The `la` package[*]
for use with LaTeX2e

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1 Introduction

The fonts la and lla provide glyphs for producing a handwritten writing as tought in primary school. These fonts have been written by Johannes Heuer. They can be found on the CTAN in the directory `tex-archive/fonts/calligra`. This package provides means to use those fonts in LaTeX 2_ε.

This package has been created for an article in „Die TEXnische Komödie" [1]. This article contains some more details on the package and its use.

2 Usage

This file can be used as a package by placing its name in the argument of `\usepackage`. Afterwards the font families la and lla are defined. This could also have been done by providing two font definition files.

The font definitions in this file scale down the original fonts to LaTeX choose the right baselineskip. The original size of the la fonts can be selected with the commands `\LARGE\la` or `\LARGE\lla`.

`\la`   The command `\la` changes the current font family to la and the encoding to T1. Usually this should be used in a TEX group only.

The following example on the left produces the result on the right.

```
{\la Lorem ipsum dolor sit} amet,
consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua.}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

`\textla`   This macro typesets its argument in the la font.

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[*]This file has version number v1.3, dated 2012/04/10.

The following example on the left produces the result on the right.

`\textla{ Lorem ipsum dolor sit} amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

`\lla`   The command `\lla` changes the current font family to lla and the encoding to T1. Usually this should be used in a TeX group only.

The following example on the left produces the result on the right.

`{\lla Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.}`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

`\textlla`   This macro typesets its argument in the lla font.

The following example on the left produces the result on the right.

`\textlla{ Lorem ipsum dolor sit} amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.`

Lorem ipsum sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

`\llafill`   The command `\llafill` fills the rest of the line with lines as used in the lla font. The result may be unexpected if not used where the font family is not lla.

The following example on the left produces the result on the right.

`{\lla Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing\llafill}`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing

`\llaline`   The command `\llaline` takes its argument and adds lines as used in the lla font underneath. This is similar to the `\underline` macro.

The following example on the left produces the result on the right.

`{\la Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do {\llaline{eiusmod tempor} incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.}`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

References

[1] Gerd Neugebauer. Von „krakelig" bis „wie gemalt". *Die TeXnische Komödie*, 1/96:25–42, June 1996.

3   Implementation

First we declare a new font family for the la font.

```
\DeclareFontFamily{T1}{la}{}
```

This font is only available in the normal shape. Here we can get the desired font by (silently) scaling the only present la14. Since the design size is 14 we have to scale down the font by $1/14 = 0.71428571$.

```
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{la}{m}{n}{<->s*[0.71428571]la14}{}
```

Now we define the next font family for the font with lines in the background.

```
\DeclareFontFamily{T1}{lla}{}
```

This font is only available in the normal shape. Here we can get the desired font by (silently) scaling the only present lla14. Since the design size is 14 we have to scale down the font by $1/14 = 0.71428571$.

```
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{lla}{m}{n}{<->s*[0.71428571]lla14}{}
```

Now we define font changing commands.

\la   The macro \la selects the la family.

```
\DeclareRobustCommand\la{\fontfamily{la}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont}
```

\textla   The macro \textla typesets its arguments in the la font.

```
\newcommand\textla[1]{\begingroup
  \fontfamily{la}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont #1\endgroup}
```

\lla   The macro \lla selects the lla family.

```
\DeclareRobustCommand\lla{\fontfamily{lla}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont}
```

\textlla   The macro \textla typesets its arguments in the lla font.

```
\newcommand\textlla[1]{\begingroup
  \fontfamily{lla}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont #1\endgroup}
```

\llafill   The macro \llafill is modeled after the macro \underline. The symbol 24 in the lla font provides just the lines.

```
\newcommand\llafill{\leaders\hbox{\kern.2em\symbol{24}}\hfill\symbol{24}}
```

\llaline   The macro \llaline packs its argument into a box. Then a box of the same size is filled with empty lines and the original box is typeset in a box of width 0 afterwards.

```
\newcommand\llaline[1]{%
  {\lla\symbol{24}%
    \mbox{\setbox0=\hbox{#1}\hbox to \wd0{\llafill}\llap{\usebox0}}}}
```

llapar   This environment typesets one or more paragraphs with the lla font. The \llaline instructions are inserted automatically at the end of each paragraph.

```
\newenvironment{llapar}{\par\begingroup\lla
  \let\lla@par=\par
  \def\par{\llafill\lla@par}}{\par\endgroup}
```

Change History

v1.0

v1.1

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