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

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Contents

1   Introduction

`book-of-common-prayer` is a LaTeX package for liturgical documents in the style of the 1979 Book of Common Prayer[1]. 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 preable of your LaTeX document.

2.1   Fonts

The standard font used in the 1979 Book of Common Prayer is Sabon[2]. 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[3] and Junicode[4] 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 LuaLaTeX or XeLaTeX compiler.

2.2   Music

`book-of-common-prayer` works with Lilypond[5] 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 LuaLaTeX, 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 1 shows the special symbols available in `book-of-common-prayer`. To produce the formatted output, you must simply type the corresponding LaTeX code.

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[1] http://justus.anglican.org/resources/bcp/formatted_1979.htm
[2] https://www.linotype.com/5598633/sabon-family.html
[3] https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/typography/font-list/arial-unicode-ms
[4] https://junicode.sourceforge.io/
[5] http://lilypond.org/

LaTeX code	Formatted output
\versicle	℣
\response	℟
\cross	✠
\scross	+
\gl	«
\gr	»

Table 1: Special symbols available in `book-of-common-prayer`.

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.

LaTeX code	Formatted output
\instruct{Here are instructions.}	*Here are instructions.*

Table 2: Instructions.

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

LaTeX code	Formatted output
\instruct{Here are instructions.}	*Here are instructions.*

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.

LaTeX code	Formatted output
`\bibleref{John 3:16}`	John 3:16

Table 4: A single Bible reference.

LaTeX code	Formatted output
`\bibleverse{Remember Lot's wife.}{Luke 17:32}`	Remember Lot's wife. Luke 17:32

Table 5: An expanded Bible reference.

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 `\monarch{}` :

LaTeX code	Formatted output
`\monarch{ELIZABETH}`	*ELIZABETH*

Table 6: Monarch name typesetting.

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

LaTeX code	Formatted output
`\boxaround{A box.}`	A box.

Table 7: Boxes around text.

(cont'd)

4

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`.

LaTeX code	Formatted output	
| ```
\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.}

  \pretre{Le prêtre parle.}
  \diacre{Le diacre aussi.}
  \officiant{L'officiant parle aussi.}
  \servants{Les servants aussi.}
  \peuple{Le peuple repond.}
\end{responses}
``` | *Priest* <br> *Deacon* <br> *Officiant* <br> *Servers* <br> *People* <br><br> *Prêtre* <br> *Diacre* <br> *Officiant* <br> *Servants* <br> *Peuple* | The priest can speak. <br> The deacon too. <br> So can an officiant. <br> The servers too. <br> **The people can respond.** <br><br> Le prêtre parle. <br> Le diacre aussi. <br> L'officiant parle aussi. <br> Les servants aussi. <br> **Le peuple repond.** |

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 ℣ and ℟ 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.

LaTeX code	Formatted output	
| ```
\begin{vresponses}
  \V{Here is the versicle.}
  \R{Here is the response.}
\end{vresponses}
``` | ℣ <br> ℟ | Here is the versicle. <br> **Here is the response.** |

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 `\rlong{}` bracketing. We can then use line breaks (`\\`) and tabs (`\tab`) to format the response as we like. Table 10 shows an example of this.

LaTeX code	Formatted output

```\begin{vresponses}\n \V{Our Father,}\n \R{\rlong{\n Who art in heaven, \\\n \tab hallowed be thy name. \\\n Thy Kingdom come; \\\n \tab thy will be done \\\n \tab on earth as it is in heaven.}\n }\n\end{vresponses}```	℣ Our Father,
	℟ **Who art in heaven,**
	      hallowed be thy name.
	Thy Kingdom come;
	      thy will be done
	      on earth as it is in heaven.

Table 10: The `vresponses` environment used with a long, formatted response.

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).

LaTeX code	Formatted output		
```\begin{vresponsesdouble}[0.7]\n \VR{Joy to thee, O Queen of Heaven;}\n {Alleluia.}```	℣ Joy to thee, O Queen of Heaven;	℟	**Al-leluia.**
``` \VR{He whom thou wast meet to bear,}\n {Alleluia.}```	℣ He whom thou wast meet to bear,	℟	**Al-leluia.**
``` \VR{As He promised hath arisen;}\n {Alleluia.}```	℣ As He promised hath arisen;	℟	**Al-leluia.**
``` \VR{Pour for us to God thy prayer.}\n {Alleluia.}\n\end{vresponses}```	℣ Pour for us to God thy prayer.	℟	**Al-leluia.**

Table 11: The `vresponsesdouble` environment.

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.

LaTeX code	Formatted output

```
\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 `prayer` environment.

LaTeX code	Formatted output

```
\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 `twocolprayer` environment.

3.4.6 Three-column prayers with `threecolprayer`

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

LaTeX code	Formatted output

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

Kyrie eleison,	**Kyrie eleison,**	Kyrie eleison.
Christe eleison,	Christe eleison,	**Christe eleison.**
Kyrie eleison,	**Kyrie eleison,**	Kyrie eleison.

Table 14: The `threecolprayer` environment.

3.4.7 Psalm typesetting

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

LaTeX code	Formatted output

```
\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 \psalmverse.