

# Parallel typesetting for critical editions: the `reledpar` package\*

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## Abstract

The `reledmac` package has been used for some time for typesetting critical editions. The `reledpar` package is an extension to `reledmac` which enables texts and their critical apparatus to be typeset in parallel, either in two columns or on pairs of facing pages.

`reledpar` provides many tools and options. Normally, they are all documented in this file. Also provided is a help folder, “examples”. The folder contains additional examples (although not for all cases). Examples starting by “3-” are for basic uses, those starting by “4-” are for advanced uses.

To report bugs, please go to `ledmac`’s GitHub page and click “New Issue”: <https://github.com/maieul/ledmac/issues/>. You must open an account with github.com to access my page (maieul/ledmac). GitHub accounts are free for open-source users. You can report bug in English or in French (better).

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## Contents

<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Aim of this package . . . . .	5
1.2 Historical overview . . . . .	6
<b>2 Options</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Synchronization’s options . . . . .	6
2.2 Other options . . . . .	7
<b>3 General</b>	<b>7</b>

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<b>4 Parallel columns</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Basic use	8
4.2 Setting	9
4.2.1 Column's width	9
4.2.2 Column's separator	9
4.2.3 Column's positions	9
4.2.4 Mixing two columns and one column texts	10
4.2.5 Schemas of column typesetting	10
4.2.6 Continuous numbering between single and double column texts	10
4.3 Note about <code>\AtEveryPstart*</code> and <code>\AtEveryPend*</code>	11
<b>5 Keeping translation in the outside/inside column</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>6 Facing pages</b>	<b>11</b>
6.1 Basic usage	11
6.2 Setting	12
6.2.1 Text width	12
6.2.2 Way of synchronizing	12
6.2.3 Page number	14
6.2.4 Page breaking	14
6.2.5 Right page before <code>\Pages</code>	14
6.2.6 Notes about <code>\mainmatter</code>	14
6.3 Critical and familiar footnotes	14
6.3.1 Notes height setting	15
6.3.2 About the numbering of familiar footnotes	15
6.3.3 Using <code>perpage</code> package	15
6.3.4 Notes for one side only	16
6.3.5 Familiar notes called on the right side, but to be printed on the left side	16
6.4 Critical notes called on leftside but printed on right side	16
6.5 Using line flag	17
<b>7 Left and right texts</b>	<b>17</b>
7.1 Environments	17
7.2 Numbering text lines and paragraphs	17
7.3 First line number and line number increment	18
7.4 Lineation system	19
7.5 Line number style	19
7.6 Line number margin	19
7.7 Line flag	20
7.8 Chunks	20
7.9 <code>\AtEveryPstart</code> and <code>\AtEveryPstartCall</code>	21
7.10 Language setting	21
7.11 Executing code at each line	21
7.12 Executing code at each page	21

<i>Contents</i>	3
<b>8 Verse</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>9 Side notes</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>10 Parallel ledgroups</b>	<b>23</b>
10.1 General . . . . .	23
10.2 Parallel ledgroups and setspace package . . . . .	24
<b>11 Sectioning commands</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>12 Notes about page number</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>I Implementation overview</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>II Preliminaries</b>	<b>25</b>
II.1 Package's meta-data . . . . .	25
II.2 Package's requirement . . . . .	25
II.3 Package's options . . . . .	25
II.4 Package's options . . . . .	26
II.4.1 Synchronization's options . . . . .	26
II.4.2 Position options . . . . .	27
II.4.3 Other options . . . . .	27
II.5 Determining side and category of parallel processing . . . . .	28
II.6 Text's width . . . . .	28
II.7 Messages . . . . .	28
II.8 Naming macros . . . . .	32
<b>III Sectioning commands</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>IV Line counting</b>	<b>37</b>
IV.1 Setting lineation reset . . . . .	37
IV.2 Setting line number margin . . . . .	38
IV.3 Setting lineation start and step . . . . .	40
IV.4 Setting line flag . . . . .	41
IV.5 Setting line number style . . . . .	41
IV.6 Print marginal line number . . . . .	42
IV.7 Line-number counters and lists . . . . .	43
IV.7.1 Correspond to those in reledmac for regular or left text . . . . .	43
IV.7.2 Specific to reledpar . . . . .	43
IV.8 Reading the line-list file . . . . .	44
IV.9 Commands within the line-list file . . . . .	44
IV.10 Writing to the line-list file . . . . .	51

<b>V Marking text for notes</b>	<b>53</b>
V.1 Specific hooks and commands for notes . . . . .	53
V.1.1 Notes to be printed on one side only . . . . .	53
V.1.2 Tools specific to familiar footnotes . . . . .	54
V.1.3 Get correct footnote number . . . . .	56
V.2 Create hooks . . . . .	56
V.3 Init standards series (A,B,C,D,E,Z) . . . . .	57
V.4 Tools specific to $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's classical footnotes . . . . .	57
<b>VI Pstart numbers dumping and restoration</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>VII Parallel environments</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>VIII Paragraph decomposition and reassembly</b>	<b>61</b>
VIII.1 Boxes, counters, <code>\pstart</code> and <code>\pend</code> . . . . .	61
VIII.2 Processing one line . . . . .	68
VIII.3 Line and page number computation . . . . .	74
VIII.4 Line number printing . . . . .	77
VIII.5 Pstart number printing in side . . . . .	80
VIII.6 Add insertions to the vertical list . . . . .	81
VIII.7 Penalties . . . . .	82
VIII.8 Printing leftover notes . . . . .	83
<b>IX Footnotes</b>	<b>83</b>
IX.1 Footnotes output specific to <code>\Pages</code> . . . . .	83
IX.2 Critical footnote printed in right side . . . . .	87
<b>X Cross referencing</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>XI Sidenotes</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>XII Verse</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>XIII Fixing babel and polyglossia</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>XIV Counts and boxes for parallel texts</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>XV Checking text to be processed</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>XVI Parallel columns</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>XVII Parallel pages</b>	<b>111</b>
XVII.1 Specific counters . . . . .	112
XVII.2 Main macro . . . . .	112
XVII.3 Ensure all notes are printed at the end of parallel pages . . . . .	119
XVII.4 Struts . . . . .	119
XVII.5 Page clearing . . . . .	120
XVII.6 Lines managing . . . . .	121

XVII.7 Page break managing . . . . .	122
XVII.8 Getting boxes content . . . . .	125
<b>XVIII The mainmatter option of \Pages</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>XIX Sections' titles' commands</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>XX Page break/no page break, depending on the specific line</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>XXI Parallel ledgroup</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>XXII Compatibility with eledmac</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>XXIII The End</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Appendix A Some things to do when changing version</b>	<b>137</b>
A.1 Migration to eledpar 1.4.3 . . . . .	137
A.2 Migration from eledpar to reledpar . . . . .	137
A.2.1 Deprecated options . . . . .	137
A.2.2 \renewcommand replaced with command . . . . .	137
A.2.3 Commands the names of which have changed . . . . .	138
A.3 Migration to reledpar 2.2.0 . . . . .	138
A.4 Migration to reledpar 2.3.0 . . . . .	138
A.5 Migration to reledpar 2.4.0 . . . . .	138
A.6 Migration to reledpar 2.5.0 . . . . .	138
A.7 Migration to reledpar 2.6.0 . . . . .	138
A.8 Migration to reledpar 2.6.1 . . . . .	138
A.9 Migration to reledpar 2.14.0 . . . . .	139
A.10 Migration to reledpar 2.14.1 . . . . .	139
A.11 Migration to reledpar v. 2.17.2 . . . . .	139
<b>References</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Change History</b>	<b>159</b>

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Aim of this package

Some critical editions contain texts in more than one form, such as a set of verses in one language and their translations in another. In such cases there is a desire to be able to typeset the two texts, together with any critical apparatus, in parallel. The `reledpar` package is an extension to `reledmac` that enables two texts and their apparatus to be set in parallel, either in two columns or on pairs of facing pages.

The package has to try and coerce  $\TeX$  into paths it was not designed for. Use of the package, therefore, may produce some surprising results. In this case, please reports them to the author via github's issues: <https://github.com/maieul/ledmac/issues/>.

This manual contains a general description of how to use `reledpar` starting in section 3; the complete source code for the package, with extensive documentation (in sections I through XXIII); and an Index to the source code. As `reledpar` is an adjunct to `reledmac` we assume that you have read the `reledmac` manual. Also `reledpar` requires `reledmac` to be used, in the version distributed with version.

You do not need to read the source code for this package in order to use it but doing so may help to answer any questions you might have. The documentation's sections are numbered in roman numeral.

On a first reading, We suggest that you should skip anything after the general documentation in first sections until I, unless you are particularly interested in the innards of `reledpar`.

## 1.2 Historical overview

Many of the code of this package is based on the `eledpar` package, which was based on the `ledpar`, created as an extension of the `ledmac` package.

Names of the package related to parallel typesetting have moved in parallel of names of the package related to critical edition.

Please read `reledmac`'s handbook in order to understand this evolution.

## 2 Options

The package can be loaded with a number of global options which are listed here. Those options are fully described in the paragraphs devoted to their feature.

### 2.1 Synchronization's options

Please read the paragraph on synchronization's option on 6.2.2 p. 12 to understand better those options.

**shiftedpstarts** prevents white space between paragraphs on facing pages, the white space necessary to sync pages is collected at the bottom of the page instead.

**advancedshiftedpstarts** does the same as **shiftedpstarts**, but the pstart shift are not counted to determine when cutting the page. That could help to avoid page with blank lines at the bottom.

**nomaxlines** allows facing pages to have different numbers of lines.

**nosyncpstarts** disables syncing on facing pages. In that case the pages are filled as two streams normal.

## 2.2 Other options

**parledgroup** allows the use of `ledgroup` environment with `reledpar`.<sup>1</sup>

**widthliketwocolumns** set the width of the text printed in a single column to be the same as the width of the text printed in two parallel columns with `reledpar`. This is useful when alternating between normal and parallel typesetting.<sup>2</sup>

**continuousnumberingwithcolumns** allow you to alternate between normal typesetting and parallel column typesetting without resetting the line number (see 4.2.6 p. 10).

**sidenotesmarginpage** makes the sidenotes be placed on the margin of the page and not on the margin of the columns.

**sameparallelpagenumber** sets page numbers on facing pages to the same value.

**prevpgnotnumbered** enables that the page before facing pages (the one automatically inserted to start parallel pages on a left page) is not counted. This applies only if the page is empty.

**movecolumnsonrightpage** make the left column on the right page become the right column, and the left column become the right column. It allows to have a text running on the inner column, and an other one on the outer column.

## 3 General

A file may mix *numbered* and *unnumbered* text. Numbered text is printed with marginal line numbers and can include footnotes and endnotes that are referenced to those line numbers: this is how you will want to print the text that you are editing. Unnumbered text is not printed with line numbers, and you can't use `reledmac`'s note commands with it: this is appropriate for introductions and other material added by the editor around the edited text.

The `reledpar` package lets you typeset two *numbered* texts in parallel<sup>3</sup>. This can be done either as setting the 'Leftside' and 'Rightside' texts in two columns or on facing pages. In the paired pages case footnotes are placed at the bottom of the page on which they are called out — that is, footnotes belonging to the left are set at the foot of a left (even numbered) page, and those for right texts are at the bottom of the relevant right (odd numbered) page. However, in the columnar case, all footnotes are set at the bottom left of the page on which they are called out — they are not set below the relevant column.

`reledmac` essentially puts each chunk of numbered text (the text within a `\pstart ... \pend`) into a box and then following the `\pend` extracts the text line by line from the box to number and print it. More precisely, the text is first put into the the box as though it was being typeset as normal onto a page and any notes are stored without being typeset. Then each typeset line is extracted from the box and any notes for that

<sup>1</sup>This option can either be used on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

<sup>2</sup>This option can either be used on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

<sup>3</sup>You can use, anyway, `\numberlinefalse` to disable printing of line numbers.

line are recalled. The line, with any notes, is then output for printing, possibly with a line number attached. Effectively, all the text is typeset and then afterwards all the notes are typeset.

`reledpar` similarly puts the left and right chunks into boxes but can't immediately output the text after a `\pend` — it has to wait until after both the left and right texts have been collected before it can start processing. This means that several boxes are required and possibly  $\TeX$  has to store a lot of text in its memory; both the number of potential boxes and memory are limited. If  $\TeX$ 's memory is overfilled the recourse is to reduce the amount of text stored before printing.

`\maxchunks`

It is possible to have multiple chunks in the left and right texts before printing them. The macro `\maxchunks{<num>}` specifies the maximum number of chunks within the left or right texts. This is initially set as:

```
\maxchunks{5120}
```

meaning that there can be up to 5120 chunks in the left text and up to 5120 chunks in the right text, requiring a total of 10240 boxes. If you need more chunks then you can increase `\maxchunks`. The `\maxchunks` must be called in the preamble.

If you `\maxchunks` is too little you can get a `reledpar` error message along the lines: “Too many `\pstart` without printing. Some text will be lost.” then you will have to either increase `\maxchunks` or use the parallel printing commands (`\Columns` or `\Pages`) more frequently.

When typesetting verse using `\stanza`, each line is treated as a chunk, so be warned that if you are setting parallel verses you might have to increase `\maxchunks` much more than it appears at first sight.

In general, `reledmac` is a  $\TeX$  resource hog, and `reledpar` only makes things worse in this respect.

## 4 Parallel columns

### 4.1 Basic use

`pairs` Numbered text that is to be set in columns must be within a `pairs` environment. Within the environment the text for the lefthand and righthand columns is placed within the `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments, respectively; these are described in more detail below in section 7.

`\Columns`

The command `\Columns` typesets the texts in the previous pair of `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments. The general scheme for parallel columns looks like this:

```
\begin{pairs}
\begin{Leftside} reledmac numbered text commands \end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside} reledmac numbered text commands \end{Rightside}
\end{pairs}
\Columns
\begin{pairs}
\begin{Leftside} reledmac numbered text commands \end{Leftside}
...
\end{pairs}
\Columns
```



`\AtBeginPairs` Keep in mind that the `\Columns` **must be** outside of the `pairs` environment. You can use the macro `\AtBeginPairs` to insert a code at the beginning of each `pairs` environments. That could be useful to add the `\sloppy` macro to prevent overfull hboxes in two columns.

```
\AtBeginPairs{\sloppy}
```

There is no required pagebreak before or after the columns.

## 4.2 Setting

### 4.2.1 Column's width

`\Lcolwidth` The lengths `\Lcolwidth` and `\Rcolwidth` are the widths of the left and right columns, respectively. By default, these are:  
`\setlength{\Lcolwidth}{0.45\textwidth}`  
`\setlength{\Rcolwidth}{0.45\textwidth}`  
 They may be adjusted if one text tends to be 'bulkier' than the other.

### 4.2.2 Column's separator

`\columnrulewidth` The macro `\columnseparator` is called between each left/right pair of lines. By default it inserts a vertical rule of width `\columnrulewidth`. As this is initially defined to be 0pt the rule is invisible. For a visible rule between the columns you could try:  
`\setlength{\columnrulewidth}{0.4pt}`  
 You can also modify `\columnseparator` if you want more control.

### 4.2.3 Column's positions

`\columnspan` By default, columns are positioned to the right of the page. However, you can use `\columnspanposition{L}` to align them to the left, or `\columnspanposition{C}` to center them.

When you use `\stanza`, the visible rule may shift when a verse has a hanging indent. To prevent shifting, use `\setstanzaindent` outside the `Leftside` or `Rightside` environment.

`\beforecolumnseparator` By default, the spaces around column separator are the same as the space:

- On the left of columns, if columns are aligned right.
- On the right of columns, if columns are aligned left.
- On both the left and right columns, if columns are centered.

You can redefine `\beforecolumnseparator` and `\aftercolumnseparator` length to define spaces before or after the column separator, instead of letting `reledpar` calculate them automatically.

```
\setlength{\beforecolumnseparator}{length}
\setlength{\aftercolumnseparator}{length}
```

If you want to revert to the previous behavior, just set with a negative value.

#### 4.2.4 Mixing two columns and one column texts

`\widthliketwocolumns`

If you want to mix two-column with single-column text, you can align horizontally single-column text to two-column text with `\widthliketwocolumnstrue`. To reset this feature, use `\widthliketwocolumnsfalse`. You can also use `widthliketwocolumns` as a global option when loading `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

`\Xnoteswidthliketwocolumns`  
`\notesXwidthliketwocolumns`

In most cases, you should use `\widthliketwocolumns` in combination with `\Xnoteswidthliketwocolumns` and `\notesXwidthliketwocolumns` to align the critical/familiar footnotes with the two columns. See `reledmac`'s handbook for more details.

#### 4.2.5 Schemas of column typesetting

Domenico Cufalo wrote a schema of the parallel column typesetting parameters, with explanations. You can read the file `doc-more/page-typesetting-columns.pdf`.

#### 4.2.6 Continuous numbering between single and double column texts

If you want to have continuous line numbers between multiple columns and single columns, use the `continuousnumberingwithcolumns` option when loading `reledmac` or `reledpar`. You will need to use `\pausenumbering... \resumenumbering` in addition to `\beginnumbering... \endnumbering` (see 5.2.7 p. 21).

The best way to understand the behaviour of `\pausenumbering` and `\resumenumbering` is to think of the left-column text as a continuation of single-column text (or, vice versa, to think of single-column text as left-column text), and of the right-column as independent text, which needs to be synchronised with the left one manually. The numbering commands in a right column are interconnected with each other, and not with the respective left-column commands.

This means that you must switch between single-column and left-column text using `\beginnumbering... \pausenumbering... \resumenumbering... \pausenumbering... \resumenumbering`.

On the other side, the first right column must always begin with `\beginnumbering`, no matter if the corresponding left-column started with `\resumenumbering` or not; this is because numbering in the right column has not been started yet. Then, for consecutive chunks of right-column text you should use `\pausenumbering... \resumenumbering`.

You must use `\endnumbering` in a right column in the following cases:

- there is also a `\endnumbering` in the left column, because the line numbering ends with a two columns mode (e.g. at the end of a document);
- there will be a `\endnumbering` in a text after the columns, in a single column mode, because the line numbering finishes with single column mode text.

Without this, you will get wrong numbering when a right column reappears next time.

The file `examples/4-reledpar_column_mix_with_not_column-continuous-numbering.tex` covers all these cases.

### 4.3 Note about `\AtEveryPstart*` and `\AtEveryPend*`

The content of `\AtEveryPstart` / `\AtEveryPend` (without star) is added before every `\pstart` / after every `\pend`, distinguishing between the left and the right side.

The content of `\AtEveryPstart*` / `\AtEveryPend*` (with star) is added before every `\pstart` / after every `\pend`, but there is no distinction between the left and right sides: the content is inserted “for the two columns as a whole”.

However, as this content is also added when we typeset pages in parallel, `reledmac` must add it once for left `\pstart` and once for right `\pstart`. So if you use it to add vertical spacing, it will be problematic in parallel columns, as you will have the vertical spacing two times (vertical spacing will be twice as large as expected). A solution is to add a test inside to distinguish between parallel typesetting in columns or on pages.

```
\AtEveryPstart*{%
\ifl@dprintingcolumns
  \vspace{0.125\baselineskip}
\else
  \vspace{0.25\baselineskip}
\fi
}
```

## 5 Keeping translation in the outside/inside column

By default, `reledpar` works with left and right columns. However, it is possible to work with inner and outer column. In this case, use the `movecolumnspostiononrightpage` at loading time of the package.

The `Leftside` environment will correspond to the inner column, and the `Rightside` environment will correspond to the outer column.

## 6 Facing pages

### 6.1 Basic usage

`pages` Numbered text that is to be set on facing pages must be within a `pages` environment. Within the environment the text for the lefthand and righthand pages is placed within the `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments, respectively.

`\Pages` The command `\Pages` typesets the texts in the previous pair of `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments. The general scheme for parallel pages looks like this:

```
\begin{pages}
\begin{Leftside} reledmac numbered text commands \end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside} reledmac numbered text commands \end{Rightside}
```

```

\begin{Leftside} reledmac numbered text commands \end{Leftside}
...
\end{pages}
\Pages

```

The `Leftside` text is set on lefthand (even numbered) pages and the `Rightside` text is set on righthand (odd numbered) pages. Each `\Pages` command starts a new even numbered page. After parallel typesetting is finished, a new page is started. Note that the `\Pages` **must be** outside of the `pages` environment.

## 6.2 Setting

### 6.2.1 Text width

`\Lcolwidth`    Within the `pages` environment the lengths `\Lcolwidth` and `\Rcolwidth` are the widths of the left and right pages, respectively. By default, these are set to the normal `textwidth` for the document, but can be changed within the environment if necessary.

`\Rcolwidth`

### 6.2.2 Way of synchronizing<sup>4</sup>

Synchronization of left and right texts in parallel processing requires some ‘numbered’ auxiliary files to be written (namely `.1`, `.1R`, `.2`, `.2R`, and so forth), the content of which may change as long as synchronization is not complete. This usually requires  $\TeX$  to be run several times. Therefore, it is advised to use in conjunction utilities such as `latexmk` to ensure that synchronization is complete.

Numbered paragraphs which are contained between the `\pstart` and `\pend` macros are thereafter called ‘chunks’.

In short, the default setting is designed in such a way that corresponding chunks of text are always kept in synchronization, even at the cost of page padding, as it may result in leaving blank lines between chunks of text. Conversely, using in conjunction `advancedshiftedpstarts` and `nomaxlines` settings ensures that pages are filled with text to full advantage—at the cost of the chunks not being kept in synchronization—and every chunk starts on the facing page of its corresponding chunk.

To understand better how each of the synchronization settings of `reledpar` works, one must first understand how the default setting of `reledpar` synchronizes the left and right chunks.

The aim of the default setting is twofold:

- To ensure that left pages contain what is to be on left side and that right pages contain what is to be on right side.
- To ensure that every chunk starts on the page that is facing its corresponding chunk.

As regards the latter, `reledpar` checks that both of the following rules are respected:

---

<sup>4</sup>There is a French version of this article on <http://geekographie.maieul.net/185>.

- The numbers of lines of every pair of chunks must be identical. To keep this rule, `reledpar` may insert some blank lines at the bottom of the chunk that is shorter so that it may eventually have the same number of lines as the one that is longer.
- The main content of two facing pages, apart from critical and familiar footnotes, must have the same numbers of lines, including those that may be blank. Consequently, if one left page contains more notes than the corresponding right page, the bottom of the right page must be left blank.

Each of these rules can be modified by a number of optional synchronization settings in `reledpar`:

1. Regarding the number of lines a pair of chunks may have:
  - (a) 'shiftedpstarts' setting merely moves any added blank lines from the bottom of the chunks to the bottom of the page. It does not allow to have more lines on a given page as it just removes the blank lines between the chunks and does nothing more. To understand better how this work, you may compare the total amounts of lines of text on a given page whether you have activated this setting or not: you will see that both amounts are the same.
  - (b) 'advancedshiftedpstarts' prevents any blank lines from being inserted at the bottom of the chunks, also taking them away from the total amount of lines the page may have. This allows to get more lines on the pages. However, please note that:
    - Blank lines are taken into account as `reledpar` moves from one to the following chunk of text, so that every pair of chunks may always start on the same facing pages.
    - Consequently, blank lines continue to be taken into account in the calculation of the amount of lines a given pair of pages may have. This is why when a longer chunk runs from one page to another the shorter corresponding one also runs across pages, even if this may result in some blank vertical space being left on the first page.
2. As regards the number of lines per page, including blank ones, the `nomaxlines` setting disregards the rule that forces two facing pages to have the same numbers of lines. So it allows to have more text on the pages. Then, by a complex mechanism it is ensured that two corresponding chunks may always start on the same facing pages, provided that `shiftedpstarts` or `advancedshiftedpstarts` settings shall not be activated.

Lastly, one may disregard all of the synchronization rules and content himself with parallel texts typesetting. To achieve this, please use the `nosyncpstarts` setting.

Please note that every change of synchronization setting resets the content of the 'numbered' auxiliary files to make sure that `reledpar` does not try to make the synchronization with wrong calculations.

### 6.2.3 Page number

By default, `\Pages` use the standard  $\TeX$  page number scheme. This means that pages are numbered continuously following printed-book conventions: from left-hand to right-hand side, left-hand pages having even numbers, right-hand pages having odd numbers.

However, you can use the package option `sameparallelpagnumber` to have the same page number for both left and right side. In this case, this setting will apply only for pages typeset by `\Pages`, not for “normal” pages.

Please also read advising in 12 p. 24.

### 6.2.4 Page breaking

`\setgoalfraction` When doing parallel pages `reledpar` has to guess where  $\TeX$  is going to put pagebreaks and hopefully get there first in order to put the pair of texts on their proper pages. When it thinks that the fraction `\@goalfraction` of a page has been filled, it finishes that page and starts on the other side’s text. The standard value is 0.9.

If you think you can get more on a page, increase this. On the other hand, if some left text overflows onto an odd numbered page or some right text onto an even page, try reducing it. You can change it using `\setgoalfraction{<newvalue>}`.

### 6.2.5 Right page before `\Pages`

When `\Pages` are called, it starts at a new left page, in order to have parallel pages. Consequently, if it is called on a left page, it clears the current page and then lets a right void page.

`reledpar` provides two options to customize this (eventual) right page.

`prevpgstyle=<style>` in order to set the style of this page. A common value of `<style>` is empty. Use `prevpgstyle=empty` will suppress header and footer in this page. Please also read advising in 12 p. 24.

`prevpgnotnumbered` will make this page won’t be counted in the page counter.

### 6.2.6 Notes about `\mainmatter`

If you use `\frontmatter`, do not use `\mainmatter` directly before `\Pages` because it could create spurious empty pages.

Use instead `\pages` with the optional argument `[mainmatter]`. In this case, the content of `\Pages` will start on a left side, without any spurious empty page, and the left pages will be odd (and not event like in normal way), the first one being 1.

## 6.3 Critical and familiar footnotes

Of course, in “Facing pages”, the `reledmac`’s both critical and familiar footnotes can be used. However, some specific points must be taken into consideration.

### 6.3.1 Notes height setting

Since `eledpar` v1.13.0, long notes in facing pages can flow from left to right pages, and *vice-versa*.

However, the `reledmac` default setting for the maximum allotted size to notes is greater than `\textheight`. That makes impossible for long notes to flow across pages.<sup>5</sup> We have not changed this default setting, because we do not want to break compatibility with older version of `reledmac` and we want to be as close as possible to default  $\LaTeX$ 's feature.

So, you **MUST** change the default setting via `\Xmaxhnotes` (for critical notes) and `\maxhnotesX` (for familiar notes). Both commands are explained in `reledmac` handbook (7.12.6 p. 55). As an advisable setting:

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \Xmaxhnotes{0.6\textheight}
  \maxhnotesX{0.6\textheight}
}
```

### 6.3.2 About the numbering of familiar footnotes

If you use the same series of familiar footnotes on both sides, the numbers won't be correct in the first run. There will be a continuous numbering for left notes, and a continuous numbering for right notes. However, after the second run, the numbering will be continuous, alternating between the left and right side. For example if you have two left pages and two right pages, with one note by page, you will obtain the following numbering at the first run: 1 (left page), 3 (right page), 2 (left page), 4 (right page). But at the next run, you will obtain: 1 (left page), 2 (right page), 3 (left page), 4 (right page).

If you use parallel columns, during the second of run of typesetting the footnote numbering will not run down the columns. Instead, it will read both column lines completely across the page, and number footnotes from left to right.

### 6.3.3 Using perpage package

It follows from what has been said in the preceding paragraph that if you use the `\MakePerPage` command of the `perpage` package for footnotes called in parallel typesetting, you must append to the counter the suffix `@typeset`.

So do not set:

```
\MakePerPage{footnote}
\MakePerPage{footnoteA}
\MakePerPage{footnoteB}
```

But set:

```
\MakePerPage{footnote@typeset}
```

---

<sup>5</sup>The same applies to  $\LaTeX$  normal notes. Read <http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/228283/7712> for technical informations.

```
\MakePerPage{footnoteA@typeset}
\MakePerPage{footnoteB@typeset}
```

### 6.3.4 Notes for one side only

`\Xonlyside` You may want to typeset notes on one side only (either left or right). Use `\Xonlyside[⟨s⟩]{⟨p⟩}` to set critical notes, and `\onlysideX[⟨s⟩]{⟨p⟩}` to set familiar notes. `⟨p⟩` must be set to L for notes to be confined only on the left side and to R for notes to be confined only on the right side.

Notice that these options just tell you  $\TeX$  to not continue long notes on the other side. It is not designed to allow you to call footnotes on one side but print them on the other side.

### 6.3.5 Familiar notes called on the right side, but to be printed on the left side

`\footnoteXnomk` As often happens, the left side has less room for text. We may want to call familiar notes in the right side while using at the same time the available space in the left side to print them.

`\footnoteXmk`

To achieve this, we call `\footnoteXnomk{⟨notecontent⟩}` in the left side. X is to be replaced by the series letter. We do this call in the left side after the word which matches up to the one in the right side after which we want to insert the actual footnote mark.

In the right side, we call `\footnoteXmk` at the place we want to have the footnote mark. X is to be replaced by the series letter. For example:

```
\begin{Leftside}
\beginnumbering
\pstart
A little cat\footnoteAnomk{A note.}. And so one ...
\pend
\endnumbering
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
\beginnumbering
\pstart
Un petit chat\footnoteAmk. And so one ...
\pend
\endnumbering
\end{Rightside}
```

## 6.4 Critical notes called on leftside but printed on right side

Sometimes, you need to print the critical notes on the right side, despite the fact that they refer to the lemmas on the left side. In this case, you must use `\edtextlater` and `\edtextnow`. The `\edtextlater{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨footnote command⟩}` command must be called on the same side as the lemma. It is similar to the standard `\edtext` command, but does not add the footnote immediately on the page, keeping it for later. `\edtextnow`

`\edtextlater`

`\edtextnow`



must be called on the side on which you want to print the lemma, approximately at the point corresponding to the equivalent `\edtextlater` command. It will add the notes stored by the equivalent `\edtextlater` command.

The relationship between the `\edtextlater` and `\edtextnow` commands is determined by the order of calling: the first `\edtextnow` corresponds to the first `\edtextlater`, the second `\edtextnow` corresponds to the second `\edtextlater` etc.

`\edtextnow` is a parameterless macro, so it gobbles the following space. If you want to keep it, add `{ }` or backslash followed by a space.

## 6.5 Using line flag

`\Xlineflag` Use `\Xlineflag[⟨s⟩]` to add right line flag (7.7 p. 20) to right critical footnotes and  
`\Xendlineflag` `\Xendlineflag[⟨s⟩]` to add it to right critical endnotes.

## 7 Left and right texts

### 7.1 Environments

Parallel texts are divided into Leftside and Rightside. The form of the contents of these two are independent of whether they will be set in columns or pages.

`Leftside` The left text is put within the Leftside environment and the right text likewise in  
`Rightside` the Rightside environment. The number of Leftside and Rightside environments must be the same.

### 7.2 Numbering text lines and paragraphs

`\beginnumbering` Each section of numbered text must be preceded by `\beginnumbering` and followed by  
`\endnumbering` `\endnumbering`, like:

```
\beginnumbering
⟨text⟩
\endnumbering
```

These have to be separately specified within Leftside and Rightside environments.

The `\beginnumbering` macro resets the line number to zero, reads an auxiliary file called `⟨jobname⟩.nn` (where `⟨jobname⟩` is the name of the main input file for this job, and `nn` is 1 for the first numbered section, 2 for the second section, and so on), and then creates a new version of this auxiliary file to collect information during this run. Separate auxiliary files are maintained for right hand texts and these are named `⟨jobname⟩.nnR`, using the 'R' to distinguish them from the left hand and serial (non-parallel) texts.

`\memorydump` The command `\memorydump` effectively performs an `\endnumbering` immediately followed by a `\beginnumbering` while not restarting the numbering sequence. This has the effect of clearing TeX's memory of previous texts and any associated notes, allowing longer apparent streams of parallel texts. The command should be applied to both left and right texts, and after making sure that all previous notes have been output. For example, along the lines of:

```
\begin{pages}
```

```

\begin{Leftside}
  \beginnumbering
  ...
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
  \beginnumbering
  ...
\end{Rightside}
\end{pages}
\Pages
\begin{pages}
\begin{Leftside}
  \memorydump
  ...
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
  \memorydump
  ...
\end{pages}

```

It is possible to insert a number at every `\pstart` command. You must use the `\numberpstarttrue` command to have it. You can stop the numbering with `\numberpstartfalse`.

You can modify the number by changing the values of the `pstartL` and `pstartR` counters (for left and right side, respectively). For example:

```
\setcounter{pstartL}{0}% To reset the counter of pstart for the left side.
```

`\thepstartL` You can redefine the commands `\thepstartL` and `\thepstartR` to change style. The numbering restarts on each `\beginnumbering`.

`\thepstartR` The command `\skipnumbering` when inserted in a line of parallel text causes the numbering of that particular line to be skipped. This can be useful if you are putting some kind of marker (even if it is only a blank line) between stanzas. Remember, parallel texts must be numbered and this provides a way to slip in an “unnumbered” line. When inserted into a numbered line the macro `\hidenumbering` causes the number for that particular line to be hidden; namely, no line number will print. Note that if you use it in `\stanza`, you must call it at the beginning of the verse.

`\hidenumbering`

### 7.3 First line number and line number increment

`\firstlinenum` Following `\firstlinenum{<num>}` the first line number will be `<num>`, and following `\linenumincrement{<num>}` only every `<num>`th line will have a printed number.

`\linenumincrement` The lineation commands which finish by a R apply for right text. The lineation commands which are starred apply for both left and right texts. The lineation command which does not finish by a R and who are not starred apply for the left side. **However, these commands apply to right side when they are called inside a left environment. However, such features should not be used any more. The recommended**

`\firstsublinenum`  
`\sublinenumincrement`

```

\firstlinenum*
\linenumincrement*
\firstsublinenum*
\sublinenumincrement*
\firstlinenumR
\linenumincrementR
\firstsublinenumR
\sublinenumincrementR
\lineationR
\lineation*

```

**practice is to add all setting commands to the preamble.** The starred versions change both left and right numbering schemes.

The suffixed version change the right side, without regard to the position they are called.

## 7.4 Lineation system

`\lineationR` macro is the equivalent of `reledmac \lineation` macro for the right side.

`\lineation*` macro is the equivalent of `reledmac \lineation` macro for both sides.

`reledmac` allows you to define a `\linenumberlist` to explicitly define (5.3.2 p. 22) in which line the line number will be printed. In parallel typesetting, this command affects only left side. For right side, you have to define `\linenumberlistR`.

## 7.5 Line number style

```

\linenumberstyleR
\sublinenumberstyleR
\linenumberstyle*
\sublinenumberstyle*

```

`\linenumberstyleR` is the equivalent of `reledmac \linenumberstyle` for right text.

`\sublinenumberstyleR` is the equivalent of `reledmac \sublinenumberstyle` right text. The starred version are for both side.

## 7.6 Line number margin

```

\linenummarginR
\linenummargin*

```

`\linenummarginR{<margin>}` sets the line margin for right side. `\linenummargin*{<margin>}` sets for both side. `<margin>` can be, as for `reledmac`'s `\linenummargin` one of these values: left, right, inner, outer.

```

\linenummarginColumns
\linenummarginColumnsR
\linenummarginColumns*

```

Suppose you typeset texts both in parallel pages (or in normal typesetting) and in parallel columns. In this case, your setting of line margin in parallel pages (or in normal typesetting) could be different from your setting of line margin in parallel columns. For example, you could want to have line numbers on the right when your are in parallel pages (or in normal typesetting), but when you are in parallel columns, to have them on the left for the left column and on the right for the right column.

In this case, you can use `\linenummarginColumns`, which overrides the default setting for the left column, `\linenummarginColumnsR` which overrides the default setting for the right column, and `\linenummarginColumns*`, which overrides the default for both left and right columns.

```

\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR

```

Another usual case is when you have text in parallel columns and want to get line numbers only on the outer margin. In this case, you need to get line numbers on the left side of the left column on left pages and on the right side of the right column on the right pages.

Reciprocally, if you want line numbers only in the inner margin, you need to get line numbers on the right side of the right column on left pages and on the left side of the left column on the right pages.

In both cases, you need, for one column, to have line numbers only on one page of a double page.

You can use `\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns` and `\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR` to get this result:

```
\linenummargin{left}
\linenummarginR{right}
% To get only on the outer margin
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns{left}
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR{right}
% To get only on the inner margin
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns{right}
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR{left}
% To get on the inner or the outer margin
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns{}
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR{}
```

Note that these settings only apply when we are typesetting columns (as, if we are not typesetting columns, the “inner” and “outer” setting of `\linenummargin` and `\linenummarginR` are enough).

```
\linenumberLevenifblanktrue
\linenumberRevenifblanktrue
```

By default, when a blank line is printed on one side, no line number is printed for the sake of synchronizing with the other side, . However, line numbers can be printed for blank lines as well. Use `\linenumberLevenifblanktrue` to enable this on the left side and `\linenumberRevenifblanktrue` for the right side.

## 7.7 Line flag

```
\setRlineflag
```

A “R” is appended to the line numbers of the right texts. This may be useful for parallel columns but for parallel pages it might be more appropriate to redefine it using `\setRlineflag{<flag>}`. Use `\setRlineflag{}` to empty it.

## 7.8 Chunks

```
\pstart
\pend
```

In a serial (non-parallel) mode, each numbered paragraph, or chunk, is contained between the `\pstart` and `\pend` macros, and the paragraph is output when the `\pend` macro occurs. The situation is somewhat different with parallel typesetting as the left text (contained within `\pstart` and `\pend` groups within the `Leftside` environment) has to be set in parallel with the right text (contained within its own `\pstart` and `\pend` groups within the corresponding `Rightside` environment) the `\pend` macros cannot immediately initiate any typesetting — this has to be controlled by the `\Columns` or `\Pages` macros. Several chunks may be specified within a `Leftside` or `Rightside` environment. A multi-chunk text then looks like:

```
\begin{...side}
% \beginnumbering
\pstart first chunk \pend
\pstart second chunk \pend
...
\pstart last chunk \pend
% \endnumbering
```

```
\end{...side}
```

Numbering, via `\beginnumbering` and `\endnumbering`, may extend across several `Leftside` or `Rightside` environments. Remember, though, that the left/right sides are effectively independent of each other.

`\autopar` The `\autopar` macro can be used, instead of manually inserting `\pstart... \pend`s. Please read `reledmac`'s handbook (5.2.2 p. 19).

## 7.9 `\AtEveryPstart` and `\AtEveryPstartCall`

In general, remember that the moment where a `\pstart` is called is different from the moment when the `\pstart... \pend` content is printed, which is when `\Pages` or `\Columns` is processed.

Consequently:

- The argument of `\AtEveryPstart` (see 5.2.4 p. 20) is called before every chunk is printed, except if you used an optional argument for the `\pstart`.
- The argument of `\AtEveryPstartCall` is called before every `\pstart`.

## 7.10 Language setting

If you are using the `babel` package or the `polyglossia` package, with different languages (via, say, `\selectlanguage`) for the left and right texts it is particularly important to select the appropriate language within the `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments. The initial language selected for the right text is the `babel` package's default. Also, it is the *last* language setting in a side that controls the language used in any notes for that side when they get printed. If you are using multilingual notes then it is probably safest to explicitly specify the language(s) for each note rather than relying on the language selection for the side. The right side language is also applied to the right side line numbers.

## 7.11 Executing code at each line

```
\dolineLhook \dolineRhook
```

`\dolineLhook` and `\dolineRhook` are the equivalent to the `reledmac` `\dolinehook`, respectively for left and right side.

```
\doinsidelineLhook \doinsidelineRhook
```

`\doinsidelineLhook` and `\doinsidelineRhook` are the equivalent to the `reledmac` `\doinsidelinehook`, for the left and the right sides respectively.

About these two hooks, read `reledmac`'s handbook (5.6 p. 28).

## 7.12 Executing code at each page

```
\Rightpagehook \Leftpagehook
```

When typesetting parallel pages, the `\Leftpagehook` and `\Rightpagehook` macros are executed each time `reledpar` switches to Left / Right page.

These macro are initially void. You can redefine them using `\renewcommand`.

## 8 Verse

If you are typesetting verses with `reledmac` you can use the `\stanza` construct, and you can also use this in right or left parallel texts. In this case each verse line is a chunk which has two implications. (1) you can unexpectedly exceed the `\maxchunks` limit or the overall limit on the number of boxes, and (2) left and right verse lines are matched, which may not be desirable if one side requires more print lines for verse lines than the other does.

`astanza` `reledpar` provides an `astanza` environment which you can use instead of `\stanza`. A `astanza` environment is a chunk. Consequently left and right *verse* are matched, and not, as with standard `\stanza`, left and right *verse lines*.

Within the `astanza` environment each verse line is treated as an individual paragraph, so there must be no blank lines in the environment otherwise there will be some extraneous vertical spacing. To use `astanza`, simply replace `\stanza` by `\begin{astanza}` and add `\end{astanza}` after the ending `\&`.

The difference between `astanza` and `\stanza` is, that the latter syncs verse by verse, while the environment syncs stanza by stanza.

If you get an error message along the lines of ‘Missing number, treated as zero `\sza@0@`’ it is because you have forgotten to use `\setstanzaindent`s to set the stanza indents.

As `astanza` is a specific type of `\pstart... \pend` structure, you can:

- Add optional argument (in brackets) after `\begin{astanza}`, as the optional argument of `\pstart`.
- Use optional argument after the last `\&` as optional argument of `\pend`.

`\sethangingsymbol` Like in `reledmac`, you could use the `\sethangingsymbol` command to insert a character in each hanging line. If you use it, you must run  $\TeX$  two time. Example for the French typography

```
\sethangingsymbol{[,]}
```

You can also use it to force hanging verse to be flush right:

```
\sethangingsymbol{\protect\hfill}
```

When you use `\lednopb` make sure to use it on both sides in the corresponding verses to keep the pages in sync.

`\thestanzaL` `\thestanzaR` When using `\stanzanumtrue` (9.10 p. 61) in parallel typesetting, stanza counter is replaced by `stanzaL` counter in left side and by `stanzaR` counter in right side. Consequently, you can redefine `\thestanzaL` and `\thestanzaR` to change their aspect.

## 9 Side notes

As in `reledmac`, you must use one of the following commands to add side notes: `\ledsidenote`, `\ledleftnote`, `\ledrightnote`, `\ledouternote`, `\ledinnernote`.

The `\sidenotemargin` defines the margin of the sidenote for either left or right side, depending on the current environment.

The `\sidenotemarginR` defines the margin of the sidenote for the right side.

You can use `\sidenotemargin*` to define it for both sides.

When typesetting parallel columns, the margin where a sidenote is placed is one of the margins of the column the sidenote is called. However, you can load `reledpar` with the `sidenotesmarginpage` to use the margin of the page, and not of the column.

## 10 Parallel ledgroups

### 10.1 General

You can also make parallel ledgroups (see the documentation of `reledmac` about ledgroups, 10 p. 62). To do it you have:

- To load `reledpar` package with the `parledgroup` option, or to add `\parledgrouptrue`.
- To push each ledgroup between `\pstart... \pend` command.

See the following example:

```
\begin{pages}
\begin{Leftside}
\beginnumbering
\pstart
\begin{ledgroup}
ledgroup content
\end{ledgroup}
\pend
\pstart
\begin{ledgroup}
ledgroup content
\end{ledgroup}
\pend
\endnumbering
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
\beginnumbering
\pstart
\begin{ledgroup}
ledgroup content
\end{ledgroup}
\pend
\pstart
\begin{ledgroup}
ledgroup content
\end{ledgroup}
\pend
\endnumbering
```

```

\end{Rightside}
\end{pages}
\Pages

```

## 10.2 Parallel ledgroups and setspace package

If you use the `setspace` package and want your notes in parallel ledgroups to be single-spaced (not half-spaced or double-spaced), just add to your preamble:

```
\setparledgroupnotespacing{\singlespacing}
```

*In effect, to have correct spacing, do not change the font size of your notes.*

## 11 Sectioning commands

The standard sectioning commands of `reledmac` are available, and provide parallel sectioning, for both two-column and two-page layout.

`\eledsectnotoc` By default, the section commands of the right side are not added to the table of contents. But you can change it, using `\eledsectnotoc{<arg>}`, where `<arg>` could be L (for left side) or R (for right side).

`\eledsectmark` By default, the headers are tokens from the left side. You can change them, using `\eledsectmark{<arg>}`, where `<arg>` could be L (for left side) or R (for right side).

## 12 Notes about page number

If you use `sameparallepagenumber` option (6.2.3 p. 14 or `prevpgnotnumbered` option (6.2.5 p. 14), please read the following paragraph if you want to manipulate page numbers manually.

In order to implement these two options, `reledpar` uses its own page counter, called `par@page`. Consequently, if you use at least one of these options:

1. If you modify `\thepage` command, use the value of `par@page` counter inside and not the value of `page` counter.
2. If you want to modify a page number, modify the value of `page` counter AND the value `par@page` counter.

Notes that `reledpar` automatically do it when you use `\frontmatter` and `\mainmatter` commands.



## I Implementation overview

$\text{\TeX}$  is designed to process a single stream of text, which may include footnotes, tables, and so on. It just keeps converting its input into a stream typeset pages. It was not designed for typesetting two texts in parallel, where it has to alternate from one to the other. Further,  $\text{\TeX}$  essentially processes its input one paragraph at a time — it is very difficult to get at the ‘internals’ of a paragraph such as the individual lines in case you want to number them or put some mark at the start or end of the lines.

`reledmac` solves the problem of line numbering by putting the paragraph in typeset form into a box, and then extracting the lines one by one from the box for  $\text{\TeX}$  to put them onto the page with the appropriate page breaks. Most of the `reledmac` code is concerned with handling this box and its contents.

`reledpar`’s solution to the problem of parallel texts is to put the two texts into separate boxes, and then appropriately extract the pairs of lines from the boxes. This involves duplicating much of the original box code for an extra right text box. The other, smaller, part of the code is concerned with coordinating the line extractions from the boxes.

## II Preliminaries

### II.1 Package’s meta-data

Announce the name and version of the package, which is targeted for  $\text{\LaTeX}2\text{e}$ . The package also requires the `reledmac` package, however we do not load it automatically, because we prefer users to know it.

```

1 %<*code>
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
3 \ProvidesPackage{reledpar}[2020/08/19 v2.24.1 reledmac extension for
  parallel texts]%
4
5 %
```

### II.2 Package’s requirement

Few commands use `\xspace` command.

```

6 \RequirePackage{xspace}%
7 %
```

### II.3 Package’s options

We use `xkeyval` in order to manage options with arguments.

```

8 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
9 %
```

## II.4 Package's options

### II.4.1 Synchronization's options

`\@par@this@sync@option` The `\par@sync@option` stores the options of synchronization. It use to ensure these options do not change between two run.

```
10 \def\@par@this@sync@option{%
11 %
```

With the option 'shiftedpstarts' a long pstart on the left side (or on the right side) does not make a blank on the corresponding pstart, but the blank is put on the bottom of the page. Consequently, the pstarts on the parallel pages are shifted, but the shift stops at every end of pages.

```
\ifshiftedpstarts 12 \newif\ifshiftedpstarts
13 \DeclareOptionX{shiftedpstarts}{%
14 \shiftedpstartstrue%
15 \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{shifted}{-}{-}%
16 }%
17 %
```

With the option 'advancedshiftedpstarts' a long pstart on the left side (or on the right side) does not make a blank on the corresponding pstart, but the blank is put on the bottom of the page. Consequently, the pstarts on the parallel pages are shifted, but the shift stops at every end of pages. Differing to shiftedpstarts, the pstart shift are not counted to determine when cutting the page. That could help to avoid page with blank lines at the bottom.

```
\ifshiftedpstarts 18 \newif\ifadvancedshiftedpstarts
19 \DeclareOptionX{advancedshiftedpstarts}{%
20 \advancedshiftedpstartstrue%
21 \shiftedpstartstrue%
22 \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{advancedshifted}{-}{-}%
23 }%
24 %
```

With the option `nomaxlines`, `reledpar` allows facing pages to have not the same number of lines.

```
\ifnomaxlines 25 \newif\ifnomaxlines%
26 \DeclareOptionX{nomaxlines}{%
27 \nomaxlinestrue%
28 \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{nomax}{-}{-}%
29 }%
30 %
```

With the option `nosyncpstarts`, `reledpar` only alternate between left and right side, and does not try to obtain the same number of line in corresponding page.

```

\ifnosyncpstarts%31 \newif\ifnosyncpstarts%
32 \DeclareOptionX{nosyncpstarts}{%
33   \shiftedpstartstrue%
34   \nomaxlinesttrue%
35   \nosyncpstartstrue%
36   \apptocmd{\@par@this@sync@option}{nosync}{-}{-}%
37 }%
38 %

```

### II.4.2 Position options

`\movecolumnsonrightpage` The `\ifmovecolumnsonrightpage` boolean is set to true if, for a right page, we want the left column become a right column and the right column become a left column.

```

39 \newif\ifmovecolumnsonrightpage%
40 \DeclareOptionX{movecolumnsonrightpage}{%
41   \movecolumnsonrightpagetrue%
42 }%
43 %

```

`\if@sidenotesmarginpage` With the `sidenotesmarginpage`, a left sidenote called in a right column will be printed at the left of the page, and a right sidenote called in a left column will be printed at the right of the page.

```

44 \newif\if@sidenotesmarginpage%
45 \DeclareOptionX{sidenotesmarginpage}{%
46   \@sidenotesmarginpagetrue%
47 }%
48 %

```

### II.4.3 Other options

The `parledgroup` can be called either on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

```

49 \DeclareOptionX{parledgroup}{\parledgrouptrue}
50 %

```

`\ifwidthliketwocolumns` The `widthliketwocolumns` and `continuousnumberingwithcolumns` options can be called either on `reledmac` or `reledpar`.

```

51 \DeclareOptionX{widthliketwocolumns}{\widthliketwocolumnstrue}%
52 \DeclareOptionX{continuousnumberingwithcolumns}{\
continuousnumberingwithcolumnstrue}%
53 %

```

Options related to page numbering. The booleans are defined in `reledmac`.

```

54 \DeclareOptionX{sameparallelpagenumber}{\sameparallelpagenumbertrue}
55 \DeclareOptionX{prevpgnotnumbered}{\prevpgnotnumberedtrue}
56 %

```

`\prevpgstyle` We store on `\prevpgstyle` the argument of the option `prevpgstyle`.

```

57 \DeclareOptionX{prevpgstyle}{\gdef\prevpgstyle{#1}}%
58 %

```

```

59 \ProcessOptionsX%
60 %

```

## II.5 Determining side and category of parallel processing

As noted above, much of the code is a duplication of the original `reledmac` code to handle the extra box(es) for the right hand side text, and sometimes for the left hand side as well. In order to distinguish we use ‘R’ or ‘L’ in the names of macros for the right and left code. The specifics of ‘L’ and ‘R’ are normally hidden from the user by letting the `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments set things up appropriately.

`\ifl@dpairing` `\ifl@dpairing` is set TRUE if we are processing parallel texts and `\ifl@dpaging` is also set TRUE if we are doing parallel pages. `\ifledRcol` is set TRUE if we are doing the right hand text. They are defined in `reledmac`.

## II.6 Text’s width

`\Lcolwidth` The widths of the left and right parallel columns (or pages). The suffixed versions are not manipulated directly by user, but we use them to be certain to have the same coldwidth in the pages environment and in the `\Pages` command.

```

61 \newdimen\Lcolwidth
62 \Lcolwidth=0.45\textwidth
63 \newdimen\Rcolwidth
64 \Rcolwidth=0.45\textwidth
65 \newdimen\Lcolwidth@pages
66 \newdimen\Rcolwidth@pages
67 %

```

## II.7 Messages

All the error and warning messages are collected here as macros.

```

\reledpar@error 68 \newcommand{\reledpar@error}[2]{\PackageError{reledpar}{#1}{#2}}
69 %

```

```

\reledpar@warning70 \newcommand{\reledpar@warning}[1]{\PackageWarning{reledpar}{#1}}%
71 %

\led@err@TooManyPstarts72 \newcommand*{\led@err@TooManyPstarts}{%
73 \reledpar@error{Too many \string\pstart\space without printing.
74 Some text will be lost}{\@ehc}}
75 %

\led@err@polyglossiaTooOld76 \newcommand{\led@err@polyglossiaTooOld}{%
77 \reledpar@error{You use the polyglossia package.%
78 \MessageBreak However, reledpar requires version 2020/04/08 v1.49 or
later of the polyglossia package.%
79 \MessageBreak Please update your polyglossia version}{\@ehc}%
80 }%
81 %

\led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts82 \newcommand*{\led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts}[2]{%
83 \reledpar@error{The numbers of left (#1) and right (#2)
84 \string\pstart s do not match}{\@ehc}}
85 %

\led@err@LeftOnRightPage86 \providebool{syntax@}
\led@err@RightOnLeftPage87 \newcommand*{\led@err@LeftOnRightPage}{%
88 \notbool{syntax@}%
89 {\reledpar@error{The left page has ended on a right page}{\@ehc}}%
90 {}%
91 }
92 \newcommand*{\led@err@RightOnLeftPage}{%
93 \notbool{syntax@}%
94 {\reledpar@error{The right page has ended on a left page}{\@ehc}}
95 {}%
96 }%
97 %

\led@err@Leftside@PreviousNotPrinted98 \newcommand*{\led@err@Leftside@PreviousNotPrinted}{%
\led@err@Rightside@PreviousNotPrinted99 \reledpar@error{You call a new Leftside environment while the previous
one has not been typeset by \string\Pages\space or \string\Columns}{\@ehc}}
100 \newcommand*{\led@err@Rightside@PreviousNotPrinted}{%
101 \reledpar@error{You call a new Rightside environment while the previous
one has not been typeset by \string\Pages\space or \string\Columns}{\@ehc}}
102 %

```

107

112

121

125

129

```

132 }%
133 \newcommand{\led@error@note@called@onleftside}[1]{%
134   \reledpar@error{#1 called on left side, despite your configuring it to be
    for the right side only}{\@ehc}%
135 }%
136 %

```

```

error@fail@patch@@mempnum 37 \newcommand{\led@error@fail@patch@@mempnum}{%
138   \reledpar@error{Fail to patch \string\@mempnum\space command.}{\@ehc}%
139 }%
140 %

```

```

or@fail@patch@@outputpage 41 \newcommand{\led@error@fail@patch@@outputpage}{%
142   \reledpar@error{Fail to patch \string\@outputpage\space command.}{\@ehc}%
143 }%
144 %

```

```

ed@error@edtext@later@now 45 \newcommand{\led@error@edtext@later@now}{%
146   \reledpar@error{You call \the\edtext@later\space \string\edtextlater\
    space commands, but \the\edtext@now\space \string\edtextnow\space commands
    }{\@ehc}% (did I follow your intent correctly here?)
147 }%
148 %

```

```

led@warn@ChangeSyncOption 49 \newcommand*\led@warn@ChangeSyncOption}[1]{%
150   \reledpar@warning{You have changed synchronization's options since the
    last run. We have not read line-list file #1. Please run LaTeX again.}%
151 }%
152 %

```

```

warn@setting@in@rightside 53 \newcommand{\led@warn@setting@in@rightside}[1]{%
154   \reledpar@warning{You use #1 inside rightside environment.\MessageBreak%
155   Such behavior is deprecated.\MessageBreak%
156   Use instead #1R or #1* in your preamble.}%
157 }
158 %

```

```

d@error@missing@numbering 59 \newcommand{\led@error@missing@numbering}[1]{%
160   \reledpar@error{Missing \string\pstart\space ... \space \string\pend\space
    inside `#1` environment}{\@ehc}%
161 }%
162 %

```

## II.8 Naming macros

The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  kernel provides  $\text{\@namedef}$  and  $\text{\@namuse}$  for defining and using macros that may have non-letters in their names. We need something similar here as we are going to need and use some numbered boxes and counters.

$\text{\newnamebox}$  A set of macros for creating and using ‘named’ boxes; the macros are called after the regular box macros, but including the string ‘name’.

```

 $\text{\setnamebox}$ 
 $\text{\unhnamebox}$ 
 $\text{\unvnamebox}$ 
 $\text{\namebox}$ 
163 \providecommand*{\newnamebox}[1]{%
164   \expandafter\newbox\csname #1\endcsname}
165 \providecommand*{\setnamebox}[1]{%
166   \expandafter\setbox\csname #1\endcsname}
167 \providecommand*{\unhnamebox}[1]{%
168   \expandafter\unhbox\csname #1\endcsname}
169 \providecommand*{\unvnamebox}[1]{%
170   \expandafter\unvbox\csname #1\endcsname}
171 \providecommand*{\namebox}[1]{%
172   \csname #1\endcsname}
173
174 %
```

$\text{\ifcsboxvoid}$  The  $\text{\ifcsboxvoid}$  command comes on top of the `etoolbox` package. The first argument is a box name, the second is the  $\langle true \rangle$  value, the third the  $\langle false \rangle$  value. If the first argument refers to a non-existing box, or if it refers to a box that is void, the  $\langle true \rangle$  value is returned. otherwise,  $\langle false \rangle$  is returned.

```

175 \newcommand*{\ifcsboxvoid}[1]{%
176   \ifcsname#1\endcsname%
177   \expandafter\ifvoid\csname #1\endcsname%
178   \expandafter\expandafter%
179   \expandafter\@firstoftwo%
180   \else%
181   \expandafter\expandafter%
182   \expandafter\@secondoftwo%
183   \fi%
184   \else%
185   \expandafter\@firstoftwo%
186   \fi%
187 }%
188 %
```

$\text{\newnamecount}$  Macros for creating and using ‘named’ counts.

```

 $\text{\usernamecount}$ 
189 \providecommand*{\newnamecount}[1]{%
190   \expandafter\newcount\csname #1\endcsname}
191 \providecommand*{\usernamecount}[1]{%
192   \csname #1\endcsname}
193
194 %
```



### III Sectioning commands

`\section@numR` This is the right side equivalent of `\section@num`.

Each section will read and write an associated ‘line-list file’, containing information used to do the numbering. Normally the file will be called `\jobname\section@num`, where `nn` is the section number. However, for right side texts the file is called `\jobname\section@numR`. The `\extensionchars` applies to the right side files just as it does to the normal files.

```
195 \newcount\section@numR
196 \section@numR=\z@
197 %
```

`\ifpst@rtedL` `\ifpst@rtedL` is set FALSE at the start of left side numbering, and similarly for `\ifpst@rtedR`. `\ifpst@rtedL` is defined in `reledmac`.

```
198 \pst@rtedLfalse
199 \newif\ifpst@rtedR
200
201 %
```

`\beginnumberingR` This is the right text equivalent of `\beginnumbering`, and begins a section of numbered text.

```
202 \newcommand*{\beginnumberingR}{%
203   \ifnumberingR
204     \led@err@NumberingStarted
205     \endnumberingR
206   \fi
207   \global\l@dnumpststartsR \z@
208   \global\pst@rtedRfalse
209   \global\numberingRtrue
210   \global\afterendnumberingRfalse%
211   \global\advance\section@numR \c@ne
212   \global\absline@numR \z@
213   \gdef\normal@page@breakR{}
214   \gdef\l@prev@pbR{}
215   \gdef\l@prev@nopbR{}
216   \global\line@numR \z@
217   \global\@lockR \z@
218   \global\sub@lockR \z@
219   \global\sublines@Rfalse
220   \global\let\next@page@numR\relax
221   \global\let\this@section@next@page@numR\relax%
222   \global\let\sub@change\relax
223   \global\last@page@numR=-10000%
224   \global\stopmsdata@inserted@true%
225   \global\let\@msdata@list\relax%
226   \global\csundef{\@msdata@\add@msd@cR @dataR}%
227   \ifcontinuousnumberingwithcolumns%
```

```

228 \ifnumbering%
229 \global\resumenumberingR@starttrue%
230 \fi%
231 \ifnumberpstart%
232 \addtocounter{pstartR}{1}%
233 \fi%
234 \else%
235 \setcounter{pstartR}{1}%
236 \fi%
237 \message{Section \the\section@numR R }%
238 \line@list@stuffR{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@numR R}%
239 \l@dend@stuff
240 \begingroup
241 \initnumbering@sectcountR
242 \gdef\eled@sectionsR@{ }%
243 \if@noeled@sec\else%
244 \makeatletter%
245 \InputIfFileExists%
246 {\l@auxdir\jobname.eledsec\the\section@numR R}%
247 {}%
248 {\led@warn@NoFile{\l@auxdir\jobname.eledsec\the\section@numR R}}%
249 \makeatother%
250 \immediate\openout\eled@sectioningR@out=\l@auxdir\jobname.eledsec\the\
section@numR R\relax%
251 \fi%
252 }
253 %

```

**\endnumbering** This is the left text version of the regular `\endnumbering` and must follow the last text for a left text numbered section. It sets `\ifpst@rtedL` to FALSE. It is fully defined in `reledmac`.

**\endnumberingR** This is the right text equivalent of `\endnumbering` and must follow the last text for a right text numbered section.

```

254 \def\endnumberingR{%
255 \ifnumberingR
256 \global\numberingRfalse
257 \global\afterendnumberingRtrue%
258 \normal@pars
259 \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR=0%
260 \led@err@NumberingWithoutPstart%
261 \fi%
262 \global\page@numR=\this@section@page@numR%
263 \global\last@page@numR=\this@section@last@page@numR%
264 \global\let\next@page@numR\this@section@next@page@numR%
265 \ifl@dpairing
266 \global\pst@rtedRfalse
267 \else
268 \ifx\insertlines@listR\empty\else

```

```

269     \global\noteschanged@true
270   \fi
271   \ifx\line@listR\empty\else
272     \global\noteschanged@true
273   \fi
274 \fi
275 \ifnoteschanged@
276   \led@mess@NotesChanged
277 \fi
278 \else
279   \led@err@NumberingNotStarted
280 \fi
281 \endgroup
282 \if@noeled@sec\else%
283   \immediate\closeout\eled@sectioningR@out%
284 \fi%
285 }
286
287 %

```

`\initnumbering@sectcountR` We do not want the right side section commands to be numbered after the left side ones, instead we want them numbered after which is typeset before the pages or columns environments. we switch the  $\LaTeX$  counter in `\numberingR`.

```

288 \newcounter{chapterR}
289 \newcounter{sectionR}
290 \newcounter{subsectionR}
291 \newcounter{subsubsectionR}
292
293 \newcount\old@chapter%
294 \newcount\old@section%
295 \newcount\old@subsection%
296 \newcount\old@subsubsection%
297 \newcommand{\save@section@number}{%
298   \ifdefined\c@chapter%
299     \global\old@chapter\value{chapter}%
300   \fi%
301   \global\old@section\value{section}%
302   \global\old@subsection\value{subsection}%
303   \global\old@subsubsection\value{subsubsection}%
304 }%
305 \newcommand{\initnumbering@sectcountR}{
306   \ifdefined\c@chapter%
307     \setcounter{chapterR}{\old@chapter}%
308   \fi%
309   \setcounter{sectionR}{\old@section}%
310   \setcounter{subsectionR}{\old@subsection}%
311   \setcounter{subsubsectionR}{\old@subsubsection}%
312   \set@sectcountR%
313 }

```

```

314 \newcommand{\set@sectcountR}{%
315     \let\c@chapter\c@chapterR%
316     \let\c@section\c@sectionR%
317     \let\c@subsection\c@subsectionR%
318     \let\c@subsubsection\c@subsubsectionR%
319 }%
320 %

```

`\pausenumberingR` These are the right text equivalents of `\pausenumbering` and `\resumenumbering`.

```

\resumenumberingR
\ifresumenumberingR@start
\pausenumbering@page@numR
321 \newcount\pausenumbering@page@numR%
322 \newcommand*{\pausenumberingR}{%
323     \ifx\this@section@next@page@numR\relax%
324         \global\pausenumbering@page@numR=0%
325     \else%
326         \global\pausenumbering@page@numR=\this@section@next@page@numR%
327     \fi%
328     \endnumberingR%
329     \global\numberingRtrue%
330     \global\afterendnumberingRfalse%
331 }%
332 \newif\ifresumenumberingR@start%
333 \newcommand*{\resumenumberingR}{%
334     \ifnumberingR
335         \global\pst@rtedRtrue
336         \global\advance\section@numR \@ne
337         \global\resumenumberingR@starttrue%
338         \led@mess@SectionContinued{\the\section@numR R}%
339         \line@list@stuffR{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@numR R}%
340         \ld@dend@stuff
341         \begingroup%
342         \initnumbering@sectcountR%
343     \else
344         \led@err@NumberingShouldHaveStarted
345         \endnumberingR
346         \beginnumberingR
347     \fi}
348 %
349 %

```

`\memorydumpL` `\memorydump` is a shorthand for `\pausenumbering\resumenumbering`. This will clear the memorised stuff for the previous chunks while keeping the numbering going.

```

350 \newcommand*{\memorydumpL}{%
351     \endnumbering
352     \numberingtrue
353     \global\pst@rtedLtrue
354     \global\advance\section@num \@ne
355     \led@mess@SectionContinued{\the\section@num}%
356     \line@list@stuff{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@num}%

```

```

357 \l@dend@stuff}
358
359 \newcommand*{\memorydumpR}{%
360 \endnumberingR
361 \numberingRtrue
362 \global\pst@rtedRtrue
363 \global\advance\section@numR \@ne
364 \led@mess@SectionContinued{\the\section@numR R}%
365 \line@list@stuffR{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@numR R}%
366 \l@dend@stuff}
367
368 %

```

## IV Line counting

### IV.1 Setting lineation reset

Sometimes you want line numbers that start at 1 at the top of each page; sometimes you want line numbers that start at 1 at each \pstart; other times you want line numbers that start at 1 at the start of each section and increase regardless of page breaks. reledpar lets you choose different schemes for the left and right texts.

`\lineationR` `\lineationR{<word>}` is the macro used to select the lineation system for right texts. Its argument is a string: either page, pstart or section.

```

369 \newcommand*{\lineationR}[1]{%
370 \ifnumbering
371 \led@err@LineationInNumbered
372 \else
373 \def\@tempa{#1}\def\@tempb{page}%
374 \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
375 \global\bypage@Rtrue
376 \global\bypstart@Rfalse
377 \unless\ifnocritical@%
378 \Xpstart[] [false]%
379 \fi%
380 \else
381 \def\@tempb{pstart}%
382 \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
383 \global\bypage@Rfalse
384 \global\bypstart@Rtrue
385 \unless\ifnocritical@%
386 \Xpstart%
387 \fi%
388 \else
389 \def\@tempb{section}
390 \ifx\@tempa\@tempb
391 \global\bypage@Rfalse%
392 \global\bypstart@Rfalse%

```

```

393         \unless\ifnocritical@%
394         \Xpstart[] [false]%
395         \fi%
396     \else
397         \led@warn@BadLineation
398         \fi%
399     \fi
400 \fi
401 \fi}}
402 %

```

**\lineation\*** \lineation\* change the lineation system for both sides.

```

403 \WithSuffix\newcommand\lineation*[1]{%
404     \lineation{#1}%
405     \lineationR{#1}%
406 }%
407 %

```

## IV.2 Setting line number margin

**\linenummargin** You call `\linenummargin{<word>}` to specify which margin you want your right text's line numbers in; it takes one argument, a string. You can put the line numbers in the same margin on every page using `left` or `right`; or you can use `inner` or `outer` to get them in the inner or outer margins. You can change this within a numbered section, but the change may not take effect just when you would like; if it is done between paragraphs nothing surprising should happen.

For right texts the selection is recorded in the count `\line@marginR`, otherwise in the count `\line@margin`: 0 for left, 1 for right, 2 for outer, and 3 for inner.

It is defined only once time, in `reledmac`.

```

408 \newcount\line@marginR
409 %

```

By default put right text numbers at the right.

```

410 \line@marginR=\@ne
411
412 %

```

**\linenummarginR** \linenummarginR applies directly for right side, while **\linenummargin\*** applies for both side.

```

413 \newcommand{\linenummarginR}[1]{%
414     \l@getline@margin{#1}%
415     \ifnum\@l@dttempcntb>\m@ne%
416         \global\line@marginR=\@l@dttempcntb%
417     \fi%
418 }
419 \WithSuffix\newcommand\linenummargin*[1]{%

```

```

420 \l@getline@margin{#1}%
421 \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\m@ne%
422   \global\line@marginR=\@l@tempcntb%
423   \global\line@margin=\@l@tempcntb%
424 \fi%
425 }
426 \ifmovecolumnspostiononrightpage%
427   \linenummargin{inner}%
428   \linenummarginR{outer}%
429 \fi%
430 %

```

**\linenummarginColumns\*** The `\linenummarginColumns` macro overrides the definition of the line margin when typesetting in parallel columns.

**\linenummarginColumns**

**\linenummarginColumnsR**

```

431
432 \newcount\line@margin@columnsR%
433 \line@margin@columnsR=\m@ne%
434
435 \newcommand{\linenummarginColumns}[1]{%
436   \l@getline@margin{#1}%
437   \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\m@ne%
438     \global\line@margin@columns=\@l@tempcntb%
439   \fi%
440 }%
441
442 \WithSuffix\newcommand\linenummarginColumns*[1]{%
443   \l@getline@margin{#1}%
444   \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\m@ne%
445     \global\line@margin@columns=\@l@tempcntb%
446     \global\line@margin@columnsR=\@l@tempcntb%
447   \fi%
448 }%
449
450 \newcommand{\linenummarginColumnsR}[1]{%
451   \l@getline@margin{#1}%
452   \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\m@ne%
453     \global\line@margin@columnsR=\@l@tempcntb%
454   \fi%
455 }%
456
457 %

```

**\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns** `\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns` and `\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR` make the line numbers be printed only on left/right page for the left/right column.

**\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR**

```

458 \def\linenum@OnlyPages@ForColumns{%
459 \newcommand{\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns}[1]{%
460   \gdef\linenum@OnlyPages@ForColumns{#1}%
461 }%

```

```

462 \def\linenum@OnlyPages@ForColumnsR{%
463 \newcommand{\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR}[1]{%
464 \gdef\linenum@OnlyPages@ForColumnsR{#1}%
465 }%
466 %
467 %

```

### IV.3 Setting lineation start and step

`\c@firstlinenumR`    The following counters tell reledmac which right text lines should be printed with line numbers. `firstlinenumR` is the number of the first line in each section that gets a number; `linenumincrementR` is the difference between successive numbered lines. The initial values of these counters produce labels on lines 5, 10, 15, etc. `linenumincrementR` must be at least 1.

`\c@linenumincrementR`

```

468 \newcounter{firstlinenumR}
469 \setcounter{firstlinenumR}{5}
470 \newcounter{linenumincrementR}
471 \setcounter{linenumincrementR}{5}
472 %

```

`\c@firstsublinenumR`    The following parameters are just like `firstlinenumR` and `linenumincrementR`, but for sub-line numbers. `sublinenumincrementR` must be at least 1.

`\c@sublinenumincrementR`

```

473 \newcounter{firstsublinenumR}
474 \setcounter{firstsublinenumR}{5}
475 \newcounter{sublinenumincrementR}
476 \setcounter{sublinenumincrementR}{5}
477 %
478 %

```

`\firstlinenum`    These are the user's macros for changing (sub) line numbers. They are defined in reledmac. The starred versions are specific to eledpar.

`\linenumincrement`

```

\firstsublinenum
\sublinenumincrement
\firstlinenum*
\linenumincrement*
\firstsublinenum*
\sublinenumincrement*
479 \WithSuffix\newcommand\firstlinenum*[1]{%
480 \setcounter{firstlinenumR}{#1}%
481 \setcounter{firstlinenum}{#1}%
482 }
483 \WithSuffix\newcommand\linenumincrement*[1]{%
484 \setcounter{linenumincrementR}{#1}%
485 \setcounter{linenumincrement}{#1}%
486 }
487 \WithSuffix\newcommand\firstsublinenum*[1]{%
488 \setcounter{firstsublinenumR}{#1}%
489 \setcounter{firstsublinenum}{#1}%
490 }
491 \WithSuffix\newcommand\sublinenumincrement*[1]{%
492 \setcounter{sublinenumincrementR}{#1}%
493 \setcounter{sublinenumincrement}{#1}%

```



```

494 }
495 %

```

```

\firstlinenumR And the ‘R’ suffixed version.
\linenumincrementR
\firstsublinenumR
\sublinenumincrementR
496 \newcommand\firstlinenumR[1]{%
497   \setcounter{firstlinenumR}{#1}%
498 }
499 \newcommand\linenumincrementR[1]{%
500   \setcounter{linenumincrementR}{#1}%
501 }
502 \newcommand\firstsublinenumR[1]{%
503   \setcounter{subfirstlinenumR}{#1}%
504 }
505 \newcommand\sublinenumincrementR[1]{%
506   \setcounter{sublinenumincrementR}{#1}%
507 }
508 %

```

## IV.4 Setting line flag

`\Rlineflag` This is appended to the line numbers of right text.

```

509 \newcommand{\setRlineflag}[1]{%
510   \gdef\Rlineflag{#1}%
511 }
512 \setRlineflag{R}
513 %

```

## IV.5 Setting line number style

`\linenumrepR` `\linenumrepR{<ctr>}` typesets the right line number `<ctr>`, and similarly `\sublinenumrepR` for subline numbers.

```

514 \newcommand*\linenumrepR[1]{\@arabic{#1}}
515 \newcommand*\sublinenumrepR[1]{\@arabic{#1}}
516
517 %

```

`\linenumberstyleR` The style can be changed by some user level command  
`\sublinenumberstyleR`

```

518 \newcommand*\linenumberstyleR[1]{%
519   \def\linenumrepR##1{\@nameuse{@#1}{##1}}
520 \newcommand*\sublinenumberstyleR[1]{%
521   \def\sublinenumrepR##1{\@nameuse{@#1}{##1}}
522 %

```

`\linenumberstyle*` And for both side.  
`\sublinenumberstyle*`

```

523 \WithSuffix\newcommand\linenumberstyle*[1]{%
524   \linenumberstyle{#1}%
525   \linenumberstyleR{#1}%
526 }%
527
528 \WithSuffix\newcommand\sublinenumberstyle*[1]{%
529   \sublinenumberstyle{#1}%
530   \sublinenumberstyleR{#1}%
531 }%
532 %
533 %

```

## IV.6 Print marginal line number

`\iflinenumberLevenifblank` and `\iflinenumberRevenifblank` can be switched to TRUE if we want to print the line number, even if the line is blank.

```

534 \newif\iflinenumberLevenifblank
535 \newif\iflinenumberRevenifblank
536 %

```

`\leftlinenumR` and `\rightlinenumR` are the macros that are called to print the right text's marginal line numbers. Much of the code for these is common and is maintained in `\l@dlinenumR`.

```

537 \newcommand*{\leftlinenumR}{%
538   \l@dlinenumR
539   \kern\linenumsep}
540 \newcommand*{\rightlinenumR}{%
541   \kern\linenumsep
542   \l@dlinenumR}
543 \newcommand*{\l@dlinenumR}{%
544   \numlabfont%
545   \ifdefstring{Xlinenumannotationposition@side}{before}{%
546     \l@wrap@ifnotemptybox{Xwraplinenumannotation@side}{%
547       \csuse{annotR@the\absline@numR @the\section@numR}%
548     }%
549   }{}%
550   \linenumrepR{\line@numR}\@Rlineflag%
551   \ifsublines@R
552     \ifnum\subline@numR>\z@
553       \unskip\fullstop\sublinenumrepR{\subline@numR}%
554     \fi
555   \fi%
556   \ifdefstring{Xlinenumannotationposition@side}{after}{%
557     \l@wrap@ifnotemptybox{Xwraplinenumannotation@side}{%
558       \csuse{annotR@the\absline@numR @the\section@numR}%
559     }%
560   }{}%

```

```

561 }%
562
563 %

```

## IV.7 Line-number counters and lists

### IV.7.1 Correspond to those in reledmac for regular or left text

We need another set of counters and lists for the right text, corresponding to those in reledpar for regular or left text.

`\line@numR` The count `\line@numR` stores the line number that is used in the right text's marginal line numbering and in notes. The count `\subline@numR` stores a sub-line number that qualifies `\line@numR`. The count `\absline@numR` stores the absolute number of lines since the start of the right text section: that is, the number we have actually printed, no matter what numbers we attached to them.

The boolean `\ifsublines@R` is set to true when we start subline on rightside.

```

564 \newcount\line@numR
565 \newcount\subline@numR
566 \newcount\absline@numR
567 \newif\ifsublines@R%
568
569 %

```

`\line@listR` Now we can define the list macros that will be created from the line-list file. They are directly analogous to the left text ones. The full list of action codes and their meanings is given in the reledmac manual.

Here are the commands to create these lists:

```

\insertlines@listR
\actionlines@listR
\actions@listR
\annot@listR
570 \list@create{\line@listR}
571 \list@create{\insertlines@listR}
572 \list@create{\actionlines@listR}
573 \list@create{\actions@listR}
574 \list@create{\annot@listR}%
575 %

```

`\page@numR` The right text page numbers.

```

\this@section@page@numR
576 \newcount\page@numR
577 \newcount\this@section@page@numR%
578 %

```

### IV.7.2 Specific to reledpar

`\linesinpar@listL` In order to synchronise left and right chunks in parallel processing we need to know how many lines are in each left and right text chunk, and the maximum of these for each pair of chunks.

```

579 \list@create{\linesinpar@listL}
580 \list@create{\linesinpar@listR}
581 \list@create{\maxlinesinpar@list}
582
583 %

```

## IV.8 Reading the line-list file

**\list@clearing@regR** \Clear the right lines for \read@linelist

```

584 \newcommand{\list@clearing@regR}{%
585   \list@clear{\line@listR}%
586   \list@clear{\insertlines@listR}%
587   \list@clear{\actionlines@listR}%
588   \list@clear{\actions@listR}%
589   \list@clear{\linesinpar@listR}%
590   \list@clear{\linesonpage@listR}
591 }
592 %

```

**\@par@sync@option** When typesetting parallel pages, \@par@sync@option check if we have changed the synchronization's option since the last run. If true, we just not read the numbered file.

```

593 \newcommand{\@par@sync@option}[1]{%
594   \IfStrEq{#1}{\@par@this@sync@option}%
595   {}%
596   {\ifledRcol%
597     \led@warn@ChangeSyncOption{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@num}
598   }%
599   \else%
600     \led@warn@ChangeSyncOption{\jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@num}
601   }%
602   \fi%
603   \endinput%
604 }%

```

**\read@linelist** \read@linelist{<file>} is the control sequence that is called by \beginnumbering (via \line@list@stuff) to open and process a line-list file; its argument is the name of the file. . It is defined only once time in reledmac.

## IV.9 Commands within the line-list file

This section defines the commands that can appear within a line-list file, except for \@lab which is in a later section among the cross-referencing commands it is associated with.

The macros with action in their names contain all the code that modifies the action-code list.

`\@nl@regR` `\@nl@regR` is called by `\@nl` if we are on a right side. It does everything related to the start of a new line of numbered text on a right side.

```

605 \newcommand{\@nl@regR}{%
606   \ifx\l@dchset@num\relax \else
607     \advance\absline@numR \@ne
608     \csgdef{l@dchset@numR\the\absline@numR}{}%To remember this line have
        been marked by a \setlinenum
609     \set@line@action
610     \let\l@dchset@num\relax
611     \advance\absline@numR \m@ne
612     \advance\line@numR \m@ne%    % do we need this?
613   \fi
614   \reset@current@annot%
615   \advance\absline@numR \@ne
616   \ifx\next@page@numR\relax \else
617     \page@action
618     \let\next@page@numR\relax
619   \fi
620   \ifx\sub@change\relax \else
621     \ifnum\sub@change>\z@
622       \sublines@Rtrue
623     \else
624       \sublines@Rfalse
625     \fi
626     \sub@action
627     \let\sub@change\relax
628   \fi
629   \ifcase\@lockR
630   \or
631     \@lockR \tw@
632   \or\or
633     \@lockR \z@
634   \fi
635   \ifcase\sub@lockR
636   \or
637     \sub@lockR \tw@
638   \or\or
639     \sub@lockR \z@
640   \fi
641   \ifsublines@R
642     \ifnum\sub@lockR<\tw@
643       \advance\subline@numR \@ne
644     \fi
645   \else
646     \ifnum\@lockR<\tw@
647       \advance\line@numR \@ne \subline@numR \z@
648     \fi
649   \fi}
650
```

```
651 %
652 %
```

`\last@page@numR` `\last@page@numR` holds the page number of the last right page. `\this@section@last@page@numR` holds the page number of the last right page of the current section. Its value is modified globally, contrary to `\last@page@numR`. Both are modified by `\fix@page`, defined by `reledmac`.

```
653 \newcount\last@page@numR
654 \last@page@numR=-10000
655 \newcount\this@section@last@page@numR%
656 \this@section@last@page@numR=-10000%
657
658 %
```

`\@adv` The `\@adv{<num>}` macro advances the current visible line number by the amount specified as its argument. This is used to implement `\advanceline`. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\@set` The `\@set{<num>}` macro sets the current visible line number to the value specified as its argument. This is used to implement `\setline`. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\l@d@set` The `\l@d@set{<num>}` macro sets the line number for the next `\pstart...` to the value specified as its argument. This is used to implement `\setlinenum`. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\page@action` `\page@action` adds an entry to the action-code list to change the page number. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\set@line@action` `\set@line@action` adds an entry to the action-code list to change the visible line number. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\sub@action` `\sub@action` adds an entry to the action-code list to turn sub-lineation on or off, according to the current value of the `\ifsublines@` flag. It is defined in `reledmac`.

`\do@lockon` `\lock@on` adds an entry to the action-code list to turn line number locking on. The current setting of the sub-lineation flag tells us whether this applies to line numbers or sub-line numbers. It is defined in `reledmac`, however the code specific to right side is defined here, in `\do@lockonR`.

```
659 \newcount\@lockR
660 \newcount\sub@lockR
661
662 \newcommand*{\do@lockonR}{%
663   \xright@appenditem{the\absline@numR}\to\actionlines@listR
664   \ifsublines@R
665     \xright@appenditem{-1005}\to\actions@listR
666     \ifnum\sub@lockR=\z@
667       \sub@lockR \@ne
```

```

668 \else
669 \ifnum\sub@lockR=\thr@@
670 \sub@lockR \@ne
671 \fi
672 \fi
673 \else
674 \xright@appenditem{-1003}\to\actions@listR
675 \ifnum\@lockR=\z@
676 \@lockR \@ne
677 \else
678 \ifnum\@lockR=\thr@@
679 \@lockR \@ne
680 \fi
681 \fi
682 \fi}
683
684 %

```

`\lock@off` `\lock@off` adds an entry to the action-code list to turn line number locking off. It is defined in `reledmac`, however the code specific to right side is defined here, in `\do@lockoffR`.

`\do@lockoff` `\do@lockoffR`

`\skip@lockoff`

```

685
686
687 \newcommand{\do@lockoffR}{%
688 \xright@appenditem{\the\absline@numR}\to\actionlines@listR
689 \ifsublines@R
690 \xright@appenditem{-1006}\to\actions@listR
691 \ifnum\sub@lockR=\tw@
692 \sub@lockR \thr@@
693 \else
694 \sub@lockR \z@
695 \fi
696 \else
697 \xright@appenditem{-1004}\to\actions@listR
698 \ifnum\@lockR=\tw@
699 \@lockR \thr@@
700 \else
701 \@lockR \z@
702 \fi
703 \fi}
704
705
706 %

```

`\n@num`

`\@ref` `\@ref` marks the start of a passage, for creation of a footnote reference. It takes two arguments:

`\@ref@regR`

`\insert@countR`

- #1, the number of entries to add to `\insertlines@list` for this reference. This value for right text, here and within `\edtext`, which computes it and writes it to the line-list file, will be stored in the count `\insert@countR`.

```
707 \newcount\insert@countR
708 %
```

- #2, a sequence of other line-list-file commands, executed to determine the ending line-number. This may also include other `\@ref` commands, corresponding to uses of `\edtext` within the first argument of another instance of `\edtext`.

`\@ref` itself is defined in `reledmac`. It calls `\ref@reg` or `\ref@regR`, depending whether we are in left or right side. Here, we define only `\ref@regR`, `\ref@reg` is already defined in `reledmac`.

The first thing `\@ref@regR` itself does is to add the specified number of items to the `\insertlines@listR` list.

```
709 \newcommand*{\@ref@regR}[2]{%
710   \global\advance\@edtext@level by 1%
711   \global\insert@countR=#1\relax
712   \loop\ifnum\insert@countR>\z@
713     \xright@appenditem{\the\absline@numR}\to\insertlines@listR
714     \global\advance\insert@countR \m@ne
715   \repeat
716 %
```

Next, process the second argument to determine the page and line numbers for the end of this lemma. We temporarily equate `\@ref` to a different macro that just executes its argument, so that nested `\@ref` commands are just skipped this time. Some other macros need to be temporarily redefined to suppress their action.

```
717 \begingroup
718   \let\@ref=\dummy@ref
719   \let\@lopR\@gobble
720   \let\page@action=\relax
721   \let\sub@action=\relax
722   \let\set@line@action=\relax
723   \let\@lab=\relax
724   \let\@lemma=\relax
725   \let\@sw\@gobblethree%
726   \let\store@annot@to@absline\@gobble%
727   #2
728   \global\endpage@num=\page@numR
729   \global\endline@num=\line@numR
730   \global\endsubline@num=\subline@numR
731   \global\let\endcurrent@annot=\current@annot%
732 \endgroup
733 %
```

Now store all the information about the location of the lemma's start and end in `\line@list@R`.



```

734 \xright@appenditem%
735   {\the\page@numR|\the\line@numR|}%
736   \ifsublines@R \the\subline@numR \else 0\fi}%
737   \the\endpage@num|\the\endline@num|}%
738   \ifsublines@R \the\endsubline@num \else 0\fi}\to\line@listR
739 \xright@appenditem%
740   {\current@annot|\endcurrent@annot}\to\annot@listR%
741 %

```

Create a list which will store all the second argument of each `\@sw` in this lemma, at this level.

```

742 \expandafter\list@create\expandafter{\csname sw@list@edtext@tmp@\the\
@edtext@level\endcsname}%
743 %

```

And now, call `\@ref@reg@parseargR`, which can be also called by `\@ref@later`

```

744 \@ref@reg@parseR{#2}%
745 %

```

Decrease edtext level counter.

```

746 \global\advance\@edtext@level by -1%
747 }
748 %

```

```

\@ref@reg@parseR49 \newcommand{\@ref@reg@parseR}[1]{%
750 %

```

Declare and init boolean for lemma in this level.

```

751 \providebool{lemmacommand@\the\@edtext@level}%
752 \boolfalse{lemmacommand@\the\@edtext@level}%
753 %

```

Execute the second argument of `\@ref` again, to perform for real all the commands within it.

```

754 #1%
755 % Now, we store the list of \protect\cs{@sw} of this current \protect\cs{
edtext} as an element of
756 % the global list of list of \protect\cs{@sw} for a \protect\cs{edtext}
depth.
757 % \begin{macrocode}
758 \ifnum\@edtext@level>0%
759 \def\create@this@edtext@level{\expandafter\list@create\expandafter{
csname sw@list@edtextR@\the\@edtext@level\endcsname}}%
760 \ifcsundef{sw@list@edtextR@\the\@edtext@level}{\
create@this@edtext@level}{}%
761 \letcs{\@tmp}{sw@list@edtextR@\the\@edtext@level}%
762 \letcs{\@tmpp}{sw@list@edtext@tmp@\the\@edtext@level}%
763 \xright@appenditem{\expandonce\@tmpp}\to\@tmp%

```

```

764 \global\cslet{sw@list@edtextR@the\@edtext@level}{\@tmp}%
765 \fi%
766 }%
767 %

```

**\@pend**    \@pend{<num>} adds its argument to the \linesinpar@listL list, and analogously  
**\@pendR**    for \@pendR. If needed, it resets line number. Both are defined in reledmac, but they  
are empty. They are really defined only in reledpar.

```

768 \renewcommand*{\@pend}[1]{%
769   \ifbypstart%
770     \unless\ifinstanza%
771       \global\line@num=0%
772     \fi%
773   \fi%
774   \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesinpar@listL%
775 }%
776 \renewcommand*{\@pendR}[1]{%
777   \ifbypstartR%
778     \unless\ifinstanzaR%
779       \global\line@numR=0%
780     \fi%
781   \fi%
782   \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesinpar@listR%
783 }%
784 %
785 %

```

**\@pstart**    \@pstart and cs@pstartR allows us to know, when using \nomaxlines option, in  
**\@pstartR** which page we should start a pstart, and also how many empty lines we should let  
before starting this pstart at the beginning of the page

```

786 \newcommand{\@pstart}[3]{%
787   \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@#1}%
788     {\ifnumgreater{#2}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@#1}}%
789       {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{#2}}%
790     }%
791   }%
792   {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{#2}}
793   \csnumgdef{afterlines@pstart@#1L}{#3}%
794 }%
795 %
796 \newcommand{\@pstartR}[3]{%
797   \numdef{\@tmp}{#2-1}%Because we have not to know in which page the pstart
798   starts, but in which pair of facing page
799   \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@#1}%
800     {\ifnumgreater{\@tmp}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@#1}}%
801       {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{\@tmp}}%
802     }%
803   }%

```

```

803     {\csnumgdef{minpage@pstart@#1}{\@tmp}}
804     \csnumgdef{afterlines@pstart@#1R}{#3}%
805 }%
806 %

```

`\@lopL` `\@lopL{<num>}` adds its argument to the `\linesonpage@listL` list, and analogously for `\@lopR`. Both are defined in `reledmac`, but they are empty. They are really defined only in `reledpar`.

```

807 \renewcommand*{\@lopL}[1]{%
808   \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesonpage@listL}
809 \renewcommand*{\@lopR}[1]{%
810   \xright@appenditem{#1}\to\linesonpage@listR}
811
812 %

```

## IV.10 Writing to the line-list file

We have now defined all the counters, lists, and commands involved in reading the line-list file at the start of a section. Now we will cover the commands that `reledmac` uses within the text of a section to write commands out to the line-list.

`\linenum@outR` The file for right texts will be opened on output stream `\linenum@outR`.

```

813 \newwrite\linenum@outR
814 %

```

`\iffirst@linenum@out@R` Once any file is opened on this stream, we keep it open forever, or else switch to another file that we keep open.

```

\first@linenum@out@Rtrue
\first@linenum@out@Rfalse
815 \newif\iffirst@linenum@out@R
816 \first@linenum@out@Rtrue
817 %

```

`\line@list@stuffR` `\next@line@list@stuffR` This is the right text version of the `\line@list@stuff{<file>}` macro. It is called by `\beginnumberingR` and performs all the line-list operations needed at the start of a section. Its argument is the name of the line-list file. `reledmac` and `reledpar` can fill the `\next@line@list@stuffR` hook between a `\endnumberingR` (associated with numbered file  $n$ ) and a `\beginnumberingR` (associated with numbered file  $n + 1$ ). It allows adding content to the numbered file  $n + 1R$  and not  $nR$ .

```

818
819 \let\next@line@list@stuffR\relax%
820 \newcommand*{\line@list@stuffR}[1]{%
821   \global\newtoggle{notfirststrun@#1}%
822   \IfFileExists{\l@auxdir#1}%
823     {\global\toggletrue{notfirststrun@#1}}%
824     {\global\togglefalse{notfirststrun@#1}}%
825   \next@line@list@stuffR%

```

```

826 \global\let\next@line@list@stuffR\relax%
827 \read@linelist{#1}%
828 \iffirst@linenum@out@R
829   \global\first@linenum@out@Rfalse
830   \immediate\openout\linenum@outR=\l@auxdir#1%
831   \immediate\write\linenum@outR{\string\line@list@version{\
this@line@list@version}}}%
832   \ifl@dpaging%
833     \immediate\write\linenum@outR{\string\@par@sync@option{\
@par@this@sync@option}}}%
834   \fi%
835 \else
836   \if@minipage%
837     \leavevmode%
838     \fi%
839     \closeout\linenum@outR%
840     \openout\linenum@outR=\l@auxdir#1%
841   \fi%
842 }%
843 %
844 %

```

**\new@lineL** The `\new@lineL` macro sends the `\@nl` command to the left text line-list file, to mark the start of a new text line.

```

845 \newcommand*\new@lineL{%
846   \set@this@c@page%
847   \ifnumberline%
848     \write\linenum@out{\string\@nl[\the\@this@c@page][\thepage]}%
849   \fi%
850 }%
851 %

```

**\new@lineR** The `\new@lineR` macro sends the `\@nl` command to the right text line-list file, to mark the start of a new text line.

```

852 \newcommand*\new@lineR{%
853   \set@this@c@page%
854   \ifnumberline%
855     \write\linenum@outR{\string\@nl[\the\@this@c@page][\thepage]}%
856   \fi%
857 }%
858 %

```

**\flag@start** We enclose a lemma marked by `\edtext` in `\flag@start` and `\flag@end`: these send the `\@ref` command to the line-list file. They are both defined in `reledmac`.

**\startsub** **\endsub** `\startsub` and `\endsub` turn sub-lineation on and off, by writing appropriate instructions to the line-list file. There are both defined in `reledmac`.

<code>\advanceline</code>	You can use <code>\advanceline{⟨num⟩}</code> in running text to advance the current visible line-number by a specified value, positive or negative. It is defined in <code>reledmac</code> .
<code>\setline</code>	You can use <code>\setline{⟨num⟩}</code> in running text (i.e., within <code>\pstart... \pend</code> ) to set the current visible line-number to a specified positive value. It is defined in <code>reledmac</code> .
<code>\setlinenum</code>	You can use <code>\setlinenum{⟨num⟩}</code> before a <code>\pstart</code> to set the visible line-number to a specified positive value. It writes a <code>\l@d@set</code> command to the line-list file. It is defined in <code>reledmac</code> .
<code>\startlock</code> <code>\endlock</code>	You can use <code>\startlock</code> or <code>\endlock</code> in running text to start or end line number locking at the current line. They decide whether line numbers or sub-line numbers are affected, depending on the current state of the sub-lineation flags. They are defined in <code>reledmac</code> .
<code>\skipnumbering</code>	

## V Marking text for notes

The `\edtext` macro is used to create all footnotes and endnotes, as well as to print the portion of the main text to which a given note or notes is keyed. The idea is to have that lemma appear only once in the `.tex` file: all instances of it in the main text and in the notes are copied from that one appearance.

<code>\critext</code>	
<code>\edtext</code>	
<code>\set@line</code>	The <code>\set@line</code> macro is called by <code>\edtext</code> to put the line-reference field and font specifier for the current block of text into <code>\l@d@nums</code> . It is defined in <code>reledmac</code> .

### V.1 Specific hooks and commands for notes

The `reledmac \newseries@` initializes commands which are linked to notes series. However, to keep `reledmac` as light as possible, it does not define commands which are specific to `reledpar`. This is what does `\newseries@par`. The specific hooks are also defined here.

```
\newseries@par59 \newcommand{\newseries@par}[1]{%
860 %
```

#### V.1.1 Notes to be printed on one side only

`reledpar` allows notes to be printed on one side only. We need to declare these options. We also need box to store temporary the footnote not printed. We check the `nofamiliar` and `nocritical` `reledmac` options.

```

861 \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
862   \csgdef{onlysideX@#1}{}%
863   \newnamebox{footins#1@kept}%
864   \fi%
865 \unless\ifnocritical@%
866   \csgdef{Xonlyside@#1}{}%
867   \newnamebox{#1footins@kept}%
868   \fi%
869 %

```

### V.1.2 Tools specific to familiar footnotes

```

870 \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
871 %

```

**Managing correct number** One problem with using familiar footnotes in parallel typesetting is the fact that the order of reading notes is not the same as the order they are typeset, because  $\text{\LaTeX}$  reads first all the notes on one side, then all the notes on the other side. Then, however,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  alternates between typesetting left-side note and right-side notes. Consequently, if we do nothing special, the note numbers are sorted in the reading order, not in the typesetting order. So we could obtain something like 1,3,2,5,4.

To prevent this problem, we use a two new counters by series. Every note, in parallel typesetting, has three associated counters.

1. A  $\text{\LaTeX}$  counter `footnoteX`. This the only one manipulated by user, and the only one finally printed.
2. A  $\text{\TeX}$  counter `footnoteX@reading`. Its value is incremented when reading the `\footnoteX` command in left or right side environments. It is used to get the correct footnote number from the `.aux` file to be typeset in the main text. This counter is already defined in `reledmac`, as it is also used for hyperlink.
3. A  $\text{\LaTeX}$  counter `footnoteX@typeset`. Its value is increased when inserting footnotes. Its value is directly used in the footnote, and is stored in the aux files to be used on the next run for the main text.

So here, we only defined the new counter.

```

872 \newcounter{footnote#1@typeset}%
873 %

```

**Familiar footnotes without marks** The `\footnoteXnomk` commands are for notes which are printed on the left side, while they are called in the right side. Basically, they set first toggle `\nomark@` to true, then call the `\footnoteX`. and finally add the footnote counter in the footnote counter list.

First, check the `nofamiliar` option of `reledmac`.

So declare the list.

```

874 \expandafter\list@create\csname footnote#1@mk\endcsname%
875 %

```

Then, declare the `\footnoteXnomk` command.

```

876 \expandafter\newcommand\csname footnote#1nomk\endcsname[1]{%
877 %

```

First step: just call the normal `\footnoteX`, saying that we do not want to print the mark.

```

878 \toggletrue{nomk@}%
879 \csuse{footnote#1}{##1}%
880 \togglefalse{nomk@}%
881 %

```

Second, and last, step: store the footnote counter in the footnote counters list. We use some `\let`, because `\xright@appenditem` is difficult to use with `\expandafter`.

```

882 \letcs{\@tmp}{footnote#1@mk}%
883 \numdef\@tmpa{\csuse{c@footnote#1}}%
884 \global\xright@appenditem{\@tmpa}\to\@tmp%
885 \global\cslet{footnote#1@mk}{\@tmp}%
886 }%
887 %

```

Then, declare the command which inserts the footnotemark in the right side.

```

888 \expandafter\newcommand\csname footnote#1mk\endcsname{%
889 %

```

Get the first element of the footnote mark list. As `\gl@p` is difficult to use with dynamic name macro, we use `\let` commands.

```

890 \letcs{\@tmp}{footnote#1@mk}%
891 \gl@p\@tmp\to\@tmpa%
892 \global\cslet{footnote#1@mk}{\@tmp}%
893 %

```

Set the `footnotecounter` with it. For the sake of security, we make a backup of the previous value.

```

894 \letcs{\old@footnote}{c@footnote#1}%
895 \setcounter{footnote#1}{\@tmpa}%
896 %

```

Define the footnote mark and print it

```

897 \protected@csxdef{@thefnmark#1}{\csuse{thefootnote#1}}%
898 \csuse{@footnotemark#1}%
899 %

```

Restore previous footnote counter and finally add space.

```

900 \setcounter{footnote#1}{\old@footnote}%
901 \xspace%
902 }%
903 %

```

End of tools specific to familiar notes.

```
904 \fi
905 %
```

End of \newseries@par.

```
906 }%
907 %
```

### V.1.3 Get correct footnote number

`\get@familiarfootnote@number`  
`\save@familiarfootnote@number`

As users can insert footnotes between two \Pairs or \Pages commands, we have to set the \+footnoteX@typeset+ counter to the last value of the footnoteX counter at the beginning of these two commands.

```
908 \newcommand{\save@familiarfootnote@number}{%
909   \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
910     \def\do##1{\csxdef{saved@footnote##1}{\the\c@footnote##1\endcsname}}%
911     \dolistloop{\@series}%
912     \fi%
913     \xdef{saved@footnote}{\the\c@footnote}%
914   }
915 \newcommand{\get@familiarfootnote@number}{%
916   \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
917     \def\do##1{\setcounter{footnote##1@typeset}{\csuse{saved@footnote##1}}}%
918     \dolistloop{\@series}%
919     \fi%
920     \setcounter{footnote@typeset}{\saved@footnote}%
921   }
922   %
```

## V.2 Create hooks

Read the reledmac code handbook about \newhookcommand@series. Here, we create hooks which are specific to reledpar.

```
923 \unless\ifnocritical@%
924   \newhookcommand@series{Xonlyside}%
925   \fi%
926   \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
927     \newhookcommand@series{onlysideX}%
928   \fi
929
930
931 %
```



### V.3 Init standards series (A,B,C,D,E,Z)

`\init@series@par` `\newseries@par` is called by `\newseries`. However, this last command is called before `reledpar` is loaded. Thus, we need to initiate a specific series hook for `reledpar`.

```

932 \newcommand{\init@series@par}{%
933   \def\do##1{\newseries@par{##1}}%
934   \dolistloop{\@series}%
935 }%
936 \init@series@par%
937 %

```

### V.4 Tools specific to $\text{\LaTeX}$ 's classical footnotes

As users can use classical footnotes of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  (`\footnote`) in parallel texts, we must integrate the same tools to get correct number as for `reledmac`' footnotes (V.1.2 p. 54).

```

\footnote@reading38 \newcount\footnote@reading%
\footnote@typeset39 \newcounter{footnote@typeset}%
940 %

```

## VI Pstart numbers dumping and restoration

While in `reledmac` the footnotes are inserted at the same time as the `\pstart... \pend` are read, in `reledpar` they are inserted when the `\Columns` or `\Pages` commands are called. Consequently, if we do nothing, the value of the `PstartL` and `PstartR` counters are not the same in the main text and in the notes. To solve this problem, we dump the values in two list (one by side) when processing `\pstart` and restore these at each `\pstart` when calling `\Columns` or `\Pages`. We also dump and restore the value of the booleans `\ifnumberpstart` and `\ifnumberline`.

So, first step, creating the lists. Here, “pc” means “public counters”.

```

\list@pstartL@pc41 \list@create{\list@pstartL@pc}%
\list@pstartR@pc42 \list@create{\list@pstartR@pc}%
943 %

```

Two commands to dump current pstarts. We prefer two commands to one with argument indicating the side, because the commands are short, and so we save one test (or a `\csname` construction).

```

\dump@pstartL@pc44 \def\dump@pstartL@pc{%
\dump@pstartR@pc45   \xright@appenditem{\the\c@pstartL}{\to\list@pstartL@pc%
946   \global\cslet{numberpstart@L\the\l@dumpstartsL}{\ifnumberpstart}%
947   \global\cslet{numberline@L\the\l@dumpstartsL}{\ifnumberline}%
948 }%
949 %

```

```

950 \def\dump@pstartR@pc{%
951   \xright@appenditem{\the\c@pstartR}\to\list@pstartR@pc%
952   \global\cslet{numberpstart@R\the\l@dnumpsstartsR}{\ifnumberpstart}%
953   \global\cslet{numberline@R\the\l@dnumpsstartsR}{\ifnumberline}%
954 }%
955
956 %

```

`\restore@pstartL@pc` And so, the commands to restore them.

`\restore@pstartR@pc`

```

957 \def\restore@pstartL@pc{%
958   \ifx\list@pstartL@pc\empty\else%
959     \gl@p\list@pstartL@pc\to\@temp%
960     \global\c@pstartL=\@temp%
961   \fi%
962 }%
963 \def\restore@pstartR@pc{%
964   \ifx\list@pstartR@pc\empty\else%
965     \gl@p\list@pstartR@pc\to\@temp%
966     \global\c@pstartR=\@temp%
967   \fi%
968 }%
969 %

```

## VII Parallel environments

The initial set up for parallel processing is deceptively simple.

pairs pages

`chapterinpages` The pairs environment is for parallel columns and the pages environment for parallel pages.

```

970 \newenvironment{pairs}{%}
971   \l@dpairingtrue
972   \l@dpagingfalse
973   \initnumbering@quote
974   \save@familiarfootnote@number%
975   \if@ledgroup%
976     \get@familiarfootnote@number%
977   \fi%
978   \save@section@number%
979   \at@begin@pairs%
980 }{%
981   \l@dpairingfalse
982 }
983
984 %

```

`\AtBeginPairs` The `\AtBeginPairs` macro just define a `\at@begin@pairs` macro, called at the beginning of each pairs environments.

```

985 \newcommand{\AtBeginPairs}[1]{\gdef\at@begin@pairs{#1}}%
986 \def\at@begin@pairs{}%
987
988 %

```

The `pages` environment additionally sets the ‘column’ widths to the `\textwidth` (as known at the time the package is called). In this environment, there are two text in parallel on 2 pages.

```

989 \newenvironment{pages}{%
990   \l@dpairingtrue
991   \l@dpagingtrue
992   \initnumbering@quote
993   \save@familiarfootnote@number%
994   \if@ledgroup%
995     \get@familiarfootnote@number%
996   \fi%
997   \save@section@number%
998   \Lcolwidth=\textwidth%
999   \Rcolwidth=\textwidth%
1000 }{%
1001   \l@dpairingfalse
1002   \l@dpagingfalse
1003   \global\Lcolwidth@pages=\Lcolwidth%Does not use \setlength, in case of
calc package redefiniton (cf. https://github.com/latex3/latex2e/issues/58)
1004   \global\Rcolwidth@pages=\Rcolwidth%
1005 }
1006
1007 %

```

**Leftside** Within the `pairs` and `pages` environments the left and right hand texts are within `Leftside` and `Rightside` environments, respectively. The `Leftside` environment is simple, indicating that right text is not within its purview and using some particular macros.

```

1008 \newenvironment{Leftside}{%
1009   \expandafter\ifvoid\csname l@dLcolrawbox1\endcsname\else%
1010     \led@err@Leftside@PreviousNotPrinted%
1011   \fi%
1012   \ledRcolfalse
1013   \setcounter{pstartL}{1}
1014   \let\pstart\pstartL
1015   \let\thepstart\thepstartL
1016   \let\pend\pendL
1017   \let\memorydump\memorydumpL
1018   \Leftsidehook
1019   \let\old@startstanza\@startstanza%

```

```

1020 \def\@startstanza[##1][##2]{\global\instanzaLtrue\old@startstanza
    [##1][##2]}%
1021 }{
1022 \expandafter\ifvoid\csname l@dLcolrawbox1\endcsname%
1023 \led@error@missing@numbering{Leftside}%
1024 \fi%
1025 \Leftsidehookend}
1026 %

```

`\Leftsidehook` Hooks into the start and end of the Leftside and Rightside environments. These are initially empty.

```

\Leftsidehookend
\Rightsidehook
\Rightsidehookend
1027 \newcommand*\Leftsidehook{}
1028 \newcommand*\Leftsidehookend{}
1029 \newcommand*\Rightsidehook{}
1030 \newcommand*\Rightsidehookend{}
1031
1032 %

```

`\Rightpagehook` Hook at the start of Left/Right page, initially empty.

```

\Leftpagehook
1033 \newcommand*\Rightpagehook{}%
1034 \newcommand*\Leftpagehook{}%
1035 %

```

**Rightside** The Rightside environment is only slightly more complicated than the Leftside. Apart from indicating that right text is being provided it ensures that the right right text code will be used.

```

1036 \newenvironment{Rightside}{%
1037 \expandafter\ifvoid\csname l@dRcolrawbox1\endcsname\else%
1038 \led@err@Rightside@PreviousNotPrinted%
1039 \fi%
1040 \ledRcoltrue
1041 \let\beginnumbering\beginnumberingR
1042 \let\endnumbering\endnumberingR
1043 \let\pausenumbering\pausenumberingR
1044 \let\resumenumbering\resumenumberingR
1045 \let\memorydump\memorydumpR
1046 \let\thepstart\thepstartR
1047 \let\pstart\pstartR
1048 \let\pend\pendR
1049 \let\ledpb\ledpbR
1050 \let\lednopb\lednopbR
1051 \let\lineation\lineationR
1052 \Rightsidehook
1053 \let\old@startstanza\@startstanza%
1054 \def\@startstanza[##1][##2]{\global\instanzaRtrue\old@startstanza
    [##1][##2]}%
1055 }{%

```

```

1056 \ledRcolfalse
1057 \expandafter\ifvoid\csname l@dRcolrawbox1\endcsname%
1058 \led@error@missing@numbering{Rightside}%
1059 \fi%
1060 \Rightsidehookend
1061 }
1062
1063 %

```

## VIII Paragraph decomposition and reassembly

In order to be able to count the lines of text and affix line numbers, we add an extra stage of processing for each paragraph. We send the paragraph into a box register, rather than straight onto the vertical list, and when the paragraph ends we slice the paragraph into its component lines; to each line we add any notes or line numbers, add a command to write to the line-list, and then at last send the line to the vertical list. This section contains all the code for this processing.

### VIII.1 Boxes, counters, \pstart and \pend

**\num@linesR** Here are numbers and flags that are used internally in the course of the paragraph decomposition.

**\one@lineR**  
**\par@lineR** When we first form the paragraph, it goes into a box register, `\l@dLcolrawbox` or `\l@dRcolrawbox` for right text, instead of onto the current vertical list. The `\ifnumberedpar@` flag will be true while a paragraph is being processed in that way. `\num@lines(R)` will store the number of lines in the paragraph when it is complete. When we chop it up into lines, each line in turn goes into the `\one@line` or `\one@lineR` register, and `\par@line(R)` will be the number of that line within the paragraph.

```

1064 \newcount\num@linesR
1065 \newbox\one@lineR
1066 \newcount\par@lineR
1067 %

```

**\pstartL** **\pstartR** `\pstart` starts the paragraph by clearing the `\inserts@list` list and other relevant variables, and then arranges for the subsequent text to go into the appropriate box. `\pstart` needs to appear at the start of every paragraph that is to be numbered.

Beware: everything that occurs between `\pstart` and `\pend` is happening within a group; definitions must be global if you want them to survive past the end of the paragraph.

We have to have specific left and right `\pstart` when parallel processing; among other things because of potential changes in the linewidth.

```

1068
1069 \newcounter{pstartL}
1070 \renewcommand{\thepstartL}{\bfseries\@arabic{c@pstartL}. }
1071 \newcounter{pstartR}

```

```

1072 \renewcommand{\thepstartR}{\bfseries\@arabic\c@pstartR}. }
1073
1074 \newcommandx*{\pstartL}[2][1,2,usedefault]{%
1075   \if@nbreak%
1076     \let\@oldnbreak\@nbreaktrue%
1077   \else%
1078     \let\@oldnbreak\@nbreakfalse%
1079   \fi%
1080   \@nbreaktrue%
1081   \ifluatex%
1082     \xdef\l@luatextextdir@L{\the\textdir}%
1083     \xdef\l@luatexpardir@L{\the\pardir}%
1084     \xdef\l@luatexbodydir@L{\the\bodydir}%
1085   \fi%
1086   \ifnumbering \else%
1087     \led@err@PstartNotNumbered%
1088     \beginnumbering%
1089   \fi%
1090   \ifnumberedpar@%
1091     \led@err@PstartInPstart%
1092     \pend%
1093   \fi%
1094 %

```

If this is the first `\pstart` in a numbered section, clear any inserts and set `\ifpst@rtedL` to FALSE.

```

1095 \ifpst@rtedL\else%
1096   \list@clear{\inserts@list}%
1097   \global\let\next@insert=\empty%
1098   \global\pst@rtedLtrue%
1099 \fi%
1100 \begingroup\everypar{}%
1101 %

```

When parallel processing we check that we have not exceeded the maximum number of chunks. In any event we grab a box for the forthcoming text.

```

1102 \global\advance\l@dnumpstartsL \@ne%
1103 \global\advance\pstarts@read@L \@ne%
1104 \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL>\l@dc@maxchunks%
1105   \led@err@TooManyPstarts%
1106   \global\l@dnumpstartsL=\l@dc@maxchunks%
1107 \fi%
1108 \global\setnamebox{\l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dnumpstartsL}=\vbox\bgroup%
1109 %

```

We set all the usual interline penalties to zero; this ensures that there will be no large interline penalties to prevent us from slicing the paragraph into pieces. These penalties revert to the values that you set when the group for the `\vbox` ends.

```

1110 \l@dzeropenalties%

```

```

1111 \ifboolexpr{%
1112   bool{autopar}%
1113   and bool{by@autopar}%
1114 }%
1115 {}%
1116 {%
1117   \ifnumberpstart%
1118   \ifsidepstartnum%
1119   \else%
1120   \thepstartL%
1121   \fi%
1122 \fi%
1123 }%m
1124 \@at@start@every@pstart%
1125 \hsize=\Lcolwidth%
1126 \numberedpar@true%
1127 \iflabelpstart%
1128   \protected@edef\@currentlabel{\p@pstartL\thepstartL}%
1129 \fi%
1130 %

```

Dump the optional arguments

```

1131 \providetoggle{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL @par}%
1132 \ifboolexpr{%
1133   test {\ifstrempy{#1}}%
1134   and test {\ifstrempy{#2}}%
1135 }%
1136 {%
1137   \ifat@every@pstart@star%
1138   \global\togglefalse{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL @par}%
1139   \else%
1140   \global\toggletrue{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL @par}%
1141   \fi%
1142   \csgdef{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL}{\at@every@pstart}%
1143 }%
1144 {%
1145   \ifstrempy{#1}{}%
1146   \global\toggletrue{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL @par}%
1147   \csgdef{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL}{\noindent#1}%
1148   }%
1149   \ifstrempy{#2}{}%
1150   {%
1151     \csgdef{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL}{#2}%
1152     \global\togglefalse{before@pstartL@the\l@dumpstartsL @par}%
1153   }%
1154 }%
1155 \at@every@pstart@call%
1156 %

```

Let \by@autopar to FALSE.

```

1157 \global\by@autoparfalse%
1158 %

```

Gobble following space (automatically done if there is no optional argument)

```

1159 \ignorespaces%
1160 }
1161 %

```

The same for right side.

```

1162 \newcommand*{\pstartR}[2][1,2,usedefault]{%
1163   \if@nbreak%
1164     \let\@oldnbreak\@nbreaktrue%
1165   \else%
1166     \let\@oldnbreak\@nbreakfalse%
1167   \fi%
1168   \@nbreaktrue%
1169   \ifluatex%
1170     \xdef\l@luatextextdir@R{\the\textdir}%
1171     \xdef\l@luatexpardir@R{\the\pardir}%
1172     \xdef\l@luatexbodydir@R{\the\bodydir}%
1173   \fi%
1174   \ifnumberingR \else%
1175     \led@err@PstartNotNumbered%
1176     \beginnumberingR%
1177   \fi%
1178   \ifnumberedpar@%
1179     \led@err@PstartInPstart%
1180     \pendR%
1181   \fi%
1182   \ifpst@rtedR\else%
1183     \list@clear{\inserts@listR}%
1184     \global\let\next@insertR=\empty%
1185     \global\pst@rtedRtrue%
1186   \fi%
1187   \begingroup\everypar{}%
1188   \global\advance\l@dnumpstartsR \@ne%
1189   \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR>\l@dc@maxchunks%
1190     \led@err@TooManyPstarts%
1191     \global\l@dnumpstartsR=\l@dc@maxchunks%
1192   \fi%
1193   \global\setnamebox{\l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dnumpstartsR}=\vbox\bgroup%
1194     \l@dzeropenalties%
1195     \ifboolexpr{%
1196       bool{autopar}%
1197       and bool{by@autopar}%
1198     }%
1199     {}%
1200     {%
1201       \ifnumberpstart%
1202         \ifsidepstartnum\else%

```



```

1203     \thepstartR%
1204     \fi%
1205     \fi%
1206   }%
1207   \@at@start@every@pstart%
1208   \hsize=\Rcolwidth%
1209   \numberedpar@true%
1210   \iflabelpstart%
1211     \protected@edef\@currentlabel{\p@pstartR\thepstartR}%
1212   \fi%
1213   \providetoggle{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1214   \ifboolexpr{%
1215     test {\ifstrempy{#1}}%
1216     and test {\ifstrempy{#2}}%
1217   }%
1218   {%
1219     \ifat@every@pstart@star%
1220     \global\togglefalse{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1221   \else%
1222     \global\toggletrue{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1223   \fi%
1224   \csgdef{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\at@every@pstart}%
1225   }%
1226   {%
1227     \ifstrempy{#1}{%
1228       \global\toggletrue{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1229       \csgdef{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\noindent#1}%
1230     }%
1231     \ifstrempy{#2}{%
1232       {%
1233         \csgdef{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR}{#2}%
1234         \global\togglefalse{before@pstartR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1235       }%
1236     }%
1237     \@at@every@pstart@call%
1238     \global\by@autoparfalse%
1239     \ignorespaces%
1240   }
1241   %

```

**\pendL** \pend must be used to end a numbered paragraph. Again we need a version that knows about left parallel texts.

```

1242 \newcommand*{\pendL}[2][1,2,usedefault]{%
1243   \ifnumbering \else%
1244     \led@err@PendNotNumbered%
1245   \fi%
1246   \ifnumberedpar@ \else%
1247     \led@err@PendNoPstart%
1248   \fi%

```

```

1249 %

We immediately call \endgraf to end the paragraph; this ensures that there will be no
large interline penalties to prevent us from slicing the paragraph into pieces.

1250 \@at@end@every@pend%
1251 \endgraf\global\num@lines=\prevgraf\egroup%
1252 \global\par@line=0%
1253 \get@firsthalf@antilabe@wd%
1254 %

```

End the group that was begun in the \pstart.

```

1255 \endgroup%
1256 \ignorespaces%
1257 \@oldnobreak%
1258 \dump@pstartL@pc%
1259 \ifnumberpstart%
1260   \addtocounter{pstartL}{1}%
1261   \ifcontinuousnumberingwithcolumns%
1262     \addtocounter{pstart}{1}%
1263   \fi%
1264 \fi
1265 \parledgroup@beforenotes@save{L}%
1266 %

```

Dump content of the optional argument.

```

1267 \providetoggle{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL @par}%
1268 \ifboolexpr{%
1269   test {\ifstrempy{#1}}%
1270   and test {\ifstrempy{#2}}%
1271 }%
1272 {%
1273   \ifat@every@pend@star@%
1274   \global\togglefalse{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL @par}%
1275   \else%
1276     \global\toggletrue{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL @par}%
1277   \fi%
1278   \csgdef{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\at@every@pend}%
1279 }%
1280 {%
1281   \ifstrempy{#1}{}%
1282     \global\toggletrue{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL @par}%
1283     \csgdef{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\noindent#1}%
1284   }%
1285   \ifstrempy{#2}{}%
1286   {%
1287     \csgdef{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL}{#2}%
1288     \global\togglefalse{after@pendL@the\l@dnumpstartsL @par}%
1289   }%
1290 }%

```

```
1291 }%
1292 %
```

**\pendR** The version of \pend needed for right texts.

```
1293 \newcommandx*{\pendR}[2][1,2,usedefault]{%
1294   \ifnumberingR \else%
1295     \led@err@PendNotNumbered%
1296   \fi%
1297   \ifnumberedpar@ \else%
1298     \led@err@PendNoPstart%
1299   \fi%
1300   \@at@end@every@pend%
1301   \endgraf\global\num@linesR=\prevgraf\egroup%
1302   \global\par@lineR=0%
1303   \get@firsthalf@antilabe@wd%
1304   \endgroup%
1305   \ignorespaces%
1306   \@oldnobreak%
1307   \dump@pstartR@pc%
1308   \ifnumberpstart%
1309     \addtocounter{pstartR}{1}%
1310   \fi%
1311   \parledgroup@beforenotes@save{R}%
1312   \providetoggle{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1313   \ifboolexpr{%
1314     test {\ifstrempy{#1}}%
1315     and test {\ifstrempy{#2}}%
1316   }%
1317   {%
1318     \ifat@every@pend@star%
1319     \global\togglefalse{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1320     \else%
1321       \global\toggletrue{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1322     \fi%
1323     \csgdef{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\at@every@pend}%
1324   }%
1325   \ifstrempy{#1}{%
1326     \csgdef{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR}{\noindent#1}%
1327     \global\toggletrue{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1328   }%
1329   \ifstrempy{#2}{%
1330     \csgdef{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR}{#2}%
1331     \global\togglefalse{after@pendR@the\l@dnumpstartsR @par}%
1332   }%
1333 }%
1334 }
1335
1336 %
```

`\AtEveryPstartCall` The `\AtEveryPstartCall` argument is called when the `\pstartL` or `\pstartR` is called. That is different of `\AtEveryPstart` the argument of which is called when the `\pstarts` are printed.

```
1337 \newcommand{\AtEveryPstartCall}[1]{\gdef\at@every@pstart@call{#1}}%
1338 \gdef\at@every@pstart@call{}%
1339 %
```

`\ifprint@last@after@pendL` Two booleans set to true, when the time is to print the last optional argument of a `\pend`.

```
\ifprint@last@after@pendR
1340 \newif\ifprint@last@after@pendL%
1341 \newif\ifprint@last@after@pendR%
1342 %
```

## VIII.2 Processing one line

For parallel texts we have to be able to process left and right lines independently. For sequential text we happily use the original `\do@line`. Otherwise ...

`\l@dleftbox` A line of left text will be put in the box `\l@dleftbox`, and analogously for a line of right text.

`\l@drightbox`

```
1343 \newbox\l@dleftbox
1344 \newbox\l@drightbox
1345
1346 %
```

`\countLline` We need to know the number of lines processed.

```
\countRline
1347 \newcount\countLline
1348 \countLline \z@
1349 \newcount\countRline
1350 \countRline \z@
1351
1352 %
```

`\@donereallinesL` We need to know the number of ‘real’ lines output (i.e., those that have been input by the user), and the total lines output (which includes any blank lines output for synchronisation).

`\@donetotallinesL`

`\@donereallinesR`

`\@donetotallinesR`

```
1353 \newcount\@donereallinesL
1354 \newcount\@donetotallinesL
1355 \newcount\@donereallinesR
1356 \newcount\@donetotallinesR
1357
1358 %
```

`\do@lineL` The `\do@lineL` macro is called to do all the processing for a single line of left text.

```

1359 \newcommand*{\do@lineL}{%
1360   \letcs{\ifnumberpstart}{numberpstart@L\the\l@dpscl}%
1361   \letcs{\ifnumberline}{numberline@L\the\l@dpscl}%
1362   \advance\countLline \@ne%
1363   \ifvbox\namebox{\l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscl}%
1364     {\vbadness=10000%
1365      \splittopskip=\z@%
1366      \do@lineLhook%
1367      \l@emptyd@ta%
1368      \global\setbox\one@line=\vsplit\namebox{\l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscl}%
1369        to\baselineskip}%
1370   \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@}{begin}{\
1371   \parledgroup@notes@startL}{}%
1372   \unvbox\one@line \global\setbox\one@line=\lastbox%
1373   \@writepageofparL%
1374   \getline@numL%
1375   \ifnum\@lock>\@ne%
1376     \inserthangingsymboltrue%
1377   \else%
1378     \inserthangingsymbolfalse%
1379   \fi%
1380   \setbox\l@dleftbox%
1381   \hb@xt@ \Lcolwidth{%
1382     \ifl@dhidenumber%
1383       \global\l@dhidenumberfalse%
1384       \f@x@l@cks%
1385     \else%
1386       \affixline@num%
1387     \fi%
1388     \xifinlist{\the\pstarts@typeset@L}{\eled@sections@}%
1389     {\unless\ifshiftedpstarts%
1390       \add@apparatusL%
1391     \fi%
1392     {\print@lineL}%
1393   }%
1394   \add@penaltiesL%
1395   \global\advance\@donereallinesL\@ne%
1396   \global\advance\@donetotallinesL\@ne%
1397 \else%
1398   \iflinenumberLevenifblank
1399     \setbox\l@dleftbox \hb@xt@ \Lcolwidth{%
1400       \new@lineL%
1401       \l@emptyd@ta%
1402       \getline@numL%
1403       \affixline@num%
1404       \l@dld@ta%
1405       \hspace*{\Lcolwidth}%
1406       \ledrlfill\l@drd@ta%
1407     }%

```

```

1408 \else%
1409 \setbox\l@dleftbox \hb@xt@ \Lcolwidth{%
1410 \ifcontinuousnumberingwithcolumns%
1411 \new@lineL%
1412 \getline@numL%
1413 \fi%
1414 \hspace*{\Lcolwidth}%
1415 }%
1416 \fi%
1417 \global\advance\@donetotallinesL\@ne%
1418 \fi%
1419 }%
1420
1421
1422 %

```

`\print@lineL` `\print@lineL` is for lines without a sectioning command. See `reledmac` definition of `\print@line` for handbook.

```

1423 \def\print@lineL{%
1424 \affixpstart@numL%
1425 \l@dld@ta%
1426 \add@apparatusL%
1427 \l@dlsn@te%
1428 \do@insidelineLhook%
1429 \csuse{insidethis@\the\absline@num @\the\section@num}%
1430 \global\csundef{insidethis@\the\absline@num @\the\section@num}%
1431 \hb@xt@ \Lcolwidth{\ledllfill\hb@xt@ \wd\one@line{%
1432 \ifluatex%
1433 \texdir\l@luatextextdir@L%
1434 \fi%
1435 \new@lineL%
1436 \inserthangingsymbolL%
1437 \l@dunhbox@line{\one@line}}\ledrlfill\l@dld@ta%
1438 \l@drrsn@te}}%
1439
1440 %

```

`\print@eledsectionL` `\print@eledsectionL` is for line with macro code.

```

1441 \def\print@eledsectionL{%
1442 \disable@edindex%
1443 \addtocounter{pstartL}{-1}%
1444 \ifdefstring{\@eledsectnotoc}{L}{\ledsectnotoc}{%
1445 \ifdefstring{\@eledsectmark}{L}{\ledsectnomark}%
1446 \numdef{\temp@}{\pstarts@typeset@L-1}%
1447 \xifinlist{\temp@}{\eled@sections@@}{\@nbreaktrue}{\@nbreakfalse}%
1448 \@eled@sectioningtrue%
1449 \bgroup%
1450 \ifluatex%

```

```

1451 \texdir\l@luatextextdir@L%
1452 \pardir\l@luatexpardir@L%
1453 \bodydir\l@luatexbodydir@L%
1454 \ifdefstring{\l@luatextextdir@L}{TRT}{\@RTLtrue}{}%
1455 \fi%
1456 \csuse{eled@sectioning@the\pstarts@typeset@L}%
1457 \egroup%
1458 \@eled@sectioningfalse%
1459 \global\csundef{eled@sectioning@the\pstarts@typeset@L}%
1460 \if@RTL%
1461 \hspace{-3\paperwidth}%
1462 {\hbox{\l@dunhbox@line{one@line}} \new@line}%
1463 \else%
1464 \hspace{3\paperwidth}%
1465 {\new@line \hbox{\l@dunhbox@line{one@line}}}%
1466 \fi%
1467 \vskip\eledsection@correcting@skip%
1468 \restore@edindex%
1469 }
1470
1471 %

```

**\add@apparatusL** The `\add@apparatusL` macro adds apparatus for the left lines, apparatus is both footnotes and sidenotes.

```

1472 \newcommand{\add@apparatusL}{%
1473 \if@firstlineofpage%
1474 \set@Xtxtbeforenotes%
1475 \set@txtbeforenotesX%
1476 \global\@firstlineofpagefalse%
1477 \fi%
1478 \ifdefstring{\ms@data@position}{msdata-regular}{%
1479 \insert@msdata%
1480 \add@inserts%
1481 \add@Xgroupbyline%
1482 }{%
1483 \add@inserts%
1484 \add@Xgroupbyline%
1485 \insert@msdata%
1486 }%
1487 \affixside@note%
1488 }%
1489 %

```

**\dolineLhook** These high-level commands just redefine the low-level commands. They have to be used by user, without `\makeatletter`.

**\dolineRhook**

**\doinsidelineLhook**

**\doinsidelineRhook**

```

1490 \newcommand*{\dolineLhook}[1]{\gdef\do@lineLhook{#1}}%
1491 \newcommand*{\dolineRhook}[1]{\gdef\do@lineRhook{#1}}%
1492 \newcommand*{\doinsidelineLhook}[1]{\gdef\do@insidelineLhook{#1}}%

```

```

1493 \newcommand*\doinsidelineRhook}[1]{\gdef\do@insidelineRhook{#1}}%
1494
1495 %

```

`\do@lineLhook` Hooks, initially empty, into the respective `\do@line(L/R)` macros.

```

\do@lineRhook
\do@insidelineLhook 1496 \newcommand*\do@lineLhook{}
1497 \newcommand*\do@lineRhook{}
\do@insidelineRhook 1498 \newcommand*\do@insidelineLhook{}
1499 \newcommand*\do@insidelineRhook{}
1500
1501 %

```

`\do@lineR` The `\do@lineR` macro is called to do all the processing for a single line of right text.

```

1502 \newcommand*\do@lineR{%
1503   \let\linenumrepL\linenumrep%
1504   \let\sublinenumrepL\sublinenumrep%
1505   \let\linenumrep\linenumrepR%
1506   \let\sublinenumrep\sublinenumrepR%
1507   \letcs\ifnumberpstart\{numberpstart@R\the\l@dpscr}%
1508   \letcs\ifnumberline\{numberline@R\the\l@dpscr}%
1509   \ledRcol@true%
1510   \advance\countRline \@ne%
1511   \ifvbox\namebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscr}%
1512     {\vbadness=10000%
1513      \splittopskip=\z@%
1514      \do@lineRhook%
1515      \l@emptyd@ta%
1516      \global\setbox\one@lineR=vsplit\namebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscr}%
1517        to\baselineskip}%
1518     \IfStrEq\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@{\begin}{\
parledgroup@notes@startR}{}%
1519     \unvbox\one@lineR \global\setbox\one@lineR=\lastbox%
1520     \@writepageofparR%
1521     \getline@numR%
1522     \ifnum\@lockR>\@ne%
1523       \inserthangingsymbolRtrue%
1524     \else%
1525       \inserthangingsymbolRfalse%
1526     \fi%
1527     \setbox\l@drightbox%
1528     \hb@xt@ \Rcolwidth{%
1529       \ifl@dhiddenumber%
1530         \global\l@dhiddenumberfalse%
1531         \f@x@l@cksR%
1532       \else%
1533         \affixline@numR%
1534       \fi%

```



```

1535 \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscR}{\eled@sectionsR@@}%
1536 { \unless\ifshiftedpstarts%
1537   \add@apparatusR%
1538   \fi%
1539 }%
1540 {\print@lineR}%
1541 }%
1542 \add@penaltiesR%
1543 \global\advance\@donereallinesR\@ne%
1544 \global\advance\@donetotallinesR\@ne%
1545 \else%
1546 \iflinenumberRevenifblank%
1547 \setbox\l@drightbox \hb@xt@ \Rcolwidth{%
1548   \new@lineR%
1549   \l@emptyd@ta%
1550   \getline@numR%
1551   \affixline@numR%
1552   \l@dld@ta%
1553   \hspace*{\Rcolwidth}%
1554   \ledrlfill\l@drd@ta%
1555 }%
1556 \else%
1557 \setbox\l@drightbox \hb@xt@ \Rcolwidth{%
1558   \ifcontinuousnumberingwithcolumns%
1559     \new@lineR%
1560     \getline@numR%
1561     \fi%
1562     \hspace*{\Rcolwidth}%
1563   }%
1564   \fi%
1565   \global\advance\@donetotallinesR\@ne%
1566 \fi%
1567 \ledRcol@false%
1568 \let\linenumrep\linenumrepL%
1569 \let\sublinenumrep\sublinenumrepL%
1570 }
1571
1572
1573 %

```

`\print@lineR`  
`\print@eledsectionR`  
`\add@apparatusR`

The `\add@apparatusR` macro adds apparatus for the right lines, apparatus is both footnotes and sidenotes.

```

1574 \newcommand{\add@apparatusR}{%
1575 \if@firstlineofpageR%
1576   \set@Xtxtbeforenotes%
1577   \set@txtbeforenotesX%
1578   \global\@firstlineofpageRfalse%

```

```

1579 \fi%
1580 \ifdefstring{\ms@data@position}{msdata-regular}{%
1581   \insert@msdata%
1582   \add@insertsR%
1583   \add@Xgroupbyline%
1584 }{%
1585   \add@insertsR%
1586   \add@Xgroupbyline%
1587   \insert@msdata%
1588 }%
1589 \affixside@noteR%
1590 }%
1591 %

```

### VIII.3 Line and page number computation

`\getline@numR` The `\getline@numR` macro determines the page and line numbers for the right text line we are about to send to the vertical list. The `\getline@numL` is the same for left text.

```

1592 \newcommand*{\getline@numR}{%
1593   \global\advance\absline@numR \@ne
1594   \do@actionsR
1595   \do@ballastR
1596   \ifledgroupnotesR\else
1597     \ifnumberline
1598       \ifsublines@
1599       \ifnum\sub@lockR<\tw@
1600         \global\advance\subline@numR \@ne
1601       \fi
1602     \else
1603       \ifnum\@lockR<\tw@
1604         \global\advance\line@numR \@ne
1605         \global\subline@numR \z@
1606       \fi
1607     \fi
1608   \fi
1609 \fi
1610 }
1611 \newcommand*{\getline@numL}{%
1612   \global\advance\absline@num \@ne
1613   \do@actions
1614   \do@ballast
1615   \ifledgroupnotesL\else
1616     \ifnumberline
1617       \ifsublines@
1618       \ifnum\sub@lock<\tw@
1619         \global\advance\subline@num \@ne
1620       \fi
1621     \else

```

```

1622         \ifnum\@lock<\tw@
1623             \global\advance\line@num \@ne
1624             \global\subline@num \z@
1625         \fi
1626     \fi
1627 \fi
1628 \fi
1629 }
1630
1631
1632 %

```

`\do@ballastR` The real work in the line macros above is done in `\do@actions`, but before we plunge into that, let us get `\do@ballastR` out of the way.

```

1633 \newcommand*{\do@ballastR}{\global\ballast@count=\z@
1634 \begingroup
1635   \advance\absline@numR \@ne
1636   \ifnum\next@actionlineR=\absline@numR
1637     \ifnum\next@actionR>-1001
1638       \global\advance\ballast@count by -\c@ballast
1639     \fi
1640   \fi
1641 \endgroup}
1642 %

```

`\l@dskipversenumberR` The `\do@actionsR` macro looks at the list of actions to take at particular right text absolute line numbers, and does everything that is specified for the current line.

`\do@actions@fixedcodeR` It may call itself recursively and we use tail recursion, via `\do@actions@nextR` for this.

`\do@actions@nextR`

```

1643
1644 \newif\ifl@dskipversenumberR
1645 \newcommand*{\do@actions@fixedcodeR}{%
1646   \ifcase\@l@dttempcnta%
1647     \or% % 1001 = starting sublineation
1648       \global\sublines@Rtrue
1649     \or% % 1002 = ending sublineation
1650       \global\sublines@Rfalse
1651     \or% % 1003 = starting locking number
1652       \global\@lockR=\@ne
1653     \or% % 1004 = ending locking number
1654       \ifnum\@lockR=\tw@
1655         \global\@lockR=\thr@@
1656       \else
1657         \global\@lockR=\z@
1658       \fi
1659     \or% % 1005 = starting locking subnumber
1660       \global\sub@lockR=\@ne
1661     \or% % 1006 = ending locking subnumber

```

```

1662 \ifnum\sub@lockR=\tw@
1663 \global\sub@lockR=\thr@@
1664 \else
1665 \global\sub@lockR=\z@
1666 \fi
1667 \or% % 1007 = skipping numbering
1668 \l@dskipnumbertrue
1669 \or% % 1008 = skipping numbering in stanza
1670 \l@dskipversenumberRtrue%
1671 \or% % 1009 = hiding number
1672 \l@dhiddenumbertrue%
1673 \or% % 1010 = inserting msdata
1674 \add@msdata%
1675 \else%
1676 \led@warn@BadAction
1677 \fi%
1678 }
1679
1680
1681 \newcommand*{\do@actionsR}{%
1682 \global\let\do@actions@nextR=\relax
1683 \@l@dttempcntb=\absline@numR
1684 \ifnum\@l@dttempcntb<\next@actionlineR\else
1685 \ifnum\next@actionR>-1001\relax
1686 \ifboolexpr{%
1687 bool{resumenumberingR@start}%
1688 and test {\ifdimgreater{\pagedepth}{\z@}}%
1689 }%
1690 {}%
1691 {\@firstlineofpageRtrue}%
1692 \global\page@numR=\next@actionR
1693 \ifcsdef{reset@lineR\the\absline@numR @\the\section@numR}%
1694 {%
1695 \global\line@numR=\z@ \global\subline@numR=\z@%
1696 }%
1697 {}%
1698 \global\resumenumberingR@startfalse%
1699 \add@msdata@firstlineofpage%
1700 \else
1701 \ifnum\next@actionR<-4999\relax % 9/05 added relax here
1702 \@l@dttempcnta=-\next@actionR
1703 \advance\@l@dttempcnta by -5001\relax
1704 \ifsublines@R
1705 \global\subline@numR=\@l@dttempcnta
1706 \else
1707 \global\line@numR=\@l@dttempcnta
1708 \fi
1709 \else
1710 \@l@dttempcnta=-\next@actionR
1711 \advance\@l@dttempcnta by -1000\relax

```

```

1712     \do@actions@fixedcodeR
1713     \fi
1714 \fi
1715 \ifx\actionlines@listR\empty
1716     \gdef\next@actionlineR{1000000}%
1717 \else
1718     \gl@p\actionlines@listR\to\next@actionlineR
1719     \gl@p\actions@listR\to\next@actionR
1720     \global\let\do@actions@nextR=\do@actionsR
1721 \fi
1722 \fi
1723 \do@actions@nextR}
1724
1725 %

```

## VIII.4 Line number printing

`\l@dcalcnun` `\affixline@numR` is the right text version of the `\affixline@num` macro.

```

\ch@cksub@l@ckR
\ch@ck@l@ckR
\fx@l@cksR
\affixline@numR
1726 \newcommand*{\l@dcalcnun}[3]{%
1727 \ifnum #1 > #2\relax
1728     \@l@tempcnta = #1\relax
1729     \advance\@l@tempcnta by -#2\relax
1730     \divide\@l@tempcnta by #3\relax
1731     \multiply\@l@tempcnta by #3\relax
1732     \advance\@l@tempcnta by #2\relax
1733 \else
1734     \@l@tempcnta=#2\relax
1735 \fi}
1736
1737 \newcommand*{\ch@cksub@l@ckR}{%
1738 \ifcase\sub@lockR
1739 \or
1740     \ifnum\sublock@disp=\@ne
1741         \@l@tempcntb \z@ \@l@tempcnta \@ne
1742     \fi
1743 \or
1744     \ifnum\sublock@disp=\tw@
1745     \else
1746         \@l@tempcntb \z@ \@l@tempcnta \@ne
1747     \fi
1748 \or
1749     \ifnum\sublock@disp=\z@
1750         \@l@tempcntb \z@ \@l@tempcnta \@ne
1751     \fi
1752 \fi}
1753
1754 \newcommand*{\ch@ck@l@ckR}{%
1755

```

```

1756 \ifcase\@lockR
1757 \or
1758   \ifnum\lock@disp=\@ne
1759     \@l@tempcntb \z@ \@l@tempcnta \@ne
1760   \fi
1761 \or
1762   \ifnum\lock@disp=\tw@
1763   \else
1764     \@l@tempcntb \z@ \@l@tempcnta \@ne
1765   \fi
1766 \or
1767   \ifnum\lock@disp=\z@
1768     \@l@tempcntb \z@ \@l@tempcnta \@ne
1769   \fi
1770 \fi}
1771
1772 \newcommand*{\f@x@l@cksR}{%
1773   \ifcase\@lockR
1774   \or
1775     \global\@lockR \tw@
1776   \or \or
1777     \global\@lockR \z@
1778   \fi
1779   \ifcase\sub@lockR
1780   \or
1781     \global\sub@lockR \tw@
1782   \or \or
1783     \global\sub@lockR \z@
1784   \fi}
1785
1786
1787 \let\linenumberlistR\empty%
1788 \newcommand*{\affixline@numR}{%
1789   \ifledgroupnotesR\else\ifnumberline
1790   \ifl@dskipnumber
1791     \global\l@dskipnumberfalse
1792   \else
1793     \ifsublines@R
1794       \@l@tempcntb=\subline@numR
1795       \l@dcalcnun{\subline@numR}{\c@firstsublinenumR}{\c@sublinenumincrementR
1796     }%
1797     \ch@cksub@l@ckR
1798   \else
1799     \@l@tempcntb=\line@numR
1800     \ifx\linenumberlistR\empty%
1801       \l@dcalcnun{\line@numR}{\c@firstlinenumR}{\c@linenumincrementR}%
1802     \else
1803       \@l@tempcnta=\line@numR
1804       \edef\rem@inderR{\linenumberlistR,\number\line@numR,}%
1805       \edef\sc@n@list{\def\noexpand\sc@n@list

```

```

1805     ###1,\number\@l@tempcnta,###2|{\def\noexpand\rem@inderR{###2}}
1806 %
1807     \sc@n@list\expandafter\sc@n@list\rem@inderR|%
1808     \ifx\rem@inderR\empty\advance\@l@tempcnta\@ne\fi%
1809     \fi
1810     \ch@ck@l@ckR
1811 \fi
1812 \ifnum\@l@tempcnta=\@l@tempcntb
1813 \ifl@dskipversenumberR\else
1814 \if@twocolumn
1815 \if@firstcolumn
1816 \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{\leftlinenumR}}%
1817 \else
1818 \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{\rightlinenumR}}%
1819 \fi
1820 \else
1821 \ifbool{bool {l@dprintingcolumns} and test {\ifnumgreater{\
line@margin@columnsR}{\m@ne}}}%
1822 {\@l@tempcntb=\line@margin@columnsR}%
1823 {\@l@tempcntb=\line@marginR}%
1824 \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\@ne
1825 \advance\@l@tempcntb by\page@numR
1826 \fi
1827 \ifbool{bool {l@dprintingcolumns}%
1828 and (%
1829 (test {\ifdefstring{\linenum@OnlyPages@ForColumnsR}{left}}%
1830 and test {\ifnumodd{\page@numR}}}%
1831 )%
1832 or%
1833 (test {\ifdefstring{\linenum@OnlyPages@ForColumnsR}{right}}%
1834 and not test {\ifnumodd{\page@numR}}}%
1835 )%
1836 )%
1837 }%
1838 {}%
1839 {%
1840 \ifodd\@l@tempcntb%
1841 \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{\rightlinenumR}}%
1842 \else%
1843 \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{\leftlinenumR}}%
1844 \fi%
1845 }%
1846 \fi
1847 \fi
1848 \f@x@l@cksR
1849 \fi
1850 \fi
1851 \fi
1852 \fi}

```

1853 %

### VIII.5 Pstart number printing in side

The printing of the pstart number is like in `reledmac`, with two differences :

- Some commands have versions suffixed by R or L.
- The `\affixpstart@num` and `\affixpstart@numR` commands are called in the `\Pages` command. Consequently, the `pstartL` and `pstartR` counters must be reset at the beginning of this command.

```

\affixpstart@numL 1854
\affixpstart@numR 1855 \newcommand*{\affixpstart@numL}{%
\leftpstartnumL 1856 \ifsidepstartnum
\rightpstartnumR 1857 \if@twocolumn
\leftpstartnumL 1858 \if@firstcolumn
\rightpstartnumL 1859 \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{\leftpstartnumL}}}%
\ifstartnumR 1860 \else
1861 \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{\rightpstartnumL}}}%
1862 \fi
1863 \else
1864 \ifboolexpr{bool {l@dprintingcolumns} and test {\ifnumgreater{\
line@margin@columns}{\m@ne}}}%
1865 {\@l@tempcntb=\line@margin@columns}%
1866 {\@l@tempcntb=\line@margin}%
1867 \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\@ne
1868 \advance\@l@tempcntb \page@num
1869 \fi
1870 \ifodd\@l@tempcntb
1871 \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{\rightpstartnumL}}}%
1872 \else
1873 \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{\leftpstartnumL}}}%
1874 \fi
1875 \fi
1876 \fi
1877 }
1878 \newcommand*{\affixpstart@numR}{%
1879 \ifsidepstartnum
1880 \if@twocolumn
1881 \if@firstcolumn
1882 \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{\leftpstartnumR}}}%
1883 \else
1884 \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{\rightpstartnumR}}}%
1885 \fi
1886 \else
1887 \ifboolexpr{bool {l@dprintingcolumns} and test {\ifnumgreater{\
line@margin@columnsR}{\m@ne}}}%
1888 {\@l@tempcntb=\line@margin@columnsR}%

```



```

1889     {\@l@tempcntb=\line@marginR}%
1890     \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\@ne
1891       \advance\@l@tempcntb \page@numR
1892     \fi
1893     \ifodd\@l@tempcntb
1894       \gdef\l@drd@ta{\rlap{{\rightstartnumR}}}%
1895     \else
1896       \gdef\l@dld@ta{\llap{{\leftstartnumR}}}%
1897     \fi
1898   \fi
1899 \fi
1900 }
1901
1902 \newcommand*{\leftstartnumL}{
1903   \ifstartnum
1904   \thepstartL
1905   \kern\linenumsep\global\pstartnumfalse\fi
1906 }
1907 \newcommand*{\rightstartnumL}{
1908   \ifstartnum\kern\linenumsep
1909   \thepstartL
1910   \global\pstartnumfalse\fi
1911 }
1912 \newif\ifpstartnumR
1913 \pstartnumRtrue
1914 \newcommand*{\leftstartnumR}{
1915   \ifpstartnumR
1916   \thepstartR
1917   \kern\linenumsep\global\pstartnumRfalse\fi
1918 }
1919 \newcommand*{\rightstartnumR}{
1920   \ifpstartnumR\kern\linenumsep
1921   \thepstartR
1922   \global\pstartnumRfalse\fi
1923 }
1924 %

```

## VIII.6 Add insertions to the vertical list

**\inserts@listR** \inserts@listR is the list macro that contains the inserts that we save up for one right text paragraph.

```

1925 \list@create{\inserts@listR}
1926 %

```

**\add@insertsR** The right text version.

**\add@inserts@nextR**

```

1927 \newcommand*{\add@insertsR}{%
1928   \global\let\add@inserts@nextR=\relax

```

```

1929 \ifx\inserts@listR\empty \else
1930 \ifx\next@insertR\empty
1931 \ifx\insertlines@listR\empty
1932 \global\noteschanged@true
1933 \gdef\next@insertR{100000}%
1934 \else
1935 \glp\insertlines@listR\to\next@insertR
1936 \fi
1937 \fi
1938 \ifnum\next@insertR=\absline@numR
1939 \glp\inserts@listR\to\@insertR
1940 \@insertR
1941 \global\let\@insertR=\undefined
1942 \global\let\next@insertR=\empty
1943 \global\let\add@inserts@nextR=\add@insertsR
1944 \fi
1945 \fi
1946 \add@inserts@nextR}
1947
1948 %

```

### VIII.7 Penalties

`\add@penaltiesL` `\add@penaltiesR` `\add@penaltiesL` is the last macro used by `\do@lineL`. It adds up the club, widow, and interline penalties, and puts a single penalty of the appropriate size back into the paragraph; these penalties get removed by the `\vsplit` operation. `\displaywidowpenalty` and `\brokenpenalty` are not restored, since we have no easy way to find out where we should insert them.

In the code below, which is a virtual copy of the original `\add@penalties`, `\num@lines` is the number of lines in the whole paragraph, and `\par@line` is the line we are working on at the moment. The count `\@l@tempcnta` is used to calculate and accumulate the penalty; it is initially set to the value of `\ballast@count`, which has been worked out in `\do@ballast`. Finally, the penalty is checked to see that it does not go below  $-10000$ .

```

\newcommand*{\add@penaltiesR}{\@l@tempcnta=\ballast@count
\ifnum\num@linesR>\@ne
\global\advance\par@lineR \@ne
\ifnum\par@lineR=\@ne
\advance\@l@tempcnta by \clubpenalty
\fi
\@l@tempcntb=\par@lineR \advance\@l@tempcntb \@ne
\ifnum\@l@tempcntb=\num@linesR
\advance\@l@tempcnta by \widowpenalty
\fi
\ifnum\par@lineR<\num@linesR
\advance\@l@tempcnta by \interlinepenalty
\fi
\fi
}

```

```

\ifnum\@l@dttempcnta=\z@
  \relax
\else
  \ifnum\@l@dttempcnta>-10000
    \penalty\@l@dttempcnta
  \else
    \penalty -10000
  \fi
\fi}

```

This is for a single chunk. However, as we are probably dealing with several chunks at a time, the above is not really relevant. Peter Wilson thinks that it is likely with parallel text that there is no real need to add back any penalties; even if there was, they would have to match across the left and right lines. So, Peter Wilson ends up with the following.

```

1949 \newcommand*{\add@penaltiesL}{%
1950 \newcommand*{\add@penaltiesR}{%
1951
1952 %

```

## VIII.8 Printing leftover notes

**\flush@notesR** The `\flush@notesR` macro is called after the entire right text has been sliced up and sent on to the vertical list.

```

1953 \newcommand*{\flush@notesR}{%
1954   \iftoggle{notfirstrun@jobname.\extensionchars\the\section@numR R}{%
1955     \xloop%
1956       \ifx\inserts@listR\empty \else%
1957         \gl@p\inserts@listR\to\@insertR%
1958         \@insertR%
1959         \global\let\@insertR=\undefined%
1960       \repeat%
1961     }{}%
1962   }%
1963
1964
1965 %

```

## IX Footnotes

### IX.1 Footnotes output specific to \Pages

**\print@Xnotes@forpages** The `\Xonlyside` and `\onlysideX` hooks for `\Pages` allow notes to be printed either in left or right pages only. The implementation of such features is delegated to `\print@Xnotes@forpages`, which replaces `\print@Xnotes` inside `\Pages`. Here is how we proceed<sup>6</sup>:

```

\print@Xnotes@forpages
\restore@Xnotes@settings
  \correct@Xfootins@box
\print@notesX@forpages
\restore@notesX@settings
  \correct@footinsX@box

```

<sup>6</sup>See <http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/230332/7712>.

- If notes are to be printed on both sides, we just proceed the usual way: print the foot starts for the series, then the foot group.
- If notes are to be printed in the left side, we do these prints only for even pages ; if notes are to be printed in the right side, we do these prints only for odd pages.
- However, that is not enough. Because the problem does not only consists in printing notes in any particular page. It is also not to put aside room for notes in the pages where we do not want to print them. To take an example: if some note in the left side is too long by 160pt to be printed in full in the left page, we do not want to put aside 160pt a space for it in the following right page.
- To solve this problem, we change the magnification factor associated with notes before going to the next page. If we start a page where no notes are supposed to be printed, the magnification counter is set to 0. The dimension associated to footnote is set to `\maxdimen`, and so we can keep all the notes we want, without any break inside. We also set the note skip to 0pt. Before starting a new page where these notes are supposed to be printed, we reset these counter and skip to their default values. (About these counter, dimension and skip, read *The TeXbook* p. 122-125).
- In the output macro of the page where notes must NOT be printed, we store the content of the footnote box produced by  $\TeX$  to a temporary box.
- After going to the next page, before typesetting any thing in this page, we put the content of this temporary box the footnote insert box.

The code to print critical notes, when processing `\Pages`, called in the output routine.

```
1966 \newcommand\print@Xnotes@forpages[1]{%
1967 %
```

First case: notes are for both sides. Just print the note start and the note group

```
1968 \ifcseempty{Xonlyside@#1}{%
1969 \csuse{#1footstart}{#1}%
1970 \csuse{#1footgroup}{#1}%
1971 }%
1972 %
```

Second case: notes are for one side only. First test if we are in a page where they must be printed.

```
1973 {%
1974 \ifboolexpr{%
1975 ((test {\ifcsstring{Xonlyside@#1}{L}} and not test{\ifnumodd{\c@page
}})%
1976 or%
1977 (test {\ifcsstring{Xonlyside@#1}{R}} and test{\ifnumodd{\c@page}}))%
1978 }%
1979 %
```

If we are in a page where notes must be printed, print the notes.

```

1980     {%
1981         \csuse{#1footstart}{#1}%
1982         \csuse{#1footgroup}{#1}%
1983     }%

```

Then, set to not to keep room for notes in the next page. Also set to that, in the next page, notes are not to be split, using \maxdimen.

```

1984         \global\count\csuse{#1footins}=\z@%
1985         \global\skip\csuse{#1footins}=\z@%
1986         \global\dimen\csuse{#1footins}=\maxdimen%
1987     }%
1988 }%

```

In case we are on a page where notes must NOT be printed. We reset the settings of the notes for one side.

```

1989     {%
1990         \restore@Xnotes@settings{#1}%
1991     }%
1992 }%

```

End of \print@Xnotes@forpages.

```

1993     }%
1994 }%
1995 }%

```

The macro which restore the note settings. #1 = series

```

1996 \newcommand{\restore@Xnotes@settings}[1]{%
1997     \unless\ifnocritical@
1998         \global\count\csuse{#1footins}=\csuse{default@#1footins}%
1999         \global\skip\csuse{#1footins}=\csuse{Xbeforenotes@#1}%
2000         \bgroup%
2001             \csuse{Xnotefontsize@#1}%
2002             \global\dimen\csuse{#1footins}=\csuse{Xmaxhnotes@#1}%
2003         \egroup%
2004         \global\setnamebox{#1footins@kept}=\box\namebox{#1footins}%
2005     \fi
2006 }%
2007 }%

```

And now, the same for familiar footnotes.

```

2008 \newcommand\print@notesX@forpages[1]{%
2009     \ifcsempy{onlysideX@#1}{%
2010         \csuse{footstart#1}{#1}%
2011         \csuse{footgroup#1}{#1}%
2012     }%
2013     {%
2014         \ifboolexpr{%

```

```

2015 ((test {\ifcsstring{onlysideX@#1}{L}} and not test{\ifnumodd{\c@page
2016 }})%
2017 or%
2018 (test {\ifcsstring{onlysideX@#1}{R}} and test{\ifnumodd{\c@page}}))%
2019 }%
2020 {%
2021 \csuse{footstart#1}{#1}%
2022 \csuse{footgroup#1}{#1}%
2023 \global\count\csuse{footins#1}=\z@%
2024 \global\skip\csuse{footins#1}=\z@%
2025 \global\dimen\csuse{footins#1}=\maxdimen%
2026 }%
2027 {%
2028 \restore@notesX@settings{#1}%
2029 }%
2030 }%
2031 \newcommand{\restore@notesX@settings}[1]{%
2032 \unless\ifnofamiliar@
2033 \global\count\csuse{footins#1}=\csuse{default@footins#1}%
2034 \global\skip\csuse{footins#1}=\csuse{beforenotesX@#1}%
2035 \bgroup%
2036 \csuse{Xnotefontsize@#1}%
2037 \global\dimen\csuse{footins#1}=\csuse{maxhnotesX@#1}%
2038 \egroup%
2039 \global\setnamebox{footins#1@kept}=\box\namebox{footins#1}%
2040 \fi
2041 }%
2042 %

```

`\insert@notes@for@onlyside` \insert@notes@for@onlyside is everytime \Pages go to the next side. It just reinsert the notes note printed on the previous side because of Xonlyside or \onlysideX setting.

```

2043 \newcommand{\insert@notes@for@onlyside}{%
2044 \def\do##1{%
2045 \unless\ifnocritical@%
2046 \ifvoid\csuse{##1footins@kept}\else%
2047 \expandafter\insert\csname ##1footins\endcsname%
2048 \bgroup%
2049 \unvnamebox{##1footins@kept}%
2050 \egroup%
2051 \fi%
2052 \restore@Xnotes@settings{##1}%
2053 \fi%
2054 \unless\ifnofamiliar@%
2055 \ifvoid\csuse{footins##1@kept}\else%
2056 \expandafter\insert\csname footins##1\endcsname%
2057 \bgroup%
2058 \unvnamebox{footins##1@kept}%
2059 \egroup%

```

```

2060 \fi%
2061 \restore@notesX@settings{##1}%
2062 \fi%
2063 }%
2064 \dolistloop{@series}%
2065 }%
2066 %

```

## IX.2 Critical footnote printed in right side

`\edtext@later` `\edtextlater` and `\edtextnow` are used to print critical footnotes on the right side, while referring to the text on the left side. First, we create two counters, one for `\edtextlater` and the other for `\edtextnow`.

```

\edtextnow
2067 \newcount\edtext@now%
2068 \newcount\edtext@later%
2069 %

2070 \newcommand{\edtextlater}[2]{%#1 lemma, #2 critical notes
2071 %

```

First, increase the `\edtext@later` counter.

```

2072 \global\advance\edtext@later by \@ne%
2073 %

```

```

2074 % As we are in a pseudo-\cs{edtext}, we now need to get the \cs{sameword}
data stored in the auxiliary file for this \cs{edtextlater}.
2075 \advance\@edtext@level by \@ne%
2076 \ifcsvoid{sw@list@edtext@the\@edtext@level}%
2077 {\global\let\sw@inthisedtext\empty}%
2078 {\expandafter\gl@p\csname sw@list@edtext@the\@edtext@level\
endcsname\to\sw@inthisedtext}%
2079 %

```

The main feature of `\edtextlater` is to create a macro which will be called on the equivalent `\edtextnow`.

```

2080 %
2081 \csxdef{edtext@later@the\edtext@later}{%
2082 %

```

`\edtextnow` will insert a empty `\edtext`.

```

2083 \noexpand\edtext{%
2084 }%
2085 %

```

With a `\lemma` and `\linenum` defined by the current `\edtextlater`. Also with `\sameword` data gotten from the current `\edtextlater`

```

2086 {%
2087 \unexpanded{%
2088 \lemma{\no@expands #1}%
2089 }%
2090 \noexpand\xxref{start:edtext:later:\the\edtext@later}{end:edtext:
later:\the\edtext@later}%
2091 \noexpand\linenum{||||\edfont@info}%
2092 \unexpanded{\def\sw@inthisedtext}{\expandonce{\sw@inthisedtext}}}%
2093 %

```

As the `\edtextnow` is generally called on the other side than the corresponding `\edtextlater`, we need to store the side for a proper formatting of the footnote. We also need to store the `pstartL` / `pstartR` counter.

```

2094 \ifledRcol%
2095 \unexpanded{\appto\@beforeinsertofthisedtext{\ledRcol@true}}%
2096 {%
2097 \noexpand\setcounter{pstartR}{\noexpand\xpstartref{start:edtext:
later:\the\edtext@later}}%
2098 }%
2099 \else%
2100 \unexpanded{\appto\@beforeinsertofthisedtext{\ledRcol@false}}%
2101 \unexpanded{\appto\@beforeinsertofthisedtext}%
2102 {%
2103 \noexpand\setcounter{pstartL}{\noexpand\xpstartref{start:edtext:
later:\the\edtext@later}}%
2104 }%
2105 \fi%
2106 %

```

And the footnote command of this `\edtextlater`.

```

2107 \unexpanded{#2}%
2108 }%
2109 }%
2110 %

```

And now, we print the current lemma data. But we save the beginning and the starting line using the crossref mechanism. We also store information in the auxiliary file about the existence of a `\edtextlater` and, if required, about the use of a `\lemma`

```

2111 \edlabel{start:edtext:later:\the\edtext@later}%
2112 \flag@start@later%
2113 \bgroup%
2114 \def\lemma##1{%
2115 \ifledRcol%
2116 \write\linenum@outR{\string\@lemma}%
2117 \else%
2118 \write\linenum@out{\string\@lemma}%
2119 \fi%
2120 }%

```



```

2121 \renewcommand{\do}[1]{\expandafter\renewcommandx\csname ##1footnote\
endcsname[2][1,usedefault]{}\unskip}%\unskip because of a spurious space in
\newcommandx
2122 \dolistloop{\@series}%
2123 #2%
2124 \egroup%
2125 \showlemma{#1}%
2126 \edlabel{end:edtext:later:\the\edtext@later}%
2127 \flag@end@later%
2128 %

```

We decrease the counter increased at the beginning.

```

2129 \advance\@edtext@level by -\@ne%
2130 }%
2131 %

```

\edtextnow just calls the command defined as is, reading the \edtext@later list.

```

2132 \newcommand{\edtextnow}[0]{%
2133 \global\advance\edtext@now by \@ne
2134 \csuse{edtext@later@\the\edtext@now}%
2135 }%
2136 %

```

## X Cross referencing

**\labelref@listR** Set up a new list, \labelref@listR, to hold the page, line and sub-line numbers for each label in right text.

```

2137 \list@create{\labelref@listR}
2138
2139 %

```

**\edlabel** This command is defined only one time in reledmac, including features for reledpar.

**\l@dmake@labelsR** This is the right text version of \l@dmake@labels, taking account of \@Rlineflag.

```

2140 \def\l@dmake@labelsR#1|#2|#3|#4|#5|#6|#7{%
2141 \expandafter\ifx\csname the@label\csuse{XR@prefix}#7\endcsname%
2142 \relax%
2143 \else%
2144 \led@warn@DuplicateLabel{\csuse{XR@prefix}#7}%
2145 \fi%
2146 \csgdef{the@label\csuse{XR@prefix}#7}{#1|#2|#3|#4|#5|#6|\@Rlineflag}%
2147 \global\providetoggle{label@#7@ledRcol}%False is the default value of
this toggle, which tells us whether a label is linked to the right or left
side
2148 \global\toggletrue{label@#7@ledRcol}%

```

```

2149 \ignorespaces}
2150 \AtBeginDocument{%
2151   \def\l@dmake@labelsR#1|#2|#3|#4|#5|#6|#7{%
2152 }
2153
2154 %

```

**\@lab** The `\@lab` command, which appears in the `\linenum@out` file, appends the current values of page, line and sub-line to the `\labelref@list`. These values are defined by the earlier `\@page`, `\@nl`, and the `\sub@on` and `\sub@off` commands appearing in the `\linenum@out` file.

It is defined on `reledmac`.

## XI Sidenotes

Regular `\marginpars` do not work inside numbered text — they do not produce any note but do put an extra unnumbered blank line into the text.

**\sidenote@marginR** Specifies which margin sidenotes can be in.

```

2155 \sidenotemargin*
2156 \sidenotemarginR
2157 \WithSuffix\newcommand\sidenotemargin*[1]{%
2158   \l@dgetsidenote@margin{#1}
2159   \global\sidenote@marginR=\@l@tempcntb
2160   \global\sidenote@margin=\@l@tempcntb
2161 }
2162 \newcommand{\sidenotemarginR}[1]{%
2163   \l@dgetsidenote@margin{#1}%
2164   \global\sidenote@marginR=\@l@tempcntb%
2165 }%
2166 \newcount\sidenote@marginR
2167 \global\sidenote@marginR=\@ne%
2168 \ifmovecolumnspostiononrightpage%
2169   \sidenotemargin{inner}%
2170   \sidenotemarginR{outer}%
2171 \fi%
2172 %

```

**\@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn**  
**\@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn**  
**\get@sidenote@morespace@columns**

If we are typesetting parallel columns, we may want a left sidenote called on the right column be put on the left of the page and not on the left of the column, and a right sidenote called on the left column be put on the right of the page and not on the right of the column. We store as an option in the `\if@sidenotesmarginpage` boolean.

To do it, we need to add spaces, respectively defined on `\@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn` and `\@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn`. The `\get@sidenote@morespace@columns` calculate there two lengths.

```

2173 \newdimen\@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn%
2174 \newdimen\@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn%
2175
2176
2177
2178 \newcommand{\get@sidenote@morespace@columns}{%
2179 %

```

The calculations are made only if \if@sidenotesmarginpage is TRUE.

```

2180 \if@sidenotesmarginpage%
2181 %

```

Now, we can calculate \@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn and \@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn.

```

2182 \global\@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn=\dimexpr\intercolumns@width + \
Lcolwidth\relax%
2183 \global\@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn=\dimexpr\intercolumns@width + \
Rcolwidth\relax%
2184 %

```

If \if@sidenotesmarginpage is False

```

2185 \else%
2186 \global\@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn=\z@%
2187 \global\@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn=\z@%
2188 %

```

End of \get@sidenote@morespace@columns.

```

2189 \fi%
2190 }%
2191 %

```

**\affixside@noteR** The right text version of \affixside@note.

```

2192 \newcommand*{\affixside@noteR}{%
2193 \prepare@edindex@for@note{\the\page@numR|\the\line@numR|\the\
subline@numR|\the\page@numR|\the\line@numR|\the\subline@numR|}%
2194 \def\sidenotecontent@{}%
2195 \numgdef\itemcount@{0}%
2196 \def\do##1{%
2197 \ifnumequal{\itemcount@}{0}%
2198 {%
2199 \appto\sidenotecontent@{##1}}% Not print not separator before
the 1st note
2200 {\appto\sidenotecontent@{\@sidenotessep ##1}%
2201 }%
2202 \numgdef\itemcount@{\itemcount@+1}%
2203 }%
2204 \dolistloop{\l@dcsnotetext}%
2205 \ifnumgreater{\itemcount@}{1}{\led@err@ManySidenotes}{}%

```

```

2206 \gdef\@templ@d{%
2207 \gdef\@templ@n{\l@dcstotetext\l@dcstotetext@l\l@dcstotetext@r}%
2208 \ifx\@templ@d\@templ@n \else%
2209 \if@twocolumn%
2210 \if@firstcolumn%
2211 \setl@dlp@rbox{##1}{\sidenotecontent@}%
2212 \else%
2213 \setl@drp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
2214 \fi%
2215 \else%
2216 \@l@tempcntb=\sidenote@marginR%
2217 \ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\@ne%
2218 \advance\@l@tempcntb by\page@numR%
2219 \fi%
2220 \ifodd\@l@tempcntb%
2221 \setl@drp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
2222 \gdef\sidenotecontent@{%
2223 \numdef{\itemcount@}{0}%
2224 \dolistloop{\l@dcstotetext@l}%
2225 \ifnumgreater{\itemcount@}{1}{\led@err@ManyLeftnotes}{}%
2226 \setl@dlp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
2227 \else%
2228 \setl@dlp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
2229 \gdef\sidenotecontent@{%
2230 \numdef{\itemcount@}{0}%
2231 \dolistloop{\l@dcstotetext@r}%
2232 \ifnumgreater{\itemcount@}{1}{\led@err@ManyRightnotes}{}%
2233 \setl@drp@rbox{\sidenotecontent@}%
2234 \fi%
2235 \fi%
2236 \fi%
2237 \advance\@edindex@fornote@\m@ne%
2238 }
2239
2240 %

```

## XII Verse

Like in reledmac, the insertion of hangingsymbol is base on \ifinserthangingsymbol, and, for the right side, on \ifinserthangingsymbolR. Both commands also include the hanging space, to be sure the \one@line of hanging lines has the same width that the \one@line of normal lines and to prevent the column separator from shifting.

```

\inserthangingsymbolL41 \newif\ifinserthangingsymbolR
\inserthangingsymbolR42 \newcommand{\inserthangingsymbolL}{%
2243 \ifinserthangingsymbol%
2244 \ifinstanzaL%
2245 \hskip \@@undefined{sza@00}{0}{\expandafter%

```

```

2246 \noexpand\csname sza@0@\endcsname\stanzaindentbase%
2247 \@hangingsymbol%
2248 \fi%
2249 \ifinastanzaL%
2250 \@hangingsymbol%
2251 \fi%
2252 \fi%
2253 }%
2254 \newcommand{\inserthangingsymbolR}{%
2255 \ifinserthangingsymbolR%
2256 \ifinstanzaR%
2257 \hskip \ifundefined{sza@0@}{0}{\expandafter%
2258 \noexpand\csname sza@0@\endcsname\stanzaindentbase%
2259 \@hangingsymbol%
2260 \fi%
2261 \ifinastanzaR%
2262 \@hangingsymbol%
2263 \fi%
2264 \fi%
2265 }%
2266 %

```

Before we can define the main stanza macros we need to be able to save and reset the category code for &. To save the current value we use \next from the \loop macro.

```

2267 \chardef\next=\catcode`&
2268 \catcode`&=\active
2269
2270 %

```

**astanza** This is roughly an environmental form of \stanza, which treats its stanza-like contents as a single chunk.

```

2271 \newenvironmentx{astanza}[2][1,2,usedefault]{%
2272 \ifledRcol%
2273 \global\inastanzaRtrue%
2274 \else%
2275 \global\inastanzaLtrue%
2276 \fi%
2277 \catcode`&=\active
2278 \global\stanza@count\@ne\stanza@modulo\@ne
2279 \@advancestanzanumber%
2280 \newdimen\parindent@beforestanza%
2281 \parindent@beforestanza=\parindent%Keep in memory the standard \parindent
2282 \ifnum\usernamecount{sza@0@}=\z@
2283 \let\stanza@hang\relax
2284 \let\endlock\relax
2285 \else
2286 \rightskip\z@ plus 1fil\relax
2287 \fi
2288 \ifnum\usernamecount{szp@0@}=\z@

```

```

2289 \let\sza@penalty\relax
2290 \fi
2291 \def&{%
2292   \endlock\mbox{}%
2293   \sza@penalty
2294   \global\advance\stanza@count\@ne
2295   \@astanza@line}%
2296 \def\&\@stopastanza}%
2297 \ifboolexpr{%
2298   not test{\ifdefvoid{\@at@every@stanza}}}%
2299   and test{\ifstrempy{#1}}}%
2300   and test{\ifstrempy{#2}}}%
2301   {\pstart[] [\@at@every@stanza]\@at@start@every@stanza}%
2302   {\pstart[#1] [#2]\@at@start@every@stanza}%
2303   \@astanza@line
2304   \@insertstanzanumber%
2305   \let\par\relax\ignorespaces%No paragraph in verses
2306 }{%
2307   \global\undef\parindent@beforestanza%
2308 }%
2309
2310 %

```

**\@stopastanza** This command is called by `\&` in `astanza` environment. It allows optional arguments.

```

2311 \newcommandx{\@stopastanza}[2][1,2,usedefault]{%
2312   \endlock\mbox{}%
2313   \ifboolexpr{%
2314     not test{\ifdefvoid{\@at@every@stop@stanza}}}%
2315     and test{\ifstrempy{#1}}}%
2316     and test{\ifstrempy{#2}}}%
2317   }%
2318   {\before@every@stop@stanza\pend[] [\@at@every@stop@stanza]}%
2319   {\before@every@stop@stanza\pend[#1] [#2]}%
2320 }%
2321 %

```

**\@astanza@line** This gets put at the start of each line in the environment. It sets up the paragraph style — each line is treated as a paragraph.

```

2322 \newcommand*{\@astanza@line}{%
2323   \stanza@indent%
2324   \endgraf
2325   \stanza@hang%
2326   \ignorespaces}
2327
2328 %

```

Lastly reset the modified category codes.

```

2329 \catcode`\&=\next
2330
2331 %

```

`\thestanzaL` And now, the left and right stanza counter.

```

\thestanzaR
2332 \newcounter{stanzaL}
2333 \newcounter{stanzaR}
2334 \renewcommand{\thestanzaL}{%
2335   \textbf{\arabic{stanzaL}}%
2336 }
2337 \renewcommand{\thestanzaR}{%
2338   \textbf{\arabic{stanzaR}}%
2339 }
2340 %
2341 %

```

### XIII Fixing babel and polyglossia

With parallel texts there is the possibility that the two sides might use different languages via `babel`. On the other hand, nor `babel` nor `polyglossia` might not be called at all (even though it might be already built into the format).

With the normal sequential text each line is initially typeset in the current language environment, and then it is output at which time its attachments are typeset (in the same language environment. In the parallel case lines are typeset in their current language but an attachment might be typeset outside the language environment of its line if the left and right side languages are different. To counter this, we have to make sure that the correct language is used at the proper times.

```

\ifl@dusedbabel A flag for checking if babel has been used as a package.
\l@dusedbabelfalse
2342 \newif\ifl@dusedbabel
\l@dusedbabeltrue
2343 %

```

`\l@dchecklang`

`\bbl@set@language` In `babel` the macro `\bbl@set@language{<lang>}` does the work when the language `<lang>` is changed via `\selectlanguage`. Unfortunately for us, if it is given an argument in the form of a control sequence it strips off the `\` character rather than expanding the command. We need a version that accepts an argument in the form `\lang` without it stripping the `\`.

```

2344 \patchcmd{\bbl@set@language}{%
2345   {\select@language{\language}}}%
2346   {\edef\language{#1}\select@language{\language}}}%
2347   {}%
2348   {}%
2349
2350 %

```

The rest of the setup has to be postponed until the end of the preamble when we know if babel or polyglossia have been used or not. However, for now assume that it has not been used.

```

\selectlanguage \selectlanguage is a babel command. \theledlanguageL and \theledlanguageR
\l@duselanguage are the names of the languages of the left and right texts. \l@duselanguage is similar
\theledlanguageL to \selectlanguage.
\theledlanguageR
2351 \newcommand*{\l@duselanguage}[1]{%
2352 \gdef\theledlanguageL{%
2353 \gdef\theledlanguageR{%
2354
2355 %

```

Now do the babel or polyglossia fix or, if necessary.

```

2356 \AtBeginDocument{%
2357 \ifundefined{xpg@main@language}{%
2358 \ifundefined{bbl@main@language}{%
2359 %

```

Either babel has not been used or it has been used with no specified language.

```

2360 \l@dusedbabelfalse
2361 }{%
2362 %

```

Here we deal with the case where babel has been used. \selectlanguage has to be redefined to use our version of \bbl@set@language and to store the left or right language.

```

2363 \l@dusedbabeltrue
2364 \let\l@doldselectlanguage\selectlanguage
2365 \let\l@doldbbl@set@language\bbl@set@language
2366 \renewcommand{\selectlanguage}[1]{%
2367 \l@doldselectlanguage{#1}%
2368 \ifledRcol \gdef\theledlanguageR{#1}%
2369 \else \gdef\theledlanguageL{#1}%
2370 \fi}
2371 %

```

\l@duselanguage simply calls the original \selectlanguage so that \theledlanguageL and \theledlanguageR are unaltered.

```

2372 \renewcommand*{\l@duselanguage}[1]{%
2373 \expandafter\l@doldselectlanguage\expandafter{#1}}
2374 %

```

Lastly, initialise the left and right languages to the current babel one.

```

2375 \gdef\theledlanguageL{\bbl@main@language}%
2376 \gdef\theledlanguageR{\bbl@main@language}%
2377 }%
2378 }
2379 %

```



If use polyglossia

```

2380 {%
2381 \ifpackagelater{polyglossia}{2020/04/08}{\led@err@polyglossiaTooOld}
2382 %
2383 \let\old@otherlanguage\otherlanguage%
2384 \renewcommand{\otherlanguage}[2][{}]{%
2385 \xpg@set@group@aux%
2386 \selectlanguage[#1]{#2}%
2387 \ifledRcol \gdef\theledlanguageR{#2}%
2388 \else \gdef\theledlanguageL{#2}%
2389 \fi}%
2390 \renewcommand{\l@duselanguage}[1]{%
2391 \csuse{no\language@ #numbers}%
2392 \select@language{#1}%
2393 }%
2394 \gdef\theledlanguageL{\xpg@main@language}%
2395 \gdef\theledlanguageR{\xpg@main@language}%
2396 %
2397 %
2398 %
2399 %
2400 %
2401 %
2402 %

```

That is it.

```

2396 }}
2397 %

```

## XIV Counts and boxes for parallel texts

In sequential text, each chunk (that enclosed by `\pstart ... \pend`) is put into a box called `\raw@text` and then immediately printed, resulting in the box being emptied and ready for the next chunk. For parallel processing multiple boxes are needed as printing is delayed. We also need extra counters for various things.

`\maxchunks` The maximum number of chunk pairs before printing has to be called for. The default is 5120 chunk pairs.

```

2398 \newcount\l@dc@maxchunks
2399 \newcommand{\maxchunks}[1]{\l@dc@maxchunks=#1}
2400 \maxchunks{5120}
2401 %
2402 %

```

`\l@dnumpstartsL` The numbers of left and right chunks. `\l@dnumpstartsL` is defined in `eledmac`.

```

\l@dnumpstartsR
2403 \newcount\l@dnumpstartsR
2404 %
2405 %

```

`\l@dpscl` A couple of scratch counts to count left and right `\pstart`, respectively.

`\l@dpscr`

```

2406 \newcount\l@dpscL
2407 \newcount\l@dpscR
2408
2409 %

```

**\l@dsetuprawboxes** This macro creates \maxchunks pairs of boxes for left and right chunks. The boxes are called \l@dLcolrawbox1, \l@dLcolrawbox2, etc.

```

2410 \newcommand*\l@dsetuprawboxes{%
2411   \@l@tempcntb=\l@dc@maxchunks
2412   \loop\ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\z@
2413     \newnamebox{\l@dLcolrawbox\the\@l@tempcntb}
2414     \newnamebox{\l@dRcolrawbox\the\@l@tempcntb}
2415     \advance\@l@tempcntb \m@ne
2416   \repeat}
2417
2418 %

```

**\l@dsetupmaxlinecounts** To be able to synchronise left and right texts we need to know the maximum number of text lines there are in each pair of chunks. \l@dsetupmaxlinecounts creates \maxchunks new counts called \l@dmaxlinesinpar1, etc., and \l@dzeromaxlinecounts zeroes all of them.

```

2419 \newcommand*\l@dsetupmaxlinecounts{%
2420   \@l@tempcntb=\l@dc@maxchunks
2421   \loop\ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\z@
2422     \newnamecount{\l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\@l@tempcntb}
2423     \advance\@l@tempcntb \m@ne
2424   \repeat}
2425 \newcommand*\l@dzeromaxlinecounts{%
2426   \begingroup
2427   \@l@tempcntb=\l@dc@maxchunks
2428   \loop\ifnum\@l@tempcntb>\z@
2429     \global\usenamecount{\l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\@l@tempcntb}=\z@
2430     \advance\@l@tempcntb \m@ne
2431   \repeat
2432   \endgroup}
2433
2434 %

```

Make sure that all these are set up. This has to be done after the user has had an opportunity to change \maxchunks.

```

2435 \AtBeginDocument{%
2436   \l@dsetuprawboxes
2437   \l@dsetupmaxlinecounts
2438   \l@dzeromaxlinecounts
2439   \l@dnumstartsL=\z@
2440   \l@dnumstartsR=\z@
2441   \l@dpscL=\z@

```

```

2442 \l@dpscR=\z@}
2443
2444 %

```

## XV Checking text to be processed

```

\if@pstarts \check@pstarts returns \@pstartstrue if there are any unprocessed chunks.
\@pstartstrue
\@pstartsfalse
\check@pstarts
2445 \newif\if@pstarts
2446 \newcommand*{\check@pstarts}{%
2447 \@pstartsfalse
2448 \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL>\l@dpscL
2449 \@pstartstrue
2450 \else
2451 \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR>\l@dpscR
2452 \@pstartstrue
2453 \fi
2454 \fi
2455 }
2456
2457 %

```

```

\ifaraw@text \checkraw@text checks whether the current Left or Right box is void or not. If
\araw@texttrue one or other is not void it sets \araw@texttrue, otherwise both are void and it sets
\araw@textfalse \araw@textfalse.
\checkraw@text
2458 \newif\ifaraw@text
2459 \newcommand*{\checkraw@text}{%
2460 \araw@textfalse
2461 \ifvbox\namebox{\l@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscL}
2462 \araw@texttrue
2463 \else
2464 \ifvbox\namebox{\l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscR}
2465 \araw@texttrue
2466 \fi
2467 \fi
2468 }
2469
2470 %

```

\@writelinesinparL These write the number of text lines in a chunk to the section files, and then afterwards  
\@writelinesinparR zero the counter.

```

2471 \newcommand*{\@writelinesinparL}{%
2472 \edef\next{%
2473 \write\linenum@out{\string\@pend[\the\@donereallinesL]}}%
2474 \next
2475 \global\@donereallinesL \z@}
2476 \newcommand*{\@writelinesinparR}{%

```

```

2477 \edef\next{%
2478   \write\linenum@outR{\string\@pendR[\the\@donereallinesR]}}%
2479 \next
2480 \global\@donereallinesR \z@}
2481
2482 %

```

`\@writepageofparL` These write the pages where start the first line of a chunk.

```

\@writepageofparR
2483 \newcommand*{\@writepageofparL}[0]{%
2484   \ifnum\@donereallinesL=\z@%
2485     \edef\next{%
2486       \write\linenum@out{\string\@pstart{\the\l@dpscl}{\the\c@page}{\the\
numpagelinesL}}%
2487     }%
2488     \next%
2489   \fi%
2490 }%
2491 \newcommand*{\@writepageofparR}[0]{%
2492   \ifnum\@donereallinesR=\z@%
2493     \edef\next{%
2494       \write\linenum@outR{\string\@pstartR{\the\l@dpscl}{\the\c@page}{\the\
numpagelinesR}}%
2495     }%
2496     \next%
2497   \fi%
2498 }%
2499 %

```

## XVI Parallel columns

`\@eledsectionL` The parbox `\@eledsectionL` and `\@eledsectionR` will keep the sections' title.

```

\@eledsectionR
2500 \newsavebox{\@eledsectionL}%
2501 \newsavebox{\@eledsectionR}%
2502 %

```

`\Columns` The `\Columns` command results in the previous Left and Right texts being typeset in matching columns. There should be equal numbers of chunks in the left and right texts.

```

2503 \newcommand*\Columns{%
2504   \ifl@dpairing%
2505     \led@err@Columns@InsideEnv%
2506   \fi%
2507   \ifboolexpr{test{\ifcsboxvoid{l@dRcolrawbox1}} or test{\ifcsboxvoid{
l@dLcolrawbox1}}}{%
2508     \ifcsboxvoid{l@dRcolrawbox1}{%
2509       \ifcsboxvoid{l@dLcolrawbox1}%
2510       {\led@err@Columns@WithoutEnv}%

```

```

2511         {\led@err@Columns@WithoutRightside}%
2512     }%
2513     {\led@err@Columns@WithoutLeftside}%
2514 }{%
2515 \global\l@dprintingcolumnstrue%
2516 \eledsection@correcting@skip=-\baselineskip% Correction for sections'
titles
2517 \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL=\l@dnumpstartsR\else
2518     \led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts{\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\the\l@dnumpstartsR}%
2519 \fi
2520 %

```

Start a group and zero counters, etc.

```

2521 \begingroup
2522 \l@dzeropenalties
2523 \endgraf\global\num@lines=\prevgraf
2524         \global\num@linesR=\prevgraf
2525 \global\par@line=\z@
2526 \global\par@lineR=\z@
2527 \global\l@dpscL=\z@
2528 \global\l@dpscR=\z@
2529 \get@familiarfootnote@number%
2530 \get@intercolumns@width%
2531 \get@sidenote@morespace@columns%
2532 %

```

Check if there are chunks to be processed, and process them two by two (left and right pairs).

```

2533 \check@pstarts
2534 \loop\if@pstarts
2535     \global\pstartnumtrue
2536     \global\pstartnumRtrue
2537 %

```

Increase `\l@dpscL` and `\l@dpscR` which here count the numbers of left and right chunks. Increase `\pstarts@typeset@L`, which counts the number of `\pstart` typeset both in not parallel mode and in the left side of parallel mode. Also restore the value of the public `pstart` counters.

```

2538 \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne
2539 \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne
2540 \global\advance\pstarts@typeset@L\@ne%
2541 \restore@pstartL@pc%
2542 \restore@pstartR@pc%
2543 %

```

We print the optional argument of `\pstart` or the argument of `\AtEveryPstart`.

```

2544 \Columns@print@before@pstart%
2545 %

```

Check if there is text yet to be processed in at least one of the two current chunks, and also whether the left and right languages are the same

```

2546     \checkraw@text
2547 {       \loop\ifaraw@text
2548 %

```

Grab the next pair of left and right text lines and output them, swapping languages if they differ, adding section title if needed.

```

2549     \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageL}%
2550     \do@lineL
2551     \xifinlist{\the\pstarts@typeset@L}{\eled@sections@@}%
2552     {%
2553     \ifdefstring{\@eledsectmark}{L}%
2554     {\csuse{eled@sectmark@the\pstarts@typeset@L}%
2555     }{}}%
2556     \global\csundef{eled@sectmark@the\pstarts@typeset@L}%
2557     \savebox{\@eledsectionL}{\parbox[t][t]{\Lcolwidth}{\vbox
2558 {} \print@eledsectionL}}}%\vbox{}-> prevent alignment troubles with RTL
2559     language
2560     }%
2561     {}%
2562     \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageR}%
2563     \do@lineR
2564     \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscR}{\eled@sectionsR@@}
2565     {%
2566     \ifdefstring{\@eledsectmark}{R}%
2567     {\csuse{eled@sectmark@the\l@dpscR R}%
2568     }{}}%
2569     \global\csundef{eled@sectmark@the\l@dpscR R}%
2570     \savebox{\@eledsectionR}{\parbox[t][t]{\Rcolwidth}{\vbox
2571 {} \print@eledsectionR}}}%\vbox{}-> prevent alignment troubles with RTL
2572     language
2573     }%
2574     \hb@xt@ \hsize{%
2575     \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{L}{\hfill }%
2576     \print@leftcolumn%
2577     \print@columnseparator%
2578     \print@rightcolumn%
2579     \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{R}{\hfill}%
2580     }%
2581     \checkraw@text
2582     \checkverseL
2583     \checkverseR
2584     \checkpb@columns
2585     \repeat}
2586 %

```

Having completed a pair of chunks, write the number of lines in each chunk to the respective section files. Increment pstart counters and reset line numbering if it is by pstart.

```

2583 \@writelinesinparL
2584 \@writelinesinparR
2585 \check@pstarts
2586 \ifbypstart@%
2587 \unless\ifinstanza%
2588 \write\linenum@out{\string\@set[1]}%
2589 \resetprevline@%
2590 \fi%
2591 \fi
2592 \ifbypstart@R
2593 \unless\ifinstanza%
2594 \write\linenum@outR{\string\@set[1]}%
2595 \resetprevline@%
2596 \fi%
2597 \fi
2598 \Columns@print@after@pend%
2599 \repeat
2600 %

```

Having output all chunks, make sure all notes have been output, then zero counts ready for the next set of texts. The boolean tests for stanza are switched to false.

```

2601 \flush@notes
2602 \flush@notesR
2603 \endgroup
2604 %

```

```

2605 \global\l@dpscL=\z@
2606 \global\l@dpscR=\z@
2607 \global\l@dnpstartL=\z@
2608 \global\l@dnpstartR=\z@
2609 \global\l@dprintingcolumnsfalse%
2610 \ignorespaces
2611 \global\instanzaLfalse%
2612 \global\instanzaRfalse%
2613 }%
2614 }%
2615
2616 %

```

**\print@columnseparator** \print@columnseparator prints the column separator, with surrounding spaces (as the user has set them). We use the  $\TeX$  \ifdim instead of etoolbox to avoid having \hfill in a {}, which deletes some space (but not much).

```

2617 \def\print@columnseparator{%
2618 \ifdim\beforecolumnseparator<0pt%
2619 \hfill%
2620 \else%
2621 \hspace{\beforecolumnseparator}%
2622 \fi%
2623 \columnseparator%

```

```

2624 \ifdim\aftercolumnseparator<0pt%
2625 \hfill%
2626 \else%
2627 \hspace{\aftercolumnseparator}%
2628 \fi%
2629 }%
2630 %

```

`\get@intercolumns@width` The `\intercolumns@width` is calculated by `\get@intercolumns@width`. This length depends of many parameters:

- Columns width;
- columns position;
- columns separator;
- space between columns and columns separator, which can be fixed by user or automatically calculated by `reledpar`.

This length is never used directly, but it is used to calculate some other lengths.

```

2631 \newdimen\intercolumns@width%
2632 \newcommand{\get@intercolumns@width}{%
2633 % \begin{macrocode}
2634 \global\intercolumns@width=\z@%
2635 \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{C}%
2636 %

```

First case, the columns are centered.

```

2637 {%
2638 %

```

First sub-case, the width between columns is automatically calculated.

```

2639 \ifboolexpr{%
2640 test {\ifdimless{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2641 and test {\ifdimless{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2642 }%
2643 {%
2644 \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2645 \columnrulewidth +%
2646 (\textwidth - \lcolwidth - \Rcolwidth - \columnrulewidth)*1/2%
2647 The total of the width before and after column separator
2648 \relax%
2649 }%
2650 %

```

Second sub-case, the width between column is fully determined by user setting.



```

2651 \ifboolexpr{%
2652   test {\ifdimgreater{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2653   and test {\ifdimgreater{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2654 }%
2655 {%
2656   \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2657   \columnrulewidth + \beforecolumnseparator + \aftercolumnseparator
2658   %
2659   \relax%
2660 }%
2661 %

```

Third sub-case, the width before column separator is determined by user setting, but the width after column separator is automatically calculated.

```

2662 \ifboolexpr{%
2663   test {\ifdimgreater{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2664   and test {\ifdimless{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2665 }%
2666 {%
2667   \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2668   \columnrulewidth + \beforecolumnseparator +%
2669   (\textwidth - \Lcolwidth - \Rcolwidth - \columnrulewidth - \
beforecolumnseparator) * 1/3%
2670   \relax%
2671 }%
2672 }%
2673 %

```

Fourth and last sub-case, the width before column separator is automatically calculated, but the width after column separator is determined by user setting.

```

2674 \ifboolexpr{%
2675   test {\ifdimless{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2676   and test {\ifdimgreater{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2677 }%
2678 {%
2679   \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2680   \columnrulewidth + \aftercolumnseparator +%
2681   (\textwidth - \Lcolwidth - \Rcolwidth - \columnrulewidth - \
aftercolumnseparator) * 1/3%
2682   \relax%
2683 }%
2684 }%
2685 %

```

Now, we have finished with the case the columns are centered aligned.

```

2686 }%
2687 %

```

Other case, the columns are left or right aligned.

```
2688 {%
2689 %
```

First sub-case, the width between columns is automatically calculated.

```
2690 \ifboolexpr{%
2691   test {\ifdimless{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2692   and test {\ifdimless{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2693 }%
2694 {%
2695   \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2696     \columnrulewidth +%
2697     (\textwidth - \Lcolwidth - \Rcolwidth - \columnrulewidth)*2/3%
The total of the width before and after column separator
2698   \relax%
2699 }%
2700 }%
2701 %
```

Second sub-case, the width between column is fully determined by user setting.

```
2702 \ifboolexpr{%
2703   test {\ifdimgreater{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2704   and test {\ifdimgreater{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2705 }%
2706 {%
2707   \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2708     \columnrulewidth + \beforecolumnseparator + \aftercolumnseparator
2709 %
2710   \relax%
2711 }%
2712 }%
```

Third sub-case, the width before column separator is determined by user setting, but the width after column separator is automatically calculated.

```
2713 \ifboolexpr{%
2714   test {\ifdimgreater{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2715   and test {\ifdimless{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}%
2716 }%
2717 {%
2718   \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2719     \columnrulewidth + \beforecolumnseparator +%
2720     (\textwidth - \Lcolwidth - \Rcolwidth - \columnrulewidth - \
beforecolumnseparator) * 1/2%
2721   \relax%
2722 }%
2723 }%
2724 %
```

Fourth and last sub-case, the width before column separator is automatically calculated, but the width after column separator is determined by user setting.

```

2725 \ifboolexpr{%
2726     test {\ifdimless{\beforecolumnseparator}{\z@}}}%
2727     and test {\ifdimgreater{\aftercolumnseparator}{\z@}}}%
2728 }%
2729 {%
2730     \global\intercolumns@width=\dimexpr%
2731         \columnrulewidth + \aftercolumnseparator +%
2732         (\textwidth - \Lcolwidth - \Rcolwidth - \columnrulewidth - \
aftercolumnseparator) * 1/2%
2733     \relax%
2734 }%
2735 }%
2736 %

```

We have finished with the case the columns are left or right aligned.

```

2737 }%
2738 %

```

End of `\get@intercolumns@width`.

```

2739 }%
2740 %

```

`\print@leftcolumn` and `\print@rightcolumn` print the line number of the left or right column respectively. Normally, it is defined by the content of the Leftside or Rightside environments. But if `\movecolumnpositiononrightpage` is set to TRUE, it also depends on the page number.

```

2741 \newcommand{\print@leftcolumn}{%
2742     \if\page@num>\page@numR%
2743         \@l@dttempcntb=\page@num%
2744     \else%
2745         \@l@dttempcntb=\page@numR%
2746     \fi%
2747     \ifboolexpr{%
2748         not bool {movecolumnpositiononrightpage}%
2749         or test {\ifnumodd{\@l@dttempcntb}}}%
2750     }%
2751     {%
2752         \unhbox\l@dleftbox%
2753         \ifhbox\@eledsectionL%
2754             \usebox{\@eledsectionL}%
2755         \fi%
2756     }%
2757     {%
2758         \unhbox\l@drightbox%
2759         \ifhbox\@eledsectionR%
2760             \usebox{\@eledsectionR}%
2761         \fi%
2762     }%

```

```

2763 }%
2764
2765
2766 \newcommand{\print@rightcolumn}{%
2767   \if\page@num>\page@numR%
2768     \@l@tempcntb=\page@num%
2769   \else%
2770     \@l@tempcntb=\page@numR%
2771   \fi%
2772   \ifboolexpr{%
2773     not bool {movecolumnspostiononrightpage}%
2774     or test {\ifnumodd{\@l@tempcntb}}%
2775   }%
2776   {%
2777     \unhbox\l@drightbox%
2778     \ifhbox\@eledsectionR%
2779       \usebox{\@eledsectionR}%
2780     \fi%
2781   }%
2782   {%
2783     \unhbox\l@leftbox%
2784     \ifhbox\@eledsectionL%
2785       \usebox{\@eledsectionL}%
2786     \fi%
2787   }%
2788 }%
2789 %

```

`\checkpb@columns` `\checkpb@columns` prevent or make pagebreaking in columns, depending of the use of `\ledpb` or `\lednopb`.

```

2790
2791 \newcommand{\checkpb@columns}{%
2792   \newif\if@pb
2793   \newif\if@nopb
2794   \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{
2795     \numdef{\next@absline}{\the\absline@num+1}%
2796     \numdef{\next@abslineR}{\the\absline@numR+1}%
2797     \xifinlist{\next@absline}{\l@prev@pb}{\@pbtrue}{}%
2798     \xifinlist{\next@abslineR}{\l@prev@pbR}{\@pbtrue}{%
2799     \xifinlist{\next@absline}{\l@prev@nopb}{\@nopbtrue}{}%
2800     \xifinlist{\next@abslineR}{\l@prev@nopbR}{\@nopbtrue}{%
2801     }{}
2802     \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{
2803       \xifinlist{\the\absline@num}{\l@prev@pb}{\@pbtrue}{}%
2804       \xifinlist{\the\absline@numR}{\l@prev@pbR}{\@pbtrue}{%
2805       \xifinlist{\the\absline@num}{\l@prev@nopb}{\@nopbtrue}{}%
2806       \xifinlist{\the\absline@numR}{\l@prev@nopbR}{\@nopbtrue}{%
2807       }{}
2808     \if@nopb\nopagebreak[4]\enlargethispage{\baselineskip}\fi

```

```

2809 \if@pb\pagebreak[4]\fi
2810 }
2811 %

```

**\columnseparator** The separator between line pairs in parallel columns is in the form of a vertical rule extending a little below the baseline and with a height slightly greater than the \baselineskip. The width of the rule is \columnrulewidth (initially 0pt so the rule is invisible).

```

2812 \newcommand*{\columnseparator}{%
2813   \smash{\rule[-0.2\baselineskip]{\columnrulewidth}{1.05\baselineskip}}
2814   \newdimen\columnrulewidth
2815   \columnrulewidth=\z@
2816
2817   %

```

**\columnspan** The position of the \Columns in a page. Default value is R. Stored in \columns@position.

```

\columns@position
2818 \newcommand*{\columnspan}[1]{%
2819   \xdef\columns@position{#1}%
2820   }%
2821 \xdef\columns@position{R}%
2822 %

```

**\beforecolumnseparator** \beforecolumnseparator and \aftercolumnseparator lengths are defined to -1pt.  
**\aftercolumnseparator** If user changes them to a positive length, the lengths are used to define blank spaces before / after the column separator, instead of \hfill.

```

2823 \newlength{\beforecolumnseparator}%
2824 \setlength{\beforecolumnseparator}{-2pt}%
2825
2826 \newlength{\aftercolumnseparator}%
2827 \setlength{\aftercolumnseparator}{-2pt}%
2828
2829 %

```

**setwidthliketwocolumns** The \setwidthliketwocolumns macro is called in \beginnumbering in a **non-parallel** typesetting context, to fix the width of the lines to be vertically aligned with parallel columns. It is also called at the beginning of a note's group, if some options are enabled. The \setposition... macros are called in \beginnumbering in a **non-parallel** typesetting context to fix the position of the lines. The \setnoteposition... macros are called in \xxxfootstart in a **non-parallel** typesetting context to fix the position of the notes block.

```

2830 \newcommand{\setwidthliketwocolumns}{%
2831   \get@intercolumns@width%As \columns is not necessary called before \
setwidthliketwocolumns
2832   \hspace=\dimexpr \Lcolwidth + \intercolumns@width + \Rcolwidth \relax%
2833 }%

```

```

2834 \newcommand{\setpositionliketwocolumns@L}{%
2835 \renewcommand{\ledrlfill}{\hfill}%
2836 }%
2837
2838 \newcommand{\setnotespositionliketwocolumns@L}{%
2839 }%
2840
2841 \newcommand{\setpositionliketwocolumns@C}{%
2842 \doinsidelinehook{\hfill}%
2843 \renewcommand{\ledrlfill}{\hfill}%
2844 }%
2845
2846 \newcommand{\setnotespositionliketwocolumns@C}{%
2847 \newdimen\temp%
2848 \newdimen\tempa%
2849 \temp=\hsize%
2850 \tempa=\Lcolwidth%
2851 \advance\tempa\Rcolwidth%
2852 \advance\temp-\tempa%
2853 \divide\temp by 2%
2854 \leftskip=\temp%
2855 \rightskip=-\temp%
2856 }%
2857
2858 \newcommand{\setpositionliketwocolumns@R}{%
2859 \doinsidelinehook{\hfill}%
2860 }%
2861
2862 %

```

`\Columns@print@before@pstart` and `\Columns@print@after@pend` print the content of the optional argument of `\pstart` / `\pend`. If this content is not empty, it also print the separator.

```

2863 \newcommand{\Columns@print@before@pstart}{%
2864 \ifboolexpr{%
2865 test{\ifcsstring{before@pstartL@the\l@dpscl}{\at@every@pstart}}}%
2866 and test {\ifcsstring{before@pstartR@the\l@dpscr}{\at@every@pstart}}}%
2867 and test {\ifdefempty{\at@every@pstart}}}%
2868 }{%
2869 {%
2870 \ifboolexpr{not togl{before@pstartR@the\l@dpscr @par} and not togl{
before@pstartL@the\l@dpscl @par}}{%
2871 \csuse{before@pstartL@the\l@dpscl}%
2872 \csuse{before@pstartR@the\l@dpscr}%
2873 }{%
2874 \hb@xt@ \hsize{%
2875 \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{L}{\hfill }%
2876 \par\parbox[t] [] [t]{\Lcolwidth}%
2877 \csuse{before@pstartL@the\l@dpscl}%

```

```

2878         }%
2879         \print@columnseparator%
2880         \parbox[t] [] [t]{\Rcolwidth}{%
2881             \set@sectcountR%
2882             \csuse{before@pstartR@the\l@dpscR}%
2883         }%
2884         \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{R}{\hfill}%
2885     }%
2886 }%
2887 }%
2888 \global\csundef{before@pstartL@the\l@dpscL}%
2889 \global\csundef{before@pstartR@the\l@dpscR}%
2890 }%
2891 \newcommand{\Columns@print@after@pend}{%
2892     \ifboolexpr{%
2893         test{\ifcsstring{after@pendL@the\l@dpscL}{\at@every@pend}}%
2894         and test {\ifcsstring{after@pendR@the\l@dpscR}{\at@every@pend}}%
2895         and test {\ifdefempty{\at@every@pend}}}%
2896     {%
2897     {%
2898         \ifboolexpr{not togl{after@pendR@the\l@dpscR @par} and not togl{
after@pendL@the\l@dpscL @par}}{%
2899             \csuse{after@pendL@the\l@dpscL}%
2900             \csuse{after@pendR@the\l@dpscR}%
2901         }{%
2902             \hb@xt@ \hsize{%
2903                 \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{L}{\hfill }%
2904                 \parbox[t] [] [t]{\Lcolwidth}{%
2905                     \csuse{after@pendL@the\l@dpscL}%
2906                 }%
2907                 \print@columnseparator%
2908                 \parbox[t] [] [t]{\Rcolwidth}{%
2909                     \set@sectcountR%
2910                     \csuse{after@pendR@the\l@dpscR}%
2911                 }%
2912                 \ifdefstring{\columns@position}{R}{\hfill}%
2913             }%
2914         }%
2915     }%
2916     \global\csundef{after@pendL@the\l@dpscL}%
2917     \global\csundef{after@pendR@the\l@dpscR}%
2918 }%
2919 %

```

## XVII Parallel pages

This is considerably more complicated than parallel columns.

## XVII.1 Specific counters

`\numpagelinesL` Counts for the number of lines on a left or right page, and the smaller of the number of  
`\numpagelinesR` lines on a pair of facing pages.  
`\l@dminpagelines`

```

2920 \newcount\numpagelinesL
2921 \newcount\numpagelinesR
2922 \newcount\l@dminpagelines
2923
2924 %

```

## XVII.2 Main macro

`\Pages` The `\Pages` command results in the previous Left and Right texts being typeset on matching facing pages. There should be equal numbers of chunks in the left and right texts.

```

2925 \newcommandx*\Pages}[1][1,usedefault]{%
2926   \ifl@dpairing%
2927     \led@err@Pages@InsideEnv%
2928     \fi%
2929     \ifboolexpr{test{\ifcsboxvoid{l@dRcolrawbox1}} or test{\ifcsboxvoid{
l@dLcolrawbox1}}}{%
2930       \ifcsboxvoid{l@dRcolrawbox1}{%
2931         \ifcsboxvoid{l@dLcolrawbox1}%
2932         {\led@err@Pages@WithoutEnv}%
2933         {\led@err@Pages@WithoutRightside}%
2934       }%
2935       {\led@err@Pages@WithoutLeftside}%
2936     }{%
2937     \ifstrequal{#1}{mainmatter}{\Pages@mainmattertrue}{\Pages@mainmatterfalse
}%
2938     \eledsection@correcting@skip=-2\baselineskip% line correcting for section
titles.
2939     \parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction%
2940     \typeout{}%
2941     \typeout{***** PAGES *****}%
2942     \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL=\l@dnumpstartsR\else%
2943       \led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts{\the\l@dnumpstartsL}{\the\l@dnumpstartsR}%
2944     \fi%
2945 %

```

Get onto an empty even (left) page, then initialise counters, etc.

```

2946 \cleartol@devenpage%
2947 \global\l@dprintingpagestrue%
2948 \begingroup%
2949 %

```

As `\Pages` must be called outside of the pages environment, we have to redefine the `\Lcolwidth` and `\Rcolwidth` lengths, to prevent false overfull hboxes.



```

2950 \Lcolwidth=\Lcolwidth@pages%
2951 \Rcolwidth=\Rcolwidth@pages%
2952 %
2953 \l@dzeropenalties%
2954 \endgraf\global\num@lines=\prevgraf%
2955 \global\num@linesR=\prevgraf%
2956 \global\par@line=\z@%
2957 \global\par@lineR=\z@%
2958 \global\l@dpscL=\z@%
2959 \global\l@dpscR=\z@%
2960 \writtenlinesLfalse%
2961 \writtenlinesRfalse%
2962 \get@familiarfootnote@number%
2963 %

```

The footnotes are printed in a different way from expected in `reledmac`, as we may want to print the notes on one side only.

```

2964 \let\print@Xnotes\print@Xnotes@forpages%
2965 \let\print@notesX\print@notesX@forpages%
2966 %

```

Check if there are chunks to be processed.

```

2967 \check@pstarts%
2968 \loop\if@pstarts%
2969 %

```

Loop over the number of chunks, incrementing the chunk counts (`\l@dpscL` and `\l@dpscR` are chunk (box) counts).

```

2970 \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne%
2971 \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne%
2972 %

```

Calculate the maximum number of real text lines in the chunk pair, storing the result in the relevant `\l@dmaxlinesinpar`.

```

2973 \getlinesfromparlistL%
2974 \getlinesfromparlistR%
2975 \l@dcalc@maxoftwo{\@cs@linesinparL}{\@cs@linesinparR}%
2976 {\usernamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}}%
2977 \check@pstarts%
2978 \repeat%
2979 %

```

Zero the counts again, ready for the next bit.

```

2980 \global\l@dpscL=\z@%
2981 \global\l@dpscR=\z@%
2982 %

```

Get the number of lines on the first pair of pages and store the minimum in `\l@dminpagelines`.

```

2983 \getlinesfrompagelistL%
2984 \getlinesfrompagelistR%
2985 \l@dcalc@minoftwo{\@cs@linesonpageL}{\@cs@linesonpageR}%
2986 {\l@dminpagelines}%
2987 %

```

Now we start processing the left and right chunks (\l@dpscL and \l@dpscR count the left and right chunks), starting with the first pair.

```

2988 \check@pstarts%
2989 \if@pstarts%
2990 %

```

Increment the chunk counts to get the first pair. Restore also the value of public pstart counters.

```

2991 \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne%
2992 \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne%
2993 \global\advance\pstarts@typeset@L\@ne%
2994 \restore@pstartL@pc%
2995 \restore@pstartR@pc%
2996 %

```

We have not processed any lines from these chunks yet, so zero the respective line counts.

```

2997 \global\@donereallinesL=\z@%
2998 \global\@donetotallinesL=\z@%
2999 \global\@donereallinesR=\z@%
3000 \global\@donetotallinesR=\z@%
3001 %

```

Start a loop over the boxes (chunks).

```

3002 \checkraw@text%
3003 %
3004 % \begingroup
3005 { \loop\ifaraw@text%
3006 %

```

See if there is more that can be done for the left page and set up the left language.

```

3007 \checkpageL%
3008 \Leftpagehook%
3009 \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageL}%
3010 { \loop\ifl@dsamepage%
3011 %

```

Process the next (left) text line, adding it to the page. Eventually, adds the optional argument of pstart.

```

3012 \ifdefstring{\@eledsectnotoc}{L}{\ledsectnotoc}{}%
3013 \csuse{before@pstartL@the\l@dpscL}%
3014 \global\csundef{before@pstartL@the\l@dpscL}%

```

```

3015         \do@lineL%
3016         \xifinlist{\the\pstarts@typeset@L}{\eled@sections@@}%
3017             {\print@eledsectionL}%
3018             {}%
3019         \advance\numpagelinesL \@ne%
3020 %

```

When using `shiftedpstarts` option, a `\l@dleftbox` with a null height is not printed. That means we do not insert blank lines at the end of a left chunk lower than the corresponding right chunk. However, a `\l@dleftbox` with a null height will advance the `\pagetotal` in any case. Because if we do not do this, the `\checkpageL` could let `\ifl@pagefull` to false, and consequently a `\@lopL` equal to 1000 could be written in the numbered file, even if all the lines actually needed for the current page have been printed. `l@dleftbox`

```

3021         \ifshiftedpstarts%
3022             \ifdim\ht\l@dleftbox>0pt%
3023                 \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{L}%
3024                 \hb@xt@ \hsize{\ledstrutL\unhbox\l@dleftbox}%
3025             \else%
3026                 \xifinlist{\the\pstarts@typeset@L}{\eled@sections@@}%
3027             }%
3028             {\add@apparatusL}%
3029             {}%
3030             \unless\ifadvancedshiftedpstarts%
3031                 \dimen0=\pagetotal%
3032                 \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
3033                 \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
3034             \else%
3035                 \ifnomaxlines%
3036                     \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscl+1}%
3037                     \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
3038                         \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{
minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
3039                         {\dimen0=\pagetotal%
3040                         \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
3041                         \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
3042                         }%
3043                         {}%
3044                     }%
3045                     \fi%
3046                 \fi%
3047             \else%
3048                 \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{L}%
3049                 \hb@xt@ \hsize{\ledstrutL\unhbox\l@dleftbox}%
3050             \fi%
3051 %

```

Perhaps we have to move to the next (left) box. Check if we have got all we can onto the page. If not, repeat for the next line. Check if we have to print the optional argument

of the last pend. Check if the page is full. Check if the verse is split in two subsequent pages. Check there is any forced page breaks. Reset the verse skipnumber boolean

```

3052         \get@nextboxL%
3053         \global\l@dskipversenumberfalse%
3054         \ifprint@last@after@pendL%
3055             \csuse{after@pendL@the\l@dpscL}%
3056             \global\csundef{after@pendL@the\l@dpscL}%
3057         \fi%
3058         \checkpageL%
3059         \checkverseL%
3060         \checkpbL%
3061         \repeat%
3062     %

```

That (left) page has been filled. Output the number of real lines on the page — if the page break is because the page has been filled with lines, use the actual number, otherwise the page has been ended early in order to synchronise with the facing page so use an impossibly large number.

```

3063         \ifl@dpagefull%
3064             \@writelinesonpageL{\the\numpagelinesL}%
3065         \else%
3066             \@writelinesonpageL{1000}%
3067         \fi%
3068     %

```

Reset to zero the left-page line count, clear the page to get onto the facing (odd, right) page, and reinitialize the accumulated dimension of interline correction for notes in parallel ledgroup.

```

3069         \numpagelinesL \z@%
3070         \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init%
3071         \clearl@dleftpage }%
3072     %

```

Now do the same for the right text.

```

3073         \checkpageR%
3074         \Rightrightpagehook%
3075         \l@duselanguage{\theledlanguageR}%
3076     {
3077         \loop\ifl@dsamepage%
3078             \set@sectcountR%
3079             \ifdefstring{\@eledsectnotoc}{R}{\ledsectnotoc}{}%
3080             \csuse{before@pstartR@the\l@dpscR}%
3081             \global\csundef{before@pstartR@the\l@dpscR}%
3082             \do@lineR%
3083             \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscR}{\eled@sectionsR@@}%
3084             {\print@eledsectionR}%
3085             {}%
3086             \advance\numpagelinesR \@ne%
3087             \ifshiftedpstarts%

```

```

3087         \ifdim\ht\l@drightbox>0pt%
3088         \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{R}%
3089         \hb@xt@ \hsizel\ledstrutR\unhbox\l@drightbox}%
3090     \else%
3091         \xifinlist{\the\l@dpscR}{\eled@sectionsR@@}%
3092         {\add@apparatusR}%
3093         {}%
3094         \unless\ifadvancedshiftedpstarts%
3095         \dimen0=\pagetotal%
3096         \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
3097         \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
3098     \else%
3099         \ifnomaxlines%
3100         \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscR+1}%
3101         \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
3102         \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{
minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
3103             {\dimen0=\pagetotal%
3104             \advance\dimen0 by \baselineskip%
3105             \global\pagetotal=\dimen0%
3106             }%
3107             {}%
3108             }{}%
3109         \fi%
3110         \fi%
3111     \fi%
3112 \else%
3113     \parledgroup@correction@notespacing{R}%
3114     \hb@xt@ \hsizel\ledstrutR\unhbox\l@drightbox}%
3115 \fi%
3116 \get@nextboxR%
3117 \global\l@dskipversenumberRfalse%
3118 \ifprint@last@after@pendR%
3119     \csuse{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
3120     \global\csundef{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
3121 \fi%
3122 \checkpageR%
3123 \checkverseR%
3124 \checkpbR%
3125 \repeat%
3126 \ifl@dpagfull%
3127     \@writelinesonpageR{\the\numpagelinesR}%
3128 \else%
3129     \@writelinesonpageR{1000}%
3130 \fi%
3131 \numpagelinesR=\z@%
3132 \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init%
3133 %

```

The page is full, so move onto the next (left, odd) page and repeat left text processing.

```

3134 \clearl@drightpage}%
3135 %

```

More to do? If there is we have to get the number of lines for the next pair of pages before starting to output them.

```

3136 \checkraw@text%
3137 \ifaraw@text%
3138 \getlinesfrompagelistL%
3139 \getlinesfrompagelistR%
3140 \l@dcalc@minoftwo{\@cs@linesonpageL}{\@cs@linesonpageR}%
3141 \l@dminpagelines}%
3142 \fi%
3143 \repeat}%
3144 %

```

We have now output the text from all the chunks.

```

3145 \fi%
3146 %

```

Make sure that there are no inserts hanging around.

```

3147 \flush@notes%
3148 \flush@notesR%
3149 \endgroup%
3150 %

```

Zero counts ready for the next set of left/right text chunks. The boolean tests for stanza are switched to false.

```

3151 \global\l@dpscL=\z@%
3152 \global\l@dpscR=\z@%
3153 \global\l@dnumstartsL=\z@%
3154 \global\l@dnumstartsR=\z@%
3155 \global\instanzaLfalse%
3156 \global\instanzaRfalse%
3157 \global\inastanzaLfalse%
3158 \global\inastanzaRfalse%
3159 \global\l@dprintingpagesfalse%
3160 %

```

Check the consistency of `\edtext@later` and `\edtext@now`

```

3161 \ifnum\edtext@later=\edtext@now%
3162 \else%
3163 \led@error@edtext@later@now%
3164 \fi%
3165 \global\edtext@later=\z@%
3166 \global\edtext@now=\z@%
3167 %

```

Prevent final notes from overlapping the line number

```

3168 \finish@Pages@notes%
3169 \ignorespaces}}}%
3170
3171
3172 %

```

### XVII.3 Ensure all notes are printed at the end of parallel pages

**\finish@Pages@notes** This macro ensures that all long notes are printed at the end of \Pages typesetting, and that there are no more long notes left for the next pages.

```

3173 \newcommand{\finish@Pages@notes}{%
3174 \def\do##1{%
3175 %

```

First, declare footnote box if there was no previous declared. E.g. if familiar or critical notes were disabled by reledmac's options.

```

3176 \ifnocritical{%
3177 \global\newnamebox{##1footins}%
3178 \fi
3179 \ifnofamiliar{%
3180 \global\newnamebox{footins##1}%
3181 \fi
3182 %

```

We must also restore the settings for the footnotes in case of using onlyside option.

```

3183 \restore@Xnotes@settings{##1}%
3184 \restore@notesX@settings{##1}%
3185 %

```

And now, add a \newpage if there is no more footnote to print.

```

3186 \ifvoid\csuse{##1footins}%
3187 \ifvoid\csuse{footins##1}\else%
3188 \newpage\null%
3189 \listbreak%
3190 \fi%
3191 \else%
3192 \newpage\null%
3193 \listbreak%
3194 \fi%
3195 }%
3196 \dolistloop{\@series}%
3197 }%
3198 %

```

### XVII.4 Struts

**\ledstrutL** Struts inserted into leftand right text lines.  
**\ledstrutR**

```

3199 \newcommand*\ledstrutL{}
3200 \newcommand*\ledstrutR{}
3201
3202 %

```

## XVII.5 Page clearing

`\cleartoevenpage` `\cleartoevenpage`, which is defined in the memoir class, is like `\clear(double)page` except that we end up on an even page. `\cleartol@evenpage` is similar except that it first checks to see if it is already on an empty page.

```

3203 \providecommand{\cleartoevenpage}[1][\@empty]{%
3204   \clearpage
3205   \ifodd\c@page\hbox{#1}\clearpage\fi}
3206
3207 \newcommand*\cleartol@evenpage{%
3208   \ifdim\pagetotal<\topskip% on an empty page
3209   \else
3210     \clearpage
3211     \Pages@mainmatter%
3212   \fi
3213   \ifodd\c@page%
3214     \ifprevpgnotnumbered%
3215       \addtocounter{par@page}{-1}%
3216     \fi%
3217     \ifdef{\prevpgstyle}{\thispagestyle{\prevpgstyle}}{}%
3218     \hbox{}\clearpage%
3219   \fi%
3220 }%
3221 %

```

`\clearl@leftpage` `\clearl@leftpage` and `\clearl@rightpage` get us onto an odd and even page, respectively, checking that we end up on the subsequent page. Both commands use `\newpage` and not `\clearpage`. Because `\clearpage` prints all footnotes before the next page, even if it has to add new empty pages, while `\newpage` does not. And as we want notes started in the left page continue in the right page and *vice-versa*, we must use `\newpage` and not `\clearpage`

```

3222 \newcommand*\clearl@leftpage{%
3223   \ifdim\pagetotal=0pt\hbox{}\fi%
3224   \newpage%
3225   \insert@notes@for@onlyside%
3226   \ifodd\c@page\else
3227     \led@err@LeftOnRightPage
3228     \hbox{}\fi%
3229   \cleardoublepage
3230 \fi}
3231
3232 \newcommand*\clearl@rightpage{%

```



```

3233 \ifdim\pagetotal=0pt\hbox{}\fi%
3234 \newpage%
3235 \insert@notes@for@onlyside%
3236 \ifodd\c@page
3237   \led@err@RightOnLeftPage
3238   \hbox{}\%
3239   \cleartoevenpage
3240 \fi}
3241
3242 %

```

## XVII.6 Lines managing

`\getlinesfromparlistL` `\getlinesfromparlistL` gets the next entry from the `\linesinpar@listL` and puts it into `\@cs@linesinparL`; if the list is empty, it sets `\@cs@linesinparL` to 0. Similarly for `\getlinesfromparlistR`.

```

3243 \newcommand*\getlinesfromparlistL{%
3244   \ifx\linesinpar@listL\empty
3245     \gdef\@cs@linesinparL{0}%
3246   \else
3247     \gl@p\linesinpar@listL\to\@cs@linesinparL
3248   \fi}
3249 \newcommand*\getlinesfromparlistR{%
3250   \ifx\linesinpar@listR\empty
3251     \gdef\@cs@linesinparR{0}%
3252   \else
3253     \gl@p\linesinpar@listR\to\@cs@linesinparR
3254   \fi}
3255
3256 %

```

`\getlinesfrompagelistL` `\getlinesfrompagelistL` gets the next entry from the `\linesonpage@listL` and puts it into `\@cs@linesonpageL`; if the list is empty, it sets `\@cs@linesonpageL` to 1000. Similarly for `\getlinesfrompagelistR`.

```

3257 \newcommand*\getlinesfrompagelistL{%
3258   \ifx\linesonpage@listL\empty
3259     \gdef\@cs@linesonpageL{1000}%
3260   \else
3261     \gl@p\linesonpage@listL\to\@cs@linesonpageL
3262   \fi}
3263 \newcommand*\getlinesfrompagelistR{%
3264   \ifx\linesonpage@listR\empty
3265     \gdef\@cs@linesonpageR{1000}%
3266   \else
3267     \gl@p\linesonpage@listR\to\@cs@linesonpageR
3268   \fi}
3269
3270 %

```

`\@writelinesonpageL` These macros output the number of lines on a page to the section file in the form of `\@lopL` or `\@lopR` macros.

```

3271 \newcommand*\@writelinesonpageL}[1]{%
3272   \edef\next{\write\linenum@out{\string\@lopL{#1}}}%
3273   \next}
3274 \newcommand*\@writelinesonpageR}[1]{%
3275   \edef\next{\write\linenum@outR{\string\@lopR{#1}}}%
3276   \next}
3277
3278 %

```

`\l@dcalc@maxoftwo` `\l@dcalc@maxoftwo{<num>}{<num>}{<count>}` sets `<count>` to the maximum of the two `<num>`.

`\l@dcalc@minoftwo` `\l@dcalc@minoftwo{<num>}{<num>}{<count>}` sets `<count>` to the minimum of the two `<num>`.

```

3279 \newcommand*\l@dcalc@maxoftwo}[3]{%
3280   \ifnum #2>#1\relax
3281     #3=#2\relax
3282   \else
3283     #3=#1\relax
3284   \fi}
3285 \newcommand*\l@dcalc@minoftwo}[3]{%
3286   \ifnum #2<#1\relax
3287     #3=#2\relax
3288   \else
3289     #3=#1\relax
3290   \fi}
3291
3292 %

```

## XVII.7 Page break managing

`\ifl@dsamepage` `\checkpageL` tests if the space and lines already taken on the page by text and footnotes is less than the constraints. If so, then `\ifl@dpagfull` is set FALSE and `\l@dsamepagetrue` `\ifl@dsamepage` is set TRUE. If the page is spatially full then `\ifl@dpagfull` is set TRUE and `\ifl@dsamepage` is set FALSE. If it is not spatially full but the maximum number of lines have been output then both `\ifl@dpagfull` and `\ifl@dsamepage` are set FALSE.

```

\ifl@dsamepage
\l@dsamepagetrue
\ifl@dpagfull
\l@dpagfulltrue
\l@dpagfullfalse
\checkpageL
\checkpageR
3293 \newif\ifl@dsamepage
3294 \l@dsamepagetrue
3295 \newif\ifl@dpagfull
3296
3297 \newcommand*\checkpageL{%
3298   \l@dpagfulltrue
3299   \l@dsamepagetrue
3300   \check@goal

```

```

3301 \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal
3302 \ifnum\numpagelinesL<\l@minpagelines
3303 \else
3304 \ifnomaxlines%
3305 \else%
3306 \l@dsamepagefalse%
3307 \l@dpagfullfalse%
3308 \fi%
3309 \fi
3310 \else
3311 \l@dsamepagefalse
3312 \l@dpagfulltrue
3313 \fi%
3314 \ifprint@last@after@pendL%
3315 \l@dpagfullfalse%
3316 \l@dsamepagefalse%
3317 \print@last@after@pendLfalse%
3318 \fi%
3319 }%
3320
3321 \newcommand*{\checkpageR}{%
3322 \l@dpagfulltrue
3323 \l@dsamepagetrue
3324 \check@goal
3325 \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal
3326 \ifnum\numpagelinesR<\l@minpagelines
3327 \else
3328 \ifnomaxlines%
3329 \else%
3330 \l@dsamepagefalse%
3331 \l@dpagfullfalse%
3332 \fi%
3333 \fi
3334 \else
3335 \l@dsamepagefalse
3336 \l@dpagfulltrue
3337 \fi%
3338 \ifprint@last@after@pendR%
3339 \l@dpagfullfalse%
3340 \l@dsamepagefalse%
3341 \print@last@after@pendRfalse%
3342 \fi%
3343 }%
3344
3345 %

```

**\checkpbL** \checkpbL and \checkpbR are called after each line is printed, and after the page is checked. These commands correct page breaks depending on \ledpb and \lednopb.

```

3346 \newcommand{\checkpbL}{

```

```

3347 \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{
3348 \xifinlist{the\absline@num}{\l@prev@pb}{\l@pagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{
3349 \xifinlist{the\absline@num}{\l@prev@nopb}{\l@pagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{
3350 }{}
3351 \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{
3352 \numdef{next@absline}{the\absline@num+1}
3353 \xifinlist{next@absline}{\l@prev@pb}{\l@pagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{
3354 \xifinlist{next@absline}{\l@prev@nopb}{\l@pagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{
3355 }{}
3356 }
3357
3358 \newcommand{\checkpbR}{
3359 \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{
3360 \xifinlist{the\absline@numR}{\l@prev@pbR}{\l@pagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{
3361 \xifinlist{the\absline@numR}{\l@prev@nopbR}{\l@pagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{
3362 }{}
3363 \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{
3364 \numdef{next@abslineR}{the\absline@numR+1}
3365 \xifinlist{next@abslineR}{\l@prev@pbR}{\l@pagefulltrue\
l@dsamepagefalse}{
3366 \xifinlist{next@abslineR}{\l@prev@nopbR}{\l@pagefullfalse\
l@dsamepagetrue}{
3367 }{}
3368 }
3369 %

```

`\checkverseL` `\checkverseL` and `\checkverseR` are called after each line is printed. They prevent page break inside line of verse.

```

3370 \newcommand{\checkverseL}{%
3371 \ifinstanzaL%
3372 \iflednopbinverse%
3373 \ifinserthangingsymbol%
3374 \numgdef{prev@abslineverse}{the\absline@num-1}%
3375 \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{\lednopbnum{prev@abslineverse}}{}%
3376 \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{%
3377 \ifnum\numpagelinesL<3%
3378 \ledpbnum{prev@abslineverse}%
3379 \fi%
3380 }{}%
3381 \fi%
3382 \fi%
3383 \fi%
3384 }

```

```

3385 \newcommand{\checkverseR}{%
3386 \ifinstanzaR%
3387   \iflednopbinverse%
3388     \ifinserthangingsymbolR%
3389       \numgdef{\prev@abslineverse}{\the\absline@numR-1}%
3390       \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{after}{\lednopbnumR{\prev@abslineverse}}{%
3391         \IfStrEq{\led@pb@setting}{before}{%
3392           \ifnum\numpagelinesR<3%
3393             \ledpbnumR{\prev@abslineverse}%
3394           \fi%
3395         }{%
3396           \fi%
3397         }%
3398       \fi%
3399     }
3400   %

```

**\setgoalfraction** \ledthegoal is the amount of space allowed to taken by text and footnotes on a page before a forced pagebreak. This can be controlled via \@goalfraction. \ledthegoal is calculated via \check@goal.

```

\check@goal
3401 \newdimen\ledthegoal
3402 \ifshiftedpstarts
3403   \newcommand*{\@goalfraction}{0.95}
3404 \else
3405   \newcommand*{\@goalfraction}{0.9}
3406 \fi
3407
3408 \newcommand*{\check@goal}{%
3409   \ledthegoal=\@goalfraction\pagegoal}
3410 \newcommand{\setgoalfraction}[1]{%
3411   \xdef\@goalfraction{#1}%
3412 }
3413 %

```

**\ifwrittenlinesL** Booleans for whether line data has been written to the section file.

```

\ifwrittenlinesL
3414 \newif\ifwrittenlinesL
3415 \newif\ifwrittenlinesR
3416
3417 %

```

## XVII.8 Getting boxes content

**\if@getnextbox** The \if@getnextbox boolean is switched to true if we can get the next chunk in a page after finished previous chunk. That is:

- If we use the nosyncpstarts option, in any case

- If we do not use it, only when the number or real or blank line of the current chunk is equal or greater to the maximum number of line in the current pair of chunks.

```
3418 \newif\if@getnextbox%
3419 %
```

**\get@nextboxL** If the current box is not empty (i.e., still contains some lines) nothing is done. Otherwise  
**\get@nextboxR** if and only if a synchronisation point is reached the next box is started.

```
3420 \newcommand*{\get@nextboxL}{%
3421   \ifvbox\namebox{1@dLcolrawbox\the\l@dpscL}% box is not empty
3422 %
```

The current box is not empty; do nothing.

```
3423   \else%                                box is empty
3424 %
```

The box is empty. By default, we can get the next box

```
3425   \@getnextboxtrue%Should be local, but be cautious
3426 %
```

But not when sufficient lines for this page have been generated (except when we don't do any synchronization whatsoever). output.

```
3427   \ifnum\usernamecount{1@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}>\@donetotallinesL
3428     \parledgroup@notes@endL%
3429     \unless\ifnosyncpstarts%
3430       \@getnextboxfalse%
3431 %
```

If we use the nomaxlines option, we will start at new page, but we take count of the lines to be typeset for the actual right chunk on the right page, before starting new chunk on the left page.

```
3432   \ifnomaxlines%
3433     \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal%
3434       \numdef{\@tmp}{\l@dpscL+1}%
3435       \ifcsdef{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp R}{%
3436         \ifnumless{\numpagelinesL}{\csuse{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp R}}
3437         %
3438         {}%
3439         {\ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}%
3440           {\ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
3441             {\ifnum\numpagelinesL=\l@dminpagelines%
3442               \@getnextboxtrue%
3443             }%
3444             {\@getnextboxtrue}}}%
3445           {\@getnextboxtrue}}%
3446         }%
```

```

3447         }%
3448     }%
3449     \fi%
3450 \fi%
3451 \fi%
3452 \else%
3453     \ifnomaxlines%
3454         \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscl+1}%
3455         \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
3456             \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
3457                 {\ifdimgreater{\pagetotal}{\ledthegoal}%
3458                     {\@getnextboxtrue}%
3459                     {\@getnextboxfalse}%
3460                 }%
3461                 {\@getnextboxtrue}%
3462             }%
3463         \fi%
3464     \fi%
3465 %

```

Sufficient lines have been output.

```

3466 \if@getnextbox%
3467     \ifnum\usernamecount{l@dmxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscl}=\@donetotallinesL
3468         \parledgroup@notes@endL
3469     \fi
3470     \ifwrittenlinesL\else
3471 %

```

Write out the number of lines done, and set the boolean so this is only done once.

```

3472         \@writelinesinparL
3473         \writtenlinesLtrue
3474     \fi
3475     \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsL>\l@dpscl
3476 %

```

There are still unprocessed boxes. Recalculate the maximum number of lines needed, and move onto the next box (by incrementing `\l@dpscl`). If needed, restart the line numbering.

```

3477         \writtenlinesLfalse
3478         \ifbypstart@
3479             \global\line@num=0%
3480             \resetprevline@%
3481         \fi
3482 % Add the content of the optional argument of the previous \protect\cs{pend
3483 % \begin{macrocode}
3484         \csuse{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscl}%
3485         \global\csundef{after@pendL@\the\l@dpscl}%
3486 %

```

Check the number of lines

```

3487 \l@dcalc@maxoftwo{\the\usernamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}}%
3488 \the\@donetotallinesL}%
3489 \usernamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscL}}%
3490 \global\@donetotallinesL \z@
3491 %

```

Go to the next pstart

```

3492 \global\advance\l@dpscL \@ne
3493 \global\advance\pstarts@typeset@L\@ne%
3494 \global\pstartnumtrue%
3495 \restore@pstartL@pc%
3496 %

```

Add notes of parallel ledgroup.

```

3497 \parledgroup@notes@endL
3498 \parledgroup@correction@notes@spacing@final{L}
3499 \else
3500 %

```

```

3501 \print@last@after@pendLtrue%
3502 \fi
3503 \fi
3504 \fi}
3505 %

```

```

3506 \newcommand*{\get@nextboxR}{%
3507 \ifvbox\namebox{l@dRcolrawbox\the\l@dpscR}% box is not empty
3508 \else% box is empty
3509 \@getnextboxtrue%
3510 \ifnum\usernamecount{l@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}>\@donetotallinesR
3511 \parledgroup@notes@endR
3512 \unless\ifnosyncpstarts%
3513 \@getnextboxfalse%
3514 \ifnomaxlines%
3515 \ifdim\pagetotal<\ledthegoal%
3516 \numdef{\@tmp}{\l@dpscR+1}%
3517 \ifcsdef{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp L}{%
3518 \ifnumless{\numpagelinesL}{\csuse{afterlines@pstart@\@tmp L}}
3519 %
3520 {}%
3521 {\ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}%
3522 {\ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
3523 {\ifnum\numpagelinesR=\l@dminpagelines%
3524 \@getnextboxtrue%
3525 \fi%
3526 }%
3527 {\@getnextboxtrue}}}%
3528 {\@getnextboxtrue}}%

```



```

3528         }%%
3529     }%
3530     {}%
3531     \fi%
3532 \fi%
3533 \fi%
3534 \else%
3535     \ifnomaxlines%
3536         \numdef{\@tmp}{\the\l@dpscR+1}%
3537         \ifcsdef{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}{%
3538             \ifnumless{\the\c@page}{\csuse{minpage@pstart@\@tmp}}%
3539             {\ifdimgreater{\pagetotal}{\ledthegoal}%
3540              {\@getnextboxtrue}%
3541              {\@getnextboxfalse}%
3542             }%
3543             {\@getnextboxtrue}%
3544         }{}
3545     \fi%
3546 \fi%
3547 \if@getnextbox%
3548     \ifnum\usernamecount{1@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}=\@donetotallinesR
3549         \parledgroup@notes@endR
3550     \fi
3551     \ifwrittenlinesR\else
3552         \@writelinesinparR
3553         \writtenlinesRtrue
3554     \fi
3555     \ifnum\l@dnumpstartsR>\l@dpscR
3556         \writtenlinesRfalse
3557         \ifbypstart@R
3558             \unless\ifinstanzaR%
3559                 \global\line@numR=0%
3560                 \resetprevline@%
3561             \fi%
3562         \fi
3563         \csuse{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
3564         \global\csundef{after@pendR@\the\l@dpscR}%
3565         \l@dcalc@maxoftwo{\the\usernamecount{1@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}}%
3566             {\the\@donetotallinesR}%
3567             {\usernamecount{1@dmaxlinesinpar\the\l@dpscR}}%
3568         \global\@donetotallinesR \z@
3569         \global\advance\l@dpscR \@ne
3570         \global\pstartnumRtrue%
3571         \restore@pstartR@pc%
3572         \parledgroup@notes@endR
3573         \parledgroup@correction@notes@spacing@final{R}
3574     \else
3575         \print@last@after@pendRtrue%
3576     \fi
3577 \fi

```

```

3578 \fi}
3579
3580 %

```

## XVIII The mainmatter option of \Pages

The optional argument of \Pages could be equal to mainmatter. In this case the boolean \ifPages@mainmatter is set to true, and some special things are done in \Pages@mainmatter, called by \cleartol@devenpage.

```

\ifPages@mainmatter \newif\ifPages@mainmatter
\Pages@mainmatter \newcommand{\Pages@mainmatter}{%
3583   \ifPages@mainmatter%
3584   \pagenumbering{arabic}%
3585   \addtocounter{page}{1}%
3586   \addtocounter{par@page}{-1}%
3587   \patchcmd{\thepage}{page}{par@page}{-1}%
3588   \fi%
3589 }
3590 %

```

## XIX Sections' titles' commands

As switching from left to right pages does not clear the page since v1.13.0, but only creates new pages, no \vbox{} is inserted, and consequently parallel chapters are misaligned.

So we patch the \chapter command in order to prevent this problem.

```

\chapter \pretocmd{\chapter}{%
3592   \ifl@printingpages%
3593   \vbox{}%
3594   \fi%
3595 }%
3596 {}%
3597 {}%
3598 %

```

**\eledsectnotoc** \eledsectnotoc just saves its content \@eledsectnotoc, which will be tested where sectioning commands will be printed.

```

3599 \newcommand{\eledsectnotoc}[1]{\xdef\@eledsectnotoc{#1}}
3600 \eledsectnotoc{R}
3601 %

```

**\eledsectmark** \eledsectmark just saves its content \@eledsectmark, which will be tested where sectioning commands will be printed.

```

3602 \newcommand{\eledsectmark}[1]{\xdef\@eledsectmark{#1}}
3603 \eledsectmark{L}
3604 %

```

`\eledsection@correcting@skip` Because the vertical correction needed after inserting a title in parallel depends whether we are in parallel columns or parallel pages, we stock its length in `\eledsection@correcting@skip`.

```

3605 \newskip\eledsection@correcting@skip
3606 %

```

`\eled@sectioningR@out` We save the sectioning commands of the right side in the `\eled@sectioningR@out` file.

```

3607 \newwrite\eled@sectioningR@out
3608 %

```

## XX Page break/no page break, depending on the specific line

We need to adapt the macro of the homonym section of `eledmac` to `eledpar`.

`\prev@pbR` The `\l@prev@pbR` macro is a `etoolbox`'s list, which contains the lines in which page breaks occur (before or after). The `\l@prev@nopbR` macro is a `etoolbox` list, which contains the lines in which NO page breaks occur (before or after).

```

3609 \def\l@prev@pbR{}
3610 \def\l@prev@nopbR{}
3611 %

```

`\ledpbR` The `\ledpbR` macro writes the call to `\led@pbR` in line-list file. The `\ledpbnumR` macro writes the call to `\led@pbnumR` in line-list file. The `\lednopbR` macro writes the call to `\led@nopbR` in line-list file. The `\lednopbnumR` macro writes the call to `\led@nopbnumR` in line-list file.

```

3612 \newcommand{\ledpbR}{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@pbR}}
3613 \newcommand{\ledpbnumR}[1]{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@pbnumR{#1}}}
3614 \newcommand{\lednopbR}{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@nopbR}}
3615 \newcommand{\lednopbnumR}[1]{\write\linenum@outR{\string\led@nopbnumR{#1}}}
3616 %

```

`\led@pbR` The `\led@pbR` add the absolute line number in the `\prev@pbR` list. The `\led@pbnumR` add the argument in the `\prev@pbR` list. The `\led@nopbR` add the absolute line number in the `\prev@nopbR` list. The `\led@nopbnumR` add the argument in the `\prev@nopbR` list.

```

3617 \newcommand{\led@pbR}{\listxadd{\l@prev@pbR}{\the\absline@numR}}
3618 \newcommand{\led@pbnumR}[1]{\listxadd{\l@prev@pbR}{#1}}
3619 \newcommand{\led@nopbR}{\listxadd{\l@prev@nopbR}{\the\absline@numR}}
3620 \newcommand{\led@nopbnumR}[1]{\listxadd{\l@prev@nopbR}{#1}}
3621 %

```

## XXI Parallel ledgroup

`\parledgroup@` The marks `\parledgroup@` contains information about the beginnings and endings of notes in a parallel ledgroup. `\parledgroup@series` contains the footnote series. `\parledgroup@type` `\parledgroup@type` contains the type of the footnote: critical (Xfootnote) or familiar (footnoteX).

```
3622 \newmarks\parledgroup@
3623 \newmarks\parledgroup@series
3624 \newmarks\parledgroup@type
3625 %
```

`\parledgroup@notes@startL` `\parledgroup@notes@startL` and `\parledgroup@notes@startR` are used to mark the beginning of a note series in a parallel ledgroup.

```
3626 \newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@startL}{%
3627   \ifnum\usernamecount{1@dmaxlinesinpar\the\1@dpscL}>0%
3628     \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{footnoteX}{\csuse{
3629       bhooknoteX@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
3630     \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{Xfootnote}{\csuse{
3631       bhookXnote@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
3632     \fi%
3633     \global\ledgroupnotesL@true%
3634     \insert@noterule@ledgroup{L}%
3635 }
3636 \newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@startR}{%
3637   \ifnum\usernamecount{1@dmaxlinesinpar\the\1@dpscR}>0%
3638     \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{footnoteX}{\csuse{
3639       bhooknoteX@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
3640     \IfStrEq{\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@type}{Xfootnote}{\csuse{
3641       bhookXnote@\splitfirstmarks\parledgroup@series}}{}%
3642     \fi%
3643     \global\ledgroupnotesR@true%
3644     \insert@noterule@ledgroup{R}%
3645 }
```

`\parledgroup@notes@startL` `\parledgroup@notes@endL` and `\parledgroup@notes@endR` are used to mark the end of a note series in a parallel ledgroup.

```
3643 \newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@endL}{%
3644   \global\ledgroupnotesL@false%
3645 }
3646 \newcommand{\parledgroup@notes@endR}{%
3647   \global\ledgroupnotesR@false%
3648 }
3649 %
```

`\insert@noterule@ledgroup` A `\vskip` is not used when the boxes are constructed. So we insert it before ledgroup note series when parallel lines are constructed. This is the goal of `\insert@noterule@ledgroup`

```

3650 \newcommand{\insert@noterule@ledgroup}[1]{
3651   \IfStrEq{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@}{begin}{%
3652     \IfStrEq{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@type}{Xfootnote}{
3653       \csuse{ifledgroupnotes#1@}
3654       \vskip\skip\csuse{mp\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series footins}
3655       \csuse{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series footnoterule}
3656     \fi
3657   }
3658   {}
3659   \IfStrEq{\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@type}{footnoteX}{
3660     \csuse{ifledgroupnotes#1@}
3661     \vskip\skip\csuse{mpfootins\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series}
3662     \csuse{footnoterule\splitbotmarks\parledgroup@series}
3663     \fi
3664   }{}
3665 }
3666 {}
3667 }
3668 %

```

**\@parledgroupnotespacing** \@parledgroupnotespacing can be redefined by the user to change the interline spacing of ledgroup notes.

```

3669 \newcommand{\setparledgroupnotespacing}[1]{\gdef\@parledgroupnotespacing
3670   {#1}}
3671 \newcommand{\@parledgroupnotespacing}{}
3672 %

```

**\parledgroup@notespacing@correction** \parledgroup@notespacing@correction is the difference between a normal line skip and a line skip in a note. It is set by \parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction, called at the beginning of \Pages.

```

3672 \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction}{0pt}
3673 \newcommand{\parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction}{%
3674   {\@getfirstseries\csuse{Xnotefontsize@\@firstseries}}%We suppose all the
3675   series has the same footnote size setup
3676   \@parledgroupnotespacing\dimgdef{\temp@spacing}{\baselineskip}}%
3677   \dimgdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction}{\baselineskip-\temp@spacing}
3678 }%
3679 }
3680 %

```

**\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init** \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init sets the value of accumulated corrections of note spacing to 0 pt. It is called at the beginning of each pages AND at the end of each ledgroup.

```

3679 \newcommand{\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init}{
3680   \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated}{0pt}
3681   \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{0pt}
3682 }

```

```

3683 \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init
3684 %

```

`\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final` adds the total space deleted because of correction for notes, in a parallel ledgroup. It also adds the space needed by the other side spaces between note rules and notes. It is called after the print of each pstart/pend.

```

3685 \newcommand{\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final}[1]{
3686   \ifparledgroup
3687     \vspace{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated}
3688     \parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init%
3689     \ifstrequal{#1}{L}{
3690       \numdef{\@checking}{\the\l@dpscL-1}
3691     }{
3692       \numdef{\@checking}{\the\l@dpscR-1}
3693     }
3694     \dimdef{\@beforenotes@current@diff}{\csuse{\parledgroup@beforenotes@
3695       \@checking L}-\csuse{\parledgroup@beforenotes@\@checking R}}%
3696     \ifstrequal{#1}{L}%
3697       {% Left
3698         \ifdimgreater{\@beforenotes@current@diff}{0pt}{\vspace{-\
3699           \@beforenotes@current@diff}}%
3700       }{% Right
3701         \ifdimgreater{\@beforenotes@current@diff}{0pt}{\vspace{\
3702           \@beforenotes@current@diff}}%
3703       }%
3704     }
3705   \fi
3706 }
3707 %

```

`\parledgroup@correction@notespacing` `\parledgroup@correction@notespacing` is used before each printed line. If it is a line of notes in parallel ledgroup, the space `\parledgroup@notespacing@correction` is decreased, to make interline space correct. The decreased space is added to `\parledgroup@notespacing` and `\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo`. If `\parledgroup@notespacing@correction` is equal or greater than `\baselineskip`:

- It is decreased by `\baselineskip`.
- The total of line number in the current page is decreased by one.

For example, suppose an normal interline of 24 pt and interline for note of 12 pt. That means that the two lines of notes take the place of one normal line. For every two lines of notes, the line total for the current place is decreased by one.

```

3705 \newcommand{\parledgroup@correction@notespacing}[1]{%
3706   \csuse{ifledgroupnotes#1@}%
3707   \vspace{-\parledgroup@notespacing@correction}%

```

```

3708 \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated}{\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated+
parledgroup@notespacing@correction}%
3709 \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo+
parledgroup@notespacing@correction}%
3710 \ifdimless{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{\baselineskip
}{\advance\numpagelinesL -\@ne%
3711 \dimdef{\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo}{\
parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo-\baselineskip}%
3712 }% mean greater than equal
3713 \fi%
3714 }
3715 %

```

`\parledgroup@beforenotesL` `\parledgroup@beforenotesL` and `\parledgroup@beforenotesR` store the total of space before notes in the current parallel ledgroup.

```

3716 \dimdef\parledgroup@beforenotesL{0pt}
3717 \dimdef\parledgroup@beforenotesR{0pt}
3718 %

```

`\parledgroup@beforenotes@save` The macro `\parledgroup@beforenotes@save` dumps the space before notes of the current parallel ledgroup in a macro named with the current pstart number.

```

3719 \newcommand{\parledgroup@beforenotes@save}[1]{
3720 \ifparledgroup
3721 \csdimgdef{@parledgroup@beforenotes@the\csuse{1@dnumstarts#1}#1}{\
csuse{parledgroup@beforenotes#1}}
3722 \csdimgdef{parledgroup@beforenotes#1}{0pt}
3723 \fi
3724 }
3725 %

```

## XXII Compatibility with eledmac

Here, we define some command for the eledmac-compat option.

```

3726 \ifeledmaccompat%
3727
3728
3729 \unless\ifnocritical@
3730 \let\onlyXside\Xonlyside
3731 \fi
3732 \fi
3733 %

```

**XXIII The End**

&lt;/code&gt;



## Appendix A Some things to do when changing version

### A.1 Migration to eledpar 1.4.3

Version 1.4.3 corrects a bug added in version 0.12, which made hanging verse always flush right, despite the value of the first element in the `\setstanzaindents` command.

However, if you want to return to automatic flushright margins for verses with hanging indents, you have to redefine the `\hangingsymbol` command.

```
\renewcommand{\hangingsymbol}{\protect\hfill}
```

See the following two examples:

With standard `\hangingsymbol`:

A very long verse should sometimes be hanging. The position of the hanging verse is fixed.

With the modification of the `hangingsymbol`:

A very long verse should sometimes be hanging. And we can see that a hanging verse is flush right.

### A.2 Migration from eledpar to reledpar

As for migration from eledmac to reledmac:

- One option has been removed because it is deprecated.
- Some of the customizations previously made by `\renewcommand` have been replaced with commands.
- Some command names have been changed in order to have a more logical and uniform pattern.

#### A.2.1 Deprecated options

The `shiftedverses` option has been removed. Use the general `shiftedpstart` option instead.

#### A.2.2 `\renewcommand` replaced with command

Many uses of `\renewcommand` have been replaced with uses of specific commands. Please read the handbook about these particular commands.

<i>Deprecated <code>\renewcommand</code></i>	<i>Replaced with</i>
<code>\goalfraction</code>	<code>\setgoalfraction</code>
<code>\parledgroupnotespacing</code>	<code>\setparledgroupnotespacing</code>
<code>\Rlineflag</code>	<code>\setRlineflag</code>

### A.2.3 Commands the names of which have changed

In order to ease the migration from `eledpar` to `reledpar`, you may load `reledmac` with `eledmac-compat` option. However, it is advised to change the command names.

<i>Old command</i>	<i>New command</i>
<code>\onlyXside</code>	<code>\Xonlyside</code>

## A.3 Migration to `reledpar` 2.2.0

The `astanza` can take now an option argument. Consequently, if the first line of verse in a `astanza` environment starts with brackets `[]`, you must precede them with a `\relax`. If you do not do it, the content of the brackets will be considered as an optional argument of the `astanza` environment.

## A.4 Migration to `reledpar` 2.3.0

The line number style (alphabetic, numeric, etc.) for notes on the right-hand side are now defined by the value you set to `\linenumberstyleR` or `\linenumberstyle*`, and not by the value you set to `\linenumberstyle`, which is kept for left side.

The same is true for sub-line number styles and `\sublinenumberstyleR` or `\sublinenumberstyle*`, which are distinct from `\sublinenumberstyle`.

Consequently, if you have changed line number representation in footnotes with `\linenumberstyle` and `\sublinenumberstyle`, check your settings for these control sequences.

## A.5 Migration to `reledpar` 2.4.0

We have fixed a bug which misaligned left and right sides when a line contained a dotted letter.

We have tested and saw no problem with this correction, but if you see a difference in alignment between version 2.3.0 and 2.4.0, please contact us.

## A.6 Migration to `reledpar` 2.5.0

If you use either `\stanza` or `astanza` environment, please read A.12 p. 406.

## A.7 Migration to `reledpar` 2.6.0

`\printlinenumR` was deleted. Use `\Xlineflag` instead.

## A.8 Migration to `reledpar` 2.6.1

If you use `perpage` package to control footnote numbering, please read the handbook on 6.3.3 p. 15.

## A.9 Migration to reledpar 2.14.0

The `\linenumberlist` command is reserved for the left side. For the equivalent feature on the right side, define `\linenumberlistR`.

## A.10 Migration to reledpar 2.14.1

The execution of the code sent to `\doinsidelineLhook` and `\doinsidelineRhook` has been moved to a place where `\markboth` can work.

Normally, it should not interfere with your prior use of `\doinsidelineLhook` and `\doinsidelineRhook`.

Please contact us if that causes problems.

## A.11 Migration to reledpar v. 2.17.2

When changing the `\Lcolwidth` and `\Rcolwidth` length within an `pages` environment, the contents were aligned to the right. Now, they are aligned to the left. Please contact us if you need to retain the older behaviour.

## References

- [LW90] John Lavagnino and Dominik Wujastyk. ‘An overview of edmac: a PLAIN TeX format for critical editions’. *TUGboat*, **11**, 4, pp. 623–643, November 1990. (Code available from CTAN in `macros/plain/contrib/edmac`)
- [Wil02] Peter Wilson. *The memoir class for configurable typesetting*. November 2002. (Available from CTAN in `macros/latex/contrib/memoir`)
- [Wil04] Peter Wilson and Maïeul Rouquette. *eledmac A presumptuous attempt to port EDMAC, TABMAC and EDSTANZA to LaTeX*. December 2004. (Available from CTAN in `macros/latex/contrib/eledmac`)

## Index

### Symbols

<code>\@adv</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@astanza@line</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@cs@linesinparL</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@cs@linesinparR</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@cs@linesonpageL</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@cs@linesonpageR</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@donereallinesL</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@donereallinesR</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@donetotallinesL</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@donetotallinesR</code> .....	<u>1</u>
<code>\@eledsectionL</code> .....	<u>1</u>

<code>\@eledsectionR</code>	1
<code>\@lab</code>	1
<code>\@lopL</code>	1
<code>\@lopR</code>	1
<code>\@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn</code>	1
<code>\@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn</code>	1
<code>\@nl</code>	1
<code>\@nl@regR</code>	1
<code>\@par@sync@option</code>	1
<code>\@par@this@sync@option</code>	1
<code>\@parledgroupnotespacing</code>	1
<code>\@pend</code>	1
<code>\@pendR</code>	1
<code>\@pstart</code>	1
<code>\@pstartR</code>	1
<code>\@pstartsfalse</code>	1
<code>\@pstartstrue</code>	1
<code>\@ref</code>	1
<code>\@ref@reg@parseR</code>	1
<code>\@ref@regR</code>	1
<code>\@set</code>	1
<code>\@stopastanza</code>	1
<code>\@writelinesinparL</code>	1
<code>\@writelinesinparR</code>	1
<code>\@writelinesonpageL</code>	1
<code>\@writelinesonpageR</code>	1
<code>\@writepageofparL</code>	1
<code>\@writepageofparR</code>	1
<code>COMMAND\+</code>	56
<code>COMMAND\@Rlineflag</code>	89, 165
<code>COMMAND\@adv</code>	46, 164
<code>COMMAND\@cs@linesinparL</code>	121
<code>COMMAND\@cs@linesonpageL</code>	121
<code>COMMAND\@eledsectionL</code>	100
<code>COMMAND\@eledsectionR</code>	100
<code>COMMAND\@eledsectmark</code>	130
<code>COMMAND\@eledsectnotoc</code>	130
<code>COMMAND\@goalfraction</code>	14, 125
<code>COMMAND\@l@dtempcnta</code>	82
<code>COMMAND\@lab</code>	44, 90, 164
<code>COMMAND\@lopL</code>	51, 115, 122
<code>COMMAND\@lopR</code>	51, 122
<code>COMMAND\@morespace@leftnote@rightcolumn</code>	90, 91
<code>COMMAND\@morespace@rightnote@leftcolumn</code>	90, 91
<code>COMMAND\@namedef</code>	32
<code>COMMAND\@namuse</code>	32
<code>COMMAND\@nl</code>	45, 52, 90, 164
<code>COMMAND\@nl@regR</code>	45
<code>COMMAND\@page</code>	90
<code>COMMAND\@par@sync@option</code>	44

COMMAND\@parledgroupnotespacing	133
COMMAND\@pend	50
COMMAND\@pendR	50
COMMAND\@pstart	50
COMMAND\@pstartstrue	99
COMMAND\@ref	47–49, 52, 164
COMMAND\@ref@later	49
COMMAND\@ref@reg@parseargR	49
COMMAND\@ref@regR	48
COMMAND\@set	46, 164
COMMAND\@sw	49
COMMAND\AtBeginPairs	9, 59, 162, 166
COMMAND\AtEveryPend	11, 162–164
COMMAND\AtEveryPend*	11
COMMAND\AtEveryPstart	2, 11, 21, 68, 101, 162–164
COMMAND\AtEveryPstart*	11
COMMAND\AtEveryPstartCall	2, 21, 68, 163
COMMAND\AtEveryStanza	166
COMMAND\AtEveryStopStanza	166
COMMAND\Clear the right lines for \read@linelist	44
COMMAND\Columns	8, 9, 20, 21, 57, 100, 109, 159–161, 163, 165
COMMAND\Columns@print@after@pend	110
COMMAND\Columns@print@before@pstart	110
COMMAND\Lcolwidth	9, 12, 112, 139
COMMAND\Lcolwidthth	167
COMMAND\Leftpagehook	21, 169
COMMAND\Leftsidehook	159
COMMAND\Leftsidehookend	159
COMMAND\MakePerPage	15
COMMAND\Pages	4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 20, 21, 28, 56, 57, 80, 83, 84, 86, 112, 119, 130, 133, 159, 161, 163–165, 167
COMMAND\Pages@mainmatter	130
COMMAND\Pairs	56
COMMAND\Rcolwidth	9, 12, 112, 139
COMMAND\Rcolwidthth	167
COMMAND\Rightpagehook	21, 169
COMMAND\Rightsidehook	159
COMMAND\Rightsidehookend	159
COMMAND\Rlineflag	137
COMMAND\Xendlineflag	17, 165
COMMAND\Xlineflag	17, 138, 165
COMMAND\Xmaxhnotes	15
COMMAND\Xnoteswidthliketwocolumns	10, 162
COMMAND\Xonlyside	16, 83, 138, 166, 169
COMMAND\Xparindent	169
COMMAND\Xpstart	168
COMMAND\Xtxtbeforenotes	166
COMMAND\&	22
COMMAND\absline@numR	43
COMMAND\add@apparatusL	71

COMMAND\add@apparatusR	73
COMMAND\add@penalties	82
COMMAND\add@penaltiesL	82
COMMAND\advanceline	46, 53, 164
COMMAND\affixline@num	77
COMMAND\affixline@numR	77, 159, 160
COMMAND\affixpstart@num	80
COMMAND\affixpstart@numR	80
COMMAND\affixside@note	91
COMMAND\aftercolumnseparator	9, 109, 161, 167, 168
COMMAND\araw@textfalse	99
COMMAND\araw@texttrue	99
COMMAND\at@begin@pairs	59
COMMAND\autopar	21, 168
COMMAND\ballast@count	82
COMMAND\baselineskip	109, 134
COMMAND\bbl@set@language	95, 96, 164
COMMAND\beforecolumnseparator	9, 109, 161, 168
COMMAND\begin	22
COMMAND\beginnumbering	10, 17, 18, 21, 33, 44, 109, 160, 161, 163, 167, 168
COMMAND\beginnumberingR	51
COMMAND\bf	160
COMMAND\bfseries	160
COMMAND\brokenpenalty	82
COMMAND\by@autopar	63
COMMAND\chapter	130, 159
COMMAND\check@goal	125
COMMAND\check@pstarts	99
COMMAND\checkpageL	115, 122
COMMAND\checkpb@columns	108
COMMAND\checkpbL	123
COMMAND\checkpbR	123
COMMAND\checkraw@text	99
COMMAND\checkverseL	124
COMMAND\checkverseR	124
COMMAND\clear(double)page	120
COMMAND\clearl@dleftpage	120
COMMAND\clearl@drightpage	120
COMMAND\clearpage	120, 163
COMMAND\cleartoevenpage	120
COMMAND\cleartol@devenpage	120, 130
COMMAND\columnrulewidth	9, 109
COMMAND\columns	167
COMMAND\columns@position	109
COMMAND\columnseparator	9
COMMAND\columnsposition	9, 161
COMMAND\continuousnumberingwithcolumns	168
COMMAND\correct@Xfootins@box	163
COMMAND\correct@footinsX@box	163
COMMAND\critext	162

COMMAND\csname	57
COMMAND\displaywidowpenalty	82
COMMAND\do@actions	75
COMMAND\do@actions@fixedcode	159
COMMAND\do@actions@nextR	75
COMMAND\do@actionsR	75, 159
COMMAND\do@ballast	82
COMMAND\do@ballastR	75
COMMAND\do@insidelineLhook	161
COMMAND\do@insidelineRhook	161
COMMAND\do@line	68
COMMAND\do@line(L/R)	72
COMMAND\do@lineL	68, 82, 159, 160
COMMAND\do@lineLhook	159
COMMAND\do@lineR	72, 159–161
COMMAND\do@lineRhook	159
COMMAND\do@lockoff	164
COMMAND\do@lockoffR	47
COMMAND\do@lockon	164
COMMAND\do@lockonR	46
COMMAND\doinsidelineLhook	21, 139, 162, 166
COMMAND\doinsidelineRhook	21, 139, 162, 166
COMMAND\doinsidelinehook	21
COMMAND\doinsidethislinehook	169
COMMAND\dolineLhook	21, 162
COMMAND\dolineRhook	21, 162
COMMAND\dolinehook	21
COMMAND\edindex	162
COMMAND\edlabel	160, 162
COMMAND\edlineref	167
COMMAND\edtext	16, 48, 52, 53, 87, 162, 166, 167
COMMAND\edtext@later	87, 89, 118
COMMAND\edtext@now	118
COMMAND\edtextlater	16, 17, 87, 88, 166–168
COMMAND\edtextnow	16, 17, 87–89, 166, 167
COMMAND\eled@sectioningR@out	131
COMMAND\eledchapter	163
COMMAND\eledsection	162–164, 168
COMMAND\eledsection@correcting@skip	131
COMMAND\eledsectmark	24, 130
COMMAND\eledsectnotoc	24, 130
COMMAND\eledxxx	162
COMMAND\end	22
COMMAND\endgraf	66
COMMAND\endlock	53, 164
COMMAND\endnumbering	10, 17, 21, 34, 163, 167, 168
COMMAND\endnumberingR	51
COMMAND\endsub	52, 164
COMMAND\endumbering	17
COMMAND\expandafter	55

COMMAND\extensionchars	33
COMMAND\firstlinenum	18, 161, 164, 165
COMMAND\firstsublinenum	161, 164, 165
COMMAND\fix@page	46, 164
COMMAND\flag@end	52, 159, 162
COMMAND\flag@start	52, 162
COMMAND\flush@notesR	83
COMMAND\footnote	57
COMMAND\footnoteX	54, 55
COMMAND\footnoteX@reading	165
COMMAND\footnoteXmk	16
COMMAND\footnoteXnomk	16, 54, 55
COMMAND\frontmatter	14, 24
COMMAND\get@intercolumns@width	104, 107
COMMAND\get@nextboxL	160
COMMAND\get@nextboxR	160
COMMAND\get@sidenote@morespace@columns	90, 91
COMMAND\getline@numL	74
COMMAND\getline@numR	74
COMMAND\getlinesfrompagelistL	121
COMMAND\getlinesfrompagelistR	121
COMMAND\getlinesfromparlistL	121
COMMAND\getlinesfromparlistR	121
COMMAND\gl@p	55
COMMAND\goalfraction	137
COMMAND\hangingsymbol	137, 159
COMMAND\hfill	103, 109
COMMAND\hidenumbering	18, 164
COMMAND\if@getnextbox	125
COMMAND\if@sidenotesmarginpage	90, 91
COMMAND\ifPages@mainmatter	130
COMMAND\ifbypage@	164
COMMAND\ifbypstart@R	164
COMMAND\ifcsboxvoid	32
COMMAND\ifdim	103
COMMAND\ifinserthangingsymbol	92
COMMAND\ifinserthangingsymbolR	92
COMMAND\ifl@dpagefull	122
COMMAND\ifl@dpaging	28, 162
COMMAND\ifl@dpairing	28, 159
COMMAND\ifl@dsamelang	162
COMMAND\ifl@dsamepage	122
COMMAND\ifl@pagefull	115
COMMAND\ifledRcol	28
COMMAND\iflinenumberLevenifblank	42
COMMAND\iflinenumberRevenifblank	42
COMMAND\iflledRcol	160
COMMAND\ifmovecolumnspostiononrightpage	27
COMMAND\ifnumberedpar@	61
COMMAND\ifnumberingR	160



COMMAND\ifnumberline	57
COMMAND\ifnumberpstart	57
COMMAND\ifpst@rtedL	33, 34, 62, 159
COMMAND\ifpst@rtedR	33
COMMAND\ifsublines@	46
COMMAND\ifsublines@R	43
COMMAND\insert@countR	48
COMMAND\insert@noterule@ledgroup	132
COMMAND\insert@notes@for@onlyside	86
COMMAND\insertlines@list	48
COMMAND\insertlines@listR	48
COMMAND\inserts@list	61
COMMAND\inserts@listR	81
COMMAND\intercolumns@width	104
COMMAND\l@d@nums	53
COMMAND\l@d@set	46, 53, 164
COMMAND\l@dLcolrawbox	61
COMMAND\l@dLcolrawbox1	98
COMMAND\l@dLcolrawbox2	98
COMMAND\l@dRcolrawbox	61
COMMAND\l@dcalc@maxoftwo	122
COMMAND\l@dcalc@minoftwo	122
COMMAND\l@dchecklang	159, 161
COMMAND\l@dcsnote	161
COMMAND\l@dleftbox	68, 115, 163
COMMAND\l@dlinenumR	42, 159
COMMAND\l@dlsnote	161
COMMAND\l@dmake@labels	89
COMMAND\l@dmaxlinesinpar	113
COMMAND\l@dmaxlinesinpar1	98
COMMAND\l@dminpagelines	113, 159
COMMAND\l@dnumpstartsL	97, 159
COMMAND\l@dprintingcolumnstrue	162
COMMAND\l@dprintingpagestrue	162
COMMAND\l@dpscL	101, 113, 114, 127
COMMAND\l@dpscR	101, 113, 114
COMMAND\l@drsnote	161
COMMAND\l@dsetupmaxlinecounts	98
COMMAND\l@duselanguage	96, 159
COMMAND\l@dzeromaxlinecounts	98
COMMAND\l@prev@nopbR	131
COMMAND\l@prev@pbR	131
COMMAND\labelpstarttrue	160
COMMAND\labelref@list	90
COMMAND\labelref@listR	89
COMMAND\lang	95
COMMAND\last@page@numR	46
COMMAND\led	160
COMMAND\led@nopbR	131
COMMAND\led@nopbnumR	131

COMMAND\led@pbR	131
COMMAND\led@pbnumR	131
COMMAND\ledinnernote	22
COMMAND\ledleftnote	22
COMMAND\lednopb	22, 108, 123
COMMAND\lednopbR	131
COMMAND\lednopbnumR	131
COMMAND\ledouternote	22
COMMAND\ledpb	108, 123
COMMAND\ledpbR	131
COMMAND\ledpbnumR	131
COMMAND\ledrightnote	22
COMMAND\ledsidernote	22
COMMAND\ledstrutL	159
COMMAND\ledstrutR	159, 165
COMMAND\ledthegoal	125
COMMAND\ledtrutL	159, 165
COMMAND\leftlinenumR	42, 159
COMMAND\lemma	87, 88
COMMAND\let	55
COMMAND\line@list@R	48
COMMAND\line@list@stuff	44, 51
COMMAND\line@margin	38
COMMAND\line@marginR	38, 159
COMMAND\line@numR	43
COMMAND\lineation	19, 163, 168
COMMAND\lineation*	19, 38, 162
COMMAND\lineationR	19, 37, 163, 166
COMMAND\linenum	87
COMMAND\linenum@out	90
COMMAND\linenum@outR	51
COMMAND\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns	20, 39, 168
COMMAND\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR	20, 39, 168
COMMAND\linenumberLevenifblanktrue	20, 166
COMMAND\linenumberRevenifblank	166
COMMAND\linenumberRevenifblanktrue	20
COMMAND\linenumberannotation	168
COMMAND\linenumberlist	19, 139, 166
COMMAND\linenumberlistR	19, 139, 166
COMMAND\linenumberstyle	19, 138, 167
COMMAND\linenumberstyle*	138
COMMAND\linenumberstyleR	19, 138
COMMAND\linenumincrement	18, 161, 164, 165
COMMAND\linenummargin	19, 20, 38, 159, 164–166
COMMAND\linenummargin*	19, 38, 165
COMMAND\linenummarginColumns	19, 39
COMMAND\linenummarginColumns*	19
COMMAND\linenummarginColumnsR	19
COMMAND\linenummarginR	19, 20, 38, 165
COMMAND\linenumrepR	41, 159

COMMAND\linesinpar@listL	50, 121
COMMAND\linesonpage@listL	51, 121
COMMAND\lock@off	47
COMMAND\lock@on	46
COMMAND\mainmatter	2, 14, 24, 165
COMMAND\makeatletter	71
COMMAND\markboth	139, 166
COMMAND\maxchunks	8, 22, 98
COMMAND\maxdimen	84, 85
COMMAND\maxhnotesX	15
COMMAND\memorydump	17, 36
COMMAND\movecolumnspostiononrightpage	107
COMMAND\msdata	167
COMMAND\n@num	163
COMMAND\new@lineL	52
COMMAND\new@lineR	52
COMMAND\newhookcommand@series	56
COMMAND\newif	163
COMMAND\newpage	119, 120, 163
COMMAND\newseries	57
COMMAND\newseries@	53
COMMAND\newseries@par	53, 56, 57
COMMAND\next@line@list@stuffR	51, 168
COMMAND\noeledxxx	162
COMMAND\nomark@	54
COMMAND\nomaxlines	50
COMMAND\notesXwidthliketwocolumns	10, 162
COMMAND\num@lines	82
COMMAND\num@lines(R)	61
COMMAND\numberingR	35
COMMAND\numberlinefalse	7, 168
COMMAND\numberlinetrue	168
COMMAND\numberonlyfirstinline	160
COMMAND\numberpstartfalse	18, 168
COMMAND\numberpstarttrue	18, 160, 164, 168
COMMAND\numberstantztrue	169
COMMAND\one@line	61, 92
COMMAND\one@lineR	61
COMMAND\onlyXside	138
COMMAND\onlysideX	16, 83, 86, 163, 166, 169
COMMAND\page@action	46, 164
COMMAND\pagenumbering	164
COMMAND\pages	14
COMMAND\pagetotal	115, 163
COMMAND\par@line	82
COMMAND\par@line(R)	61
COMMAND\par@sync@option	26
COMMAND\parindentX	169
COMMAND\parledgroup@	132
COMMAND\parledgroup@beforenotes@save	135

COMMAND\parledgroup@beforenotesL	135
COMMAND\parledgroup@beforenotesR	135
COMMAND\parledgroup@correction@notespacing	134
COMMAND\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final	134
COMMAND\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init	133
COMMAND\parledgroup@notes@endL	132
COMMAND\parledgroup@notes@endR	132
COMMAND\parledgroup@notes@startL	132
COMMAND\parledgroup@notes@startR	132
COMMAND\parledgroup@notespacing@correction	133, 134
COMMAND\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@accumulated	134
COMMAND\parledgroup@notespacing@correction@modulo	134
COMMAND\parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction	133
COMMAND\parledgroup@series	132
COMMAND\parledgroup@type	132
COMMAND\parledgroupnotespacing	137
COMMAND\parledgrouptrue	23
COMMAND\patchcmd	164
COMMAND\pausenumbering	10, 36, 166
COMMAND\pend	4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 20–23, 53, 57, 61, 65, 67, 68, 97, 110, 161, 162, 164, 165
COMMAND\pendL	161
COMMAND\pendR	161
COMMAND\pends	21
COMMAND\perpage	15
COMMAND\prev@nopbR	131
COMMAND\prev@pbR	131
COMMAND\prevpgstyle	28
COMMAND\print@Xnotes	83
COMMAND\print@Xnotes@forpages	83, 85, 163
COMMAND\print@columnseparator	103, 161
COMMAND\print@eledsectionL	70
COMMAND\print@leftcolumn	107
COMMAND\print@line	70
COMMAND\print@lineL	70
COMMAND\print@notesX@forpages	163
COMMAND\print@rightcolumn	107
COMMAND\printlinenumR	138
COMMAND\printlinesR	165
COMMAND\pstart	4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 20–23, 37, 46, 53, 57, 61, 62, 66, 68, 97, 101, 110, 160, 161, 163–165, 167–169
COMMAND\pstartL	68, 161
COMMAND\pstartR	68, 160, 161
COMMAND\pstartinfootnote	163
COMMAND\pstarts@typeset@L	101
COMMAND\raw@text	97
COMMAND\read@linelist	44, 141, 164
COMMAND\ref@reg	48
COMMAND\ref@regR	48, 164
COMMAND\relax	138
COMMAND\reledmac	164

COMMAND\renewcommand	21, 137
COMMAND\resumenumbering	10, 36, 161, 166
COMMAND\resumenumberingR	162
COMMAND\rightlinenumR	42, 159
COMMAND\sameword	87
COMMAND\section	159
COMMAND\section@num	33
COMMAND\selectlanguage	21, 95, 96
COMMAND\set@line	53, 164
COMMAND\set@line@action	46, 164
COMMAND\setRlineflag	20, 137
COMMAND\setgoalfraction	14, 137
COMMAND\sethangingsymbol	22
COMMAND\setline	46, 53, 164
COMMAND\setlinenum	46, 53, 164
COMMAND\setmsdataposition	167
COMMAND\setnoteposition...	109
COMMAND\setparledgroupnotespacing	137, 164
COMMAND\setposition...	109
COMMAND\setstanzaindents	9, 22, 137
COMMAND\setwidthliketwocolumns	109
COMMAND\sidenotemargin	23, 161
COMMAND\sidenotemargin*	23, 161
COMMAND\sidenotemarginR	23, 167
COMMAND\skipnumbering	18, 163
COMMAND\sloppy	9
COMMAND\stanza	8, 9, 18, 22, 93, 138, 160
COMMAND\stanzanumtrue	22
COMMAND\startlock	53, 164
COMMAND\startsub	52, 164
COMMAND\sub@action	46, 164
COMMAND\sub@off	90
COMMAND\sub@on	90
COMMAND\subline@numR	43
COMMAND\sublinenumberstyle	19, 138
COMMAND\sublinenumberstyle*	138
COMMAND\sublinenumberstyleR	19, 138
COMMAND\sublinenumincrement	161, 164, 165
COMMAND\sublinenumrepR	41, 159
COMMAND\syntaxonly	165
COMMAND\sza@0@	22
COMMAND\textheight	15
COMMAND\textwidth	59
COMMAND\the@labelX	165
COMMAND\theledlanguageL	96
COMMAND\theledlanguageR	96
COMMAND\thepage	24
COMMAND\thepstartL	18, 160
COMMAND\thepstartR	18, 160
COMMAND\thestanzaL	22

COMMAND\thestanzaR	22
COMMAND\this@section@last@page@numR	46
COMMAND\vbox	62
COMMAND\vskip	132
COMMAND\vsplit	82
COMMAND\widthliketwocolumns	10
COMMAND\widthliketwocolumnsfalse	10
COMMAND\widthliketwocolumnstrue	10
COMMAND\xflagref	165
COMMAND\xright@appenditem	55
COMMAND\xspace	25
COMMAND\xxxfootstart	109
ENVIRONMENTLeftside	11, 59, 107
ENVIRONMENTRightside	11, 60, 107
ENVIRONMENTstanza	22, 93, 94, 138, 165, 167, 169
ENVIRONMENTcolumns	35, 165
ENVIRONMENTledgroup	7, 165
ENVIRONMENTleft	18
ENVIRONMENTpages	28, 35, 58, 139, 165, 167
ENVIRONMENTpairs	58, 165
PACKAGEEDMAC	139
PACKAGEEDSTANZA	139
PACKAGEEledmac	163
PACKAGEEledpar	163
PACKAGETABMAC	139
PACKAGEbabel	21, 95, 96, 165
PACKAGEcalc	169
PACKAGEedmac	139
PACKAGEeledmac	5, 97, 135, 137, 139, 161, 164
PACKAGEeledpar	5, 6, 15, 40, 137, 138, 161, 162
PACKAGEetoolbox	32, 103, 131
PACKAGEledmac	6
PACKAGEledpar	1, 6
PACKAGEMemoir	139
PACKAGEMusixtex	161
PACKAGEperpage	2, 15, 138, 165
PACKAGEpolyglossia	21, 95–97, 166, 169
PACKAGEreledmac	1, 3, 5–8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 21–25, 27, 28, 33, 34, 38, 40, 43, 44, 46–48, 50–54, 56, 57, 70, 80, 89, 90, 92, 113, 119, 137, 138, 164–168
PACKAGEreledpar	1, 3, 5–14, 21–27, 37, 43, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 89, 104, 137–139, 164
PACKAGEsetspace	3, 24
PACKAGESyntonly	165
PACKAGExkeyval	25
PACKAGEXr	166

## A

\absline@numR	1
\actionlines@listR	1
\actions@listR	1
\add@apparatusL	1

<code>\add@apparatusR</code> .....	1
<code>\add@inserts@nextR</code> .....	1
<code>\add@insertsR</code> .....	1
<code>\add@penaltiesL</code> .....	1
<code>\add@penaltiesR</code> .....	1
<code>\advanceline</code> .....	1
<code>\affixline@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\affixpstart@numL</code> .....	1
<code>\affixpstart@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\affixside@noteR</code> .....	1
<code>\aftercolumnseparator</code> .....	1, 9
<code>\annot@listR</code> .....	1
<code>\araw@textfalse</code> .....	1
<code>\araw@texttrue</code> .....	1
<code>astanza (environment)</code> .....	22
<code>\AtBeginPairs</code> .....	1, 9
<code>\AtEveryPstartCall</code> .....	1
<code>\autopar</code> .....	21

## B

<code>\bbl@set@language</code> .....	1
<code>\beforecolumnseparator</code> .....	1, 9
<code>\beginnumbering</code> .....	17
<code>\beginnumberingR</code> .....	1

## C

<code>\c@firstlinenumR</code> .....	1
<code>\c@firstsublinenumR</code> .....	1
<code>\c@linenumincrementR</code> .....	1
<code>\c@sublinenumincrementR</code> .....	1
<code>\ch@ck@l@ckR</code> .....	1
<code>\ch@cksub@l@ckR</code> .....	1
<code>\chapter</code> .....	1
<code>\chapterinpages</code> .....	1
<code>\check@goal</code> .....	1
<code>\check@pstarts</code> .....	1
<code>\checkpageL</code> .....	1
<code>\checkpageR</code> .....	1
<code>\checkpb@columns</code> .....	1
<code>\checkpbL</code> .....	1
<code>\checkpbR</code> .....	1
<code>\checkraw@text</code> .....	1
<code>\checkverseL</code> .....	1
<code>\checkverseR</code> .....	1
<code>\clearl@dleftpage</code> .....	1
<code>\clearl@drightpage</code> .....	1
<code>\cleartoevenpage</code> .....	1
<code>\cleartol@devenpage</code> .....	1
<code>\columnrulewidth</code> .....	1, 9
<code>\Columns</code> .....	1, 8

\columns@position	1
\Columns@print@after@pend	1
\Columns@print@before@pstart	1
\columnseparator	1, 9
\columnspan	1, 9
\correct@footinsX@box	1
\correct@Xfootins@box	1
\countLline	1
\countRline	1
\critext	1

## D

\do@actions@fixedcodeR	1
\do@actions@nextR	1
\do@actionsR	1
\do@ballastR	1
\do@insidelineLhook	1
\do@insidelineRhook	1
\do@lineL	1
\do@lineLhook	1
\do@lineR	1
\do@lineRhook	1
\do@lockoff	1
\do@lockoffR	1
\do@lockon	1
\do@lockonR	1
\doinsidelineLhook	1, 21
\doinsidelineRhook	1, 21
\dolineLhook	1, 21
\dolineRhook	1, 21
\dump@pstartL@pc	1
\dump@pstartR@pc	1

## E

\edlabel	1
\edtext	1
\edtext@later	1
\edtext@now	1
\edtextlater	1, 16
\edtextnow	1, 16
\eled@sectioningR@out	1
\eledsection@correcting@skip	1
\eledsectmark	1, 24
\eledsectnotoc	1, 24
\endlock	1
\endnumbering	1, 17
\endnumberingR	1
\endsub	1
environments:	
astanza	22



Leftside .....	17
pages .....	11
pairs .....	8
Rightside .....	17

## F

\f@x@l@cksR .....	1
\finish@Pages@notes .....	1
\first@linenum@out@Rfalse .....	1
\first@linenum@out@Rtrue .....	1
\firstlinenum .....	1, 18
\firstlinenum* .....	1, 19
\firstlinenumR .....	1, 19
\firstsublinenum .....	1, 18
\firstsublinenum* .....	1, 19
\firstsublinenumR .....	1, 19
\fix@page .....	1
\flag@end .....	1
\flag@start .....	1
\flush@notesR .....	1
\footnote@reading .....	1
\footnote@typeset .....	1
\footnoteXmk .....	16
\footnoteXnomk .....	16

## G

\get@familiarfootnote@number .....	1
\get@intercolumns@width .....	1
\get@nextboxL .....	1
\get@nextboxR .....	1
\get@sidenote@morespace@columns .....	1
\getline@numR .....	1
\getlinesfrompagelistL .....	1
\getlinesfrompagelistR .....	1
\getlinesfromparlistL .....	1
\getlinesfromparlistR .....	1
\goalfraction .....	1

## H

\hidenumbering .....	18
----------------------	----

## I

\if@getnextbox .....	1
\if@pstarts .....	1
\if@sidenotesmarginpage .....	1
\ifaraw@text .....	1
\ifcsboxvoid .....	1
\iffirst@linenum@out@R .....	1
\ifl@dpagfull .....	1
\ifl@dpaging .....	1

<code>\ifl@dpairing</code>	1
<code>\ifl@dsamepage</code>	1
<code>\ifl@dusedbabel</code>	1
<code>\ifledRcol</code>	1
<code>\iflinenumberLevenifblank</code>	1
<code>\iflinenumberRevenifblank</code>	1
<code>\ifmovecolumnspostiononrightpage</code>	1
<code>\ifnomaxlines</code>	1
<code>\ifnosyncpstarts</code>	1
<code>\ifPages@mainmatter</code>	1
<code>\ifprint@last@after@pendL</code>	1
<code>\ifprint@last@after@pendR</code>	1
<code>\ifpst@rtedL</code>	1
<code>\ifpst@rtedR</code>	1
<code>\ifpstartnumR</code>	1
<code>\ifresumenumberingR@start</code>	1
<code>\ifshiftedpstarts</code>	1
<code>\ifsublines@R</code>	1
<code>\ifwidthliketwocolumns</code>	1
<code>\ifwrittenlinesL</code>	1
<code>\init@series@par</code>	1
<code>\initnumbering@sectcountR</code>	1
<code>\insert@countR</code>	1
<code>\insert@noterule@ledgroup</code>	1
<code>\insert@notes@for@onlyside</code>	1
<code>\inserthangingsymbolL</code>	1
<code>\inserthangingsymbolR</code>	1
<code>\insertlines@listR</code>	1
<code>\inserts@listR</code>	1
<code>\intercolumns@width</code>	1

## L

<code>\l@d@set</code>	1
<code>\l@dc@maxchunks</code>	1
<code>\l@dcalc@maxoftwo</code>	1
<code>\l@dcalc@minoftwo</code>	1
<code>\l@dcalcnum</code>	1
<code>\l@dchecklang</code>	1
<code>\l@dleftbox</code>	1
<code>\l@dlinenumR</code>	1
<code>\l@dmake@labelsR</code>	1
<code>\l@dminpagelines</code>	1
<code>\l@dnumpstartsL</code>	1
<code>\l@dnumpstartsR</code>	1
<code>\l@dpagfullfalse</code>	1
<code>\l@dpagfulltrue</code>	1
<code>\l@dpscL</code>	1
<code>\l@dpscR</code>	1
<code>\l@drightbox</code>	1
<code>\l@dsamepagefalse</code>	1

<code>\l@dsamepagetrue</code> .....	1
<code>\l@dssetupmaxlinecounts</code> .....	1
<code>\l@dssetuprawboxes</code> .....	1
<code>\l@dskipversenumR</code> .....	1
<code>\l@dusedbabelfalse</code> .....	1
<code>\l@dusedbabeltrue</code> .....	1
<code>\l@duselanguage</code> .....	1
<code>\l@dzerosmaxlinecounts</code> .....	1
<code>\labelref@listR</code> .....	1
<code>\last@page@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\Lcolwidth</code> .....	1, 9, 12
<code>\led@err@BadLeftRightPstarts</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Columns@InsideEnv</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Columns@WithoutEnv</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Columns@WithoutLeftside</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Columns@WithoutRightside</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@LeftOnRightPage</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Leftside@PreviousNotPrinted</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Pages@InsideEnv</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Pages@WithoutEnv</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Pages@WithoutLeftside</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Pages@WithoutRightside</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@polyglossiaTooOld</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@RightOnLeftPage</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@Rightside@PreviousNotPrinted</code> .....	1
<code>\led@err@TooManyPstarts</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@edtext@later@now</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@fail@patch@mempnum</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@fail@patch@outputpage</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@fail@patch@pagenumbering</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@fail@patch@thepage</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@missing@numbering</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@note@called@onleftside</code> .....	1
<code>\led@error@note@called@onrightside</code> .....	1
<code>\led@nopbnumR</code> .....	1
<code>\led@nopbR</code> .....	1
<code>\led@pbnumR</code> .....	1
<code>\led@pbR</code> .....	1
<code>\led@warn@ChangeSyncOption</code> .....	1
<code>\led@warn@setting@in@rightside</code> .....	1
<code>\lednopbnum</code> .....	1
<code>\lednopbnumR</code> .....	1
<code>\ledpbnumR</code> .....	1
<code>\ledpbR</code> .....	1
<code>\ledstrutL</code> .....	1
<code>\ledstrutR</code> .....	1
<code>\ledthegoal</code> .....	1
<code>\leftlinenumR</code> .....	1
<code>\Leftpagehook</code> .....	1, 21
<code>\leftpstartnumL</code> .....	1

<code>\leftstartnumR</code> .....	1
<code>Leftside (environment)</code> .....	17
<code>\Leftsidehook</code> .....	1
<code>\Leftsidehookend</code> .....	1
<code>\line@list@stuffR</code> .....	1
<code>\line@listR</code> .....	1
<code>\line@marginR</code> .....	1
<code>\line@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\lineation*</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\lineationR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenum@outR</code> .....	1
<code>\linenumberLevenifblanktrue</code> .....	20
<code>\linenumberRevenifblanktrue</code> .....	20
<code>\linenumberstyle*</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenumberstyleR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenumincrement</code> .....	1, 18
<code>\linenumincrement*</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenumincrementR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenummargin</code> .....	1
<code>\linenummargin*</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenummarginColumns</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenummarginColumns*</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenummarginColumnsR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenummarginR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenumOnlyPagesForColumns</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\linenumrepR</code> .....	1
<code>\linesinpar@listL</code> .....	1
<code>\linesinpar@listR</code> .....	1
<code>\list@clearing@regR</code> .....	1
<code>\list@pstartL@pc</code> .....	1
<code>\list@pstartR@pc</code> .....	1
<code>\lock@off</code> .....	1

## M

<code>\maxchunks</code> .....	1, 8
<code>\maxlinesinpar@list</code> .....	1
<code>\memorydump</code> .....	17
<code>\memorydumpL</code> .....	1
<code>\memorydumpR</code> .....	1

## N

<code>\n@num</code> .....	1
<code>\namebox</code> .....	1
<code>\new@lineL</code> .....	1
<code>\new@lineR</code> .....	1
<code>\newnamebox</code> .....	1
<code>\newnamecount</code> .....	1
<code>\newseries@par</code> .....	1
<code>\next@line@list@stuffR</code> .....	1

<code>\notesXwidthliketwocolumns</code> .....	10
<code>\num@linesR</code> .....	1
<code>\numberpstartfalse</code> .....	18
<code>\numberpstarttrue</code> .....	18
<code>\numpagelinesL</code> .....	1
<code>\numpagelinesR</code> .....	1

## O

<code>\one@lineR</code> .....	1
<code>\onlysideX</code> .....	16
<code>optionadvancedshiftedpstarts</code> .....	12, 13
<code>optionauxdir</code> .....	166
<code>optioncontinuousnumberingwithcolumns</code> .....	10, 166–168
<code>optionmainmatter</code> .....	130
<code>optionmovecolumnsonrightpage</code> .....	11, 167
<code>optionnomaxlines</code> .....	12, 13, 26
<code>optionnopbinverse</code> .....	167
<code>optionnosyncpstarts</code> .....	13, 26, 125
<code>optionprevpgnotnumbered</code> .....	167
<code>optionprevpgstyle</code> .....	167
<code>optionsameparallelpagenumber</code> .....	168
<code>optionshiftedpstarts</code> .....	6, 13, 26
<code>optionsidenotesmarginpage</code> .....	23, 27, 168
<code>optionwidthliketwocolumns</code> .....	10, 168

## P

<code>\page@action</code> .....	1
<code>\page@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\Pages</code> .....	1, 11
<code>pages (environment)</code> .....	11
<code>\Pages@mainmatter</code> .....	1
<code>pairs (environment)</code> .....	8
<code>\par@lineR</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@beforenotes@save</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@beforenotesL</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@beforenotesR</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@correction@notespacing</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@final</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@correction@notespacing@init</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@notes@startL</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@notes@startR</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@notespacing@correction</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroup@notespacing@set@correction</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgroupseries@</code> .....	1
<code>\parledgrouptype@</code> .....	1
<code>\pausenumbering@page@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\pausenumberingR</code> .....	1
<code>\pend</code> .....	20
<code>\pendL</code> .....	1

<code>\pendR</code> .....	1
<code>\prev@nopbR</code> .....	1
<code>\prev@pbR</code> .....	1
<code>\prevpgstyle</code> .....	1
<code>\print@columnseparator</code> .....	1
<code>\print@eledsectionL</code> .....	1
<code>\print@eledsectionR</code> .....	1
<code>\print@leftcolumn</code> .....	1
<code>\print@lineL</code> .....	1
<code>\print@lineR</code> .....	1
<code>\print@notesX@forpages</code> .....	1
<code>\print@rightcolumn</code> .....	1
<code>\print@Xnotes@forpages</code> .....	1
<code>\pstart</code> .....	20
<code>\pstartL</code> .....	1
<code>\pstartR</code> .....	1

## R

<code>\Rcolwidth</code> .....	1, 9, 12
<code>\read@linelist</code> .....	1
<code>\reledpar@error</code> .....	1
<code>\reledpar@warning</code> .....	1
<code>\restore@notesX@settings</code> .....	1
<code>\restore@pstartL@pc</code> .....	1
<code>\restore@pstartR@pc</code> .....	1
<code>\restore@Xnotes@settings</code> .....	1
<code>\resumenumberingR</code> .....	1
<code>\rightlinenumR</code> .....	1
<code>\Rightpagehook</code> .....	1, 21
<code>\rightpstartnumL</code> .....	1
<code>\rightpstartnumR</code> .....	1
<code>Rightside (environment)</code> .....	17
<code>\Rightsidehook</code> .....	1
<code>\Rightsidehookend</code> .....	1
<code>\Rlineflag</code> .....	1

## S

<code>\save@familiarfootnote@number</code> .....	1
<code>\save@section@number</code> .....	1
<code>\section@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\selectlanguage</code> .....	1
<code>\set@line</code> .....	1
<code>\set@line@action</code> .....	1
<code>\set@sectcountR</code> .....	1
<code>\setgoalfraction</code> .....	1, 14
<code>\sethangingsymbol</code> .....	22
<code>\setline</code> .....	1
<code>\setlinenum</code> .....	1
<code>\setnamebox</code> .....	1
<code>\setnotepositionliketwocolumns@C</code> .....	1

<code>\setnotepositionliketwocolumns@L</code> .....	1
<code>\setnotepositionliketwocolumns@R</code> .....	1
<code>\setpositionliketwocolumns@C</code> .....	1
<code>\setpositionliketwocolumns@L</code> .....	1
<code>\setpositionliketwocolumns@R</code> .....	1
<code>\setRlineflag</code> .....	20
<code>\setwidthliketwocolumns</code> .....	1
<code>\sidenote@marginR</code> .....	1
<code>\sidenotemargin*</code> .....	1
<code>\sidenotemarginR</code> .....	1
<code>\skip@lockoff</code> .....	1
<code>\skipnumbering</code> .....	1, 18
<code>\startlock</code> .....	1
<code>\startsub</code> .....	1
<code>\sub@action</code> .....	1
<code>\subline@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\sublinenumberstyle*</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\sublinenumberstyleR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\sublinenumincrement</code> .....	1, 18
<code>\sublinenumincrement*</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\sublinenumincrementR</code> .....	1, 19
<code>\sublinenumrepR</code> .....	1

## T

<code>\theledlanguageL</code> .....	1
<code>\theledlanguageR</code> .....	1
<code>\thepstartL</code> .....	18
<code>\thepstartR</code> .....	18
<code>\thestanzaL</code> .....	1, 22
<code>\thestanzaR</code> .....	1, 22
<code>\this@section@last@page@numR</code> .....	1
<code>\this@section@page@numR</code> .....	1

## U

<code>\unhnamebox</code> .....	1
<code>\unvnamebox</code> .....	1
<code>\usernamecount</code> .....	1

## W

<code>\widthliketwocolumns</code> .....	10
---	----

## X

<code>\Xendlineflag</code> .....	17
<code>\Xlineflag</code> .....	17
<code>\Xnoteswidthliketwocolumns</code> .....	10
<code>\Xonlyside</code> .....	16

## Change History

v0.1.0.	
General: First public release	1
v0.2.0.	
\Columns: Added \l@dchecklang and \l@duselanguage to \Columns	102
\Pages: Added \l@duselanguage to \Pages	114
General: Added section of babel related code	95
Fix babel problems	1
v0.3.0.	
\Pages: Added \ledstrutL to \Pages	114
Added \ledstrutR to \Pages	116
\Rightsidehookend: Added \Leftsidehook, \Leftsidehookend, \Rightsidehook and \Rightsidehookend	60
\affixline@numR: Changed \affixline@numR to match neweledmac	77
\do@actions@nextR: Used \do@actions@fixedcode in \do@actionsR	75
\do@lineL: Added \do@lineLhook to \do@lineL	68
Simplified \do@lineL by using macros for some common code	68
\do@lineR: Changed \do@lineR similarly to \do@lineL	72
\flag@end: Removed extraneous spaces from \flag@end	52
\ifledRcol: Moved \ifl@dpairing toeledmac	28
\ifpst@rtedR: Moved \ifpst@rtedL toeledmac	33
\l@dlinenumR: Simplified \leftlinenumR and \rightlinenumR by introducing \l@dlinenumR	42
\l@dnumpstartsR: Moved \l@dnumpstartsL toeledmac	97
\ledstrutR: Added \ledtrutL and \ledstrutR	119
\sublinenumrepR: Added \linenumrepR and \sublinenumrepR	41
General: Added \do@lineLhook and \do@lineRhook	72
Added hooks into Leftside environment	59
Reorganize for ledarab	1
v0.3.a.	
\line@marginR: Do not just set \line@marginR in \linenummargin	38
General: Minor \linenummargin fix	1
v0.3.b.	
\Pages: Added \l@dminpagelines calculation for succeeding page pairs	118
General: Improved parallel page balancing	1
v0.3.c.	
General: Compatibilty with Polyglossia	1
v0.4.0.	
General: No more ledparpatch. All patches are now in the main file.	1
v0.5.0.	
General: Corrections about \section and other titles in numbered sections	1
v0.6.0.	
General: Be able to use \chapter in parallel pages.	1
v0.7.0.	
General: Option ‘shiftedverses’ which make there is no blank between two parallel verses with inequal length.	1
v0.8.0.	
General: Possibility to have a symbol on each hanging of verses, like in the french typography. Redefine the commande \hangingsymbol to define the character.	1



v0.9.0.	
\iflledRcol: Moved \iflledRcol and \ifnumberingR to eledmac	28
General: Possibility to number \pstart.	18
Possibility to number the pstart with the commands \numberpstarttrue.	1
v0.9.1.	
General: The numbering of the pstarts restarts on each \beginnumbering.	1
v0.9.2.	
General: Debug : with \Columns, the hanging indentation now runs on the left columns and the hanging symbol is shown only when \stanza is used.	1
v0.9.3.	
General: \thepstartL and \thepstartR use now \bfseries and not \bf, which is deprecated and makes conflicts with memoir class.	1
v0.10.0.	
General: \edlabel commands on the right side are now correctly indicated.	1
\edlabel commands which start a paragraph are now put in the right place.	1
v0.11.0.	
\Columns: Line numbering by pstart.	102
\affixline@numR: Changed \affixline@numR to allow to disable line numbering (like in eledmac 0.15).	77
\get@nextboxR: Change \get@nextboxL and \get@nextboxR to allow to disable line numbering (like in eledmac 0.15).	126
Pstart number can be printed in side	127
\inserthangingsymbolR: Prevent the column separator for hanging verse from shifting	92
General: Change \do@lineL and \do@lineR to allow line numbering by pstart (like in eledmac 0.15).	68
Lineation can be by pstart (like in eledmac 0.15).	37
New management of hangingsymbol insertion, preventing undesirable insertions.	92
v0.12.0.	
General: New management of hangingsymbol insertion, preventing undesirable insertions.	92
v1.0.0.	
General: Compatibility with eledmac. Change name to eledpar.	1
Debug in lineation by pstart	37
v1.0.1.	
General: Correction on \numberonlyfirstinline with lineation by pstart or by page.	1
v1.1.0.	
\pstartR: Add \labelpstarttrue (from eledmac).	61
General: Shiftedverses becomes shiftedpstarts.	1
v1.1.1.	
\pstartR: Correct \pstartR bug introduced by 1.1.	61
v1.1.2.	
\affixside@noteR: Remove spurious space between line number and line content	91
v1.2.0.	
General: Support for \led<section> commands in parallel texts.	1
v1.2.1.	
\set@sectcountR: For the right section, the counter is defined only once.	35
v1.3.0.	
\edtext: Manage RTL language.	53
v1.3.2.	
General: Debug with some classes.	1

v1.3.3.	
General: Debugging the left notes of the right column. . . . .	91
v1.3.4.	
General: Allow use of commands in sidenotes, as introduced by eledmac 1.0. . . . .	91
v1.4.0.	
General: Added <code>\do@insidelineLhook</code> and <code>\do@insidelineRhook</code> . . . . .	72
v1.4.1.	
General: Enable the use of <code>stanzaindentsrepetition</code> within <code>astanza</code> environment. . . . .	93
v1.4.3.	
<code>\inserthangingsymbolR</code> : Hanging verse is no longer automatically flush right. . . . .	92
<code>\pendL</code> : Spurious spaces in <code>\pendL</code> . . . . .	65
<code>\pendR</code> : Spurious spaces in <code>\pstartR</code> . . . . .	67
<code>\pstartR</code> : Spurious spaces in <code>\pstartL</code> and <code>\pstartR</code> . . . . .	61
General: Corrects a false hanging verse when a verse is exactly the length of a line. . . . .	1
v1.5.0.	
<code>\sublinenumincrement*</code> : Add starred version of <code>\firstlinenum</code> , <code>\linenumincrement</code> , <code>\firstsublinenum</code> , <code>\sublinenumincrement</code> to change both Left and Rightside. . . . .	40
General: Add, as in eledmac, features to manage page breaks. . . . .	1
v1.6.0.	
General: Add tool and documentation for parallel ledgroups . . . . .	23
v1.7.0.	
General: Add, as in eledmac, features to make crossrefs with <code>pstart</code> numbers. . . . .	1
v1.8.0.	
<code>\Columns</code> : Modify <code>\Columns</code> to enable to add section's title. . . . .	100
Suppress <code>\l@dchecklang</code> from <code>\Columns</code> . . . . .	102
<code>\Pages</code> : Modify <code>\Pages</code> to enable to add section's title. . . . .	112
<code>\l@dchecklang</code> : Suppress <code>\l@dchecklang</code> which did not work and was not logical, because both columns could have the same language but not the main language of the document. . . . .	95
<code>\pendL</code> : As in eledmac, <code>\pendL</code> can have an optional argument. . . . .	65
<code>\pendR</code> : As in eledmac, <code>\pendR</code> can have an optional argument. . . . .	67
<code>\print@columnseparator</code> : Move some code of <code>\Columns</code> to <code>\print@columnseparator</code> . . . . .	103
<code>\pstartR</code> : As in eledmac, <code>\pendL</code> and <code>\pendR</code> can have an optional argument. . . . .	61
<code>\sidenotemarginR</code> : <code>\sidenotemargin</code> is now directly defined in eledmac to be able to manage eledpar. . . . .	90
Add <code>\sidenotemargin*</code> . . . . .	90
<code>\theledlanguageR</code> : Correct left/right language setting with polyglossia. . . . .	97
General: <code>\beginnumbering</code> is defined only on eledmac, not on eledpar. . . . .	33
<code>\l@dlsnote</code> , <code>\l@drsnote</code> and <code>\l@dcsnote</code> defined only one time, in eledmac. . . . .	91
Add <code>\beforecolumnseparator</code> and <code>\aftercolumnseparator</code> . . . . .	9
Add <code>\columnspan</code> . . . . .	9
Add, as in eledmac, new system of sectioning commands. . . . .	1
Add, as in eledmac, option to insert something after <code>\pends</code> / verses. . . . .	1
Add, as in eledmac, option to insert something between <code>\pstarts</code> / verse. . . . .	1
Change <code>\do@lineR</code> and <code>\do@lineR</code> to allow new sectioning commands. . . . .	68
Compatibility with <code>musixtex</code> . . . . .	1
Debug eledmac sectioning command after using <code>\resumenummering</code> . . . . .	1
New sectioning commands, as in eledmac. . . . .	24

Suppress <code>\ifl@dsamelang</code> which did not work and was not logical, because both columns could have the same language but not the main language of the document.	95
v1.8.1.	
<code>\do@lineL</code> : Fix a bug with critical notes at the beginning of a page, (maybe added by v1.8.0) (?).	68
<code>\do@lineR</code> : Fix a bug with critical notes at the beginning of a page, added by v1.8.0 (?).	72
v1.8.2.	
<code>\flag@end</code> : <code>\flag@start</code> and <code>\flag@end</code> are now defined only one time for <code>eledmac</code> and <code>eledpar</code>	52
<code>\lineation*</code> : Add <code>\lineation*</code>	38
<code>\reledpar@error</code> : Errors specific to <code>eledpar</code> send to <code>eledpar</code> handbook	28
General: Debug <code>\eledxxx</code> with some paper sizes	1
Debug left and side note (bugs added by 1.8.0)	1
v1.8.3.	
<code>\Pages</code> : Debug blank pages when using optional argument in the last <code>\pend</code> .	112
<code>\doinsidelineRhook</code> : Added <code>\dolineLhook</code> , <code>\dolineRhook</code> , <code>\doinsidelineLhook</code> and <code>\doinsidelineRhook</code>	71
<code>\pausenumbering@page@numR</code> : Debug <code>\resumenumberingR</code>	36
General: Add <code>\noeledxxx</code> , as in <code>eledmac</code>	1
v1.9.0.	
<code>\ifwidthliketwocolumns</code> : Added <code>widthliketwocolumns</code> option	27
<code>\theledlanguageR</code> : Debug left/right language switching with <code>polyglossia</code> . Do not write in <code>.aux</code> file when setting left/right lines.	97
General: Add <code>\AtBeginPairs</code> macro.	9
Compatibility with <code>\Xnoteswidthliketwocolumns</code> and <code>\notesXwidthliketwocolumns</code>	1
v1.9.1.	
<code>\ifledRcol</code> : Moved <code>\ifl@dpaging</code> to <code>eledmac</code>	28
v1.10.0.	
<code>\Pages</code> : Debug wrong pages splitting when no optional argument is used in last <code>\pend</code> (bug was added in v1.8.3).	112
Debug wrong parallel pages synchronization when an <code>\edtext</code> falls across two pages.	112
General: Compatibility with <code>\AtEveryPstart</code> and <code>\AtEveryPend</code>	1
Restore critical notes in <code>\eledsection</code> in parallel columns (this bug was added in 1.8.2).	1
v1.10.1.	
<code>\next@line@list@stuffR</code> : Revert modification of 1.4.2, which makes bugs with numbering. Leave vertical mode to solve spurious space before minipage.	51
v1.11.0.	
<code>\edtext</code> : <code>\critext</code> and <code>\edtext</code> are now defined only in <code>eledmac</code> .	53
General: Compatibility of standard footnotes with some <code>biblatex</code> styles.	1
v1.12.0.	
<code>\Columns</code> : Add <code>\l@dprintingcolumnstrue</code>	100
<code>\Pages</code> : Add <code>\l@dprintingpagestrue</code>	112
<code>\edlabel</code> : <code>\edlabel</code> and <code>\edindex</code> works now with <code>hyperref</code> when using <code>eledpar</code> .	89
<code>\edlabel</code> is now defined only one time for both <code>eledmac</code> and <code>eledpar</code>	89
<code>\print@eledsectionL</code> : Compatibility with <code>Lua<math>\TeX</math></code> RTL languages.	70
<code>\print@eledsectionR</code> : Compatibility with <code>Lua<math>\TeX</math></code> RTL languages.	73
<code>\print@lineL</code> : Compatibility with <code>Lua<math>\TeX</math></code> RTL languages.	70

General: Compatibility with Lua $\TeX$ RTL languages. . . . .	1
v1.12.1.	
\print@eledsectionL: Fixes bug with Lua $\TeX$ RTL \eledsection. . . . .	70
v1.13.0.	
\Pages: Prevent false overfull hboxes when using \Pages outside of pages environment. . . . .	112
When using shiftedpstarts option, a \l@dleftbox with a null height will advance the \pagetotal in any case. . . . .	112
\clearl@dtrightpage: Use \newpage instead of \clearpage. . . . .	120
\ifledRcol: Remove false boolean settings which are not needed. . . . .	28
General: Enable the use of optional argument of & in astanza environment. . . . .	93
Fix a bug in shiftedpstarts when size difference between pstarts is very important. . . .	1
With parallel pages, long notes can now flow from the Left to the right side and from the Right to the left side. . . . .	1
v1.13.1.	
\Pages: Prevent false empty page after \Pages (bug added in 1.13.0) . . . . .	112
\correct@footinsX@box: Call \correct@footinsX@box and \correct@Xfootins@box directly in \print@notesX@forpages and \print@Xnotes@forpages. . . . .	83
Correct \correct@footinsX@box and \correct@Xfootins@box . . . . .	83
v1.14.0.	
General: Fix a bug with line number position when using \eledsection and similar commands for RTL texts with Lua $\TeX$ . . . . .	1
The \newifs are not followed by boolean values set to false, because it is the $\TeX$ default setting. . . . .	1
v1.15.0.	
\do@actions@nextR: Add actions 1008 and 1009 . . . . .	75
\inserthangingsymbolR: Prevent more efficiently the column separator from shifting when a verse is hanging . . . . .	92
\lineationR: As \lineation, \lineationR automatically set the \pstartinfootnote. . . . .	37
\n@num: \n@num defined only one time for both Eledmac and Eledpar. . . . .	47
\skipnumbering: \skipnumbering defined only one time for both Eledmac and Eledpar . . . . .	53
General: Add \AtEveryPstartCall. . . . .	1
Add sameparallelpagenum option. . . . .	14
Fix vertical spurious space before right \eledchapter (bug added in v1.13.0). . . . .	1
Prevent vertical space when using \AtEveryPstart or \AtEveryPend with a command which prints nothing . . . . .	1
v1.16.0.	
\newseries@par: Fix a bug with \onlysideX. . . . .	53
General: Error message when calling \Pages inside ‘pages’ environment and \Columns inside ‘pairs’ environment. . . . .	1
Error message when starting a Leftside/a Rightside while the previous one has not been yet typeset. . . . .	1
Error message when using \beginnumbering... \endnumbering without \pstart. . . .	1
Fix a bug with nofamiliar / nocritical option of eledmac. . . . .	1
New package option sameparallelpagenum to have the same page number for both left and right side. . . . .	1

v1.16.1.	
General: Write information about line-list file version in the correct file. . . . .	1
v1.16.2.	
General: Fix a bug when adding empty lines before a <code>\pend</code> in combination with some specific penalties setting. . . . .	1
v1.17.0.	
General: Add compatibility of optional argument of <code>\pstart/\pend</code> and <code>\AtEveryPstart/\AtEveryPend</code> with two columns mode. . . . .	1
v1.21.0.	
General: Add <code>\hidenumbering</code> . . . . .	18
v2.0.0.	
<code>\@adv</code> : <code>\@adv</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\@lab</code> : <code>\@lab</code> defined only in <code>eledmac</code> . . . . .	90
<code>\@ref@regR</code> : <code>\@ref</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> , code specific to right side moved in <code>\ref@regR</code> . . . . .	47
<code>\@set</code> : <code>\@set</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\advanceline</code> : <code>\advanceline</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	53
<code>\bbl@set@language</code> : Patch <code>\bbl@set@language</code> instead of redefining it . . . . .	95
<code>\do@lockonR</code> : <code>\do@lockon</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\endlock</code> : <code>\startlock</code> and <code>\endlock</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	53
<code>\endsub</code> : <code>\startsub</code> and <code>\endsub</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	52
<code>\fix@page</code> : <code>\fix@page</code> is defined only once in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\l@d@set</code> : <code>\l@d@set</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\line@marginR</code> : <code>\linenummargin</code> now defined only once time in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	38
<code>\page@action</code> : <code>\page@action</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\read@linelist</code> : <code>\read@linelist</code> is defined only once time in <code>\reledmac</code> . . . . .	44
<code>\set@line</code> : <code>\set@line</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	53
<code>\set@line@action</code> : <code>\set@line@action</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\setline</code> : <code>\setline</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	53
<code>\setlinenum</code> : <code>\setlinenum</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	53
<code>\skip@lockoff</code> : <code>\do@lockoff</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	47
<code>\sub@action</code> : <code>\sub@action</code> defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	46
<code>\sublinenumincrement*</code> : <code>\firstlinenum</code> , <code>\linenumincrement</code> , <code>\firstsublinenum</code> , <code>\sublinenumincrement</code> are now defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	40
General: <code>\@nl</code> is now defined only in <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	44
<code>\ifbypage@</code> and <code>\ifbypstart@R</code> defined in <code>eledmac</code> . . . . .	37
Fix some bugs with ‘sameparallelpagenumber’ option. . . . .	1
Many code refactored and moved to <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	1
Package’s name becomes <code>reledpar</code> . . . . .	1
Totally new implementation of ‘sameparallelpagenumber’ option. . . . .	1
<code>chapterinpages</code> : Deleting the old system of managing parallel chapter, keep only the new one with <code>\patchcmd</code> . . . . .	59
v2.1.0.	
General: Fix a bug when using <code>\eledsection</code> and related on right pages when page width is short. . . . .	1
Fix a bug when using <code>\pagenumbering</code> with <code>memoir</code> (bug added in v2.0.0). . . . .	1
Fix a bug with <code>\setparledgroupnotespadding</code> with the <code>shiftedpstarts</code> option. . . . .	1
Fix incompatibility between optional argument of <code>\pstart</code> and <code>\numberpstarttrue</code> . . . . .	1
Options to custom empty right page before <code>\Pages</code> . . . . .	1

v2.2.0.	
General: <code>astanza</code> environment can take an optional argument, which will be the optional argument of <code>\pstart</code> started by this environment. . . . .	1
New tools to number stanza . . . . .	1
v2.2.1.	
General: Fix a bug with optional argument of last left <code>\pend</code> . . . . .	1
v2.3.0.	
<code>\Pages</code> : Fix a bug when calling <code>\Columns</code> after a <code>\Pages</code> (bug added in v1.13.0). . . .	112
General: Change some internal codes in order to provide compatibility with $\text{\LaTeX}$ release of october 2015 . . . . .	1
Fix a bug with title number in parallel columns . . . . .	1
New line setting command suffixed by R to set only the right side. . . . .	1
v2.4.0.	
<code>\ledstrutR</code> : Deleted <code>\ledstrutL</code> and <code>\ledstrutR</code> . . . . .	119
Fix a bug with dotted letter . . . . .	119
General: New way of (not) synchronizing the parallel pages. . . . .	1
Option to switch to <code>\mainmatter</code> when calling <code>\Pages</code> . . . . .	1
v2.5.0.	
General: Disable empty lines as paragraph in <code>astanza</code> . . . . .	1
Fix a bug introduced in v1.15.0 which made hanging indentation in verse not work anymore. . . . .	1
New commands <code>\linenummarginR</code> and <code>\linenummargin*</code> . . . . .	1
v2.5.1.	
General: Fix spurious space when using optional argument of <code>astanza</code> environment (introduced in v2.5.0). . . . .	1
v2.5.2.	
General: Fix a bug introduced in v2.5.0 with <code>\linenummargin</code> , <code>\firstlinenum</code> , <code>\linenumincrement</code> , <code>\firstsublinenum</code> , <code>\sublinenumincrement</code> . . . . .	1
v2.6.0.	
<code>\l@dmake@labelsR</code> : <code>\@Rlineflag</code> is not stored directly after the line number, but as a fifth argument of <code>\the@labelX</code> . Can be retrieved by <code>\xflagref</code> . . . . .	89
General: <code>\Xlineflag</code> and <code>\Xendlineflag</code> added . . . . .	1
<code>\printlinesR</code> deleted . . . . .	1
Error message when calling <code>\Pages</code> or <code>\Columns</code> without previous pages or pairs environment. . . . .	1
Fix a bug with footnote numbering when using the same series of familiar footnotes on both sides. . . . .	1
Fix a bug with right side title number when using title commands before pages or columns environments. . . . .	1
Fix compatibility with <code>babel</code> (broken in v2.0.0). . . . .	1
No error messages about ends of left / right page when using the <code>\syntaxonly</code> command of the <code>syntonly</code> package. . . . .	1
v2.6.1.	
General: Fix a bug, introduced in v2.6.0, with footnote numbering when using <code>perpage</code> package. . . . .	1
v2.6.2.	
<code>\newseries@par</code> : The $\text{\TeX}$ counter <code>\footnotex@reading</code> is defined in <code>reledmac</code> . . .	54
General: Fix (again) bugs with footnote numbering in parallel typesetting while using <code>ledgroup</code> environments (bug added in v2.6.0). . . . .	1

Fix a bug (added in v2.6.0) with footnote numbering in parallel typesetting while using <code>polyglossia</code> with specific numbering systems (like Greek).	1
v2.6.3.	
General: Fix spurious dot when using <code>\linenummargin</code> on right side (introduced in v2.5.0).	1
v2.7.0.	
General: <code>reledmac</code> cross-referencing can take advantage of <code>xr</code> package.	1
v2.7.1.	
General: Fix a bug added in <code>reledmac</code> 2.8.2, when typesetting parallel text just after a sectioning command	1
v2.8.0.	
General: Allow continuing line numbering between normal text and parallel text, using <code>\pausenumbering</code> and <code>\resumenumbering</code> and the <code>continuousnumberingwithcolumns</code> options.	1
Add <code>\linenumberLevenifblanktrue</code> and <code>\linenumberRevenifblank</code> commands	1
Fix a bug when the right line number style is not the same to the left line number style	1
v2.9.0.	
General: Add <code>\AtEveryStanza</code> and <code>\AtEveryStopStanza</code> .	1
More specific error messages.	1
v2.9.1.	
General: Prevent <code>\Xtxtbeforenotes</code> hook from causing notes to go beyond the bottom margin	1
v2.10.0.	
<code>\do@actions@nextR</code> : Add action 1010	75
General: Add new tools to make apparatuses of manuscripts	1
v2.11.0.	
<code>\correct@footinsX@box</code> : Clarification in the handbook about the use of <code>\Xonlyside</code> and <code>onlysideX</code> and error message if misuse.	83
New implementation of <code>\Xonlyside</code> and <code>\onlysideX</code> hooks, prevent trouble with vertical spacing.	83
General: Compatibility with <code>reledmac</code> 's <code>auxdir</code> option.	1
v2.12.0.	
General: Add <code>\edtextlater</code> and <code>\edtextnow</code> .	1, 87
Fix a bug with <code>\AtBeginPairs</code> .	1
Fix a bug with <code>\lineationR</code> .	1
v2.13.0.	
General: Compatibility with the new features of <code>reledmac</code> 2.15.0	1
v2.13.1.	
General: Simplification of the code concerning the sectioning command	1
v2.14.0.	
General: Add <code>\linenumberlistR</code> , equivalent to <code>\linenumberlist</code> for the right side.	1
Error message when left / right side are not defined.	1
More explicit error message when the stanza indentation is not defined.	1
New commands to have specific line margins for text running in parallel columns	1
When indexing texts in sidenotes with <code>\edtext</code> , referring to the line number where the sidenote is called.	1
v2.14.1.	
General: Fix a bug when using <code>\markboth</code> on <code>\doinsidelineLhook</code> and <code>\doinsidelineRhook</code> .	1

Fix a bug with vertical space before sectioning command in optional argument of <code>\pstart</code> (bug added in v2.13.1). . . . .	1
v2.14.2.	
General: Fix spurious space with <code>\edtextlater</code> . . . . .	1
v2.14.3.	
General: Fix a bug in <code>\edtextnow</code> . . . . .	1
v2.14.4.	
General: Take into account <code>\linenumberstyle</code> when using <code>\edlineref</code> . . . . .	1
v2.15.0.	
General: Add <code>movecolumnsonrightpage</code> option. . . . .	1
Fix a bug about space before sectioning commands after a pairs environment (bug added in v. 2.14.4). . . . .	1
Fix a bug with <code>\msdata</code> when using multiple <code>\beginnumbering... \endnumbering</code> .	1
Fix a bug with page break when using <code>\columns</code> (bug added in v. 2.14.1). . . . .	1
New macro <code>\sidenotemarginR</code> , fix default value to right. . . . .	1
v2.16.0.	
General: Compatibility with <code>\setmsdataposition</code> . . . . .	1
v2.16.1.	
General: Restore sidenotes on left side, deleted by mistake in v2.16.0 . . . . .	1
v2.16.2.	
General: Change log message when numbered files still don't exist, in order to improve compatibility with <i>latexmk</i> . . . . .	1
v2.16.3.	
General: Fix a bug when setting <code>\aftercolumnseparator</code> . . . . .	1
v2.17.0.	
General: Change code for compatibility with <code>reledmac</code> 2.18.0 . . . . .	1
v2.17.1.	
General: Fix a bug with <code>prevpgstyle</code> option when not using <code>prevpgnotnumbered</code> . . . .	1
v2.17.2.	
<code>\Pages</code> : Fix a bug when changing <code>\Lcolwidth</code> and <code>\Rcolwidth</code> in <code>pages</code> environment. . . . .	112
v2.17.3.	
General: Fix a bug when using multiple sidenotes on the same line, on right side. . . . .	1
v2.17.4.	
General: Fix bugs with sublines in parallel typesetting. . . . .	1
v2.18.0.	
General: Compatibility with v2.20.0 of <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	1
v2.19.0.	
General: Compatibility with v2.22.0 of <code>reledmac</code> . . . . .	1
v2.19.1.	
General: Fix a bug with <code>\edtext</code> in sectioning command with <code>shiftedpstarts</code> mode. . . . .	1
v2.19.2.	
General: <code>continuousnumberingwithcolumns</code> also works for the <code>pstart</code> number. . . . .	1
v2.19.3.	
General: Do not print footnotes at the first run. . . . .	1
Fix a bug with <code>nopbinverse</code> when using consecutive <code>\Pages</code> . . . . .	1
v2.19.4.	
General: Optimisation of the code in order to not print footnotes at the first run. . . . .	1
v2.19.5.	
General: Fix a bug added in <code>astanza</code> in v. 2.18.0 . . . . .	1



v2.20.0.	
\next@line@list@stuffR: Add \next@line@list@stuffR internal hook. . . . .	51
General: Add \linenumOnlyPagesForColumns and	
\linenumOnlyPagesForColumnsR to tell to print the line numbers associated with	
a column only on some specific pages (for example, only on right pages). . . . .	1
Add sidenotesmarginpage option to make the sidenotes refer to page margins and	
not column margins. . . . .	1
Fix a bug with \continuousnumberingwithcolumns when using multiple series of	
continued numbering text. Now, the line number are correctly reset at each	
\beginnumbering. . . . .	1
Fix a bug with continuousnumberingwithcolumns and inner / outer notes and line	
numbering. . . . .	1
Fix a bug with continuousnumberingwithcolumns when a \beginnumbering is	
called after another \beginnumbering...\endnumbering. . . . .	1
Fix a bug with widthliketwocolumns when manually setting	
\beforecolumnseparator and \aftercolumnseparator. . . . .	1
Fix compatibility between continuousnumberingwithcolumns and	
\numberpstartfalse. . . . .	1
Fix incompatibility between \lineation{page} and	
continuousnumberingwithcolumns option . . . . .	1
v2.20.1.	
General: Fix bug with continuousnumberingwithcolumns when left column and	
right column have not the same size. . . . .	1
v2.20.2.	
General: Fix bugs with continuousnumberingwithcolumns when going to a new page	1
v2.21.0.	
General: Add compatibility with new features of reledmac 2.26.0 . . . . .	1
v2.21.1.	
General: Fix bug with \linenumberannotation . . . . .	1
v2.21.2.	
General: Fix bug with \Xpstart and \edtextlater . . . . .	1
v2.21.3.	
General: Fix bug when using \numberpstarttrue and alternating between manual	
\pstart and automatic \pstart produced by \autopar . . . . .	1
v2.21.4.	
General: Fix bug with using \eledsection and related when alternate normal	
typesetting and parallel typesetting . . . . .	1
v2.21.5.	
General: Compatibility with reledmac v. 2.26.6 . . . . .	1
v2.21.6.	
General: Fix page number in footnote and endnotes when using	
sameparallelpagenumber option . . . . .	1
v2.21.7.	
General: Compatibility with reledmac 2.26.7 . . . . .	1
v2.21.8.	
General: Fix bug with critical footnotes line number when alternating between	
\numberlinefalse and \numberlinetrue. . . . .	1
Fix bug with marginal line number in parallel typesetting when alternating between	
\numberlinefalse and \numberlinetrue. . . . .	1

Workaround with a bug of L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X 2018/04/01 patch level 3 to generate the .sty file from a .ins file . . . . .	1
v2.21.9.	
General: Fix (little) bug when using calc package. . . . .	1
v2.22.0.	
General: Compatibility with \doinsidethislinehook macro. . . . .	1
v2.22.1.	
General: Really reset line number annotation at each line . . . . .	1
v2.22.2.	
General: Fix bug with \Xonlyside and \onlysideX . . . . .	1
v2.22.3.	
General: When using \parindentX or \Xparindent and stanza, use the normal indentation in the footnote, not the verse indentation. . . . .	1
v2.22.4.	
\theledlanguageR: Provide compatibility with the latest version of polyglossia (v1.45). . . . .	97
v2.23.0.	
\theledlanguageR: Restore compatibility with versions of polyglossia prior to v1.45. . . . .	97
General: Add \Leftpagehook and \Rightpagehook. . . . .	1
Add hanging symbol feature to astanza. . . . .	1
v2.23.1.	
General: Fix bug when using polyglossia v1.45 or later. . . . .	1
v2.24.0.	
General: Add antilabe feature. . . . .	1
Add startstanzaindentsrepetition feature. . . . .	1
v2.24.1.	
General: Fixes incompatibility between lineation by \pstart and (a)stanza. . . . .	1
Makes \numberstantzatrue working with astanza. . . . .	1