

The Memoir Class
for
Configurable Typesetting
User Guide

memoir, *n.*

Short contents

Short contents

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List of Tables

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|---|--|---------|
| 1 | Traditional font size designations | xxxiv |
| 2 | Printers units | units . |

CAPTIONS

VINTERS

xxx

Terminology

Like all professions and trades, typographers and printers have their specialised vocabulary.

First there is the question of pages, leaves and sheets. The trimmed sheets of paper that make up a book are in fact *leaves*

quicker and easier.

The above units are all constant [(quilibrium)]-501Thee ale also-314(asom)-314(units)-314(whose0d [(quilibrium)]

Part I

Art and Theory

secure copyright protection but most play it on the safe side and include a copyright notice. This usually comes in three parts: the word

Table 1.2: Common signatures

1.5. PAPER

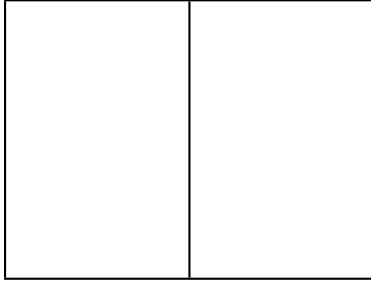
popular papers² I have come across are: Arches, of various kinds; Curtis Rag; Fabriano;

Two

The page

Table 2.1: Some page designs

<i>P</i>	<i>T</i>	Margins & Columns				Figure
		<i>s</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	



2.3. *THE TYPEBLOCK*

2.3. *THE TYPEBLOCK*

Three

Styling the elements

3.2. MAIN MATTER

between the element^z and the mark when the end of the element is tall, and none^s when the end of the element is low. There is no need for any extra space between punctuation

This and the next paragraph are set solid — the interline spacing is the same as the font size.

The normal interword spacing is used in these paragraphs. The spacing

being read as continuous text. To help the eye, page numbers are normally typeset immediately after the the name of the indexed topic, so indexes tend to be naturally raggedright

Part II

Table 5.2: Class stock US paper size options, and commands

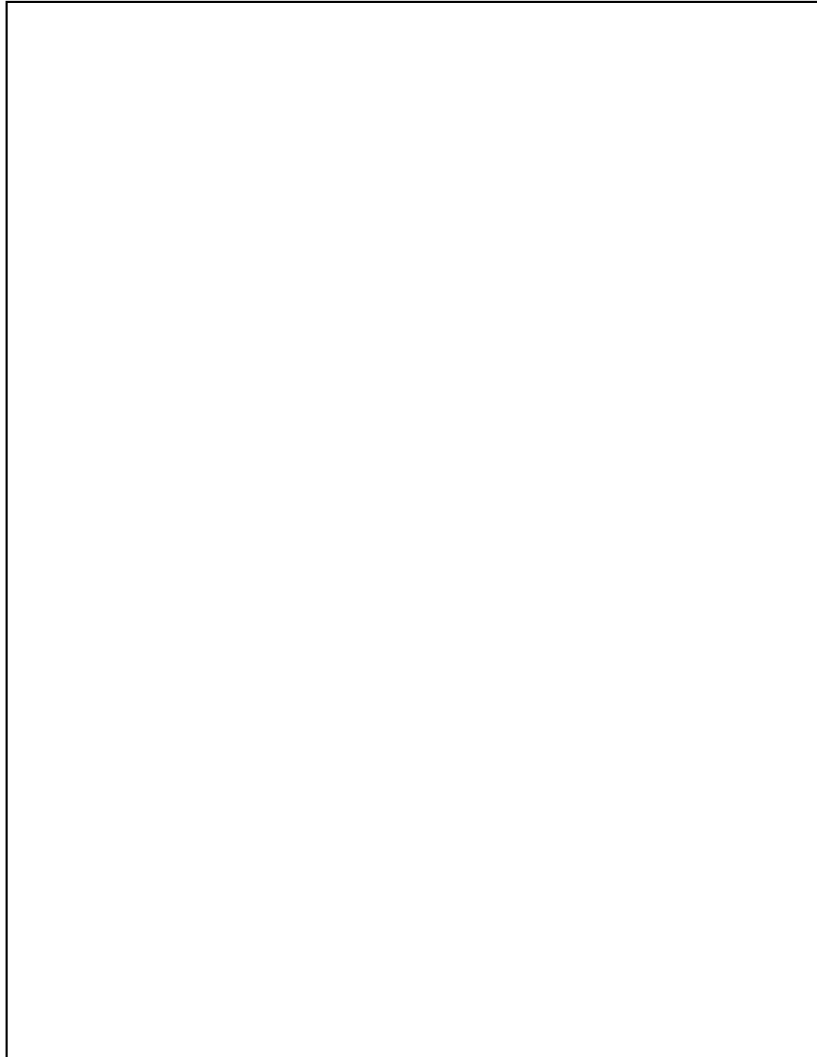
Option	Size	stock size command	page size command
dbillpaper	7 × 3 in	\stockdbill	\stockdbill

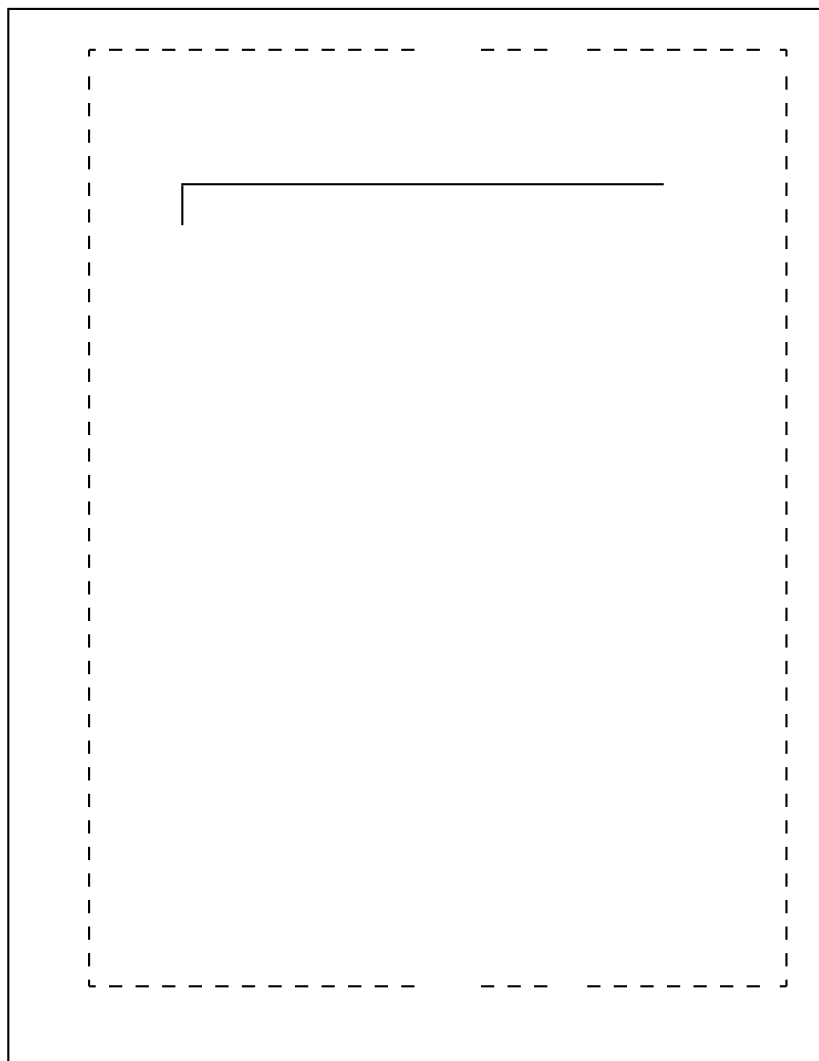

```
\providecommand*\anyptfilebase{mem}  
\providecommand*\anyptsize{10}  
which names the default as mem10. clo
```


Six

6. LAYING OUT THE PAGE

Dashed lines represent the actual page size after trimming the stock.





6. LAYING OUT THE PAGE

6. LAYING OUT THE PAGE

Table 6.4: Arguments and results for

Table 6.5: Arguments and results for `\setul margins`

<i>upper</i>	<i>lower</i>	<i>ratio</i>	Result
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------

6. LAYING OUT THE PAGE

6. LAYING OUT THE PAGE

The macro `PageHeader` is automatically called after the preamble when PDF

6.10 PREDEFINED LAYOUTS

The class, like the standard classes, will automatically produce working layouts for letter-paper and a4paper

6. LAYING OUT THE PAGE

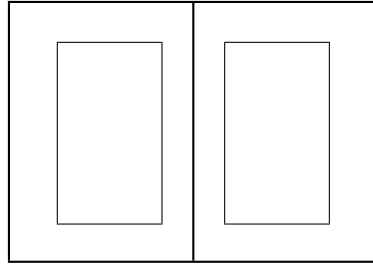
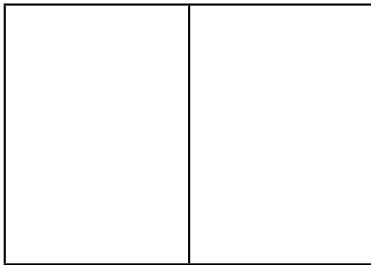


Figure 6.9: Default layout for a4paper



6. LAYING OUT THE PAGE

trims so that the page is located at the bottom left of the stock. Similarly `\setpagel`

7. TEXT AND FONTS

Table 7.1: Font categorisation and commands

	Shape
Upright shape	

Typeset example 7.1?7310(Badlye)-250mixede

7. T

Table 7.3: Standard font size declarations

\tiny	tiny	\scriptsize	scriptsize
\footnotesize	footnotesize	\small	small
\normal size	normalsize	scriptsize	scriptsize

7. T

\HUGE
size).

This extended range, though, is only accessible if you are using outline fonts. If you are using bitmap fonts then, for example, the \HUGE

7.3. Spaces

Eight

Titles

The standard classes provide little in the way of help in setting the title page(s) for your work, as the `\maketitle` command is principally aimed at generating a title for an article in a technical journal; it provides little for titles for works like theses, reports or books. For

Typeset example 8.1: Example \maketitle title

MEANDERINGS

T. H. E. River and A. Wanderer^{*}
Dun Roamin Institute, NY

1 April 1993^y

⋮

^{*} Suppos7. G0.9 gs a grant from the R. Ambler's Fund

^y First draf7. G0.9 on 29 February 1992

8. TITLES

```
\maketitle  
\end{titlingpage}
```

```
...  
\title{Body title}  
\maketitle  
...
```

<pre>\killtitle\keepthetitle</pre>

8. TITLES

`\newcommand{\thanksfootmark}{%`

With the `\abstractrun` declaration a horizontal space of length

10. DOCUMENT DIVISIONS

10.4. Book and part65eadings

10. DOCUMENT DIVISIONS

Chapters, except when the article class option is used, *always* start on a new page with the *chapter* pagestyle. The particular page, recto or verso, that they page,

10. DOCUMENT DIVISIONS

\printchapternonum

10.5. Chapter



10. DOCUMENT DIVISIONS

Demonstration of the ell chapter style

The above is a demonstration of the *ell chapterstyle*. It is one of several styles that coi GBT/1 chapterstyle9558(It)-part1 0 Oyles

7 Demonstration of the komalike chapter style

The above is a demonstration of the *komalike* chapterstyle. It is one of several styles that come as part of the memoir class.

Figure 10.18: The komalike chapterstyle

CHAPTER 8

Demonstration of the lyhne chapter style

The above is a demonstration of the *lyhne* chapterstyle. It is one of several styles that come as part of the memoir class.



2 Demonstration of the tandh chapter style

The above is a demonstration of the *tandh* chapterstyle. It is one of several styles that come as part of the memoir

10. DOCUMENT DIVISIONS

`\prechapterprecisshi ft`

The length `\prechapterprecisshi ft` controls the vertical spacing before a `\chapterprecis`. If the `precis` immediately follows a `\chapter`

10. D

divisions as there is neither number nor title associated with them.

10. DOCUMENT DIVISIONS

You can change the definition of

10. DOCUMENT DIVISIONS

Table 10.4: Default fonts for sectional headings

\booknamefont	\huge\bfseries
---------------	----------------

Table 10.5: Fonts used by different headstyles

Headstyles	chapter	section	subsec	subsubsec	para	subpara
------------	---------	---------	--------	-----------	------	---------

Eleven

Pagination and headers

The focus of this chapter is on marking the pages with signposts so that the reader can more readily navigate through the document.

Table 11.1: The use of `\thispagestyle`

Called from	Style
<code>\book</code>	<i>book</i>
<code>\chapter</code>	<i>chapter</i>
<code>\cleardoublepage</code>	<i>cleared</i>
<code>\cleartorectopage</code>	<i>cleared</i>
<code>\cleartoverso</code>	<i>cleared</i>
<code>\epigraphhead</code>	<i>epigraph</i>
<code>\listoffigures</code>	<i>chapter</i>
<code>\listoftables</code>	<i>chapter</i>
<code>\maketitle</code>	<i>title</i>
<code>\part</code>	<i>part</i>
<code>\tableofcontents</code>	<i>chapter</i>
<code>\thebibliography</code>	<i>chapter</i>
<code>\theindex</code>	<i>chapter</i>
<code>\titlingpage</code>	<i>titlingpage</i>

Ruled This is like the *ruled*

THE TYPE BLOCK

		<code>\footrule</code>
<code>left</code>	<code>center</code>	<code>right</code>

11. PAGINATION AND HEADERS

The macro `\makeevenhead` defines the *left* ,

11. PAGINATION AND HEADERS

macros. Remember that

11. PAGINATION AND HEADERS

11.3.3 Float pages

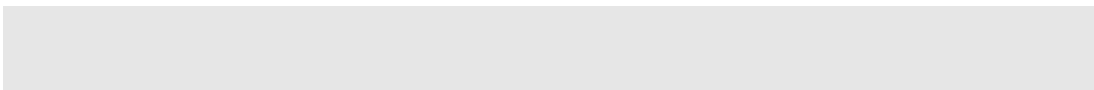
name of the pagestyle for text pages and *floatstyle*

12. PARAGRAPHS AND LISTS

12.4. Changing the text

12. PARAGRAPHS AND LISTS

12. P



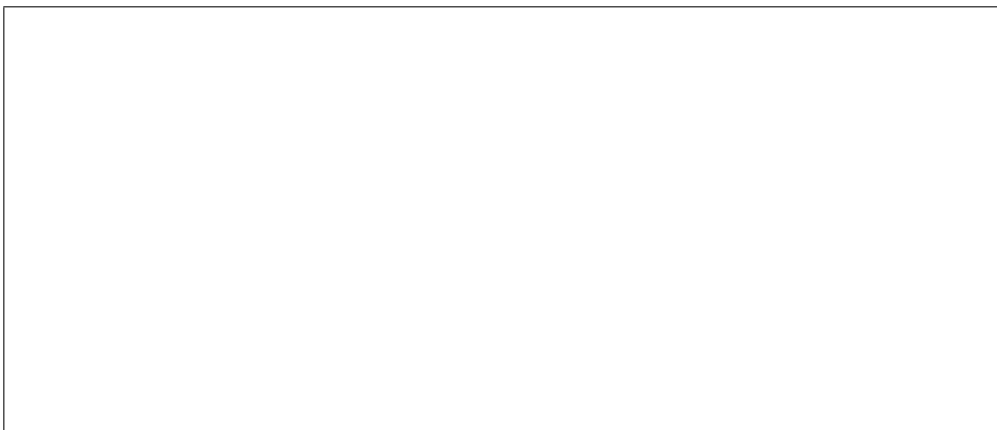


Table 13.3: `\listof` macros for styling entries in a ‘List of...’

K	Kind of entry	K	Kind of entry
book	<code>\book title</code>	subparagraph	<code>\subparagraph title</code>

The section number is typeset within a box of width `\cftKnumwidth`. Within the box the macro `\cftKpresnum` is first called, then the number is typeset, and the `\cftKaftersnum`

13. CONTENTS LISTS

standard entries (e.g., subsecti on) or the name of entry that has been defined within the document. For example

```
\cftsetindents{figure}{0em}{1.5em}
```

will make figure entries left justified.

13.2. The class ToC methods

13.2. The class ToC methods

name you give to the hook. These can be used to make alterations to a 'List of...' on the

13.2. The class ToC methods

13. C

13. CONTENTS LISTS

low

13. C

Fourteen

Floats and captions

14. FLOATS AND CAPTIONS

FRAMED FIGURE

Figure 14.1: Example framed figure

FRAMED FIGURE AND CAPTION

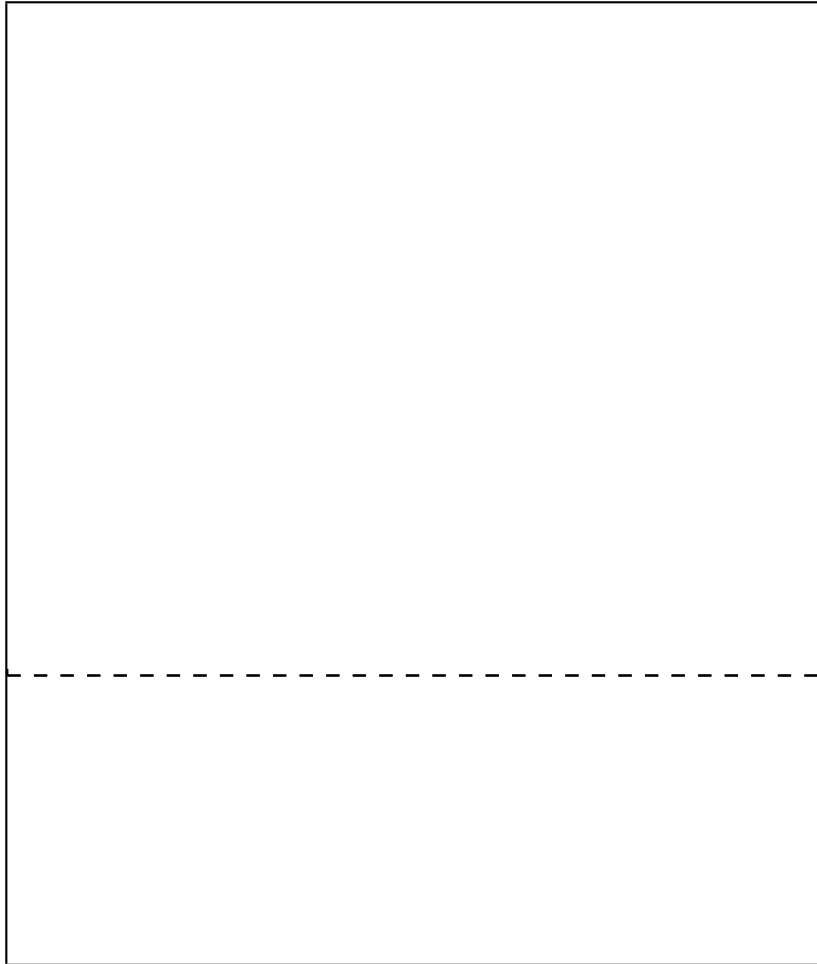
Figure 14.2: Example framed figure and caption

```
\begin{framed}\centeringFRAMED FIGURE  
\end{framed}\caption{Example framed figure}\label{fig:framef}\end{figure}
```

```
\begin{figure}\begin{framed}\centeringFRAMED FIGURE AND CAPTION\caption{Example framed figure and cap  
\begin{figure}\begin{framed}\centering\hrule\vspace{\onelineskip}FRAMED FIGURE AND CAPTION\hrule\ing
```

Aligned to the top of the right figure

This is the right figure which is taller



14.4. Where LaTeX puts floats

14. FLOATS AND CAPTIONS

bottom float on a text page. There can be no more than 3 floats (top, bottom and here) on

14. F

14.6. Caption styling

14. F

14.7. Continuation captions and legends

EXAMPLE FIGURE WITH BITWONUMCAPTION

Figure 14.16: Long \bi twonumcaption

Bild 14.16: Lang \bi twonumcaption

EXAMPLE FIGURE WITH BIONENUMCAPTION

Figure 14.17: Long English \bi onenumcaption

Bild 14.17: Lang Deutsch \bi onenumcaption

`\centering``EXAMPLE FIGURE WITH BIONENUMCAPTION``\bi onenumcaption[fig: bi 3]%``{ }\{Long English \cs{bi onenumcaption}\}%``{Bild}{ }\{Lang Deutsch \cs{bi onenumcaption}\}``\end{figure}`

<code>\bi caption[label]{ short1 }{ long1 }%</code> <code>{ NAME }{ long2 }</code>

When bilingual captions are typeset via the `\bi caption` command the second language text is not put into the ‘List of...’. The command takes 5 arguments. The optional

label is for the label sequence. The optional *short1* is the short label. The optional *long1* is the long label. The optional *NAME* is the name of the figure. The optional *long2* is the long label for the figure.

14. FLOATS AND CAPTIONS

EXAMPLE FIGURE WITH A RULED g 0 rICAPTIONS



continuation captionsDcan beDtypeset viaDtheF
IDtakesD3Darguments.F

14. F

When the caption is to be set in the left margin, `\ifscapmarginleft` is set `true`, and for a right margin it is set `false`.

`\setsidecappos{ pos }`

14. FLOATS AND CAPTIONS

ANOTHER THOUSAND WORDS...

Figure 14.21 — A different kind of figure caption

Fifteen

Rows and columns

15. ROWS AND COLUMNS

Table 15.1: The array and tabular preamble options.

l	Left adjusted column.
c	Centered adjusted column.
r	Right adjusted column.
p{ <i>width</i> }	Equivalent to <code>\parbox[t]{ <i>width</i> }</code> .
m{ <i>width</i> }	Defines a column of width <i>width</i>

15. R

15.2. The preamble

15. R

As noted by the LaTeX book [Lam94], a `\multicolumn`, with the exception of the first column, consists of the entry and the *following* inter-column material. (This means that in a tabular with the preamble) TJ/F71 10.

Table 15.2: Demonstrating the parts of a table

spanner				
stub	head subhead	head subhead	head	head

15. ROWS AND COLUMNS

Table 15.4: Micawber's law

15. R

15. R

4D53121 1 fgh jllExpt5R

15. ROWS AND COLUMNS

15. ROWS AND COLUMNS

`\renewcommand{\tabularxcolumn}[1]{>\small l }m{#1}}`
so that X columns will be typeset as m columns using the `\small l X`

15. ROWS AND COLUMNS

Tables with no
hline
commands
tables used.

with some
hline
commands

Tables
`\begin{tabular}[t]{l}`

or xtab

			<code>width = 0pt (the default)</code>	thirteen
	one, two	five	eight	twelve
	three	six	ninety-five	ten
	four	seven	<code>width = 0.9\textwidth</code>	thirteen
one, two	five	eight	twelve	fourteen
three	six	ninety-five	ten	
four	seven			

Figure 15.5: Changing the width of a column ordered table

Sixteen

Page notes

16. PAGE NOTES

... \footnote{... adul ts or babies. \l abel {fn:rabi ts}}

...

... The footnote\footref{fn:rabi ts} on \pref{fn:rabi ts} ...

16. P

16.1. Footnotes

16. P

Table 16.1: Some footnote text styles

<code>\footmarkwidth</code>	<code>\footmarksep</code>	Comment
1.8em	-1.8em	Flushleft, regular indented paragraph (the default)
1.8em	0em	Indented, block paragraph hung on the mark
0em	0em	Flushleft, block paragraph
-1.8em	1.8em	Block paragraph, flushleft, mark in the margin

Some

`\wrapfootnote{disciplines}{For example, Celtic studies.}`
 require double marks in the text.

Some ⁵disciplines⁵ require double marks in the text.

Seventeen

17. DECORATIVE TEXT

17. DECORATIVE TEXT

The `\epigraphhead` macro stores *text* for printing at *distance* below the header on a page. *text*

Eighteen

Poetry

18. POETRY

`\begin{verse}[4em]`

`\PoemTitle[fortoc]`

command instead of the more descriptive, but discursive, `\verselinebreak`. It also has a slightly different title style.

```
\renewcommand{\PoemTitlefont}{%  
    \normalfont\large\itshape\centering}  
\poemtitle{Mathematics}  
\settowidth{\versewidth}{Than Tycho Brahe, rahe2cnrrarahe2cPaent:cs}  
begin{34ver}[h{\versewidth}s]
```

```
\settowidth{\versewidth}{Resol vee,
```

18. POETRY

\end{verse}

Nineteen

Boxes, verbatims and files

19. BOXES, VERBATIMS AND FILES

19. BOXES, V/RBATIMS AND FIL/S

In the normal way of things with an OT1 fontencoding, typesetting the ligatures men-

19.3.1 Boxed verbatims

Verbatim environments are often used to present program code or, as in this book, LaTeX code. For such applications it can be useful to put the code in a box, or to number the code lines, or perhaps both.

`\begin{fboxverbatim} anything \end{fboxverbatim}`

The `fboxverbatim` environment typesets its contents verbatim and puts a tightly fitting frame around the result; in a sense it is similar to the `\fbox` command.

`\begin{boxedverbatim} anything \end{boxedverbatim}`
`\begin{boxedverbatim*} anything \end{boxedverbatim*}`

19. BOXES

19. BOXES, VERBATIMS AND FILES

The two \new...stream


```
\setcounter{savechap}{-1000}
```

We have the pieces ready, and all that remains is to define the `\enote` macro, which

19. BOXES, VERBATIMS AND FILES

```
1 \newoutputstream{tryout}
2 \openoutputfile{\jobname. fig}{tryout}
3 \newcounter{pseudo}
4 \renewcommand{\thefigure}{\thepseudo. \arabic{figure}}
5 \newenvironment{writefigure}{%
6   \ifnum\value{chapter}=\value{pseudo}\else
7     \setcounter{pseudo}{\value{chapter}}
8     \addtostream{tryout}{\protect\stepcounter{chapter}}
9     \addtostream{tryout}{\protect\addtocounter{chapter}{-1}}
10    \addtostream{tryout}{%
11      \protect\setcounter{pseudo}{\thechapter}}
12    \fi
13    \addtostream{tryout}{\protect\begin{figure}}
14    \writeteverbatim{tryout}{%
15      {\endwriteteverbatim\finishwritefigure}
16 \newcommand{\finishwritefigure}{%
17   \addtostream{tryout}{\protect\end{figure}}}
18 \newcommand{\printfigures}{%
19   \closeoutputstream{tryout}%
20   \input{\jobname. fig}%
21 }
```

19. BOXES

```
\par\noindent\textbf{Question \thethequestion: }\label{#1}}%  
{\par}
```

I have used `\refstepcounter` to increment the counter so that the `\label` will refer to it, and not some external counter.

19. BOXES,

Twenty

21. BACK MATTER

21.2. Index

Table 21.1: MakeIndex configuration file input parameters

Keyword	Default	Description
keyword		

A `\see` or `\seealso` should be used once only for a particular entry. The 'see' texts for `\see` and `\seealso` are stored in `\seename` and `\also`

21. BACK MATTER

21. B

21. BACK MATTER

The last thing that `\begin{theglossary}` does is call `\begintheglossaryhook`. Similarly, the first thing that is done at the end of the environment is to call `\atendtheglossaryhook`. By default these macros do nothing but you can redefine them.

For example, if you wanted the glossary in the form of a description list, the following will do that.

```
\renewcommand*{\begintheglossaryhook}{\begin{description}}
\renewcommand*{\atendtheglossaryhook}{\end{description}}
\renewcommand{\glossitem}[4]{\item[#1: ] #2 #3 #4}
```


21. BACK MATTER

```
\makepagenote  
\pagenote[ id ]{ text }  
\printpagenotes \printpagenotes*
```


Notes

21. BACK MATTER

21. BACK MATTER

Twenty-two

22. MISCELLANEOUS

22.

22.10 CHANGING MACROS

|

Typeset example 22.2: TeX's maximum number in words (American style)

22. M

22.18 M

Table 22.1: Defined words and phrases

Macro	Default	Useage		
\abstractname	Abstract	title for abstract environment		
\alsoname	see also	used by \seealso \amname	am	used in print
		\appendixname	Appendix	name for an
		\appendixpage	Appendices	name for an

22. MISCELLANEOUS

In other words the body of the package is read in, the \AtEndPackage code is called, and then *after* that the \AtEndOfPackage code is called.

The hyn0 g88 package internally uses \AtEndOfPackage to read some files and memhfixc had to be input after these. A way to automate memhfixc after hyn0 g88sref

```
\memapppageinfo{ title }  
\memapppagestarinfo{ title }  
\memleadpageinfo{ pstyle
```


AN EXAMPLE DESIGN

23.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter I will work through a reasonably complete design exercise. Rather than trying to invent something myself I am taking the design of Bringhurst's *The Elements of Typographic Style* [Bri99] as the basis of the exercise. This is sufficiently different from the normal LaTeX appearance to demonstrate most of the class capabilities, and also it is a design by a leading proponent of good typography.

As much as possible, this chapter is typeset according to the results of the exercise to provide both a coding and a graphic example.

23.2 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

The *Elements of Typographic Style* is typeset using Minion as the text font and Sy1S(a-227(asans]TJ -14.ovideThe)]TJ2[([Th
9(r)18(d(by)652702edle,)9460(the)-628(font)652-62nofont tnti5 M2edle5Syh(tnt)612p7(tnt)6-250(lead(i5)on

Note that unlike the normal LaTeX use of fonts, essentially only three sizes of fonts are used — the textfont size, one a bit larger for the chapter titles, and one a bit smaller for marginal notes and captions. Also, bold fonts are not used except on special occasions,

*Specifying
the page and
typeblock*

*Specifying
the sectional*


```
\setbeforesubsecskip{-\onelineskip}
```

```
\setaftersubsecskip{\onelineskip}
```

As in the redefinition of the `\section` style, there are fixed spaces before and after the

*An example
design*

*Captions
and the ToC*

*Preamble or
package?*

A

Packages and macros

The memoir

```
\begin{syntax} syntax \end{syntax}
```

The fragment `\small\setlength{\baselineskip}{\onelineskip}`

B

LaTeX and TeX

Strictly speaking, LaTeX is a set of macros built on top of the TeX program originally developed by Donald Knuth [Knu86, Knu84] in the early 1980's. TeX is undoubtedly one of

The result of `\cmd B{2}` is as expected. The results of `\cmd B2` and `\cmd N14` should also be expected, and if not take a moment to ponder why. The 'B' and 'N' are the first arguments to `\cmd`

B. L

B. L^AT_EX AND T_EX

Table B.1: Some internal macros for numbers

`\mone`

<code>\advance count [by] number</code> <code>\multiply count [by] number</code> <code>\divide</code>

| \hskip *skip* |

B. L^AT_EX AND T_EX

there is no smaller disc below. When the sixty-four discs shall have been thus transferred from the needle which at creation God placed them, to one of the other needles, tower, temple, and Brahmins alike will crumble into dust and with a thunderclap the world will vanish.

The number of separate transfers of single discs is 2^{64} –

B. L^AT_EX AND T_EX

The calculation of the terms in the Fibonacci and in the generalised sequences is the same so `\@fibseries` can be used again.

I used the TeX `\loop` construct in the `\@fibseries`
constr

C. THE TERROR OF ERRORS

!

C. THE TERROR OF ERRORS

! Unbalanced write command.

On this page there's a \write with fewer real {'s than }'s. I can't handle that very well; good luck.

! Undefined control sequence.

C. THE TERROR OF ERRORS

Can only be used in the preamble

There's no line to end here

A `\newline` or `\\` appears in vertical mode, for example between paragraphs.
Or perhaps you have tried to put `\\` immediately after an `\item` to start the text on a new line. If this is the case, then try this:

```
\item \mbox{} \\
```

...

This may be a LaTeX bug

C. THE TERROR OF ERRORS

C. THE TERROR OF ERRORS

Command summary

*pt

COMMAND SUMMARY

`\absIabel de la Grapht`

COMMAND SUMMARY

<code>\begin{array}[pos]{ preamble }</code>	249
Environment for setting math elements in an array form.	
<code>\arraybackslash</code>	

COMMAND SUMMARY

<code>\Bref{ <i>labstr</i> }</code>	334
Prints a named (<code>\bookrefname</code>	

`\captiontitlefinal { text }`

<code>\chapterstyle{ style }</code> Sets chapter heading layout to <code>style</code>	130
<code>\chapterfont</code> Font used by <code>\printchaptertitle</code>	129
<code>\checkandfixthelayout[algorithm]</code>	82
Command to check and implement the page layout specifications, adjusting the <code>\textheight</code> using <code>algorithm</code>	

default	The default book class chapterstyle.	130
\defaultlists	183
	Declaration specifying the default vertical spacing list	

c

\flagverse{

`\headstyles{ name`

c

COMMAND SUMMARY

\newblock	339
-----------------	-----

COMMAND SUMMARY

\normal font	93
--------------------	----

oneside	Class option for text on only one side of the paper.	66
\openany	Allow chapters to start on the next new page.	128
openany	Class option for chapters to start on a recto or a verso page.	66
openbib	Class option for indenting continuation lines in a bibliography.	66
\openinputfile{		

COMMAND SUMMARY

\parnopar	281
-----------------	-----

<code>\pnschap</code>	359
Starred chapter title for <code>\pagenotesubhead</code> . Defaults to the regular title.	
<code>\PoemTitle[fortoc][forhead]{title}</code>	301
Typesets the title for a poem and puts it into the ToC.	
<code>\PoemTitle*[fortoc][forhead]{title}</code>	301
Typesets an unnumbered title for a poem but does not add it to the ToC.	
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Colophon

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