am assuming that the table of contents starts on page 5, but it may be different in different books. If you want to change that page number (say, to page 3) without messing with this file, issue \literalcontents{\setcounter{page}{3}} just after you issue \makepoemcontents. Alternatively, you can issue \makepoemcontents{} with its optional argument, putting the page number in the argument.
Like the \makecontents macro, \maketextnotes opens an external file using \jobname, this time with the extension .ent. It makes sure that line numbering is on (since it makes no sense to make notes without numbering the lines, particularly since the \textnote{} macro uses the line number). And it makes sure that the notes section is set with a flush bottom line, rather than with the ragged bottom line used for the verse sections. Also, it sets a label for sending the page number of the textual notes to the table of contents.

First, a few commands for use by all of the endnotes sections. \setendnotessectiontitledefaults sets the title of the endnotes section at the top of the first page of that species of note, and takes six arguments, which are, in order, (1) the title of the endnote section, (2) commands to be issued before setting the title (minimally, a penalty, such as \poemtitlepenalty), (3) the font size in which the title is to be set in the text (such as \poemtitlefont or \large), (4) any indentation of the title (\relax to put the title where \poemtitle puts it, or \titleindent to put it where \sequencesectiontitle puts it), (5) commands to be issued after the title is set (such as \afterpoemtitleskip) and (6) the label to be used for this section, to be used to set the page number in the table of contents.

\setendnotessectiontitle is a simpler version of \setendnotessectiontitledefaults with all the defaults filled in, leaving only two arguments, the title of the section, and the label for use by the table of contents.

\contentsendnotesdefaults sets the defaults for the table of contents entries for endnotes sections. It takes four arguments which are, in order, (1) the title of the endnote section, (2) the indentation of the title in the table of contents (such as \contentsindentone), (3), the font size in which the title should be set (such as \contentspoemtitlefont) and (4) the amount overrun lines in the table of contents should be indented (such as \contentsindenttwoamount).

\contentsendnotestitleindent sets the default indent for table of contents entries for endnotes sections, and \contentsendnotesfont sets the default font for the.

\contentsendnotestitle is a simpler command for sending information about endnote sections to the table of contents, taking only two arguments, the title and
the label used for page reference purposes.

\newcommand{\endnotessectiontitle}{% #2% #3 \begin{titleentryenvironment}
\begin{center}#1\end{center}\else #4 #1\fi\end{titleentryenvironment}
#5% \label{#6}
}

% Simpler version with only two parameters, the title and the label
% for page references
\newcommand{\endnotessectiontitle}{% \setendnotessectiontitledefaults{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty\backmattersink}{\backmatterheaderfont}{\notestitleindent}{\lefthyphenmin=2\backmatterafterheadersink}{#2}}

% Generic command for sending info about endnotes sections to table
% of contents
\newcommand{\contentsendnotesdefaults}{% \ifpoemcontentson
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\begin{contentsentryenvironment{string}}\literalcontents{#2{#3#1}}\ifputpagenumberincontents\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\contentsleaders}\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\pageref{#4}}\else\literalcontents{\relax}\fi\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\end{contentsentryenvironment{string}}}\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\par}\fi%}
% default styles for contents entries for endnotes sections
\newcommand{\contentsendnotesindent}{\contentsindentone}
\newcommand{\contentsendnotesfont}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
% simpler command to set up contents entry with only two parameters,
% the title and the label for page references
\newcommand{\contentsendnotestitle}{% \contentsendnotesdefaults{#1}{\contentsendnotesindent}{\contentsendnotesfont}{#2} }

% command for paragraph breaks within notes
\newlength{\noteindentation}
\setlength{\noteindentation}{1em}
\newcommand{\noteparbreak}{\hspace*{\noteindentation}}
% tokens to use to change the names of the sections
\newtoks{\pmlnotetitle}
\pmlnotetitle={{\noindent TEXTUAL NOTES}}
\newcommand{\changepmlnotetitle}[1]{{\noindent \pmlnotetitle={#1}}}
\maketextnotes

Next, the emendations section:

\begin{multicols}{2}

\setlength{\parindent}{-10pt}

\end{multicols}
\newcommand{\makeemendations}{\global\emendationsontrue
\newwrite\emendations
\global\verselinenumberstrue
\immediate\openout\emendations=\jobname.emd
\literalemend{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage
\thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\thepagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\fancyhead{}
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small{\textrm{\thepage}}}
\fancyhead[CO]{\small{\em \the\emendationsheadername~\mymarks}}
\fancyhead[CE]{\small{\em \the\emendationsheadername~\mymarks}}
\fancyfoot{}
\mark{3}
\setendnotessectiontitle{\the\emendationsname}{emendationnotes}
\tolerance=500\language=0
\normalfont \backmatter\textfont
\ifemendationstwocol
\begin{multicols}{2}
\fi
\setlength{\parindent}{-10pt}
}

\makeexplanatorynotes  And the explanatory notes:
\% Tokens to change names of these notes
\newtoks{\explanationsname}
\explanationsname={EXPLANATORY NOTES}
\newcommand{\changeexplanationsname}[1]{\explanationsname={#1}}
\newtoks{\explanationsheadername}
\explanationsheadername={Explanatory Notes to}
\newcommand{\changeexplanationsheader}[1]{\explanationsheadername={#1}}
\newtoks{\explanationscontentsname}
\explanationscontentsname={Explanatory Notes}
\newcommand{\changeexplanationscontentsname}[1]{\explanationscontentsname={#1}}
\% Two column notes
\newif\ifexplanationstwocol
\explanationstwocolfalse
\% Explanatory notes setup
\newcommand{\makeexplanatorynotes}{\global\explanontrue
\global\verselinenumberstrue
\newwrite\explanations
\immediate\openout\explanations=\jobname.enx
\literalexplain{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage
\thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\thepagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small{\textit{\the\explanationsname}}}
\fancyhead[CO]{\small{\em \the\explanationsheadername~\mymarks}}
\fancyhead[CE]{\small{\em \the\explanationsheadername~\mymarks}}
\fancyfoot{}}

\% Tokens to change names of these notes
\newtoks{\explanationsname}
\explanationsname={EXPLANATORY NOTES}
\newcommand{\changeexplanationsname}[1]{\explanationsname={#1}}
\newtoks{\explanationsheadername}
\explanationsheadername={Explanatory Notes to}
\newcommand{\changeexplanationsheader}[1]{\explanationsheadername={#1}}
\newtoks{\explanationscontentsname}
\explanationscontentsname={Explanatory Notes}
\newcommand{\changeexplanationscontentsname}[1]{\explanationscontentsname={#1}}
\% Two column notes
\newif\ifexplanationstwocol
\explanationstwocolfalse
\% Explanatory notes setup
\newcommand{\makeexplanatorynotes}{\global\explanontrue
\global\verselinenumberstrue
\newwrite\explanations
\immediate\openout\explanations=\jobname.enx
\literalexplain{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage
\thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\thepagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small{\textit{\the\explanationsname}}}
\fancyhead[CO]{\small{\em \the\explanationsheadername~\mymarks}}
\fancyhead[CE]{\small{\em \the\explanationsheadername~\mymarks}}
\fancyfoot{}}

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Auxiliary commands for note and title sections

\newcommand{\@pagemarktotextnotes}[1]{% 
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\setcounterfrompageref\string{notepageholdertitle\string}#1\string\unskip}% 
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\mark\string{\string\thenotepageholdertitle\string}}%
\}
\newcommand{\@poempagetotextnotes}[1]{% 
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\par\string\argpageref\string{#1\string}\string\unskip}\
\@pagemarktotextnotes{#1}}
\newcommand{\@poemtitletotextnotes}[1]{% 
\ifputpagenumberinnotes% 
\literaltextnote{\textbf{#1}}% 
\else% 
\literaltextnote{\par}\literaltextnote{\textbf{#1}}% 
\fi}

22.13 Appendices, Forewords, Contents Entries

\makeappendix
\newif\ifappendixincontents
\appendixincontentstrue
\newif\ifforewordincontents
\forewordincontentstrue
\newcommand{\appendixdividerpage}[1]{% 
\flushbottom{\par\clearpage}
\thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}\cleardoublepage}
\newcommand{\appendixtitle}[1]{% 
\fancyhead{}\fancyfoot{}}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td>\setendnotessectiontitledefaults{#1}{poemtitlepenalty}{backmattersink}{backmatterheaderfont}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1224</td>
<td>\appendixtitleindent{\leftyphenmin=2}{backmatterafterheadersink}{appdx#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1225</td>
<td>\tolerance=500 \language=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1226</td>
<td>\normalfont \backmattertextfont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1227</td>
<td>\setlength{\parindent}{\noteindentation}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1228</td>
<td>ifappendixincontents \contentsendnotestitle{#1}{appdx#1} fi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1230</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1231</td>
<td>\newcommand{\makeappendix}[1]{%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232</td>
<td>\appendixdividerpage{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>\appendixtitle{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1235</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1236</td>
<td>\newcommand{\contentsendnotessubtitle}[2]{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1237</td>
<td>\contentsendnotesdefaults{#1}{\contentsindenttwo}{\contentsendnotesfont}{#2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1238</td>
<td>\contentsendnotessubtitle{#1}{appdx#1} fi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1239</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1240</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1241</td>
<td>\newcommand{\subappendixtitle}[1]{%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1242</td>
<td>\setendnotessectiontitledefaults{#1}{poemtitlepenalty}{backmattersink}{backmatterheaderfont}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1243</td>
<td>\appendixdividerpage{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1244</td>
<td>\subappendixtitle{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1245</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1246</td>
<td>\newcommand{\makesubappendix}[1]{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1247</td>
<td>\appendixdividerpage{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1248</td>
<td>\subappendixtitle{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250</td>
<td>\newcommand{\foreworddividerpage}[1]{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1251</td>
<td>\pagestyle{volumetitlestyle}{cleardoublepage}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1252</td>
<td>\thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1253</td>
<td>\fancyhead{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1254</td>
<td>\fancyfoot{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1255</td>
<td>\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small\textsc{thepage}}}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1256</td>
<td>\fancyhead[CD]{\small\em #1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1257</td>
<td>\fancyhead[CE]{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1258</td>
<td>\fancyfoot[C]{}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1259</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1260</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1261</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1262</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1263</td>
<td>\newcommand{\forewordtitle}[1]{%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1264</td>
<td>\setendnotessectiontitledefaults{#1}{poemtitlepenalty}{backmattersink}{backmatterheaderfont}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1265</td>
<td>\foreworddividerpage{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1266</td>
<td>\forewordtitle{#1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1267</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1268</td>
<td>\newcommand{\makeforeword}[1]{%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22.14 Book, volume, and volume section titles
22.15 Commands for setting titles of poems and sequences

First, commands for sending labels to the table of contents and to the notes sections. Since these are internal commands, not intended to be issued in the body of the text, they might have been marked out with "at" signs to prevent accidental redefinition. But since they are repeatedly written out to the external files, it seemed more economical to run the risk of redefinition than to write out \makeatletter and \makeatother with every note.

\newcommand{makepoemlabel}[1]{\label{#1}}
\newcommand{argpageref}[1]{\pageref{#1}}

22.15.1 Poem Titles

All of the other commands in this section are variations on this one, changing the penalties, the skips, the indentations, and the fonts. The command breaks into three sections. First, the title is set in the text. \poemtitlepenalty tests whether there is room for the title and the first couple of lines. \poemtitlefont globally sets the fonts for all poem titles. You can put the argument in an \hbox{} to make sure that the poem title is not broken across two lines, and the \label records the page for the contents and notes sections. \afterpoemtitleskip is the amount of white space after a poem title. \fulltitleholder and \fullcompoundlabelscratch record the title for concatenation later. All of these commands can manage titles with control sequences in them, such as for italics or international characters. In an earlier version there were special commands for such titles, using two arguments (one with the control sequence, one without it). Those commands are no longer necessary, but have been retained for backward compatibility with earlier versions.

Second, the poem is entered in the external file for the table of contents. \contentsindentone sets it in one level in the hierarchy of indentations, and \contentspoemtitlefont is the type size used for poems in the table of contents. The \pageref{} holds the page number of the poem.

Third, a new paragraph is opened in the textual notes for textual collations. \@poempagetotextnotes{} sends the page number to the textual notes. \@poemtitletotextnotes{} sends the title.

\newcommand{m@kep@emlabel}{\ifsinglelinetitle%\addtocounter{poemnumber}{1}\makepoemlabel{poem\thepoemnumber}%\else\iftitlefirstline%\addtocounter{poemnumber}{1}%\makepoemlabel{poem}\thepoemnumber}%\else%\iftitlefirstline%\makepoemlabel{poem}\thepoemnumber}%\fi%\fi%}
\%\end{titleentryenvironment}}\%  
\%{#5}\%  
\%\m@kep@emlabel  
\%\m@ken@teholder{#1}\%  
\%\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{\z@}\%  
\% 
\% special version for subtitles  
\newcommand{\set@p@emsubtitle}[6]{\iftitlesatleftversemargin%  
{\begin{pmclverse}\addtolength{\leftmargin}{-\leftmargini}#2 #3 #4 #1 #5} \end{pmclverse}%  
\else%  
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#6}%  
{#2}%  
{#3 \begin{titleentryenvironment}{\ifnormaltitleindentation #4 #1%  
\else \ifcentertitleson \begin{center} #1 \end{center} \else #1\fi\fi}}%  
\end{titleentryenvironment}}%  
{#5}%  
\%\m@kep@emlabel  
\%\m@ken@teholder{#1}\%  
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{\z@}/fi}  
\newcommand{\setcontentsleaders}[1]{%  
\def\contentsleaders{#1
obreak%  
}}  
\setcontentsleaders{~/~}  
\newcommand{\c@ntentsinfo}[4]{\ifpoemcontentson  
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\setlength\string\contentsentryoverrun{#4\string}}%  
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\begin\string\contentsentryenvironment\string}}%  
literalcontents{#2{#3#1}}%  
\ifputpagenumberincontents  
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\contentsleaders}%  
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\pageref{poem\thepoemnumber\string}}%  
\else  
\literalcontents{\relax}%  
\fi  
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\end\string\contentsentryenvironment\string}}%  
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\string\setlength\string\contentsindentoneamount\string}}%  
\fi}  
\newif{\ifputtitleinnotes}  
\puttitleinnotesfalse  
\newcommand{\t@xtnotesinfo}[1]{\iftextnoteson  
\iftextnotesatend  
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\notespoemclubpenalty}%  
\ifputpagenumberinnotes  
@poempagetotextnotes{poem\thepoemnumber}%  
\fi  
\ifputtitleinnotes  
\else \literalcontents{\relax}%  
\fi  
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\end\string\textnotesenvironment\string}}%  
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\setlength\string\textnotesindentoneamount\string}}%  
\fi}  
\newif{\ifputtitleinnotes}  
\puttitleinnotesfalse  
\newcommand{\t@xtnotesinfo}[1]{\iftextnoteson  
\iftextnotesatend  
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\notespoemclubpenalty}%  
\ifputpagenumberinnotes  
@poempagetotextnotes{poem\thepoemnumber}%  
\fi  
\ifputtitleinnotes  
\else \literalcontents{\relax}%  
\fi  
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\end\string\textnotesenvironment\string}}%  
\immediate\write\textnotes{\string\setlength\string\textnotesindentoneamount\string}}%  
\fi}
Poems with italic titles or other formatting (such as `\hour{}`) take two arguments. The second argument is discarded. This command is to maintain backward com-

\poemtitleitalic
patibility with earlier versions.

1624 \newcommand{\poemtitleitalic}[2]{%
1625 \poemtitle{#1}}

For poem subtitles, see the entry on \sequencesectionsubtitle{}.

\poemtitlefirstline Next, macros for setting multiline poem titles. Notice the special larger penalty for page breaks in the middle of multiple line title.

1626 \newcommand{\firstlinesettings}{\singlelinetitlefalse
1627 \titlefirstlinetrue
1628 \putpagenumberincontentsfalse
1629 \putpagenumberinnotestrue}\
1630 \newcommand{\middlelinesettings}{\singlelinetitlefalse
1631 \titlemiddlelinetrue
1632 \putpagenumberincontentsfalse
1633 \putpagenumberinnotestrue}
1634 \newcommand{\lastlinesettings}{\singlelinetitlefalse
1635 \titlelastlinetrue
1636 \putpagenumberincontentsfalse
1637 \putpagenumberinnotestrue}
1638 \newcommand{\restoresinglelinesettings}{\putpagenumberinnotestrue
1639 \putpagenumberincontentsfalse}
1640 \newcommand{\poemtitlefirstline}[1]{%
1641 \firstlinesettings
1642 \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\multilinetitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont}%
1643 \poemtitleindent}{\nobreak\par
1644 \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemtitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{%}
1645 \restoresinglelinesettings
1646 \}}
1647 
1648 \newcommand{\poemtitlemiddleline}[1]{%
1649 \middlelinesettings
1650 \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par}{\poemtitlefont}%
1651 \\poemtitlesecondlineindent}{\nobreak\par
1652 \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemtitlesecondlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{%}
1653 \\restoresinglelinesettings
1654 \}}
1655 \newcommand{\poemtitlelastline}[1]{%
1656 \lastlinesettings
1657 \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par}{\poemtitlefont}%
1658 \\poemtitlelastlineindent}{\nobreak\par
1659 \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemtitlelastlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{%}
1660 \\restoresinglelinesettings
1661 \}}
1662 Notice the use of token registers and \edef here to concatenate the first and second lines.
\savebox{\PoemSectionTitleLastLine}[\PoemSectionTitleLastLineIndent]{%\PoemSectionTitleLastLineIndentAmount}%
\Restoresinglelinesettings
\PoemSectionTitle
\PoemSectionTitleFirstLine
\PoemSectionTitleMiddleLine
\PoemSectionTitleLastLine
\Restoresinglelinesettings

\newcommand{\PoemSectionTitleFirstLine}[1]{%\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\PoemSectionTitleIndent}{\PoemSectionTitleIndentAmount}%
\ContentsInfo{#1}{\ContentsPoemSectionTitleIndent}{\ContentsPoemTitleFont}%
\T@xtnotesinfo{#1}%
\Restoresinglelinesettings
\newcommand{\PoemSectionTitleMiddleLine}[1]{%\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\relax}{\PoemSectionTitleIndent}{\PoemSectionTitleIndentAmount}%
\ContentsInfo{#1}{\ContentsPoemSectionTitleIndent}{\ContentsPoemTitleFont}%
\T@xtnotesinfo{#1}%
\Restoresinglelinesettings
\newcommand{\PoemSectionTitleLastLine}[1]{%\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\PoemSectionTitleFont}{\PoemSectionTitleIndent}{\PoemSectionTitleIndentAmount}%
\ContentsInfo{#1}{\ContentsPoemSectionTitleIndent}{\ContentsPoemTitleFont}%
\T@xtnotesinfo{#1}%
\Restoresinglelinesettings

Titles for sections of poems, and multi-line titles of sections of poems
\poemsectiontitlenocontents
\poemsectionbaretitle
\poemsectiontitle
\poemtitlenotitle
\poemtitlenotitleitalic

\poemfirstsectiontitle
\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\poemsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemsectiontitleindentamount}{\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentspoemsectiontitleindentamount}{\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}}}
\newcommand{\poemfirstsectiontitlebaretitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\poemsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemsectiontitleindentamount}}
\newcommand{\poemsectiontitlebaretitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\poemsubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemsubsectiontitleindentamount}{\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemsubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentspoemsubsectiontitleindentamount}{\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}}}
\newcommand{\poemsectiontitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\poemsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemsectiontitleindentamount}{\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentspoemsectiontitleindentamount}{\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}}}
\newcommand{\poemsubsectiontitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\poemsubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemsubsectiontitleindentamount}{\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemsubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentspoemsubsectiontitleindentamount}{\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}}}
\newcommand{\poemtitlenotitle}[1]{\makep@emlabel\make@nt@nt@eholder{#1}{\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemtitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentsindenttwoamount}{\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}}}}
\newcommand{\poemtitlenotitleitalic}[2]{\poemtitlenotitle{1}}

22.15.2 Poetic Sequences: Setting the Main Title

\sequencetitle

Variants here for multiple line titles and titles with font commands. Also some all-purpose kludges to work around other problems.
\newcommand{\sequencetitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\sequencetitlepenalty}{\sequencetitlefont}{\sequencetitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\aftersequencetitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencetitleindentamount}{\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentspoemsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentspoemsectiontitleindentamount}{\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}}}
\sequencetitlefirstline \To set the title of a poetic sequence if it requires several lines to do so.
\sequencetitlemiddleline
\sequencetitlelastline
\newcommand{\sequencetitlefirstline}[1]{\firstlinesettings
\set@p@emtitle{#1}\{\multilinessequencepenalty\}\sequencetitleindent\{\nobreak\par\nobreak\}{\z@}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}\{\contentssequencetitleindent}\{\contentssequencetitlefont\}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}
\newcommand{\sequencetitlemiddleline}[1]{\middlelinesettings
\set@p@emtitle{#1}\{\par\nobreak\}\sequencetitlefont
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}\{\contentssequencetitlesecondlineindent}\{\contentssequencetitlefont\}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}
\newcommand{\sequencetitlelastline}[1]{\lastlinesettings
\set@p@emtitle{#1}\{\par\nobreak\}\sequencetitlefont
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}\{\contentssequencetitlesecondlineindent}\{\contentssequencetitlefont\}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}
\newcommand{\sequencesubtitle}[1]{\set@p@emsubtitle{#1}\{\par\nobreak\}\sequencesubtitleindent\{\nobreak\par\aftersequencetitleskip\nobreak\}{\z@}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}\{\contentssequencesubtitleindent}\{\contentssequencesubtitlefont\}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}
\newcommand{\sequencesubtitlefirstline}[1]{\firstlinesettings
\set@p@emsubtitle{#1}\{\par\nobreak\}\sequencesubtitlefont
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}\{\contentssequencesubtitleindent}\{\contentssequencesubtitlefont\}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}
\newcommand{\sequencesubtitlemiddleline}[1]{\middlelinesettings
\set@p@emsubtitle{#1}\{\par\nobreak\}\sequencesubtitlefont
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}\{\contentssequencesubtitleindent}\{\contentssequencesubtitlefont\}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}
First, the easy case: a simple section of a poetic sequence.

The first poem in a sequence is a special case.

If you don't have any notes on a sequence section, it seems a shame to open an entry in the textual notes for that section:

Sections of poetic sequences

If you don’t have any notes on a sequence section, it seems a shame to open an entry in the textual notes for that section.
The following macros are to kludge around situations where the section title is just a number. This macro has two arguments. Originally, the first was the title of the section. The second is the title of the sequence as a whole. I’ve retained the second argument for backward compatibility with earlier versions, but you can set it to anything, since it’s discarded now.

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlenocontents}[2]{
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindenttwo}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlefirstline}[1]{
    \firstlinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\multilinetitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlemiddleline}[1]{
    \middlelinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitlesecondlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlelastline}[1]{
    \lastlinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitlesecondlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlenocontents}[2]{
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindenttwo}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlefirstline}[1]{
    \firstlinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\multilinetitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlemiddleline}[1]{
    \middlelinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitlesecondlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlelastline}[1]{
    \lastlinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitlesecondlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlenocontents}[2]{
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindenttwo}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlefirstline}[1]{
    \firstlinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\multilinetitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlemiddleline}[1]{
    \middlelinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitlesecondlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlelastline}[1]{
    \lastlinesettings
    \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\poemtitlefont}
    \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencestitlesecondlineindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
}
```

The following macros are to kludge around situations where the section title is just a number. This macro has two arguments. Originally, the first was the title of the section. The second is the title of the sequence as a whole. I’ve retained the second argument for backward compatibility with earlier versions, but you can set it to anything, since it’s discarded now.
If the first section of a sequence is a multiple line title, the following macros can handle the special problems that situation poses.

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlefirstline}[1]{
  \firstlinesettings
  \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\poemtitlefont}
  \\\sequencesectiontitleindent\\\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak
  \sequencesectiontitleindentamount}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlemiddleline}[1]{\sequencesectiontitlemiddleline{#1}}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlelastline}[1]{\sequencesectiontitlelastline{#1}}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectiontitlenonotes}[1]{
  \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\poemtitlefont}
  \\\sequencesectiontitleindent\\\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak
  \sequencesectiontitleindentamount}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}
\}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectionsubtitle}[1]{
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}}
\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectionsubtitlefirstline}[1]{
  \firstlinesettings
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectionsubtitlemiddleline}[1]{
  \middlelinesettings
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectionsubtitlelastline}[1]{
  \lastlinesettings
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsectionsubtitlenonotes}[1]{
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesectionsubtitleindentamount}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}
\}

\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitle}[1]{{\subsectiontitlefont \hbox{\titleindent #1}}
  \nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak
  \}
\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlefirstline}[1]{\firstlinesettings
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindentamount}}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}

\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlemiddleline}[1]{\middlelinesettings
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindentamount}}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}

\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlelastline}[1]{\lastlinesettings
  \set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindentamount}}
\restoresinglelinesettings
}
Another (former) kludge for special situations:

\newcommand{\poemsubtitle}[1]{\set@p@emsubtitle{#1}{\par
obreak\afterpoemtitleskip}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\poemsubtitleindent}{\nobreak\par
obreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak\titleindent}{\titleindentamount}}

Italic titles used to require two arguments. These commands are retained only for backward compatibility.

\section{Subsections of sequences}

Continuing several levels down: macros for setting subsections and subsubsections of sequences.

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsubsectiontitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak\titleindent}{\titleindentamount}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentsindentfouramount}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}

%\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindentthree}{\contentspoemtitlefont}{\contentsindentfouramount}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}

\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak\titleindent}{\titleindentamount}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}

\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitleitalic}[2]{\sequencesubsectiontitle{#1}}
\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitleitalicfirstline}[2]{\sequencesubsectiontitlefirstline{#1}}
\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlebaretitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par
obreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak\titleindent}{\titleindentamount}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}

\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlenocontents}[1]{\sequencesubsectiontitle{#1}}
\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlenocontentsfour}[1]{\sequencesubsectiontitle{#1}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsubsectiontitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak\titleindent}{\titleindentamount}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}

\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlenocontents}[1]{\sequencesubsectiontitle{#1}}
\newcommand{\sequencesubsectiontitlenocontentsfour}[1]{\sequencesubsectiontitle{#1}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}

\newcommand{\sequencefirstsubsectiontitle}[1]{\set@p@emtitle{#1}{\par\nobreak}{\subsectiontitlefont}{\sequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak\titleindent}{\titleindentamount}}
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentssequencesubsectiontitleindent}{\contentspoemtitlefont}
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}
Interjections in sequences, as in Robert Penn Warren’s *Or Else*. 

\setmargpoemtitle Titles with a marginal reference to the notes giving the page in the notes where a comment on the poem appears, as in Altenberg’s Heredia edition. \setmargpoemtitle takes as its second argument anything you want to add to the line while the title is being processed. \JHpoemtitle is just \setmargpoemtitle with the second argument passed to \JHlabel, which actually makes the marginal mark.
% jhrightmarginpar command for notes % right side
\newcommand{\JHrightmarginpar}{%  
\pmclbsphack\strut\vadjust{\rlap{\kern-\parindent\kern\JHtextwidth\kern\JHmarginparsep% at right\setbox0=\vtop to 0pt{\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}#1\end{minipage}\vss}}\vtop to 0pt{\kern\JHmarginparvshift % default should be 0pt\kern-\dp\strutbox \kern-\ht0\box0 \vss}}}\pmclesphack} % jhleftmarginpar command for notes % left side
\newcommand{\JHleftmarginpar}{%  \pmclbsphack\strut\vadjust{\rlap{\kern-\parindent\kern-\JHmarginparsep \kern-\JHmarginparwidth% at left\setbox0=\vtop to 0pt{\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}#1\end{minipage}\vss}}\vtop to 0pt{\kern\JHmarginparvshift % default should be 0pt\kern-\dp\strutbox \kern-\ht0\box0 \vss}}}\pmclesphack}% changed% 
\newcommand{\JHoutermarginpar}{% \marginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}}\checkoddpage\ifoddpage\JHswitchmarginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}\else% below is for even pages\JHleftmarginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}\fi%}
\newcommand{\JHoutermarginpar}{% \marginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}}\checkoddpage\ifoddpage\JHswitchmarginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}\else% below is for even pages\JHleftmarginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}\fi%}
\newcommand{\JHoutermarginpar}{% \marginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}}\checkoddpage\ifoddpage\JHswitchmarginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}\else% below is for even pages\JHleftmarginpar{\scriptsize \the\margrefmarker~p.~\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}}\fi%}
124
\else% below is for even pages
\JHswitchmarginpar{%scriptsize \{the\margrefmarker\textsuperscript{p.}\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}\}\%}
\fi%
%
\\% newcommand{\Jguttermarginpar}{%
\\%marginpar{%scriptsize \{the\margrefmarker\textsuperscript{p.}\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}\}\%
\\%checkoddpage%
\\%ifoddpage%
\\% JHleftmarginpar{%scriptsize \{the\margrefmarker\textsuperscript{p.}\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}\}\%
\\%else% below is for even pages
\\% JHrightmarginpar{%scriptsize \{the\margrefmarker\textsuperscript{p.}\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}\}\%
\\%fi%
\\%}
\\%
\\%\newcommand{\Jguttermarginpar}{%}
\\%strictpagechecktrue
\\%checkoddpage%
\\%ifoddpage%
\\% JHswitchmarginpar{%scriptsize \{the\margrefmarker\textsuperscript{p.}\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}\}\%
\\%else% below is for even pages
\\% JHswitchmarginpar{%scriptsize \{the\margrefmarker\textsuperscript{p.}\pageref{margref\themargrefnumber}\}\%
\\%fi%
\\%}
\\%
\\% jhswitchmarginpar command for notes in gutter and outer
\\%
\\% newcommand{\JHswitchmarginpar}{\@dblarg{\@JHswitchmarginpar}}
\\%\long\def\pmclsidepar[#1]#2{\@bsphack\leavevmode\vadjust{% added
\\%checkoddpage
\\%ifJHmarginparswitch
\\%ifJHreversemarginpar
\\%ifoddpage
\\%oddpagefalse
\\%else
\\%oddpagetrue
\\%fi
\\%else
\\%oddpagetrue
\\%ifJHreversemarginpar
\\%oddpagefalse
\\%fi
\\%}
\\%rlap{\kern-\parindent
\\%if@twocolumn
\\%if@firstcolumn % put at left
\\%kern -\JHmarginparsep \kern -\JHmarginparwidth % at left
\\%else % put at right

125
% commands for placing the marginal marks for titles
% right side
\newcommand{\JHrighttitlemarginpar}[1]{% changed
\pmclbsphack\strut\vadjust{% changed
\rlap{\kern-\parindent%
\kern -\JHtitlemarginparsep \kern -\JHmarginparwidth%
\ifcentertitleson%
\kern-.5\JHtextwidth \kern\marginparsepmin%
\fi%
\setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
\ifoddpage \setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
\setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
\ifoddpage \setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
\ifoddpage % put at right
\kern \textwidth \kern \JHmarginparsep % at right
\else % put at left
\kern -\JHmarginparsep \kern -\JHmarginparwidth % at left
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
% \vbox to 0pt{
% \kern \JHmarginparvshift% % vertical shift to align top text lines
% \begin{minipage}{\JHmarginparwidth}%
% \setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
% \begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
% \ifoddpage #2\else #1\fi%
% \end{minipage}% added
% \vss}}\pmclesphack}% added
% \vtop to Opt{% \kern-\JHmarginparvshift % default should be Opt
% \kern-\dp\strutbox \kern-\ht0 \box0 \vss}}\pmclesphack}% added
\% commands for placing the marginal marks for titles
\% left side
\newcommand{\JHlefttitlemarginpar}[1]{% changed
\pmclbsphack\strut\vadjust{% changed
\rlap{\kern-\parindent%
\kern -\JHtitlemarginparsep \kern -\JHmarginparwidth%
\ifcentertitleson%
\kern-.5\JHtextwidth \kern\marginparsepmin%
\fi%
\setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
\ifoddpage \setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
\setbox0=\vtop to Opt{% added
\begin{minipage}[t]{\JHmarginparwidth}% added
\ifoddpage % put at right
\kern \columnwidth \kern \JHmarginparsep % at right
\fi
\else % put at right
\kern \textwidth \kern \JHmarginparsep % at right
\fi
\else % put at left
\kern -\JHmarginparsep \kern -\JHmarginparwidth % at left
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\fi
\end{minipage}\%
\vss}\% changed
\vtop to Opt{\kern\JHmarginparvshift % default should be Opt
\kern-\dp\strutbox \kern-\ht0 \box0 \vss}}\pmclesphack}\% changed
% command for JHtitlemarks in title in outer margin or in gutter
\newcommand{\JHswitchtitlemarginpar}{\@dblarg{\@JHswitchtitlemarginpar}}
\long\def{\pmclesidepar}[1]{\@bsphack\leavevmode\vadjust{%
\long\def{\@JHswitchtitlemarginpar}[1]{\@bsphack\strut\vadjust{% added
checkoddpage%
\ifJHmarginparswitch%
\ifJHreversemarginpar%
\ifoddpage%
\oddpagefalse%
\else%
\oddpagetrue%
\fi%
\fi%
\else%
\oddpagetrue%
\ifJHreversemarginpar%
\oddpagefalse%
\fi%
\fi%
\else%
\ifoddpage%
% put at left
\kern-\JHtitlemarginparsep \kern-\marginparwidth % at left
\kern-.5\JHtextwidth\kern\marginparsepmin%
\else
% put at right
\kern\columnwidth \kern \JHtitlemarginparsep % at right
\fi%
\else%
% put at right
\kern-\JHtitlemarginparsep \kern-\marginparwidth % at right
\ifcenteritleson%
\kern-.5\JHtextwidth\kern\marginparsepmin%
\fi%
\else % put at left
\kern -\JHtitlemarginparsep \kern -\marginparwidth % at left
\ifcenteritleson%
\kern-.5\JHtextwidth\kern\marginparsepmin%
\fi%
\fi%
\fi%
\fi%
% put at right
\kern\textwidth \kern \JHtitlemarginparsep % at right
\ifcenteritleson%
\kern-.5\JHtextwidth\kern\marginparsepmin%
\fi%
\else % put at left
\kern -\JHtitlemarginparsep \kern -\marginparwidth % at left
\ifcenteritleson%
\kern-.5\JHtextwidth\kern\marginparsepmin%
\fi%
\fi%
\fi%
\fi%
\ifoddpage \else \fi
\end{minipage} \@esphack
\ifoddpage \else \fi
\end{minipage} \@esphack
\newcommand{\set@margp@emtitle}[7]{\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#6} %
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#7} \begin{titleentryenvironment} {\ifcentertitleson \begin{center} #1 \ #4 \ #7 \end{center} \else \ #1 \ #7 \fi} \end{titleentryenvironment} %
\m@kep@emlabel %
\m@ken@teholder{#1} %
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{\z@}}
\newcommand{\set@margp@emsubtitle}[7]{\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#6} %
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#7} \begin{titleentryenvironment} {\ifcentertitleson \begin{center} #1 \ #4 \ #7 \end{center} \else \ #1 \ #7 \fi} \end{titleentryenvironment} %
\m@kep@emlabel %
\m@ken@teholder{#1} %
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{\z@}}
\newcommand{\setmargpoemtitle}[2]{%
\set@margp@emtitle{#1}{\poemtitlepenalty}{\poemtitlefont} %
{\sequencetitleindent}{\nobreak\par\nobreak\afterpoemtitleskip\nobreak}{\z@}{#2} %
\c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindentone}{\contentspoemtitlefont} %
{\contentsindenttwoamount} %
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1} %
sources{\label{#2}}%}
\newcommand{\set@margp@emtitle}[7]{\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#6} %
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#7} \begin{titleentryenvironment} {#1 #4 #7 \end{titleentryenvironment} %
\m@kep@emlabel %
\m@ken@teholder{#1} %
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{\z@}}
\newcommand{\setmargpoemtitle}[2]{%
\set@margp@emtitle{\JHlabel{#2}}%}
\@@mparswitchfalse % so the title marker won’t switch sides on alternate pages
\newcommand{\JHpoemtitle}[2]{%
Macros to set marginal page references for sequences, sequence sections, poem sections, poem subtitles, dedications, and epigraphs.

\newcommand{\JHsequencetitle}[2]{%
  \setmargpemtitle{#1}{\sequencetitlepenalty}{\sequencetitlefont}\%
  \sequencetitleindent{\nobreak\par\nobreak\aftersequencetitleskip\nobreak}{\z@}\%
  \JHlabel{#2}\%
  \putpagenumberincontentsfalse\%
  \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindente}{\contentssequencetitlefont}\%
  \putpagenumberincontentstrue\%
  \t@xtnotesinfo{#1}\%
  \sources{\label{#2}}%
}
\backmattersectiontitle Macros to set the titles of back matter sections such as textual notes.

\margreftextnote Macros to set marginal page references showing where in the apparatus a comment upon the marked line is to be found. \margrefspecial{} is for occasions when you might need to set the label by hand. For instance, suppose you have several textnotes on a line, and the note you wish to draw attention to is on a different page from the other notes. \margreftextnote under those circumstances will point only to the first note. Use \margrefspecial to point to the other note, giving \margrefspecial a unique argument, and opening that note with a command using the same argument.
To change other title making commands to produce titles which add something while processing the title, you should: 1. add one to the number of arguments it uses 2. replace the use of `\set@p@emtitle` with `\set@margp@emtitle` 3. add `{#2}` or `\JHlabel{#2}` or whatever as the last (seventh) argument to `\set@margp@emtitle`. So, to change `\sequencetitle{}` to `\JHsequencetitle{}` start with:

```latex
\newcommand{\sequencetitle}[1]{
  \set@p@emtitle{#1}{\sequencetitlepenalty}{\sequencetitlefont}
  {\sequencetitleindent}{\nобраз}{\nобрез}{\nобрез}{\нобрез}{\nobreak}\nобрез}{\nобрез}{\nобрез}{\z@}
  \putpagenumberincontentsfalse
  \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindentone}{\contentssequencetitlefont}
  \{\contentsindenttwoamount
  \putpagenumberincontentstrue
  \t@xtnotesinfo{#1}
}
```

and change it to

```latex
\catcode`@=11
\newcommand{\JHsequencetitle}[2]{
  \set@margp@emtitle{#1}{\sequencetitlepenalty}{\sequencetitlefont}
  \{\nобраз}{\nобрез}{\nобрез}{\нобрез}{\nobreak}\nобрез}{\nобрез}{\nобрез}{\z@}
  \putpagenumberincontentsfalse
  \c@ntentsinfo{#1}{\contentsindentone}{\contentssequencetitlefont}
  \{\contentsindenttwoamount
```

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\putpagenumberincontentstrue
\t@xtnotesinfo{#1}
}
catcode'\@=12

22.16 Titles with footnotes

\footnotepoemtitle

newif\iftitlefootnotesatpoemend%
titlefootnotesatpoemendfalse%
newif\iftitlefootnotesplain%
titlefootnotesplaintrue%
newif\iftitlefootnoteslayered%
titlefootnoteslayeredfalse%
newif\iftitlefootnoteslayeredfalse%

maketitlefootnoteslayered{%
\DeclareNewFootnote[plain]{H}%
titlefootnoteslayeredtrue%
titlefootnotesplainfalse%
titlefootnotesatpoemendfalse%
}

maketitlefootnotesatpoemend{%
titlefootnoteslayeredfalse%
titlefootnotesplainfalse%
titlefootnotesatpoemendtrue%
}

maketitlefootnotesplain{%

placetitlefootnote}[1]{\iftitlefootnoteslayered%
\footnoteH{#1}%
\fi%
\iftitlefootnotesatpoemend%
\footnotemark%
\immediate\write\poemendnotes{\string\makeatletter}%
\immediate\write\poemendnotes{\string\footnotemark[\the\c@footnote \string]%}
\immediate\write\poemendnotes{\string\makeatother}%
\literalpoemendnote{#1}%
\fi%
\iftitlefootnotesplain%
\footnote{#1}%
\fi%
}

}
22.17 Epigraphs, headnotes, attributions, dedications

Notice that epigraphs to volumes are handled differently from epigraphs to poems. Notice also the “short” commands, which are placed on the page according to the same booleans that control how titles are placed.
22.18 Tools used for making note sections

The main tool is a dirty trick borrowed from John Lavagnino’s package for endnotes, \texttt{endnotes}, which allows for writing out literal characters to an external file. The trick involves redefining the space character as the newline character and treating the text of the note as the body of a macro that \texttt{meaning} specifies. The result is that the text is written to the external file in a long ribbon one word wide.

\begin{verbatim}
\def\strip#1>{
\newcommand{\literaltextnote}[1]{\iftextnotesatend
\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
newlinechar='40
\immediate\write\textnotes{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}
\newcommand{\literalemend}[1]{\ifemendationsatend
\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
newlinechar='40
\immediate\write\emendations{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}
\newcommand{\literalexplain}[1]{\ifexplanatend
\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
newlinechar='40
\immediate\write\explanations{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}
\newcommand{\literalcontents}[1]{\ifpoemcontentson
\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
newlinechar='40
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}
\newcommand{\literaltextnoteshort}[1]{\iftextnotesatend
\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
\immediate\write\textnotes{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}
\newcommand{\literalemendshort}[1]{\ifemendationsatend
\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
\immediate\write\emendations{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}
\newcommand{\literalexplainshort}[1]{\ifexplanatend
\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
\immediate\write\explanations{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}
\end{verbatim}

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\begingroup
\def\next{#1}\
\immediate\write\explanations{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}

\newcommand{\literalcontentsshort}{\ifpoemcontentson
\begingroup
\immediate\write\poemcontents{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
\endgroup\fi}

\newcommand{\sameword}{$\sim$}
\newcommand{\missingpunct}{${}_{\wedge}$}

\pmccheckifinteger\pmccheckifinteger{⟨num⟩} checks if ⟨num⟩ is an integer. If it is, then \ifinteger is set TRUE, otherwise it is set FALSE. (Code taken from memoir class, and based on Donald Arseneau’s \Lpack{cite} package).

\newcommand{\pmccheckifinteger}{\ifinteger
\ifcat _\ifnum9<1\pmcgobm{#1} _\else A\fi
\integertrue\
\else
\integerfalse\
\fi}
\newif\ifinteger
% \begin{macro}{\pmcgobm}
% |
% \pmcgobm{⟨meta⟩num} | is defined as ⟨meta⟩num. It could be defined as: \ \| |
% \newcommand{\pmcgobm}{\ifx-#1\expandafter\gobm\else#1\fi} \ \| |
% which would remove a leading minus sign (hyphen) from its argument
% \| |
% (Code from memoir class and a posting to comp.text.tex by Donald Arseneau on 1997/07/21).
% \begin{macrocode}
% \newcommand{\pmcgobm}{#1}
\pmccheckifinteger{⟨num⟩} \setlemmarange \setlemmarange calculates the range of line numbers for multi-line lemmas.
\newcommand{\setlemmarange}{\setcounter{lemmalines}{#1}\
\ifthenelse{\equal{\value{lemmalines}}{0}}{\rangelemmafalse}{\rangelemmatrue}\
\setcounter{lemmaend}{\theverselinenumber}\
\addtocounter{lemmaend}{\thelemmalines}\
}
\newcommand{\pmccheckifinteger}{\ifinteger
\ifcat _\ifnum9<1\pmcgobm{#1} _\else A\fi
\integertrue\
\else
\integerfalse\
\fi}
\newif\ifinteger
% \begin{macro}{\pmcgobm}
% |
% \pmcgobm{⟨meta⟩num} | is defined as ⟨meta⟩num. It could be defined as: \ \| |
% \newcommand{\pmcgobm}{\ifx-#1\expandafter\gobm\else#1\fi} \ \| |
% which would remove a leading minus sign (hyphen) from its argument
% \| |
% (Code from memoir class and a posting to comp.text.tex by Donald Arseneau on 1997/07/21).
% \begin{macrocode}
% \newcommand{\pmcgobm}{#1}
% \setcounter{lemmalines}{#1}\
% \ifthenelse{\equal{\value{lemmalines}}{0}}{\rangelemmafalse}{\rangelemmatrue}\
% \setcounter{lemmaend}{\theverselinenumber}\
% \addtocounter{lemmaend}{\thelemmalines}\
% }
\setlemmarange \setlemmarange calculates the range of line numbers for multi-line lemmas.
\texttt{\setcounterfromref\{lemmaend\}\{#1\}\rangelemma\{true\}}

\texttt{\fi}

\texttt{\makeatother}

\citerange \citerange sets the range of line numbers for multi-line lemmas

\texttt{\newcommand\{citerange\}\{\%}
\texttt{\ifrangelemma}
\texttt{\theverselinenumber \--\thelemmaend}
\texttt{\else}
\texttt{\theverselinenumber}
\texttt{\fi\}}

\resetlemmacounters \resetlemmacounters resets the counts for multiline lemmas.

\texttt{\newcommand\{resetlemmacounters\}\{\rangelemma\{false\}}
\texttt{\setcounter\{lemmalines\}\{0\}\%}
\texttt{\setcounter\{lemmaend\}\{0\}\%}
\texttt{\}}

\checknoteheaders \checknoteheaders Checks and corrects the values in the running headers of notes sections. The running headers are of the form “Notes to pages xx–yy.” Every title and every note checks whether the values in the running header should be changed. This command essentially gives a list of strings to be written on the external file for the note section. When these strings are read back in when the file is set, they make a little program that recalculates the values in the headers during the processing of every note. Also typesets the line number or line number range in notes sections.

\texttt{\newcommand\{checknoteheaders\}\{\string\setcounter\string\{notepageholdernote\string\}\string\%}
\texttt{\string\{thepage\string\}\string\{\string\ifhmode\string\unskip\string\fi\%}
\texttt{\string\{ifthenelse\string\{\string\value\string\{notepageholdernote\string\}\string\}\string\}}
\texttt{\string\=\string\{\string\mark\string\{\string\thenotepageholdernote\string\}\string\}\string\%}
\texttt{\string\{\string\unskip\string\relax\ \citerange \string\~\string\nolinebreak\string\%}
\texttt{\}}

\texttt{\textnote}
The basic \texttt{\textnote\{} command, on which everything else is based, has several parts. First, it writes out a little program on the external endnotes file which, when it is read back in when the endnotes are typeset, sets a variable with the value of the page of the line the note is commenting upon and checks to see whether that value is equal to or greater than that of previous notes on that page of notes. Depending upon the outcome of that test, it sets the value of \texttt{\mark} with the correct numbers to print the proper running header of the form “Textual Notes to pp.xx–yy.” Second, it sends the line number of the line it is a comment upon and the text of the note to the notes section. The optional first argument is the number of lines covered by a multiline lemma. If there is no optional first argument specified, the default is 0. The second argument is the text of the note, which includes the rest of the lemma, other than the line number. It is up to you to suitably abbreviate long lemmas.

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Accidentals: As it is, the command just tests to see whether accidentals are being included or not, and sets the accidental as a textnote if accidentals are being included. It would not be hard to divert accidentals to another external file in order to compile a separate list of accidentals. Accidentals, by their nature, cannot have multiline lemmas.

Typescript variants. Treated like accidentals. If they are being collected, they are sent to the textual notes. Again, it would not be hard to collect them separately. Typescript variants can have multiline lemmas.

Typescript entries. Allows one to selectively include or exclude typescript entries from lists of variants. If an entry begins with a comma (as it commonly will, since it will typically be a member of a list of entries, you need not put unskip before the comma, since poemscol will do it for you. Thanks to Donald Arseneau for suggesting how to do this.
\newcommand{\tsentry}[1]{\iftextnoteson\ifincludetypescripts{(\unskip}\{#1\}\{\unskip\}\{\unskip\}}\fi\fi\unskip}

\sources \sources{} is essentially a \textnote{} with no line number and no page checking. Useful for typesetting the sources of the text (hence the name) and for sending literal characters to the endnotes file for other purposes.

\newcommand{\sources}[1]{\begingroup\newlinechar='40\def\next{#1}\immediate\write\textnotes{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\endgroup\iftextnotessinglepar\literaltextnote{\par}\fi\fi}

22.20 Emendations and explanatory notes

The difference between these kinds of notes and ordinary \textnotes{} is that they must first test to see whether there have been any emendations or explanatory notes for the poem in question. If there have not been prior notes, then a new paragraph must be opened and the page number and title of the poem set in the note section.

\sourcestotitle \sourcestotitle{} sends the page and title information to the Emendations or Explanatory Notes sections. It is called only for the first emendation or explanatory note for a poem. It is designed so that if the user wishes to define another category of notes in which might not apply to all of the poems to be set — not all poems, for instance, have emendations — this command can be used for those notes as well.

\newcommand{\sourcestotitle}{\string\par\ifputpagenumberinnotes\string\argpageref{\@compoundlabelscratch}\string\setcounterfrompageref{notepageholdertitle}\string\@compoundlabelscratch\string}\fi\string\textbf{\ the\fulltitleholder\string}}

\emendation \emendation

\newcommand{\emendation}[2][0]{\ifemendationson\setlemmarange{#1}\ifredundantemendations\newif\ifemendationssinglepar\newcommand{\emendation}[2][0]{\ifemendationssinglepar\fi}%
\string\argpageref{\@compoundlabelscratch}\string\setcounterfrompageref{notepageholdertitle}\string\@compoundlabelscratch\string}\fi\string\textbf{\ the\fulltitleholder\string}}%
This next is an internal command, called by \emendation. There’s no need to use it explicitly.

\newcommand{\firstemendation}{\ifemendationsatend
  \immediate\write\emendations{\titletoothernotes}\fi
}

\explanatory

Again, \firstexplanatory is internal, called by \explanatory.
22.21 Making new notes sections

\definenewnotetype

This monster macro has nine sections, and does all of the things required to set up a new end notes section. If you decide to mark a new kind of note in your text with, say \mynote, but decide at the last moment against including those notes in your edition, simply don’t issue \putmynotes at the point it might have appeared, and neither the notes section nor the contents entry for it will be included.
\fancyhead{}
\fancyfoot{}
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{{\small \textbf{\thepage}}}}
% then immediate write to send the parameter for the marks in the
% headers
\immediate\write\csname #1s\endcsname{\string\fancyhead[CO]\string{\string\small
\string\em \ #3\string~\string\mymarks\string}\string}}
\immediate\write\csname #1s\endcsname{\string\fancyhead[CE]\string{\string\small
\string\em \ #3\string~\string\mymarks\string}\string}}
% then literal to finish the headers
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\fancyfoot[C]{}}
\mark{3}
\backmattersink}
% then immediate write to send the title of the section to print at
% the top of the page
\immediate\write\csname #1s\endcsname{\string\setendnotessectiontitle\string{#4\string}\string{#1notes\string}}
% literal write to turn hyphenation on, set the font for the note
% section, and turn on two column mode (if the boolean is set)
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\lefthyphenmin=2\backmatterafterheadersink
\tolerance=500\language=0
\normalfont \backmattertextfont}
\immediate\write\csname #1s\endcsname{\string\if#1stwocol}
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\begin{multicols}{2}\fi\setlength}{\parindent}{-10pt}}%
% 6. set up a command to write the page and title of the poem for the first
% instance of this kind of note in a poem
\expandafter\newcommand\csname first#1\endcsname{\immediate\write\expandafter\csname #1s\endcsname{\titletoothernotes}\
\immediate\write\csname #1s\endcsname{\string\if#1ssinglepar}
\immediate\write\csname #1s\endcsname{\string\par}\
\immediate\write\csname #1s\endcsname{\string\fi}\
\resetlemmacounters}}
% 7. set up a command to write a note, complete with line numbers
\expandafter\newcommand\csname #1\endcsname[2][0]{\setlemmarange{##1}\
\csname ifno#1yet\endcsname\
\csname first#1\endcsname\
\fi\
\global\csname ifno1yetfalse\endcsname\
\immediate\write\expandafter\csname #1\endcsname{%
\setlemmarange{##1}\
\csname ifno1yetfalse\endcsname\
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\string\nbreak\string\nbreak\checknoteheaders}}\
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\string\nbreak}}\
\if\csname ifno1yetfalse\endcsname\
\resetlemmacounters\
\fi}
% prose version
\newcommand{prose}[1][endcsname] %
\unskip{proselinelabel}{##2} %
\setproselemmarange{##2}{##1} %
\csname ifno#1yet\endcsname %
\csname first#1\endcsname %
\fi %
\global{csname no#1yetfalse\endcsname} %
\immediate{write}{expandafter{csname #1s\endcsname}{\checkprosenoteheaders}} %
\csname literal#1\endcsname{##3} %
\csname if#1ssinglepar\endcsname %
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\par} %
\fi %
\resetlemmacounters \unskip %
}

% pm version
\newcommand{pm}[1][endcsname] %
\setpmlemmarange{##1} %
\csname ifno#1yet\endcsname %
\csname first#1\endcsname %
\global{csname no#1yetfalse\endcsname} %
\immediate{write}{expandafter{csname #1s\endcsname}{\pmchecknoteheaders\string~}} %
\immediate{write}{expandafter{csname #1s\endcsname}{\pmciterange}} %
\csname literal#1\endcsname{##2} %
\csname if#1ssinglepar\endcsname %
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\par} %
\fi %
\pmresetlemmacounters \unskip %
}

% 8. modify the end of the poem environment to reset the first command per poem boolean (so that the page and title will be set in the notes section when the first note is called for a poem)
% thanks to Heiko Oberdiek
\makeatletter
\appendtomacro{\endpoem}{\global{expandafter{csname no#1yettrue\endcsname}}}
\makeatother

\makeatletter
\appendtomacro{\endprosesection}{\global{expandafter{csname no#1yettrue\endcsname}}}
\makeatother

\makeatletter
\appendtomacro{\endpmsection}{\global{expandafter{csname no#1yettrue\endcsname}}}
\makeatother

% 9. command for closing the output file
% command for reading in and printing the output file
\newcommand{put}[1][endsname]{
\newpage\hyphenationforsmall
\csname if#1stwocol\endcsname %
\csname literal#1\endcsname{\end{multicols}}} %
22.22 Prose sections

poemscol calls on lineno to do all the heavy lifting for making line numbers in prose sections and for making endnotes of various kinds for prose sections. First, set up a counter for the line number and for the modulo line number for prose sections, and set it to equal that used in verse sections. Then set the font for marginal line numbers to the size used in marginal line numbers in verse sections.

Next, environments for prose sections. The environment resets (or doesn’t, in the second case) the marginal line number. The default modulo line number is that prevailing in verse sections, but you can change it at will.
Set up commands for notes sections.

\texttt{\setproselemmastart} Finds the line number at the beginning of a lemma. Thanks to Robin Fairbairns and Heiko Oberdiek for \texttt{\ifrefundefined}. Fairbairns version

\texttt{\newcommand*{\ifrefundefined}[1] {\expandafter\ifx\csname r@#1\endcsname\relax}}

\texttt{\newcommand*{\@extract@ref}[2]{\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter#1\csname r@#2\endcsname{}\@nil}}

\texttt{\newcommand*{\@extractref}{\@extract@ref\@car}}

\texttt{\newcommand*{\@extractpageref}{\@extract@ref\@secondcar}}
\long\def\secondcar#1#2#3\nil{#2}
\newcommand*{\setcounterfromref}[2]{% 
  \ifrefundefined{#2}% 
    \protect\G@refundefinedtrue \@latex@warning{Reference ‘#2’ on page \the\page \space undefined} % 
    \setcounter{#1}{0}% 
  }{% 
    \setcounter{#1}{\@extractref{#2}}% 
  }%}
\newcommand*{\setcounterfrompageref}[2]{% 
  \ifrefundefined{#2}% 
    \protect\G@refundefinedtrue \@latex@warning{Reference ‘#2’ on page \the\page \space undefined} % 
    \setcounter{#1}{0}% 
  }{% 
    \setcounter{#1}{\@extractpageref{#2}}% 
  }%}
\makeatother
\newcommand{\setproselemmastart}[1]{% 
  \unskip \setcounterfromref{proselinenumber}{#1}}
\setproselemmarange
Finds the end of a multi-line lemma.
\newcommand{\setproselemmarange}[2]{% 
  \setproselemmastart{#1}% 
  \pmccheckifinteger{#2}% 
  \ifinteger \setcounter{lemmalines}{#2}% 
  \ifthenelse{\equal{\value{lemmalines}}{0}}{\rangelemmafalse}{\rangelemmatrue}% 
  \setcounter{lemmaend}{\theproselinenumber}% \addtocounter{lemmaend}{\thelemmalines}\unskip% 
  \else \ifref{#2} \setcounterfromref{lemmaend}{#2}% \rangelemmatrue \fi \unskip \fi}%
\setproselemmarange[1]{148}
\proseciterange Sets the range note for in a multi-line lemma.
\newcommand{\proseciterange}{\
  \ifrangelemma\
  \theproselinenumber -\thelemmaend\
  \else\
  \theproselinenumber\
  \fi}
\checkprosenoteheaders Updates running header for note sections. Typesets line number in notes.
\newcommand{\checkprosenoteheaders}{\string\setcounter{notepageholdernote}\string}%
\string{\thepage}\string\ifhmode\string\unskip\string}\fi
\string{\ifthenelse{\string{\value{notepageholdernote}}>{\string{\value{notepageholdertitle}}}}\string{\mark{\string{\thenotepageholdernote}}\string{\mark{\string{\thenotepageholdertitle}}}}\string{\unskip}{\string{\unskip}\relax\proseciterange:\string{\string\nolinebreak}}\string}
\prosetextnote \newcommand{\proselinelabel}[1]{\ifhmode\unskip\fi\linelabel{#1}}
\newcommand{\prosetextnote}[3][0]{\
  \iftextnoteson\
  \unskip\proselinelabel{#2}\
  \setproselemmarange{#2}{#1}\
  \immediate\write\textnotes{\checkprosenoteheaders}%
  \literaltextnote{#3}%
  \iftextnotessinglepar\
  \literaltextnote{\par}%
  \fi%
  \resetlemmacounters%
  \fi%
  \unskip%}
\proseemendation Notice that it calls \firstemendation as usual.
\newcommand{\proseemendation}[3][0]{\
  \ifemendationson\
  \unskip\proselinelabel{#2}\
  \setproselemmarange{#2}{#1}\
  \ifredundantemendations\
  \iftextnoteson
  \ifrangelemma\
  \prosetextnote[#1]{#2}{#3}%
  \else\
  \prosetextnote{#2}{#3}%
  \fi % ifrangelemma}
  \fi % iftextnoteson
  \fi % ifredundantemendations\
  \iftextnotessinglepar\
  \literaltextnote{\par}%
  \fi% iftextnotessinglepar
  \fi % ifredundantemendations}
\ifnoemendyet \firstemendation \fi \global \noemendyetfalse \immediate \write \emendations { \checkprosenoteheaders } \literalemend { #3 } \ifemendationsinglepar \literalemend { \par } \fi \resetlemmacounters \fi \unskip \} \proseexplanatory \newcommand { \proseexplanatory } [ 3 ] [ 0 ] { \ifexplanon \unskip \proselinelabel { #2 } \setproselemmarange { #2 } { #1 } \ifnoexplainyet \firstexplanatory \fi \global \noexplainyetfalse \immediate \write \explanations { \checkprosenoteheaders } \literalexplain { #3 } \ifexplanationssinglepar \literalexplain { \par } \fi \resetlemmacounters \fi \unskip } \proseaccidental \newcommand { \proseaccidental } [ 2 ] { \iftextnoteson \ifincludeaccidentals \immediate \write \textnotes { \string \nobreak } \prosetextnote { #1 } { #2 } \immediate \write \textnotes { \string \nobreak } \iftextnotessinglepar \literaltextnote { \par } \fi \fi \fi \fi \unskip \} \newcommand { \prosetsvariant } [ 3 ] [ 0 ] { \iftextnoteson \ifincludetypescripts \immediate \write \textnotes { \string \nobreak } \prosetextnote [ #1 ] { #2 } { #3 } \immediate \write \textnotes { \string \nobreak } \iftextnotessinglepar \literaltextnote { \par } \fi \fi \fi \fi \unskip \}
22.23 Annotation by Sentence and Paragraph Number

Marking sentences. First, some \ifs, token lists, and counters.

A starter. Mostly a placeholder. For changes to a whole section.

Formatting for sentence numbers in the running text and in the margin.
Macros for actually writing the numbers in the margin.

\newcommand{\putpmsentencenumber}{\ifsuppressfirstsentence\relax\else\addtocounter{pmsentencenumber}{1}\fi\putpmmarginnumber{\thepmsentencenumber}{\marginsentencenumberformat}}
\newcommand{\putpmmarginnumber}[2]{\nolinebreak\begin{marginenvironment}\nolinebreak\ifnumbersswitch\marginpar{\hfil #2{#1}}\pmclsidepar{\hfil #2{#1}}\else\ifnumbersright\marginpar{\hfil #2{#1}}\pmclrightsidepar{\hfil #2{#1}}\else\pmclleftsidepar{#2{#1}\hfil}\fi\fi\nolinebreak\end{marginenvironment}\nolinebreak}

\pmsentence Put this before every sentence. (This is the opposite of the convention in verse sections, where \verseline is at the end of each line.)
Kludge for the second sentence in a line.

\newcommand{\pmsentencetwo}{% 
\newcommand{\putpmsentencenumbertwo}{% 
\global\edef\noteheaderconcat{\thepmparagraph: \thepmsentencenumber}\
\pmnoteheader=\expandafter{\noteheaderconcat}\
\else% \global\edef\noteheaderconcat{\thepmsentencenumber}\
\pmnoteheader=\expandafter{\noteheaderconcat}\
\fi% 
} 

\pmsentencetwo 

\texttt{\textbackslash mgersentencenumberformat}}

\texttt{\textbackslash pmthree} Kludge for the third sentence in a line.

\newcommand{\pmthree}{%
% increment sentence number at beginning of sentence
\addtocounter{pmsentencenumber}{1}%
% if running sentences numbers, add running number
% \runningstencenumberformat{\the\pmsentencenumber}%
% if margins numbers, add marginal number
% \addtocounter{pmindexcount}{1}%
% leave mode
% if the \value{pmindexcount} > \value{pmmodulo} then add
% \setcounter{pmindexcount}{0}%
%}{\relax}
%
% create header for notes if any are to occur
% \ifpmparas%
% \begin{quote}
% \global\edef\noteheaderconcat{\the\pmparagraph:\the\pmsentencenumber}%
% \pmnoteheader=\expandafter{\noteheaderconcat}%
% \else%
% \global\edef\noteheaderconcat{\the\pmsentencenumber}%
% \pmnoteheader=\expandafter{\noteheaderconcat}%
% \fi%
% \end{quote}
%
\newcommand{\putpmthree}{%
\putpmmarginnumber{rlap{\phantom{1,~2},~\the\pmsentencenumber}}%
% create header for notes if any are to occur
% \ifpmparas%
% \begin{quote}
% \global\edef\noteheaderconcat{\the\pmparagraph:\the\pmsentencenumber}%
% \pmnoteheader=\expandafter{\noteheaderconcat}%
% \else%
% \global\edef\noteheaderconcat{\the\pmsentencenumber}%
% \pmnoteheader=\expandafter{\noteheaderconcat}%
% \fi%
% \end{quote}
%
\newcommand{\pmfour}{%
% increment sentence number at beginning of sentence
\addtocounter{pmsentencenumber}{1}%
% if running sentences numbers, add running number
% \runningstencenumberformat{\the\pmsentencenumber}%
% if margins numbers, add marginal number
% \addtocounter{pmindexcount}{1}%
% leave mode
% if the \value{pmindexcount} > \value{pmmodulo} then add
% \setcounter{pmindexcount}{0}%
%}{\relax}%

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Macros for numbering paragraphs
\setcounter{pmparagraph}{0}
\newcommand{\pmpara}{\leavevmode
\ifpmparastrue\addtocounter{pmparagraph}{1}\fi
\ifpmparainmar\putpmmarparanumber\fi
\ifpmpararunning\pmpararunningformat{\thepmparagraph}\fi
}\pmpara
\newcommand{\pmparastrue}{\pmpara\pmparastrue}
\newcommand{\pmparainmar}{\pmpara\pmparainmar}
\newcommand{\pmpararunning}{\pmpara\pmpararunning}
\newcommand{\putpmmarparanumber}{\textbf{\small \thepmparagraph}}
\newcommand{\pmpararunningformat}[1]{\ifsuppressfirstpara\ifthenelse{\thepmparagraph=1}{\relax}{\textbf{\small #1}\ }\else\textbf{\small #1}\ \fi}
\newcommand{\putpmmarparanumberfour}{\textbf{\small \thepmparagraph}}
\newcommand{\putpmmarginnumber}{\rlap{\phantom{1,~2,~3},~\thepmsentencenumber}}
\newcommand{\putpmmarginnumberfour}{\textbf{\small \thepmsentencenumber}}
\newcommand{\pmparastrue}{\pmpara\pmparastrue}
\ifpmsentencebypara% reset sentence counter
\setcounter{pmsentencenumber}{0}%
\setcounter{pmindexcount}{0}%
\fi

\sentencelabel  Makes a label either by sentence number or by paragraph and sentence number, for use by \ref and by the various notes commands.

\makeatletter
\def\sentencelabel#1{\@bsphack%
\ifpmparas%
\protected@write\@auxout{}%
\{\string\newlabel{#1}{{\thepmparagraph :\thepmsentencenumber}{\thepage}}}%
\else%
\protected@write\@auxout{}%
\{\string\newlabel{#1}{{\thepmsentencenumber}{\thepage}}}%
\fi%
\@esphack%}
\makeatother

Macros to set up endnote commands for paragraph and sentence annotation.

\newtoks{\pmrangeend} % for notes that refer to ranges
% setting the range for the lemma:
\newcommand{\setpmlemmarange}[1]{%
\pmccheckifinteger{#1}%
\ifinteger%
\setcounter{lemmalines}{#1}%
\ifthenelse{\equal{\value{lemmalines}}{0}}{\rangelemmafalse}{\rangelemmatrue}%
\setcounter{lemmaend}{\thepmsentencenumber}%
\addtocounter{lemmaend}{\thelemmalines}%
\pmrangeend={\thelemmaend}%
\else%
\pmrangeend={\ref{#1}}\rangelemmatrue%
\fi%
}
% Setting the string to include ranges in notes:
\newcommand{\pmciterange}{%
\ifrangelemma{\the\pmnoteheader --\the\pmrangeend:}%
\else%
\the\pmnoteheader:%
\fi}
% For running headers
\newcommand{\pmchecknoteheaders}{\string\setcounter{notepageholdernote}{\string}%
\string\ifhmode\string\unskip\string\fi\string\ifthenelse{\string\value{notepageholdernote}{\string}}%
\string\value{notepageholdertitle}{\string}{\string}%
\string{\mark}{\string}{\string}{\string}{\string}{\string}{\string}{\string}{\rangelemmafalse}%
\pmexplanatory
\newcommand{\pmexplanatory}{2}[0]{%
\ifexplanon%
\setpmlemmarange{#1}%
\ifnoexplainyet % first explanation
\firstexplanatory%
\fi %noexplainyet
\global\noexplainyetfalse%
\immediate\write\explanations{\pmchecknoteheaders\string~}%
\immediate\write\explanations{\pmciterange}%
\literalexplain{#2}%
\fi %ifexplanationssinglepar
\fi % ifexplanon
\pmresetlemmacounters%
\unskip%
}

\pemendation
\newcommand{\pemendation}{2}[0]{%
\ifemendationson%
\setpmlemmarange{#1}%
\ifredundantemendations%
\iftextnoteson%
\ifrangelemma%
\pmtextnote{#1}{#2}%
\else%
\pmtextnote{#2}%
\fi %ifrangelemma
\else%
\pmtextnote{#2}%
\fi % iffrangelemma
\fi %iffrangelemma
\pmresetlemmacounters%
\unskip%
}
Using Footnotes

\textnotesatfoot has to redefine \sources and a few others as well.
22.25 Notes at the foot of individual poems
\newcommand{\makepoemendexplanatorynotes}{
\global\verselinenumberstrue
\newwrite{\poemendexplanatorynotes}
\immediate\openout{\poemendexplanatorynotes}=\jobname.pxd
\literalpoemendexplanatorynote{\bigskip}
}
\newcommand{\poemendexplanatorynote}[2][0]{%
\ifpoemendexplanatorynoteson
  \setlemmarange{#1}%
  \immediate\write{\poemendexplanatorynotes}{\checknoteheaders}
  \literalpoemendexplanatorynote{#2}%
  \ifpoemendexplanatorynotessinglepar%
    \literalpoemendexplanatorynote{\par}%
  \fi%
\fi
\resetlemmacounters
}
\newcommand{\literalpoemendexplanatorynote}[1]{%
\begingroup
  \def{\next}{#1}%
  \newlinechar='40
  \immediate\write{\poemendexplanatorynotes}{\expandafter{\strip\meaning\next}%%
\endgroup
}
\newcommand{\putpoemendexplanatorynotes}{
\ifpoemendexplanatorynoteson
  \immediate\closeout{\poemendexplanatorynotes}
  \input{\jobname.pxd}
\else
  \relax
\fi
}
\poemendtextnote
\newif{\ifpoemendtextnoteson}
\poemendtextnotesontrue
\newif{\ifpoemendtextnotessinglepar}
\poemendtextnotessinglepartrue
\newcommand{\makepoemendtextnotes}{
\global\verselinenumberstrue
\newwrite{\poemendtextnotes}
\immediate\openout{\poemendtextnotes}=\jobname.pmd
\literalpoemendtextnote{\bigskip}
}
\newcommand{\poemendtextnote}[2][0]{%
\ifpoemendtextnoteson
  \setlemmarange{#1}%
  \immediate\write{\poemendtextnotes}{\checknoteheaders}
  \literalpoemendtextnote{#2}%
  \ifpoemendtextnotessinglepar%
    \literalpoemendtextnote{\par}%
  \fi%
\fi
22.26 Embarrassing kludges

Because the dirty trick mentioned above writes out textnotes as a ribbon one word wide, quoted poetry in the notes sections will leave a blank line at the end, which will be interpreted as a paragraph break when the file is read back in by \LaTeX. These kludges correct that problem.

22.27 Marking stanza breaks on page turns

Use the macro below to change the symbol used to mark cases in which there is or is not a stanza break at a page turn.
22.28 Parallel Texts

First, three utility macros from the memoir class:

\cleartorecto  A repeat of \cleardoublepage; clears to a recto (odd-numbered) page.
\def\cleartorecto{\clearpage\if@twoside \ifodd\c@page\else
\hbox{}\thispagestyle{empty}\
\newpage\if@twocolumn\hbox{}\newpage\fi\fi\fi}

\cleartoverso  Clears to a verso (even-numbered) page.
\def\cleartoverso{\clearpage\if@twoside
\ifodd\c@page\hbox{}\thispagestyle{empty}\
\newpage\if@twocolumn\hbox{}\newpage\fi\fi\fi}

\ifenv  Macro for testing whether one is in a particular environment.
\makeatletter
\def\ifenv#1{\def\reserved@a{#1}\ifx\reserved@a\@currenvir
\expandafter\@firstoftwo\else\expandafter\@secondoftwo\fi}
\makeatother

Macros for forcing the marginal line numbers to the left side or the right side. These marginal line numbers, unlike those made with \marginpar, do not float. This code is modeled after code from the memoir class, by Peter Wilson.

\pmclleftsidepar  As in the memoir class, these sidepars do not float.
\newdimen\pmclsavsk
\newcount\pmclsavsf
\def\pmclbsphack{\relax\ifhmode\pmclsavsk\lastskip\pmclsavsf\spacefactor\fi}
\def\pmclesphack{\relax\ifhmode\spacefactor\pmclsavsf\ifdim\pmclsavsk>0pt\ignorespaces\fi\fi}
\newcommand{\pmclleftsidepar}[1]{\pmclbsphack\leavevmode\vadjust{\rlap{\kern-\parindent#1}}}
\newcommand{\pmclleftsidepar}[1]{\pmclbsphack\leavevmode\vadjust{\rlap{\kern-\parindent#1}}
\newcommand{\pmclleftsidepar}[1]{\pmclbsphack\leavevmode\vadjust{\rlap{\kern-\parindent#1}}
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Booleans for parallel texts

\newif\ifparalleltexts
\paralleltextsfalse
\newif\ifrecto
\rectofalse
\newif\ifverso
\versofalse
Booleans are needed to describe situations in which poems and stanzas are left open at the page break. `\finishrectopage` and `\finishversopage` will close poems and stanzas (so as not to generate errors because of environments left open), although as far as the poem is concerned the stanza or poem may still be open. (I will say that the stanza or poem in such a case is “artificially closed.”)

There are two of them for each case of artificial closure. The first boolean (for each stanza or poem artificially closed) must reflect whether the stanza or poem has been (artificially) closed, to reopen on the next page of the same kind (recto or verso). If a poem or stanza has been (artificially) closed, the `\mark` will not be changed (so that it will still reflect whether the reader should understand there to be a stanza break at the bottom of the page or not). The second boolean for each case of artificial closure reflects whether the `\mark` has been changed or not.

```latex
\newif\ifrectopoempending
\rectopoempendingfalse
\newif\ifversopoempending
\versopoempendingfalse
\newif\ifrectostanzapending
\rectostanzapendingfalse
\newif\ifversostanzapending
\versostanzapendingfalse
\newif\ifrectostanzastillopen
\rectostanzastillopenfalse
\newif\ifversostanzastillopen
\versostanzastillopenfalse
\newif\ifrectopoemstillopen
\rectopoemstillopenfalse
\versopoemstillopenfalse
% the same for prose sections
\newif\ifrectoprosesectionpending
\rectoprosesectionpendingfalse
\newif\ifversoprosesectionpending
\versoprosesectionpendingfalse
\newif\ifrectoprosesectionstillopen
\rectoprosesectionstillopenfalse
\versoprosesectionstillopenfalse
% the same for quoted verse
\newif\ifrectoquotedversepending
\rectoquotedversependingfalse
\newif\ifversoquotedversepending
\versoquotedversependingfalse
\newif\ifrectoquotedversestillopen
\rectoquotedversestillopenfalse
\versoquotedversestillopenfalse
\versoquotedversestillopenfalse
```

A further set of booleans is required for emendations and explanatory notes. Again the idea is that if a poem is artificially closed, but has already had its first emenda-
tion or explanatory note written to the external notes files, poemscol will remember
that the next emendation or explanatory note it sees is not the first one for that
poem and thus won’t set the heading information for that poem in the notes
section all over again.

\newif\ifrectoemendationspending
\rectoemendationspendingfalse
\newif\ifversoemendationspending
\versoemendationspendingfalse
\newif\ifrectoexplanationspending
\rectoexplanationspendingfalse
\newif\ifversoexplanationspending
\versoexplanationspendingfalse

Counters for parallel texts: New counters are needed, not only for the recto and
verso lines, but also for the scratch value which determines whether or not it is
time to output a marginal line number. These are saved at the end of every page,
and restored at the beginning of every page of the same kind.

\newcounter{rectolinecounter}
\setcounter{rectolinecounter}{1}
\newcounter{rectoindexscratch}
\newcounter{versolinecounter}
\setcounter{versolinecounter}{1}
\newcounter{versoindexscratch}
\setcounter{versoindexscratch}{1}

\startparalleltexts
Clears to a verso (even-numbered) page, fixes where to put line numbers, modifies
poem and stanza environments, changes where marginal line numbers are set, sets
the booleans.

\newcommand{\startparalleltexts}{%}
\leavevmode
\cleartoverso
\paralleltextstrue
\renewenvironment{poem}{\raggedright
\language=255%no hyphenation in verse
\noemendyettrue
\noexplainyettrue
\setcounter{verselinenumber}{0}\setcounter{printlineindex}{0}
\nobreak\begin{pmclverse}
\inpoemtrue\nobreak\mark{relax}}
\ifversopoemstillopen
\end{pmclverse}
\inpoemfalse\mark{relax}
\else
\end{pmclverse}
\impoemfalse\mark{relax}
\else
\maketitle
\newcommand{\rectopoemtitle}[1]{\begin{titleentryenvironment}{#1}}% 
\setlength{\titleentryoverrun}{#2}% \begin{titleentryenvironment}% \begin{center}{\titleconcat}#1\end{center}#1\end{titleentryenvironment}
\newcommand{\rectom@ken@teholder}[1]{\rectotitleholder={#1}}%
Macros for saving and restoring line numbers:
\newcommand{\saveversoline}{\setcounter{versolinecounter}{\value{verselinenumber}}} \newcommand{\restoreversoline}{\setcounter{verselinenumber}{\value{versolinecounter}}} \newcommand{\saverectoline}{\setcounter{rectolinecounter}{\value{verselinenumber}}} \newcommand{\restorerectoline}{\setcounter{verselinenumber}{\value{rectolinecounter}}} Macros for line cross references:
You will probably want to use line cross references to show which lines on the recto page correspond to which lines on the verso page. When you do this, you will set, in the margin of a line on the recto page, the line number of the corresponding line on the verso side, in square brackets. You may mark that line number with a distinctive identifier. \synchroflag is a token register to hold that identifier, and \setsynchroflag is a command to put the identifier in the register. For instance, if you are setting the 1805 version of Wordsworth’s The Prelude on the verso, and the 1850 version on the recto, you might wish to set the “synchroflag” to “1805” so that the line cross reference will look something like “[1805: 147]”. 171
Here are commands for defining and calling "synchrolabels", line cross references that tie verso and recto pages:

```latex
\synchrolabel
\newcommand{\synchrolabel}[1]{\poemlinelabel{#1}}
\newcommand{\hfilll}{\hskip 0pt plus 1 filll}
\newcommand{\synchroref}[1]{% 
  \pmclrightsidepar{{\textrm{\scriptsize[the\synchroflag\ref{#1}]}}}% 
  % \hfill\rlap{{\textrm{\scriptsize[the\synchroflag\ref{#1}]}}}% 
  % \ifnum\theprintlineindex=\thelineindexrepeat\% 
  % \hspace{-7pt}\% 
  % \fi\}%
```

Finally, the \startversopage, \finishversopage, \startrectopage \finishrectopage and \finishparalleltexts macros:

```latex
\startversopage
\newcommand{\startversopage}{
  \ifsstroemastillopen\end{stanza}\fi
  \rectostanzastillopenfalse 
  \end{poem}\rectopoemstillopenfalse
  \ifversopoempending \global\versopoempendingfalse\fi 
  \ifversostanzapending \global\versostanzapendingfalse\fi 
  \ifversoemendationspending \noemendyetfalse\global\versoemendationspendingfalse\fi 
  \ifversoexplanationspending \noexplainyetfalse\global\versoexplanationspendingfalse\fi 
```

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\ifrectoemendationspending
  \noemendyetfalse
  \global\rectoemendationspendingfalse
\fi
\ifrectoexplanationspending
  \noexplainyetfalse
  \global\rectoexplanationspendingfalse
\fi
\versofalse\rectotrue\restorerectoline
\let\titletoothernotes=\rectotitletoothernotes}

\finishrectopage
\newcommand{\finishrectopage}{\saverectoline\rectofalse
\ifinpoem
  \global\rectopoempendingtrue
\global\rectopoemstillopentrue
\fi
\ifinstanza
  \global\rectostanzapendingtrue
  \global\rectostanzastillopentrue
\fi
\ifnoemendyet
  \relax
\else
  \global\rectoemendationspendingtrue
  \noemendyetfalse
\fi
\ifnoexplainyet
  \relax
\else
  \global\versoexplanationspendingtrue
  \noexplainyetfalse
\fi
\clearpage \% until footnote problem is solved
\finishparalleltexts
\newcommand{\finishparalleltexts}{\ifinstanza
  \end{stanza}
\fi
\ifinpoem
  \end{poem}
\fi
\ifinprosesection
  \end{prosesection}
\fi
\fi
\makeversotextnotes Next, the versotextnotes section:

4287 \% tokens for changing the names of these notes
4288 \newtoks{versotextnotesname}
4289 \versotextnotesname={TEXTUAL NOTES}
4290 \newcommand{\changeversotextnotesname}[1]{\versotextnotesname={#1}}
4291 \newtoks{versotextnotesheadername}
4292 \versotextnotesheadername={Textual Notes to}
4293 \newcommand{\changeversotextnotesheader}[1]{\versotextnotesheadername={#1}}
4294 \newtoks{versotextnotescontentsname}
4295 \versotextnotescontentsname={Textual Notes}
4296 \newcommand{\changeversotextnotescontents}[1]{\versotextnotescontentsname={#1}}
4297 \% two column notes
4298 \newif{versotextnotestwocol}
4299 \versotextnotestwocolfalse
4300 \versotextnotestwocolfalse
4301 \versotextnotes section setup
4302 \newcommand{\makeversotextnotes}{\global{textnotesontrue}
4303 \newwrite{versotextnotes}
4304 \global{verselinenumberstrue}
4305 \immediate\openout{versotextnotes}=\jobname.vtn
4306 \literalversotextnote{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage}
4307 \thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}\cleardoublepage}
4308 \thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
4309 \ifversotextnotestwocol
4310 \begin{multicols}{2}
4311 \setlength{\parindent}{-10pt}
4312 \end{multicols}
4313 \fi
4314 \setendnotessectiontitle{\the\versotextnotesname}{versotextnotes}
4315 \tolerance=500\language=0
4316 \normalfont \backmatter\textfont
4317 \ifversotextnotestwocol
4318 \begin{multicols}{2}
4319 \fi
4320 \setlength{\parindent}{-10pt}
4321 \} }
4322 \}
4323 }

\versotextnote
4324 \newif{versotextnotessinglepar}
4325 \newif{ifversotextnoteyet}
4326 \newcommand{\literalversotextnote}[1]{\begingroup

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Next, the rectotextnotes section:

\makectotextnotes

% tokens for changing the names of these notes
\newtoks{\rectotextnotesname}
\rectotextnotesname={TEXTUAL NOTES}
\newcommand{\changerectotextnotesname}[1]{\rectotextnotesname={#1}}
\newtoks{\rectotextnotesheadername}
\rectotextnotesheadername={Textual Notes to}
\newcommand{\changerectotextnotesheader}[1]{\rectotextnotesheadername={#1}}
\newtoks{\rectotextnotescontentsname}
\rectotextnotescontentsname={Textual Notes}
\newcommand{\changerectotextnotescontentsname}[1]{\rectotextnotescontentsname={#1}}
% two column notes
\newif{\ifrectotextnotestwocol}
\rectotextnotestwocolfalse
% rectotextnotes section setup
\newcommand{\makectotextnotes}{\global{textnotesontrue}
\newwrite{\rectotextnotes}
\global{verselinenumberstrue}
\immediate{\openout{\rectotextnotes}=\jobname.rtn}
\literal{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage}
{\pagestyle{volumetitlestyle}\cleardoublepage}
{thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\fancyhead{}}
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small{\texttt{\therecnote}}}
\fancyhead[CO]{\small{\texttt{\themp}}}
\fancyhead{}}
Next, the versoemendations section:

\newif\ifversoemendationssinglepar
\newif\ifnotversoemendationssinglepar
\newcommand{\literalversoemendationnote}[1]{\begingroup
  \def\next{#1}
  \newlinechar='40
  \immediate\write\versoemendations{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
  \endgroup}

\newcommand{\firstversoemendationnote}{\immediate\write\versoemendations{\versoemendationstitletoothernotes}}
\ifversoemendationssinglepar%
\literalversoemendationnote{\par}\
\fi% ifversoemendationssinglepar
\resetverseemendationscounters

\makeversoemendations

% tokens for changing the names of these notes
\newtoks{\versoemendationsname}
\versoemendationsname={EMENDATIONS}
\newcommand{\changeversoemendationsname}[1]{\versoemendationsname={#1}}
\newtoks{\versoemendationshheadername}
\versoemendationshheadername={Emendations to}
\newcommand{\changeversoemendationsheader}[1]{\versoemendationshheadername={#1}}
\newtoks{\versoemendationscontentsname}
Next, the rectoemendations section:

% tokens for changing the names of these notes
\newtoks{\rectoemendationsname}
\rectoemendationsname={EMENDATIONS}
\newcommand{\changerectoemendationsname}[1]{\rectoemendationsname={#1}}
\newtoks{\rectoemendationsheadername}
\rectoemendationsheadername={Emendations to}
\newcommand{\changerectoemendationsheader}[1]{\rectoemendationsheadername={#1}}
\newtoks{\rectoemendationscontentsname}
\rectoemendationscontentsname={Emendations}
\newcommand{\changerectoemendationscontentsname}[1]{\rectoemendationscontentsname={#1}}
% two column notes
\newif{\ifrectoemendationstwocol}
\rectoemendationstwocolfalse
% rectoemendations section setup
\newcommand{\makerectoemendations}{\global{\emendationsontrue}
\newwrite{\rectoemendations}
\global{\verselinenumberstrue}
\immediate{\openout{\rectoemendations}={\jobname}.rem}
\literalrectoemendation{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage}
{\pagestyle{volumetitlestyle}\cleardoublepage}
\thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}
\fancyhead{}
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\{\small{\textrm{\thepage}}\}}
\fancyhead[CD]{\{\small{\em \the{\rectoemendationsheadername}\mymarks}\}}
\fancyhead[CE]{\{\small{\em \the{\rectoemendationsheadername}\mymarks}\}}
\fancyfoot{}
\mark{3}
\setendnotessectiontitle{\the{\rectoemendationsname}\rectoemendations}
\tolerance=500\language=0
\normalfont \backmatter\textfont
\ifrectoemendationstwocol
\begin{multicols}{2}
\fi
\setlength{\parindent}{-10pt}
}

\rectoemendation
\newif{\ifrectoemendationssinglepar}
\newif{\ifnorectoemendationyet}

\newif{\ifnorectoemendationyet}
\newcommand{\literalrectoemendation}[1]{\begingroup
  \def\next{#1}\
  \newlinechar='40
  \immediate\write\rectoemendations{\expandafter\strip\meaning\next}\
  \endgroup
}
\newcommand{\firstrectoemendation}{\immediate\write\rectoemendations{\rectotitletoothernotes}\
  \ifrectoemendationssinglepar\
  \literalrectoemendation{\par}\
  \fi\% ifrectoemendationssinglepar
}\newcommand{\rectoemendation}[2][0]{\rectotitleinnotescheck\
  \setlemmarange{#1}\
  \ifnorectoemendationyet % firstrectoemendation\
  \firstrectoemendation\
  \fi %norectoemendationyet
  \global\norectoemendationyetfalse
  \immediate\write\rectoemendations{\checknoteheaders}\
  \literalrectoemendation{#2}\
  \ifrectoemendationssinglepar\
  \literalrectoemendation{\par}\
  \fi\% ifrectoemendationssinglepar
  \resetlemmacounters
}\makeversoexplanatorynotes

And the verso explanatory notes:
\newtoks{\versoexplanationsname}
\versoexplanationsname={EXPLANATORY NOTES}
\newcommand{\changeversoexplanationsname}[1]{\versoexplanationsname={#1}}
\newtoks{\versoexplanationsheadername}
\versoexplanationsheadername={Explanatory Notes to}
\newcommand{\changeversoexplanationsheader}[1]{\versoexplanationsheadername={#1}}
\newtoks{\versoexplanationscontentsname}
\versoexplanationscontentsname={Explanatory Notes}
\newcommand{\changeversoexplanationscontentsname}[1]{\versoexplanationscontentsname={#1}}
\ifversoexplanationstwocol\versoexplanationstwocolfalse\fi
\global\versoexplanationstwocolfalse
\newwrite{\versoexplanations}
\immediate\openout{\versoexplanations}={\jobname}.vex
\literalversoexplain{\flushbottom{\par\clearpage}
  {\pagestyle{volumetitlestyle}{\cleardoublepage}\
  \thispagestyle{volumetitlestyle}}}
\fancyhead[RO,LE]{\small{the\versoexplanationsheadername\mymarks}}
\setlemmarange{#1}\%
\ifnorectoexplainyet \% first rectoexplanation
\firstrectoexplanatory
\fi \%norectoexplainyet
\global\norectoexplainyetfalse
\immediate\write\rectoexplanations{\checknoteheaders}\%
\literalrectoexplain{#2}\%
\ifrectoexplanationssinglepar
\literalrectoexplain{\par}\%
\fi\%
\fi \% ifexplanon
\resetlemmacounters
\}
\versoprosetextnote
\newcommand{\versoprosetextnote}{[3][0]{%\iftextnoteson%
\versotitleinnotescheck
\unskip\proselinelabel{#2}\%
\setproselemmarange{#2}{#1}\%
\ifnoversotextnoteyet \% firstversotextnote
\firstversotextnote
\fi \%noversotextnoteyet
\global\noversotextnoteyetfalse
\immediate\write\versotextnotes{\checkprosenoteheaders}\%
\literalversotextnote{#3}\%
\ifversotextnotessinglepar
\literalversotextnote{\par}\%
\fi% iftextnotessinglepar
\resetlemmacounters%}
\}
\versoproseemendation \ Notice that it calls \firstemendation as usual.
\newcommand{\versoproseemendation}{[3][0]{%\ifemendationson%
\versotitleinnotescheck
\unskip\proselinelabel{#2}\%
\setproselemmarange{#2}{#1}\%
\ifredundantemendations
\iftextnoteson
\ifrangelemma
\versoprosetextnote[#1]{#2}{#3}\%
\else
\versoprosetextnote{#2}{#3}\%
\fi \%ifrangelemma}
\fi \%iftextnoteson
\ifversotextnotessinglepar
\literalversotextnote{\par}\%
\fi \%iftextnotessinglepar
\rectoproseemendation Notice that it calls \firstemendation as usual.
\newcommand{\rectoproseemendation}[3][0]{%
  \ifemendationson
    \rectotitleinnotescheck
    \unskip\proselinelabel{#2}%
    \setproselemmarange{#2}{#1}%
    \ifredundantemendations
      \iftextnoteson
        \ifrangelemma
          \rectoprosetextnote[#1]{#2}{#3}%
        \else
          \rectoprosetextnote{#2}{#3}%
        \fi % ifrangelemma
      \fi %iftextnoteson
    \ifrectotextnotessinglepar%
      \literalrectotextnote{\par}%
    \fi% iftextnotessinglepar
    \fi % ifredundantemendations
  \fiemendyet
  \global\norectoemendationyetfalse
  \immediate\write\rectoemendations{\checkprosenoteheaders}%
  \literalrectoemendation{#3}%
  \ifrectoemendationssinglepar%
    \literalrectoemendation{\par}%
  \fi% ifexplanationssinglepar
  \resetlemmacounters%
  \fi\unskip%
}%

\rectoproseexplanatory
\newcommand{\rectoproseexplanatory}[3][0]{%
  \ifexplanon
    \rectotitleinnotescheck
    \unskip\proselinelabel{#2}%
    \setproselemmarange{#2}{#1}%
    \ifnorectoexplainyet% firstexplanation
      \firstrectoexplanatory%
    \fi%noexplainyet
    \global\norectoexplainyetfalse%
    \immediate\write\rectoexplanations{\checkprosenoteheaders}%
    \literalrectoexplain{#3}%
    \ifrectoexplanationssinglepar%
      \literalrectoexplain{\par}%
    \fi% ifexplanationssinglepar
    \resetlemmacounters%
    \fi\unskip%
}%
\pmclresetsettitleinnotes
\newcommand{\pmclresetsettitleinnotes}{%

\oversoemendationyettrue%
\oversoexplainyettrue%
\oversotextnoteyettrue%
\noretomendationyettrue%
\noretexplainyettrue%
\noretotextnoteyettrue%
\noretotextnoteyettrue%
}

\pmclversoresetsettitleinnotes
\newcommand{\pmclversoresetsettitleinnotes}{%

\oversoemendationyettrue%
\oversoexplainyettrue%
\oversotextnoteyettrue%
\noretomendationyettrue%
\noretexplainyettrue%
\noretotextnoteyettrue%
\noretotextnoteyettrue%
}

\pmclrectoresetsettitleinnotes
\newcommand{\pmclrectoresetsettitleinnotes}{%

\noretomendationyettrue%
\noretexplainyettrue%
\noretotextnoteyettrue%
\noretotextnoteyettrue%
}

\literalexplain
\let\literalexplanatory=\literalexplain
\let\literalversoexplanatory=\literalexplain
\let\literalrectoexplanatory=\literalexplain

\putversotextnotes Does the same for textual notes.
\newcommand{\putversotextnotes}{%
\iftextnoteson
\ifversotextnotestwocol
\literalversotextnote{end{multicols}}
\fi
\noretotextnotewtwocol
\newpage
\hyphenationforsmall
\input \jobname.vtn
\contentsendnotestitle{the\versotextnotescontentsname}{versotextnotes}
\else
\relax
\fi}

\putrectotextnotes Does the same for recto textual notes.
\newcommand{\putrectotextnotes}{%
\iftextnoteson
\relax
\fi}
\putversoemendations  This macro closes external file for verso emendations, reads it in, and puts an entry for the emendations into the table of contents file. The macro tests to see whether there is an .aux file from a previous run before doing this, and complains in the .log file if the .aux file does not exist.

\putrectoemendations  This macro closes external file for recto emendations, reads it in, and puts an entry for the emendations into the table of contents file. The macro tests to see whether there is an .aux file from a previous run before doing this, and complains in the .log file if the .aux file does not exist.

\putversoexplanatorynotes  Does the same for verso explanatory notes.
22.29 Parallel Texts in Prose

First, some booleans.

When the last recto page ended, was the last paragraph finished? True means the next recto should continue the paragraph from the last recto
Counters: prosepage versoproselinecounter, etc., and commands to set them.

The \parastart and \paraend macros, to mark the beginning and end of paragraphs.

\parastart
\newcommand{\parastart}{\inparatrue}
\paraend
\newcommand{\paraend}{\inparafalse}
\startparalleltextsprose and \finishparalleltextsprose

\startparalleltextsprose
\newcommand{\startparalleltextsprose}{\%
\leavemode
\cleartoverso
\paralleltextstrue
\%
}
22.30 Finishing up

The \texttt{\textbackslash finish} macro reads in the notes, the index (previously created from your .aux file by MakeIndex), and the contents sections and sets them. The notes sections send page information to the contents file as they are set. Then the
page information for the index is sent to the contents file. Finally the
contents file is closed and read in. If you have an editor’s introduction or a list
of abbreviations, copy this macro, uncomment out the commented out lines, and
issue it all as a \renewcommand for \finish. Be sure to have the command
\label{editorsintroduction} on the first page of your introduction.

It usually takes three passes to get the table of contents and the index files
correct.

The consequence of doing using \finish is that the table of contents comes
last. There are ways around this that are described earlier. The notes sections
are all typeset in the \small size.

\newcommand{\finish}{
  \bf \hyphenchar\font=45
  \it \hyphenchar\font=45
  \rm \hyphenchar\font=45
}

\ifemendationson
  \newpage
  \immediate\closeout\emendations
  \input \jobname.emd
  \fi
\iftextnoteson
  \newpage
  \immediate\closeout\textnotes
  \input \jobname.ent
  \newpage
  \fi
\ifexplanon
  \immediate\closeout\explanations
  \input \jobname.enx
  \newpage
  \fi
\ifindexingon
  \printindex
  \fi
\ifpoemcontentson
  \immediate\write\poemcontents{\vspace{10pt}\par}
  \immediate\write\poemcontents{\contentspoemtitlefont \ Introduction to the Notes}
  \immediate\write\poemcontents{\string` / \string` \pageref{editorsintroduction} \par}
  \immediate\write\poemcontents{\contentspoemtitlefont \ Abbreviations}
  \immediate\write\poemcontents{\string` / \string` \pageref{abbreviations} \par}
  \immediate\write\poemcontents{\the\emendationscontentsname}
  \fi
The symbol \stanzaatbottomvalue\ is used to indicate a space between sections of a poem wherever such spaces are lost in pagination.
more flexibility. \texttt{\textbackslash putpoemcontents} inserts the table of contents file from a prior run. Be sure to issue it \textit{before} you issue \texttt{\textbackslash makepoemcontents}.

\newcommand{\putpoemcontents}{
\IfFileExists{\jobname.ctn}{\input \jobname.ctn
\clearpage \resetpagestyle\normalsize}
\{\text{typeout}{\text{Run again to input contents file here}}\}
}

\texttt{\textbackslash hyphenationforsmall} This command restores hyphenation for the backmatter sections of the book. Hyphenation is turned off in the main body of the book, because verse should not be hyphenated. This macro turns hyphenation on, but only for small roman, italic, and bold fonts. Backmatter sections are all set in \texttt{\textbackslash small}. \texttt{\textbackslash putemendations}, \texttt{\textbackslash puttextnotes}, and \texttt{\textbackslash putexplanatory} all call \texttt{\textbackslash hyphenationforsmall}.

\newcommand{\hyphenationforsmall}{\small\bf \hyphenchar\font=45
\small\it \hyphenchar\font=45
\small\rm \hyphenchar\font=45}

\texttt{\textbackslash putemendations} This macro closes external file for emendations, reads it in, and puts an entry for the emendations into the table of contents file. The macro tests to see whether there is an .aux file from a previous run before doing this, and complains in the .log file if the .aux file does not exist.

\newcommand{\putemendations}{
\ifemendationson
\ifemendationstwocol
\literalemend{\end{multicols}}
\fi %\iftextnotetwocol
\newpage
\hyphenationforsmall
\immediate\closeout\emendations
\input \jobname.emd
\contentsendnotestitle{\the\emendationscontentsname}{emendationnotes}
\else
\relax
\fi}

\texttt{\textbackslash putexplanatory} Does the same for explanatory notes.

\newcommand{\putexplanatory}{
\ifexplanon
\ifexplanationstwocol
\literalexplain{\end{multicols}}
\fi %\iftextnotetwocol
\newpage
\hyphenationforsmall
\immediate\closeout\explanations
\input \jobname.enx
\ifpoemcontentson
\ifexplanon
\fi
\puttextnotes  Does the same for textual notes.
\newcommand{\puttextnotes}{\iftextnoteson\iftextnotestwocol\literaltextnote{\end{multicols}}\fi %\iftextnotetwocol\newpage\fi \hyphenationforsmall\immediate\closeout{textnotes}\input{\jobname.ent}\contentsendnotestitle{\the{textnotescontentsname}}{textualnotes}\else\relax\fi}

\putpoemindex  Reads in the index of titles and first lines and adds an entry for the index into the table of contents.
\newtoks{\poemindexname}\poemindexname={Index of Titles and First Lines}\newcommand{\changepoemindexname}[1]{\poemindexname={#1}}\newtoks{\poemindexheadername}\poemindexheadername={Index of Titles and First Lines}\newcommand{\changepoemindexheader}[1]{\poemindexheadername={#1}}\newtoks{\poemindexcontentsname}\poemindexcontentsname={Index of Titles and First Lines}\newcommand{\changepoemindexcontentsname}[1]{\poemindexcontentsname={#1}}\newcommand{\putpoemindex}{\ifindexingon\printindex\fi\ifpoemcontentson\ifindexingon\immediate\write{\poemcontents}{\string\par\string\smallskip}\immediate\write{\poemcontents}{\string\contentsleaders\string\pageref{indexpage}\string\par}\fi\fi\newcommand{\putmultiplepoemindex}[4]{\ifindexingon\poemindexname={#2}\poemindexheadername={#3}\poemindexcontentsname={#4}\poemindexlabelname={#4}\fi\newcommand{\putmultiplepoemindex}{[4]{%\ifindexingon\poemindexname={#2}\poemindexheadername={#3}\poemindexcontentsname={#4}\poemindexlabelname={#4}\fi}
22.31 Visual formatting

The ideal in \LaTeX{} is to separate content markup and formatting as completely as possible. In the text itself you simply mark the logical units (a poem, a title, a stanza, a textual note), and a header program like this interprets the meaning of those terms typographically. However, one still winds up having to do some visual formatting. Sometimes you have to enlarge or shrink a page by one line in order to avoid an intractable widow or club line, and when one does so one must be careful to do the same to the other member of the two-page spread of which that page is a part. These commands enable one to wiggle pagelength enough to handle these problems.

\newcommand{\longpage}{\enlargethispage{\baselineskip}}
\newcommand{\shortpage}{\enlargethispage{-\baselineskip}}

22.32 Special environments: cjquotation and theindex

An environment for special prose quotations within verse as in “Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce”

\cjquotation
\newenvironment{cjquotation}
{\tolerance=2000%
 vspace{-\bigskipamount}
 \restoreverselinenumber
 \language=255}
Finally, some other miscellaneous environments.

Finally, some other miscellaneous environments.
Change History

v1.0
  General: Initial version
  
  v1.01

  v1.1
  General: Added commands to change mark in cases where page break fall (or does not fall) on stanza break. Added command to change the amount of indentation in runover lines in verse. Removed special geometry to make the program more generic.
  
  v1.11
  General: Corrected bugs in headers for explanatory notes and emendations.
  
  v1.2
  General: Accidental and typescript variants test to see whether textual notes are being made. Corrected a bug when quoting verse in note sections. Added a command to change the page number of the table of contents. Added a command to input the table of contents file. Added commands to input the external files for emendations, explanatory notes, textual notes, and the index of titles and first lines. Added a command to test whether there is an .aux file from a previous run and to prevent typesetting of the external files for emendations, explanatory notes, textual notes if there is not. Added a command to restore the main page style after the table of contents.

v1.7
  General: Changed how labels are made for use in contents and notes sections. Control sequences in titles (such as for italics and so on) no longer require special commands, although those commands are retained for backward compatibility.

  v2.01
  General: Rewrote all of the title commands in order to make them easier to maintain. Added environment for flushing runover lines in verse to the right margin. Added information on how to customize titles.

  v2.02
  General: Corrected an error in setting poems without formal titles.

  v2.12
  General: Notes sections can take ranges of lines.

  v2.13
  General: tsentry no longer needs an unskip if the entry starts with a comma.

  v2.2
  General: The user can create new kinds of endnote.

  v2.21
  General: Cross references can refer to line numbers.

  v2.22
  General: Removed dependence upon marn.sty. Enabled multiple levels of block-formatted footnotes.

  v2.24
  General: commands to aid typesetting parallel texts.

  v2.25
  General: Bug fix in running headers to notes sections.
v2.26
General: Fix no unskip in vertical
mode error ........................ 1

v2.27
General: Changed name of
linelabel command, to prepare
for making poemscol and
lineno compatible ............... 1

v2.30
General: Prose sections such as
Authors' Introductions are line
numbered by lineno.sty.
Textnotes, emendations, and
explanatory notes for prose
sections may be either
footnotes or endnotes, and the
latter are sent to the same
place as their verse equivalents.
Good solution to “missing
number” problem on first runs. 1

v2.301
General: Corrected small bug in
table of contents commands,
rewrote manual for clarity .... 1

v2.31
General: Ranges of line for notes
sections (in verse or prose
sections) need no longer involve
counting of lines. Lemmas may
be nested, may overlap, and
may cross stanza boundaries. 1

v2.32
General: Simpler configuration of
marginal line numbers, revision
of manual .......................... 1

v2.33
General: Fixed a bug in index
generation, compensated for
odd interaction between
fancyhdr and reversemarginpar 1

v2.34
General: Easier modification of
format of tables of contents ... 1

v2.35
General: poemscol can break the
lines for long titles in the table
of contents on its own without
making a mess of it. Modified
commands for volume titles to
use the facilities for poem titles. 1

v2.36
v2.37
General: Versions of note
commands for typescript
variants and accidentals for
annotated prose. Commands
for marking up and annotating
prose by paragraph and
sentence number. Commands
for cross references by sentence
and paragraph number. ......... 1

General: In cases of broken lines or
runover lines you can choose
whether to set the line number
with the beginning of the line
or with the end of the line.
Also, you can choose to have it
set the number always at the
beginning if the line number is
at the left, and always at the
end if it is at the right. ......... 1

v2.38
General: Checked cases where
commands might introduce
extra white space. Made sure
that line numbers for verse,
prose, and paragraph-sentence
prose line up. Fixed
overlapping of paragraph and
line numbers for
paragraph-sentence mode. Up
to four sentences can appear on
a line in paragraph-line mode
without having their marginal
line numbers overlap. Fixed a
bug that added an extra colon
in footnotes in
paragraph-sentence format.
Changed “gutter” and “outer”
line numbering in verse and
paragraph-sentence prose to
use Peter Wilson’s sidepars
rather than marginpars. ....... 1

v2.39
General: Left a DeclareOption
hanging in version 2.38. Fixed
that. .............................. 1


v2.391
General: Corrections to user’s
  guide. ................................. 1

v2.392
General: More corrections to user’s
guide. ................................. 1

v2.394
General: More corrections to user’s
guide. ................................. 1

v2.4
General: Commands to make new
kinds of endnotes also make
notes for line numbered prose
sections and for prose sections
with paragraph and sentence
numbering. ........................... 1

v2.41
General: Fixed a bug in line
numbers of new kinds of prose
note. ................................. 1

v2.42
General: Fixed error in handling
conditionals when setting prose
numbered by sentence and
paragraph. ........................... 1

v2.43
General: Notes in prose numbered
by sentence and paragraph
number can refer only to the
sentence number even when
paragraphs are also being
counted. ............................. 1

v2.44
General: Fixed a bug which caused
new kinds of endnotes in prose
sections to add unwanted white
space to the output. .............. 1

v2.45
General: Use of sidepar in v2.38
introduced a problem, causing
line numbers sometimes to
drift up a point. Changed
commands for putting verse
line numbers, but not
paragraph and sentence
numbers, to use marginpars
again. ................................. 1

v2.46
General: Changed definition of
sidepar so that it uses struts to
find the depth of the line,
restored line number
commands to use sidepar and
its variants. ........................... 1

v2.47
General: Changed name of sidepar
to pcmclsidepar to avoid
collisions with the sidepar
command from the memoir
class, since they are no longer
exactly the same. Added
commands to put a marginal
reference to the notes section
in the margins of poem titles. ... 1

v2.48
General: Added more general form
of the commands to put a
marginal reference to the notes
section in the margins of poem
titles. ................................. 1

v2.49
General: Changed marginal
reference command to use
marginpar rather than
pcmclsidepar (alas, it still adds
vertical white space after the
title with pcmclsidepar). Added
marginal reference commands
for sequences and sequence
sections. Fixed errors in
manual. ................................. 1

v2.50
General: Added marginal reference
commands for poem sections,
poem subtitles, epigraphs, and
dedications. These commands
no longer require an additional
label command to set the label
to which they refer. Added
commands to make marginal
references to the pages in notes
sections where comments on
individual lines may be found,
for textual notes, explanatory
notes, emendations, and
user-defined notes. Added
commands for changing the
names of the Table of
Contents, the various endnotes
sections, and the running

200
headers for the contents and endnotes sections, in order to facilitate editions of works in languages other than English.  

v2.51
General: Changed prose section environment so that it does not always assume that the modulo for line numbers in prose is the same as the number in verse. Corrected a problem with alignment of line numbers in the prose section no reset environment. Added commands to support generation of multiple indices using the splitindex package. Fixed a variety of small bugs, including a newly introduced one in the correction to textual notes for quoted verse. 

v2.52
General: Changed dedication to poem dedication to avoid a conflict with a command in koma-script. dedication command is provided using providecommand for compatibility.

v2.53
General: Changed the name of an internal token register to avoid a conflict with babel.

v2.531
General: Fixed a typo in example code.

v2.6
General: Added an optional argument to the poem environment to center the text block of the poem on the longest line. Added a switch to enable titles to be centered on the page.

v2.61
General: Added a boolean to switch notes to one note per paragraph form. Boolean to switch off poem titles in notes.

Two column formatting for notes sections.

v2.62
General: You can adjust the margins of epigraphs, dedications, and similar things. Made the appearance of entries in the table of contents for endnotes sections customizable. Fixed a bug which caused user-defined endnotes to put extra white space in prose passages.

v2.63
General: Revisions to manual.

v2.64
General: Bug fix: remove extra white space in custom endnotes for prose sections when notes are in single paragraph mode. Fix appearance of page number in endnote sections.

v2.65
General: Modifications to parallel text commands, corrections to manual.

v2.66
General: Change to page styles.

v2.7
General: Improvements to parallel texts.

v2.72

v2.8
General: Changes in default values about where line numbers are placed. verseline numberstoleft and related commands no longer change marginparsep. Endnote sections may have normal or hanging paragraphs. Endnotes may have multiple paragraphs.

v2.81
General: Verse margin adjust to adjust margins of the verse block. Line numbers
automatically move closer to the text when the text block is centered on the longest line.

New boolean to force line numbers to the margins when the text block is centered. New commands to control the distance of line numbers from margins of centered text block.

New default values for marginparwidth and marginparsep.

---

**v2.85**

General: Boolean to turn centering of verse block on and off.

Subtitles center when centertitles is issued. New boolean to adjust placement of marginal reference markers in jhtextnote and related commands.

---

**v2.87**

General: Notes to appear at the end of individual poems.

---

**v2.88**

General: Revisions to manual.

---

**v2.89**

General: Append the date to the end of the poem.

---

**v2.9**

General: Date aligns with left margin of poem even when poem is centered.

---

**v2.95**


Textual notes, emendation notes, and explanatory notes can also be placed at the end of the poem rather than at the bottom of the page or in an endnote section. Commands to set the title only in the contents and only in the notes.

---

**v2.96**

General: Epigraphs, headnotes, dedications, and attributions move towards the center when titles are centered. Easier customization of epigraphs and similar things.

---

**v2.97**

General: Correction to JHepigraphs.

Epigraphenvironment for headnotes with more than one stanza or paragraph.

Corrections to manual.

---

**v2.98**

General: Corrections to manual.

---

**v2.99**

General: Hierarchy of indented stanzas.

---

**v3**

General: With centered verse you can align the title, epigraphs, attributions, and so on with the left margin of the verse block.

Corrections to manual.

---

**v3.01**

General: Corrections to manual.

---

**v3.04**


---

**v3.08**

General: Indentations of species of titles in text can be independently changed without changing the definition of the title. Appendix and Foreword section titles can be indented differently from notes section titles.

---

**v3.081**

General: Fixed centertitles bug for subsections.

---

**v3.09**

General: New schemes for titles.

Titles can be placed according the indentation schemes introduced in version 3.08, at the left text margin, at the left verse margin, centered over the longest line of a verse block at the left verse margin, at the left margin of a verse block centered on the longest line, and centered over a verse block centered over the longest line.
v3.1
General: New commands
shortpoemepigraph,
shortpoemdedication,
shortpoemattribution,
JHshortepigraph,
JHshortdedication. These
commands are controlled by
the same booleans that control
placement of titles. ........... 1

v3.12
General: Bug fix. Fix command
clash with titlesec. Manual
revision .......................... 1

v3.13
General: Fixed subtitles in
emendations and explanations,
Fixed bug in
sequencesectitlefirstline,
changed sequence hierarchy of
indentations, subsubsections of
sequences no longer appear in
contents ........................... 1

v3.14
General: Bug fix:
ifpagernumberinnotesfalse,
Manual revision ................. 1

v3.141
General: Manual revisions. Fixed
spacing of sentence and
paragraph numbers in sections
numbered by paragraph and
sentence. You can suppress the
appearance of the first sentence
number, whether in the margin or in
the running text. ............... 1

v3.1415
General: Changed controlling how
to place marginal marks in
JHpoemtitle and its siblings,
and in JHtextnote and its
siblings. Marginal marks are
now set using their own inserts,
rather than using marginpar. ... 1

v3.14159
General: Marginal marks set by
JHpoemtitle now work with
the different title placement
schemes. ........................... 1

v3.141592
General: Special commands for
titles with footnotes (where the
footnotes are authorial and
part of the title). Title
footnotes can be set at the
bottom of the page, like
traditional footnotes, at the
bottom of the page like
“Layered” footnotes, or at the
end of the poem. Marginal
marks set by JHpoemtitle can
be placed independently of the
marginal marks produced by
margreftextnote. ............... 1

v3.1415926
General: Bug fix. Extra white
space problem. Thanks to
David Carlisle. ................. 1

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Symbols
\auxout ........... 826, 1007, 3483, 3486
\! .................. 960 \bsphack ............. 779, 780, 825,
\@ ................ 342, 343, 3286, 3290, 3298, 3303
\@JHswitchmarginpar .... 2183, 2185 \car .................... 3109
\@JHswitchtitlemarginpar . 2262, 2264 \centercr . 85, 350, 378, 398, 416.

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