book-of-common-prayer
Typesetting for liturgical documents in the style of the 1979 Book of Common Prayer

Arlie Coles

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1 Introduction

book-of-common-prayer is a \LaTeX package for liturgical documents in the style of the 1979 Book of Common Prayer\footnote{http://justus.anglican.org/resources/bcpformatted_1979.htm}. It provides special typesetting tools for common liturgical situations (e.g. versicle and response, longer prayers, etc.) as well as formatting specifications for an entire document (e.g. font face, section headers, margins, etc.).

2 Setup

You can import book-of-common-prayer in the typical way by writing `\usepackage{book-of-common-prayer}` in the preamble of your \LaTeX document.

2.1 Fonts

The standard font used in the 1979 Book of Common Prayer is Sabon\footnote{https://www.linotype.com/5598633/sabon-family.html}. If you have Sabon installed on your computer, you can use it with book-of-common-prayer by writing `\usepackage[sabon]{book-of-common-prayer}` in the preamble of your document to import the package.

You should also have the fonts Arial Unicode MS\footnote{https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/typography/font-list/arial-unicode-ms} and Junicode\footnote{https://junicode.sourceforge.io/} installed on your computer. These two fonts provide some special symbols used by book-of-common-prayer.

Since book-of-common-prayer uses special fonts, you should compile your document with the Lua\TeX or Xe\TeX compiler.

2.2 Music

book-of-common-prayer works with Lilypond\footnote{http://lilypond.org/} for inline music notation. If you have musical scores you would like to integrate into your document, you should use the lyluatex package by writing `\usepackage{lyluatex}` in the preamble of your document.

To compile your document with Lilypond scores, you must use Lua\TeX, e.g. `lualatex -shell-escape your_document.tex`.

2.3 Page setup

By default, book-of-common-prayer structures the document to be booklet size (a folded 8.5 × 11” sheet). If you would like a different size, you can override this behavior by writing e.g.

`\geometry{paperheight=8.5in, paperwidth=5.5in}`

in the preamble of your document.

3 Documentation

3.1 Special symbols

Table\footnote{http://justus.anglican.org/resources/bcpformatted_1979.htm} shows the special symbols available in book-of-common-prayer. To produce the formatted output, you must simply type the corresponding \LaTeX code.
### 3.2 Special commands

There are also some special commands to fine-tune formatting when needed (usually these are controlled by \LaTeX so the below should be used sparingly):

- `\blankline` forces a blank line (similar to pressing Enter twice in Microsoft Word). Usually, \LaTeX manages this type of spacing for you, but you can use this command if you need more manual control.
- `\deleteline` deletes an empty line’s space (similar to backspacing over a blank line in Microsoft Word).
- `\tab` creates an indent (similar to pressing tab in Microsoft Word).
- `\spacer` creates a very small vertical space when this kind of fine control is desired.

### 3.3 Text formatting

Several text formatting bracketings (macros) are available.

#### 3.3.1 Instructions

`\instruct` will format the contents as instructions, i.e. italicized and slightly smaller font size than the body text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\LaTeX code</th>
<th>Formatted output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>\instruct{Here are instructions.}</code></td>
<td><code>Here are instructions.</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Instructions.

`\instructsmall` does the same, but in an even smaller font size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\LaTeX code</th>
<th>Formatted output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>\instruct{Here are instructions.}</code></td>
<td><code>Here are instructions.</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Small instructions.

#### 3.3.2 Bible verses

`\bibleref` will format a Bible reference (chapter and verse) in a small font in small-caps.

`\bibleverse` takes two arguments: the text of the Bible verse, and its reference (chapter and verse). It formats the former in standard body text, and the latter is formatted in a small font in small caps, right-justified.
\texttt{\LaTeX} code \hfill Formatted output
\hline
\texttt{\bibleref{John 3:16}} & \texttt{JOHN 3:16} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 4: A single Bible reference.

\texttt{\LaTeX} code \hfill Formatted output
\hline
\texttt{\bibleverse{Remember Lot's wife.}{Luke 17:32}} & \texttt{Remember Lot's wife. LUK\textsubscript{E}E 17:32} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 5: An expanded Bible reference.

\subsection*{3.3.3 Miscellaneous}

It is conventional to typset the current monarch's name (if any) in all caps, italicized. We can do this with \texttt{\monarch{}}:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\texttt{\LaTeX} code & Formatted output \\
\hline
\texttt{\monarch{ELIZABETH}} & \texttt{ELIZABETH} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 6: Monarch name typesetting.

To put a box around some text, and italicize the text inside, we can use \texttt{\boxaround{}}:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\texttt{\LaTeX} code & Formatted output \\
\hline
\texttt{\boxaround{A box.}} & \texttt{A box.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 7: Boxes around text.
3.4 Environments

Several environments are available in book-of-common-prayer. These are used for common formatting blocks, such as versicle-and-response exchanges or longer prayers.

3.4.1 Named responses with responses

Table 8 shows how to use the responses environment, which typesets response exchanges from named roles. This environment is useful for e.g. exchanges between the priest and the people. One named role and the text associated with it must be provided per line. The named role will be italicized and the text associated with that role will be spaced rightward.

Supported roles are priest, deacon, officiant, servers, and people. Support for roles in French is also available (as pretre, diacre, officiant, servants, and peuple respectively). The text associated with the people/peuple role is always bolded.

Other supported roles that will render as non-bolded are: subdeacon, epistoler, lector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\LaTeX code</th>
<th>Formatted output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\begin{responses} \priest{The priest can speak.} \deacon{The deacon too.} \officiant{So can an officiant.} \servers{The servers too.} \people{The people can respond.} \end{responses}</td>
<td>Priest The priest can speak. Deacon The deacon too. Officiant So can an officiant. Servers The servers too. People The people can respond.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: The responses environment.

3.4.2 Versicle-response responses with vresponses

Table 9 shows how to use the vresponses environment, which typesets versicle-response exchanges. This environment works the same way as the responses environment, but does not include named roles. Instead, turns in the exchange are headed by ℑ and ℛ characters, and we indicate which turn we are on by using V and R (as we might have used priest in the responses environment). The text associated with the response is always bolded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\LaTeX code</th>
<th>Formatted output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\begin{vresponses} \V{Here is the versicle.} \R{Here is the response.} \end{vresponses}</td>
<td>ℑ Here is the versicle. ℛ Here is the response.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: The vresponses environment.

Sometimes, if the response is long, we might want to format it further. We can do this by placing the response inside of an \long{} bracketing. We can then use line breaks (\\) and tabs (\tab) to format the response as we like. Table 10 shows an example of this.
\begin{vresponses}
\V{Our Father,}
\R{\rlong{\tab Who art in heaven, \tab hallowed be thy name. \tab Thy Kingdom come; \tab thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.}}
\end{vresponses}

3.4.3 Doubled versicle-response responses with vresponsesdouble

Table 11 shows how to use the vresponsesdouble environment, which typesets versicle-response exchanges that are doubled up on one line. This environment works the same way as the vresponses environment, but the versicle and response are included on the same line. Each turn is headed with \VR and takes two arguments in brackets: one for the versicle text and the other for the response text. This can be useful when responses are repeated or space is at a premium. The text associated with the response is always bolded.

This environment takes one argument that represents the proportion of the line width that should be taken by the versicle. For example, calling \begin{vresponsesdouble}[0.5] will allot half the line width for the versicle (and the remaining half to the response).

\begin{vresponsesdouble}[0.7]
\VR{Joy to thee, O Queen of Heaven;} \V{Joy to thee, O Queen of Heaven;}
\VR{He whom thou wast meet to bear,;} \V{He whom thou wast meet to bear,}
\VR{As He promised hath arisen;} \V{As He promised hath arisen;}
\VR{Pour for us to God thy prayer.} \V{Pour for us to God thy prayer.}
\end{vresponsesdouble}

3.4.4 Prayers with prayer

Table 12 shows how to use the prayer environment, which typesets longer prayers that you may desire to format. As in the vresponses environment, you can use \tab to indent, but you do not need to use \ for a line break. If the prayer is to be said by everyone, you may wish to surround it with a \textbf{} to bold it.

3.4.5 Two-column prayers with twocolprayer

Table 13 shows how to use the twocolprayer environment, which typesets prayers in two columns. This is useful for side-by-side texts in e.g. Latin and English. You can indicate a switch in column with the & character.
\begin{prayer}
\textbf{Almighty God,}
\tab Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, \\
\tab Maker of all things, Judge of all men: \\
\end{prayer}

Almighty God,  
Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,  
Maker of all things, Judge of all men: 

Table 12: The \texttt{prayer} environment.

\begin{twocolprayer}
Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, & Holy, holy, holy,  \\
Dominus, Deus sabaoth. & Lord God of hosts. \\
\end{twocolprayer}

Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, Holy, holy, holy,  
Dominus, Deus sabaoth. Lord God of hosts. 

Table 13: The \texttt{twocolprayer} environment.

\begin{threecolprayer}
Kyrie eleison, & Kyrie eleison, & Kyrie eleison. \\
Kyrie eleison. & Kyrie eleison. & Kyrie eleison. \\
\end{threecolprayer}

Kyrie eleison,  
Kyrie eleison,  
Kyrie eleison.  

Table 14: The \texttt{threecolprayer} environment.

3.4.6 Three-column prayers with \texttt{threecolprayer}

Table 14 shows how to use the \texttt{threecolprayer} environment, which typesets prayers in three columns. This is useful for responsive prayers. You can indicate a switch in column with the \texttt{&} character.

\begin{threecolprayer}
Kyrie eleison,  
& Kyrie eleison,  
& Kyrie eleison. \\
\textbf{Christe eleison,}  
& \textbf{Christe eleison,}  
& \textbf{Christe eleison.} \\
Kyrie eleison,  
& Kyrie eleison,  
& Kyrie eleison. \\
\end{threecolprayer}

Kyrie eleison,  
Kyrie eleison,  
Kyrie eleison.  

Table 14: The \texttt{threecolprayer} environment.

3.4.7 Psalm typesetting

It is possible to typeset psalms with a combination of an enumerated list and \texttt{psalmverse}, as shown in Table 15.

It is possible to typeset psalms with a combination of an enumerated list and \texttt{psalmverse}, as shown in Table 15.
\begin{enumerate}[
leftmargin=*,
label=\textsc{\arabic*}]
\item \psalmverse
  \{The Lord is my shepherd: \}
  \{Therefore can I lack nothing.\}
\item \psalmverse
  \{He shall feed me \}
  \{in a green pasture: \}
  \{and lead me forth beside \}
  \{the waters of comfort. \}
\end{enumerate}

1 The Lord is my shepherd: *  
   Therefore can I lack nothing.  
2 He shall feed me in a green pasture: *  
   and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textsc{\LaTeX} code</th>
<th>Formatted output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| \begin{enumerate}[
leftmargin=*,
label=\textsc{\arabic*}]
\item \psalmverse
  \{The Lord is my shepherd: \}
  \{Therefore can I lack nothing.\}
\item \psalmverse
  \{He shall feed me \}
  \{in a green pasture: \}
  \{and lead me forth beside \}
  \{the waters of comfort. \}
\end{enumerate}                                      | 1 The Lord is my shepherd: *  
   Therefore can I lack nothing.  
2 He shall feed me in a green pasture: *  
   and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort. |

Table 15: Typesetting psalms with an enumerated list and \textsc{\psalmverse}.  