

Accordance Fonts (November 2015)

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Accordance Fonts

Nine fonts are supplied for use with Accordance 11.1 and up: *Helena* for Greek, *Yehudit* for Hebrew, *Lakhish* for PaleoHebrew, *Peshitta* for Syriac, *Rosetta* for transliteration characters, *Sylvanus* for uncial manuscripts, *Salaam* for Arabic, and *MSS* font for manuscript symbols. These fonts are included in the Accordance application bundle, and automatically available to Accordance on Windows and Mac.

The fonts can be used in other Mac programs if they are installed into the Fonts folder, but we recommend converting the text to Unicode on export. This is now the default setting, and the only option on Windows.

These fonts each include special accents and other characters which occur in various overstrike positions for different characters. You do not need to learn all these positions for the languages. Accordance lets you type any version of an accent or vowel point, and will automatically enter the correct overstrike position for the character. You can then copy and paste your work into another program, if desired. This option of “smart” character entry can be turned off in the **Preferences** dialog box.

The **Character palette (Window menu)** offers you all the special characters in all Accordance fonts (except *Lakhish*), with pop-up labels of their names, keystrokes, and entry of the correct character with a single click.

Unicode Export In **Preferences>Greek & Hebrew** the Unicode export checkbox **Export all characters with Unicode format** converts all the fonts in the text to standard Unicode format, which is supported on OS X and on Windows 2000 and above. This option applies to all exported text, and overrides and dims the **Export characters as:** options below it, but not the **Strip** options.

Unicode is a character coding system that assigns a standard and unique number to each character in most modern and many ancient alphabets. It is becoming the standard for the exchange of text between computer platforms and systems. Not all Unicode fonts include all the characters, but *SBL BibLit* and *Cardo* do, as do *Lucida Grande* on OS X, and *Times New Roman* on Windows do include the characters needed by Accordance texts, as do many other freely available fonts.

An Accordance Unicode font is in preparation.

Helena Greek Font

Most of the letters of the Greek alphabet have been placed in the familiar positions of their transliterated letters in Roman fonts. The accents and breathing marks are organized so they are easy to find.

Most of the accents, breathing marks, and combinations occur in four positions. The non-overstrike character is used before a capital letter. The rest of the characters are left-overstrike characters. They must be typed to the right of the letter in order to appear over or under it. The overstrike characters have three positions, depending on the width of the associated letter. The medium overstrike character is the most accessible. In general, the *option* position is used for short overstrike accents, and the *shift-option* position is used for the long overstrike accents.

The illustration shows the keyboard positions for the characters used in Biblical Greek.

Additional Character Positions for Helena

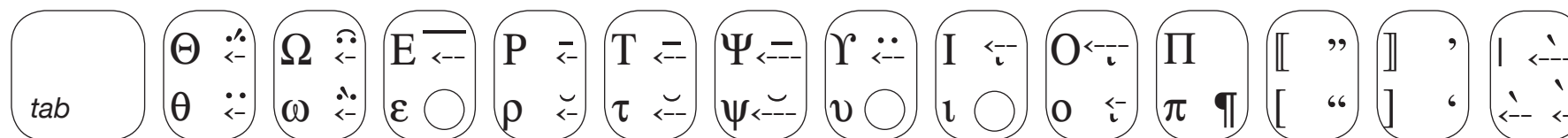
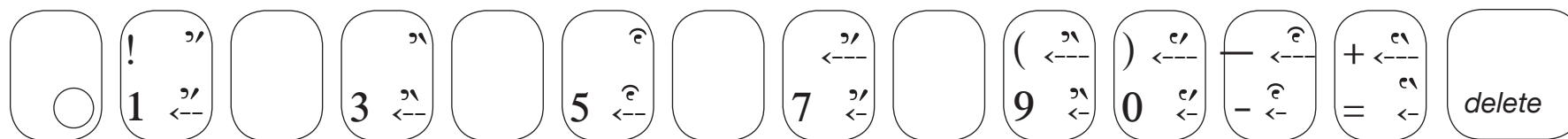
These characters were added to the font to allow for the use of accents with upper-case characters.

Upper case, non-overstrike accents

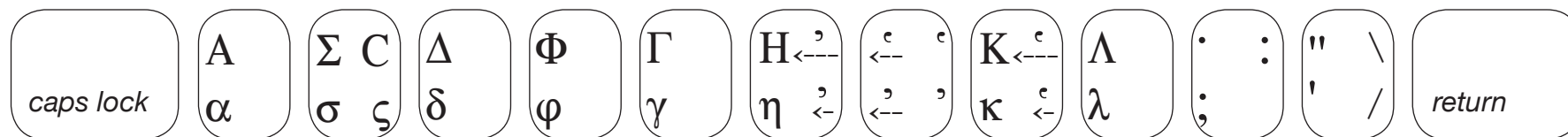
Acute	´	<i>option-e</i> followed by a	Acute-dieresis	ˆˆ	<i>option-u</i> followed by a
Grave	`	<i>option-e</i> followed by e	Grave-dieresis	˘˘	<i>option-u</i> followed by e
Circumflex	ˆ	<i>option-e</i> followed by i	Circumflex-dieresis	ˆˆ	<i>option-u</i> followed by o
Dieresis	¨	<i>option-e</i> followed by o			
Macron	¯	<i>option-e</i> followed by u			
Breve	˘	<i>option-u</i> followed by u			

Special and diacritical characters

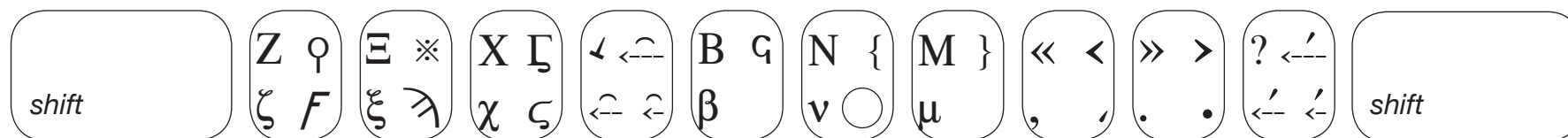
Lower numeral	´	<i>option-comma</i>			
Nomina Sacra	Θ̅C̅	<i>option-E</i>			
Subdot (uncertain letter)		Narrow ı̇ <i>option-d</i> , Medium Ȯ <i>option-f</i> , Wide Ȱ <i>option-g</i>			
Subcircle (very uncertain letter)		Narrow ı̈ <i>shift-option-d</i> , Medium ȯ <i>shift-option-f</i> , Wide ȱ <i>shift-option-g</i>			
Worddot (unreadable letter)		• <i>option-.</i>			
Caret (supralinear text)	⸀ ⸁ ⸂	<i>shift-6</i>			
Alternate readings		<i>option-l</i> and <i>shift-option-l</i>			
Superscript square (end of missing words)		◻ <i>shift-option-p</i>			



Q W E R T Y U I O P [] \



A S D F G H J K L ; ' return

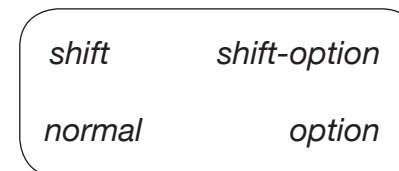


Z X C V B N M , . /

Note: Left arrows indicate overstrike characters.

○ This symbol indicates a position reserved for key combinations.

overstrike	accents	iota
← short	ε, ι	ε, ο, υ
←← medium	η, ο, υ	α, ω
←←← long	α, ω	η



Key to character positions

Sylvanus Uncial/Coptic Font

Uncial manuscripts such as Codex Bezae can be displayed in Sylvanus font, which also has a few Coptic characters.

All the Greek letters, numbers, and punctuation marks are in the same places as Helena. The diacritical marks are left overstrike characters. They must be typed to the right of the letter in order to appear over or under it. The characters which go over the letters have six positions, depending on the width of the associated letter, and its case. Narrow is used for iota and wide for omega.

Special Greek Characters

koppa	Ϟ	<i>shift-option-z</i>
digamma	Ϛ	<i>option-z</i>
sampi	Ϝ	<i>option-x</i>
stigma	Ϛ	<i>option-c</i>
kai	Ϟ	<i>option-l</i>
kai	Ϟ	<i>shift-option-l</i>
mou	Ϟ	<i>option-m</i>
mo	Ϟ	<i>option-b</i>
ai	Ϟ	<i>option-k</i>
chiro	Ϟ	<i>shift-option-c</i>
stauro	Ϟ	<i>shift-option-b</i>

Coptic Characters	Lower case	Upper case
shai	Ϡ	<i>shift-option--s</i>
fai	Ϡ	<i>shift-option--f</i>
hori	Ϡ	<i>shift-option-h</i>
jenja	Ϡ	<i>shift-j</i>
chima	Ϡ	<i>shift-option-j</i>
ti	Ϡ	<i>shift-option-t</i>
khai (boh)	Ϡ	<i>shift-v</i>
khai (achm)	Ϡ	<i>shift-option-v</i>

	!	@						*	()	—	+	
○	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=	delete

	Θ	Ω	€	Ρ	Τ†	Υ	Υ	Ι	Ο	Π □	[”] ’	Ι
tab	Θ	Ω	€○	Ρ	Τ†	Υ	Υ○	Ι○	Ο	Π ¶	[“] ‘	
	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	[]	\

	λ	Ϟϙ	Δ	ϕϙ	Γ	ΗϚ	Ϡϛ	Κ	λϞ	:	”	\	
caps lock	λ	Ϟϙ	Δ	ϕϙ	Γ	ΗϚ	Ϡϛ	Κ Ϛ	λ Ϟ	:	”	\	return
	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	;	'		

	Z Ϟ	Ξ	Χ Ϟ	β Ϛ	Β Ϟ	Ν {	Μ }	« <	» >	?		
shift	Z Ϟ	Ξ Ϟ	Χ Ϟ	β Ϛ	Β Ϟ	Ν ○	Μ Ϟ	« <	» >	?		shift
	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	,	.	/		

○ This symbol indicates a position reserved for key combinations.

Sylvanus Uncial Font

shift	shift-option
normal	option

Key to character positions

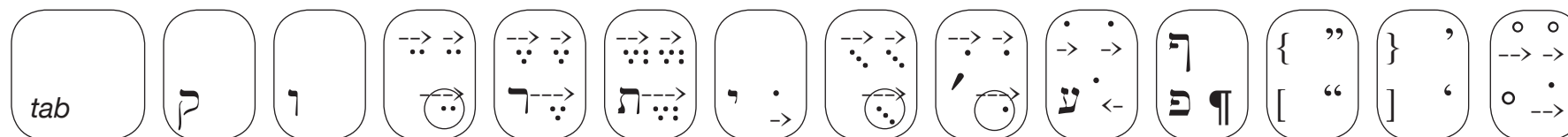
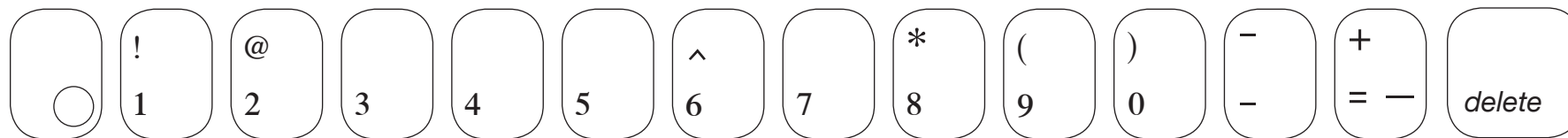
Yehudit Hebrew Font

Most of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet have been placed in the familiar positions of their transliterated letters in Roman fonts. The vowel points and other special characters are organized so they are easy to find. The font includes the accents (*taamei mikra*). The majority of vowel points are right overstrike characters. They must be typed to the left of the letter in order to appear over or under it. The main overstrike characters have three positions, depending on the width of the associated letter. The medium overstrike character is the most accessible. In general, the *shift* position is used for medium overstrike characters, the *option* position is used for short overstrike characters, and the *shift-option* position is used for long overstrike characters.

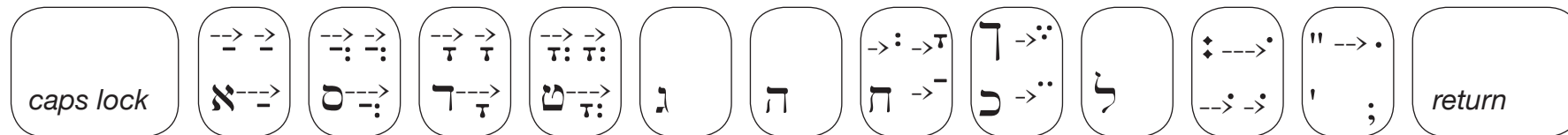
Note: In Accordance Yehudit works as a true right-to-left font. However, in other software such as word processors Yehudit is a left-to-right font. See the *Help* for details of exporting Hebrew text from Accordance to other programs.

Table of Hebrew Vowels and Other Characters

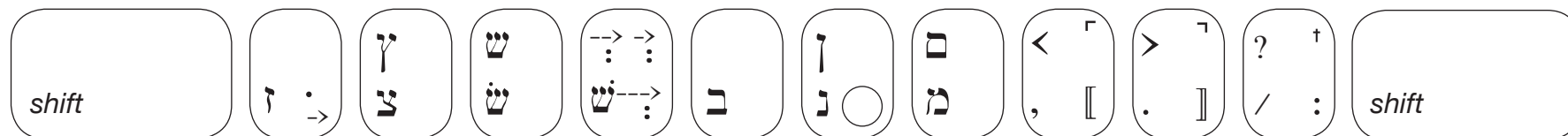
Character	Symbol	Position	Note
Short overstrike vowel	→ τ	<i>shift-option</i>	for א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ
Medium overstrike vowel	→ τ	<i>shift</i>	for most characters
Long overstrike vowel	→ τ	<i>option</i>	for ד ו (ק) except for <i>hirik</i> . and <i>sheva</i> .
Raised overstrike vowels	→ τ	around <i>k</i> and <i>j</i>	used for ך only
Right overstrike <i>holem</i>	→ ·	<i>shift-o</i>	for most letters
Left overstrike <i>holem</i>	<←	<i>option-o</i>	before ך or unvowelled א, and after ל
Short overstrike <i>dagesh</i>	→ ·	<i>option-semicolon</i>	for א ב ג ד ז
Medium overstrike <i>dagesh</i>	→ ·	<i>semicolon</i>	for other letters
Long overstrike <i>dagesh</i>	→ ·	<i>shift-option-semicolon</i>	for ט פ ש ץ
Special overstrike <i>dagesh</i>			for ך and ם at <i>option</i> positions, for א at <i>shift-option-quote</i>
Left overstrike <i>hirik</i>	<← ·	<i>option-iE</i>	in ירוּשָׁלַם
<i>Maqef</i>	—	<i>shift-dash</i>	links words
Verse end	⋄	colon	
Word divider	·	<i>shift-option-=</i>	
Abbreviation	’	<i>i</i>	



Q W E R T Y U I O P [] \



A S D F G H J K L ; ' return



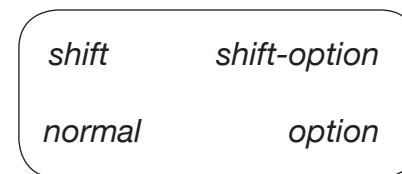
Z X C V B N M , [,] / : , shift

Note: Right arrows indicate overstrike characters.



This symbol indicates a position reserved for key combinations

Yehudit Hebrew Font



Key to character positions

Notes on Yehudit Keyboard

- Many characters are accessed with a combination of *shift* and *option* keys corresponding to the positions indicated on the key map:
- Characters with an arrow --> indicate overstrike characters.
- The symbol indicates a character position reserved for special key combinations. For the long vowels in this position, press option-e and then e, option-u and then u, etc.








Table of Diacritical Characters (not used in the Hebrew Bible)

Symbol	Position	Note
^	<i>shift-6</i>	supralinear text
°	backslash	uncertain letter trace
°		
-->	<i>shift</i> and <i>shift-option-backslash</i>	letter damaged, reading uncertain
·		
-->	<i>option-backslash</i> and <i>shift-option-o</i>	letter damaged, reading one of two letters
†	<i>shift-option-slash</i>	column beginning or end
┌ ┐	<i>shift-option-comma</i> and period	overlapping manuscript

Table of Accents (Cantillation Marks, Te'amim) — see notes at end












BHS	Name	M-C	Position	Narrow	Regular	Wide	Note
	Raphe	(comma),			option- -		
	Metheg	35	med. below		option-`a	in split hataph vowels at option-x, option-c, option-b	
	Metheg	75*	below left				I A 1
	Metheg	95	below right	option-`i	option-`e		
	Paseq	05	below		shift-option--		
Puncta extraordinaria		52	above	shift-option-b	shift-b		

Main Disjunctive

I A 1	Silluq		75	below	(grave) `	option-ea	option-ei
I A 2	Atnah		92	below	option-1	option-eo	option-eu
I A 3	Segolta		01	post. above		shift-`	
I A 4*	Salselet		65*	above			II B 20+paseq
I A 5	Zaqep katan		80	above	shift-y	shift-4	
I A 6	Zakep gadol		85	above	shift-option-y	shift-option-4	
I A 7	Rebia		81	above	shift-g	shift-3	
I A 8	Tipha		73	below	option-2	option-ua	option-ue
I A 9	Zarqa		02	post. above		shift-option-2	
I A 10	Pashta		03	post. above		shift-option-3	
	first of pair		33	above		shift-option-0	with holem
I A 11	Yetib		10	pre. below		option-3	option-ui with vowel
I A 12	Tebir		91	below	option-4	option-uo	option-uy
I A 13	Geresh		61	above	shift-option-g	shift-5	
I A 14	Gershaim		62	above	shift-h	shift-option-5	
I A 15	Pazer		83	above	shift-option-h	shift-7	
I A 16	Pazer gadol		84	above	shift-option-l	shift-option-7	
I A 17	Telissa gedola		14, 44	pre. above		shift-option-6	
I A 18	Legarmeh		74*	below			I B 19+paseq

Common Conjunctive

I B 19	Munah		74	below	option-5	option-ia	option-ie	
I B 20	Mhuppak		70	below	option-6	option-io	option-iu	
I B 21	Merka		71	below	option-7	option-nn	option-no	
I B 22	Merka kepulla		72	below	option-8	option-na	option-nA	
I B 23	Darga		94	below	option-9	option-l(L)	option-m	
I B 24	Azla		63	above	shift-option-p	shift-option-8		
Qadma=Azla+Geresh			61+63*	above				
I B 25	Telissa ketana		04, 24	post. above		shift-option-9		
I B 26	Galgal/Yerah		93	below	option-0	option-g	option-h	
I B 27	Mayela		73*	below				I A 8
Poetic Disjunctive								
II A 1*	Silluq		75*	below				I A 1
II A 2	Ole (wyored)		(71*)+60	above	shift-z	shift-q		+I B 21
II A 3*	Atnah		92*	below				I A 2
II A 4*	Rebia gedola		81*	above				I A 7
II A 5	Rebia mugras		(81*)+11	pre. above		shift-option-q		+I A 7
II A 6*	Salselet gedola		65*					II B 20+paseq
II A 7*	Sinnor		02*	post. above				I A 9
II A 8*	Rebia ketana		81*	above				I A 7
II A 9	Dehi/Tipha		13	pre. below	option-w	option-q		
II A 10*	Pazer		83*	above				I A 15

II A 11*	Mhuppak legarmeh		70*				I B 20+paseq
II A 12*	Azla legarmeh		63*	above			I B 24+paseq
Poetic Conjunctive							
II B 13*	Munah		74*	below			I B 19
II B 14*	Merka		71*	below			I B 21
II B 15	Illui		64	above	shift-option-x	shift-w	
II B 16	Tarha		73*	below			I A 8
II B 17*	Galgal/Yerah		93*	below			I B 26
II B 18*	Mhuppak		70*	below			I B 20
II B 19*	Azla		63*	above			I B 24
II B 20	Salselet ketana		65	above	shift-option-z	shift-option-1	
II B 21	Sinnorit		82	med. above	shift-option-c	shift-option-w	

Notes on the Accent Table

The accents are listed according to their significance following the arrangement in BHS and Gesenius. The **BHS** code is followed by the **name**, an **example** of the accent and the **code** number in the Michigan-Clairmont text. An **asterisk** beside the code indicates that this accent is identical to and uses the same character as another accent in the table.

The position of the accent relative to the letter on which it is placed is followed by up to three keystrokes for different overstrike positions. The keystroke in **bold style** is the one most commonly used (for accents above the word this is the medium width overstrike, for accents below the word this is the narrow overstrike for combination with vowel points). Accents above the word are in *shift* positions, and accents below the word are in *option* positions. The most common overstrike positions are arranged in approximate order of significance from left to right across the top of the keyboard. The note at the end supplies further information (usually the BHS code of the accent used in place of this accent).

Mini-spaces (*option* space) can be added to adjust the accent positions. In particular, use two spaces between the final nun ך and an accent (or vowel).

The Michigan-Clairmont code number sequence lists the accents by their position relative to the letter, without regard to their function.

Lakhish PaleoHebrew Font

The *Lakhish PaleoHebrew* font for use with Accordance is based with permission on the Hebrew-Paleo-Lakhish font from the Culmus project.

<http://culmus.sourceforge.net/ancient/>

The font is distributed under the terms of GNU General Public License version 2

<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>

The letters of the PaleoHebrew alphabet have been placed in the familiar positions of their transliterated letters in *Yehudit* and Roman fonts.

Numerals, metacharacters and punctuation, uncertain letter characters, all in the same positions as in *Yehudit*.

כ פ א פ

ד א ג ג

ו ו ה א

ח א ז א

י א ט א

ל ל כ א

נ א ה א

ע א א א

צ א א א

ך א ק א

ת א א א

Special characters:

) shift-a

) option-a (one, one at end)

∟ shift-k (drachma)

\ shift-b

\ option-b (other ones)

° shift-l (superlinear mark)

∩ shift-c (ten)

∟ shift-m (superlinear 1/2)

3 shift-d (twenty)

^ shift-n (kab)

5 shift-f

5 shift-option-f (one hundreds)

_ option-v (seah)

Ⓔ shift-g (field or acreage)

✂ shift-o (four)

∟ shift-h (seah)

1 shift-p (five)

4 shift-s (wheat)

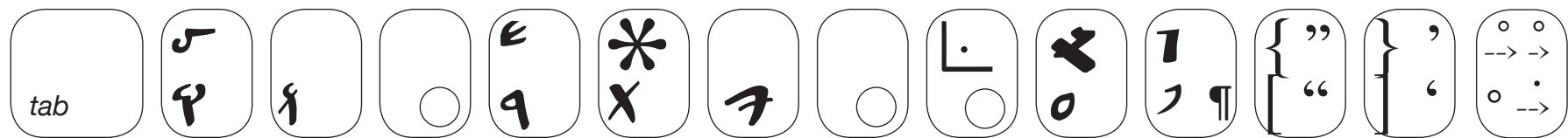
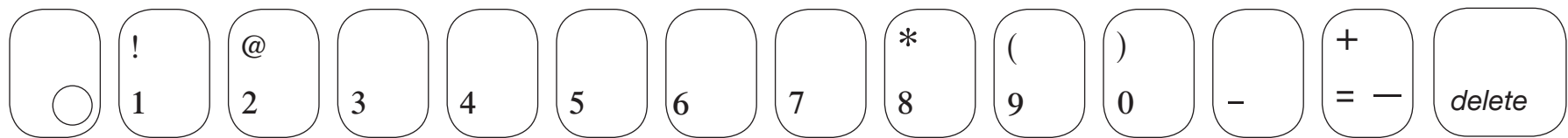
∩ shift-q (five)

∟ shift-i (?)

ε shift-r (seah)

∩ shift-j (3/4)

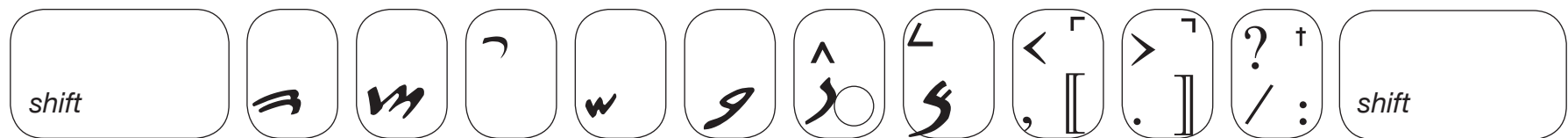
* shift-t (denarius)



Q W E R T Y U I O P [] \



A S D F G H J K L ; ' return



Z X C V B N M , . /

Lakhish PaleoHebrew Font

Peshitta Syriac Font

The *Peshitta* Syriac font for use with Accordance is based with permission on *Estrangelo Talada* Unicode font © 2001 by Beth Mardutho: The Syriac Institute. For free distribution. Created by George Kiraz, Christine Kiraz, and Paul Nelson. Sponsored by H.E. Mor Cyril Aphrem Karim.






Most of the letters of the Syriac alphabet have been placed in the familiar positions of their transliterated letters in *Yehudit* and Roman fonts. The standalone character is in the lowercase position, the ending form (join to the right) is *shift*, the beginning form (join to the left) is *option* and the middle form (join both ways) is *shift-option*. Where the option-character is not available, another key is used as shown in the table below.

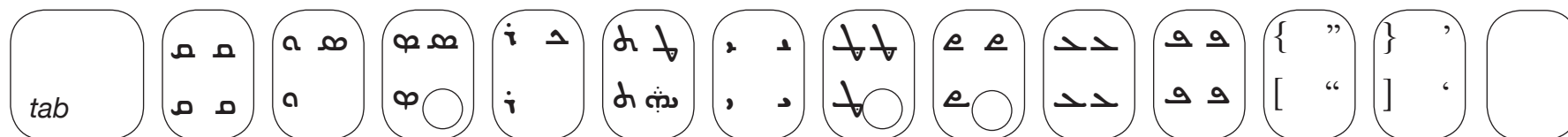
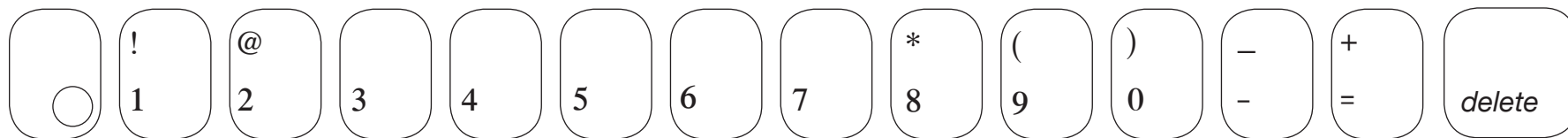
The vowels and other special characters are organized so they are easy to find. The vowel points are right overstrike characters. They must be typed to the left of the letter in order to appear over or under it. The main overstrike characters have five positions, depending on the width and height of the associated letter.

Note: In Accordance *Peshitta* works as a true right-to-left font. However, in other software such as word processors *Peshitta* is a left-to-right font. See the *Help* for details of exporting Hebrew or Syriac text from Accordance to other programs.

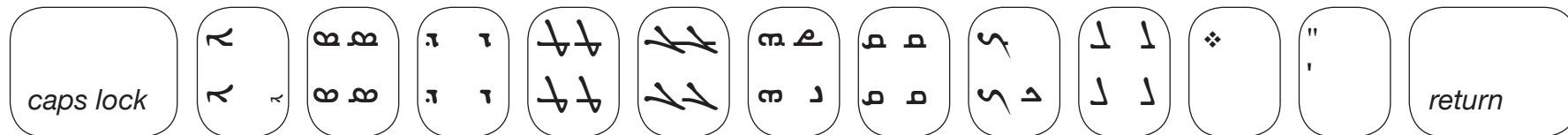
Accordance offers "smart" entry of Syriac and the other languages, so that the correct form of any character or vowel is used depending on the adjacent characters. It also offers export of the Syriac with conversion of the font to Unicode. When *Mellel* is used as the word processor for Syriac Unicode text, it also uses the correct forms automatically. This is the recommended method for working with Syriac outside of Accordance.

Characters in non-standard positions

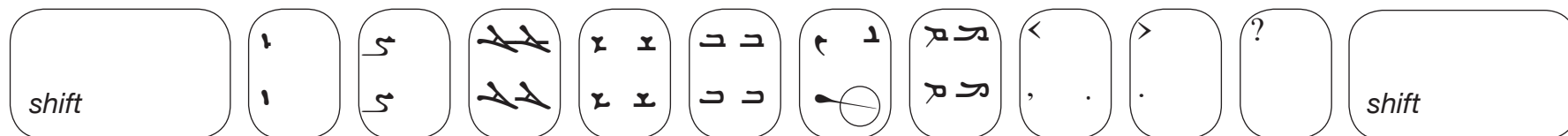
Character	Position	Note
	<i>shift-option-t</i>	teth garshuni beginning
	<i>shift-option-r</i>	kaph middle
	<i>option-h</i>	nun beginning
	<i>shift-option-w</i>	final semkath beginning
	<i>shift-option-h</i>	reversed pe beginning



Q W E R T Y U I O P [] \



A S D F G H J K L ; ' return

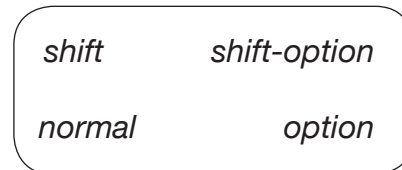


Z X C V B N M , . /

Peshitta Syriac Font



This symbol indicates a position reserved for key combinations.



Key to character positions

Syriac vowels, other diacriticals, and punctuation:

		Lower			Upper		
		Narrow	Medium	Wide	Narrow	Medium	Wide
Pthatha (a)	Ⲑ	<i>option-i / a</i>	<i>option-e / a</i>	<i>option-u / a</i>	<i>option-n / a</i>	<i>option-` / a</i>	<i>option-u / A</i>
Zqapha (o)	ⲑ	<i>option-i / o</i>	<i>option-e / o</i>	<i>option-u / o</i>	<i>option-n / o</i>	<i>option-` / o</i>	<i>option-u / O</i>
Rbasa (e)	Ⲓ	<i>option-i / e</i>	<i>option-e / e</i>	<i>option-u / e</i>	<i>option-n / n</i>	<i>option-` / e</i>	<i>option-u / E</i>
Hbasa (i)	ⲓ	<i>option-i / i</i>	<i>option-e / i</i>	<i>option-u / i</i>	<i>option-n / N</i>	<i>option-` / i</i>	<i>option-u / Y</i>
Ebasa (u)	Ⲕ	<i>option-i / u</i>	<i>option-e / u</i>	<i>option-u / u</i>	<i>option-n / A</i>	<i>option-` / u</i>	<i>option-u / U</i>
Qushaya (hard)	•	<i>option-;</i>	<i>;</i>	<i>shift-option-;</i>			
Rukkakha (soft)	◌•	<i>option-\</i>	<i>\</i>	<i>shift-option-\</i>			
Oblique above	/	<i>option-1</i>					
Oblique below	\	<i>option-2</i>					
Seyame	••	<i>shift-4</i>	<i>shift-3</i>				
End of paragraph	ⲥ						
Supralinear full stop	ⲥ	<i>option-.</i>					
Sublinear full stop	ⲥ	<i>option-,</i>					

Salaam Arabic Font

The *Salaam* Arabic font for use with Accordance is derived from the SIL font Scheherazade

Copyright (c) 2004-2007, SIL International (<http://www.sil.org/>).

This Font Software is licensed under the SIL Open Font License, Version 1.1, with Reserved Font Names "Scheherazade" and "SIL". This license supplied with the font, and is also available with an FAQ at: <http://scripts.sil.org/OFL>

Most of the letters of the Arabic alphabet have been placed in the familiar positions of their transliterated letters in Roman fonts. The standalone character is in the lowercase position, the ending form (join to the right) is *shift*, the beginning form (join to the left) is *option* and the middle form (join both ways) is *shift-option*. Where the option-character is not available, another key is used as shown in the table below.

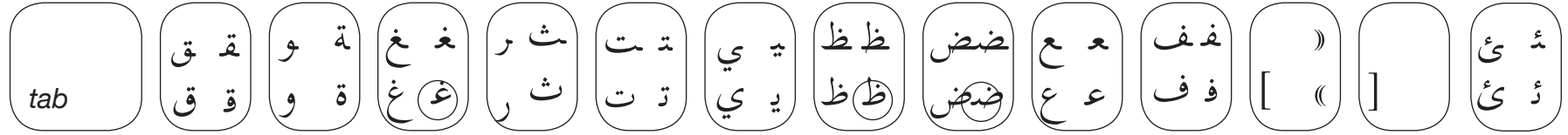
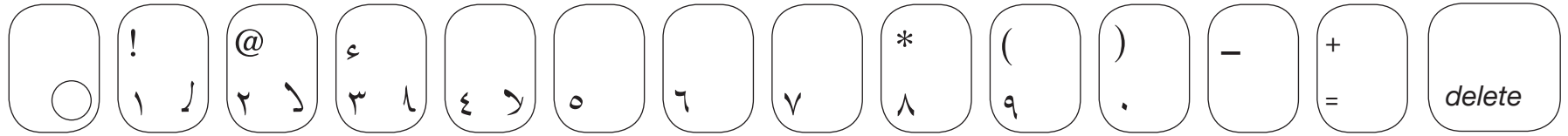
The vowels and other special characters are organized so they are easy to find. These diacritics are right overstrike characters. They must be typed to the left of the letter in order to appear over or under it. The main overstrike characters have three positions, depending on the width and height of the associated letter.

Note: In Accordance *Salaam* works as a true right-to-left font. However, in other software such as word processors *Salaam* is a left-to-right font. See the *Help* for details of exporting text from Accordance to other programs.

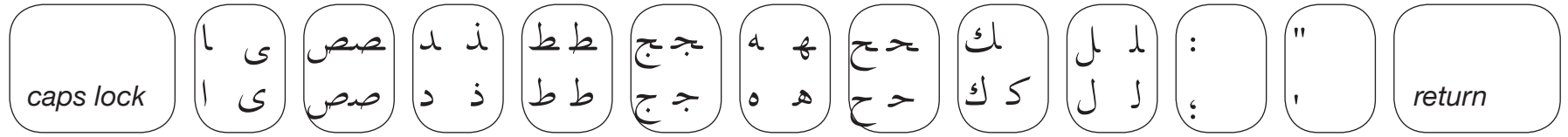
Accordance offers "smart" entry of Arabic and the other languages, so that the correct form of any character or vowel is used depending on the adjacent characters. It also offers export of the Arabic with conversion of the font to Unicode. When *Mellel* is used as the word processor for Arabic Unicode text, it also uses the correct forms automatically. This is the recommended method for working with Arabic outside of Accordance

Characters in non-standard positions

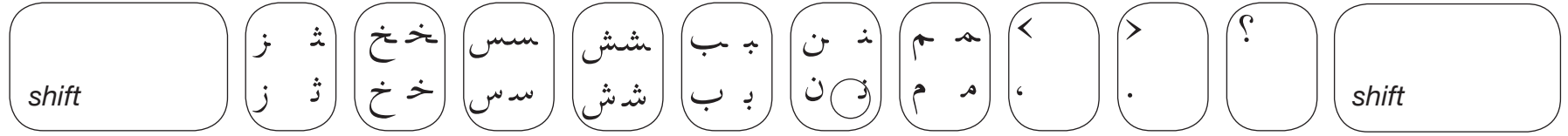
Character	Position	Character	Position	Note
ء	<i>shift-3</i>			hamza standalone
ي	\	ي	<i>shift-\</i>	dotless yeh with hamza
ء	<i>shift-option-w</i>	ة	<i>shift-option-w</i>	dotless yeh with hamza
ة	<i>option-w</i>	ة	<i>shift-option-w</i>	teh marbuta
ث	<i>option-r</i>	ث	<i>shift-option-r</i>	theh
ذ	<i>option-d</i>	ذ	<i>shift-option-d</i>	thal
ك	<i>option-i-U</i>			medial kaf
ي	<i>option-a</i>	ي	<i>shift-option-a</i>	alef maksura
لا	<i>option-1 and option 2</i>			lamed alef standalone
لا	<i>option-3 and option 4</i>			beginning lamed alef



Q W E R T Y U I O P [] \



A S D F G H J K L ; ' ,

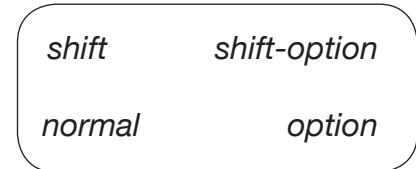


Z X C V B N M , . /

Salaam Arabic Font



This symbol indicates a position reserved for key combinations.



Key to character positions

Arabic vowels and other diacriticals:

		Narrow	Above Wide	Tall	Below Medium	Wide
Tatweel			<i>option--</i>			
Fatha Tanween (an)	=	<i>option-u / a</i>	<i>option-u / A</i>	<i>option-u / E</i>		
Damma Tanween (on)	=	<i>option-u / o</i>	<i>option-u / O</i>	<i>option-u / U</i>		
Kasra Tanween (in)	=	<i>option-u / i</i>	<i>option-u / Y</i>	<i>option-u / y</i>	<i>option-n / a</i>	
Fatha (a)	/	<i>option-i / a</i>	<i>option-e / a</i>	<i>option-` / a</i>		
Damma (o)	ء	<i>option-i / o</i>	<i>option-e / o</i>	<i>option-` / o</i>		
Kasra (a)	/	<i>option-i / E</i>	<i>option-e / i</i>	<i>option-` / i</i>	<i>option-n / o</i>	<i>option-n / N</i>
Shadda (double)	و	<i>option-i / u</i>	<i>option-e / u</i>	<i>option-` / u</i>		
Sukun (silent)	و	<i>option-i / e</i>	<i>option-u / e</i>	<i>option-` / e</i>		
Madda above Alef				<i>option-n / A</i>		
Hamza (above Alef or Waw, below Alef)	ء	<i>shift-4</i>		<i>shift-option-4</i>	<i>shift-5</i>	<i>option-5</i>
Superscript Alef		<i>shift-option-1</i>				
Hamza alwasl on Alef	ء			<i>option-n / O</i>		
Alef above Shadda	ء	<i>shift-option-3</i>				

Rosetta Transliteration Font

This font is used to display transliterated words in some Accordance tools, and when Greek or Hebrew is converted to transliteration for export.

All the usual letters, numbers, and punctuation marks are in the usual places. The special characters are organized so they are relatively easy to find.

The diacritical marks are left overstrike characters. They must be typed to the right of the letter in order to appear over or under it. The characters which go over the letters have four positions, depending on the width of the associated letter, and its case. The upper case equivalents use the *shift-option* of the same character. The characters which go under the letters have three positions, depending on the width of the associated letter.

Note: The characters in the option ` , e, i, n, or u positions require you to press option and the first letter, then release the option key and press the next key or shift key shown after the backslash.

Character Positions for Rosetta:

Above the character		Narrow (i and l)		Wide	
		Lower case	Upper case	Lower case	Upper case
Macron	—	<i>option-u / a</i>	<i>option-u / A</i>	<i>option-q</i>	<i>option-Q</i>
Breve	˘	<i>option-u / i</i>	<i>option-u / I</i>	<i>option-w</i>	<i>option-W</i>
Acute	´	<i>option-e / i</i>	<i>option-e / I</i>	<i>option-e / e</i>	<i>option-e / E</i>
Grave	`	<i>option-` / i</i>	<i>option-` / I</i>	<i>option-` / e</i>	<i>option-` / E</i>
Circumflex	ˆ	<i>option-i / i</i>	<i>option-i / I</i>	<i>option-r</i>	<i>option-R</i>
Superdot	•		<i>option-i / E</i>	<i>option-t</i>	<i>option-T</i>
Hacek	ˇ	<i>option-i / u</i>	<i>option-i / U</i>	<i>option-y</i>	<i>option-Y</i>
Tilde	˜	<i>option-n / a</i>	<i>option-n / A</i>	<i>option-n / n</i>	<i>option-n / N</i>
Dieresis	¨	<i>option-u / y</i>	<i>option-u / Y</i>	<i>option-u / u</i>	<i>option-u / U</i>
Ring	◊			<i>option-a</i>	<i>option-A</i>
Half glottal	◌̎	<i>option-` / u</i>	<i>option-` / a</i>		
Double macron	—			<i>option- u / o</i>	
Double breve	˘			<i>option- u / 0</i>	

Below the character	Narrow	Medium	Wide	
Subdot	.	<i>option-v</i>	<i>option-z</i>	<i>option-Z</i>
Underline	—	<i>option-V</i>	<i>option-x</i>	<i>option-X</i>
Rocker	∪	<i>option-h</i>	<i>option-H</i>	
Cedilla	¸	<i>option-c</i>	<i>option-C</i>	
Underline-dot	⋅	<i>option-b</i>		
Iota	ι	<i>option-k</i>	<i>option-K</i>	
Inverted rocker	∩	<i>option-m</i>		

Special characters

Aleph	א	<i>shift-]</i>	Ain	ع	<i>shift-[</i>
Glottal stop	ء	<i>option-\</i>	Double glottal	آ	<i>option-` / U</i>
Dotless i	ı	<i>option-l</i>	Inverted e	ə	<i>option-E</i>
Left arrow	←	<i>option-<</i>	Right arrow	→	<i>option-></i>
Down arrow	↓	<i>option-,</i>	Up arrow	↑	<i>option-.</i>
Crossed l	ŀ	<i>option-l</i>	O crown	ø	<i>option-i / o</i>
o slash	ø	<i>option-o</i>	O slash	Ø	<i>option-O</i>
thorn	þ	<i>option-g</i>	Thorn	Þ	<i>option-G</i>
Metobelus	̣	<i>option-/</i>	2 dot metobelus	̣̣	<i>shift-option-l</i>
Theta	θ	<i>option-B</i>			
Center period	•	<i>shift option-9</i>	Prime	′	<i>shift option-/</i>
Hand	✋	<i>shift option==</i>	Asterism	* * *	<i>shift option-7</i>
Vertical line		<i>option-l</i>	arch	∩	<i>shift option-1</i>

Half square brackets:

upper left	⌈	<i>option-J</i>	lower left	⌊	<i>option-j</i>
upper right	⌋	<i>option-P</i>	lower right	⌋	<i>option-p</i>

Superscript:

^a*option-5*, ^e*option-6*, ^h*option-7*, ^o*option-8*, ^w*option-9*, ^y*option-0*, [˘]*option-4*

MSS Font for Manuscript Citation

This font was developed to include the special characters needed for manuscript citations from the apparatus of the critical Greek and Hebrew texts.

Special characters

searchable asterisk	*	<i>shift-option 8</i>	double slash	//	<i>option -/</i>
dagger	†	<i>option -t</i>	u umlaut	ü	<i>option -u / u</i>
long f	<i>f</i>	<i>shift-option -f</i>	aleph	ℵ	<i>option -a</i>
Samaritan	Ⲛ	<i>shift-option -w</i>	italic l	ℓ	<i>shift-option -;</i>
nomina sacra line	Θ̅C̅	<i>option -=</i>			
prime	'	<i>shift-option- '</i>	reverse prime	`	<i>option- '</i>
cross	†	<i>shift-option-7</i>			
circle	○	<i>option-o</i>	bullseye	⊙	<i>shift-option-o</i>
hexapla asterisk	⌘	<i>shift-option-x</i>	pseudo asterisk	×	<i>option-c</i>
check mark	✓	<i>option-v</i>			
diamond	◇	<i>option-b</i>	black diamond	◆	<i>option-h</i>

Use n-dash for searchable hyphen

Greek lowercase

alpha	α	<i>option -e / a</i>	epsilon	ε	<i>option -e / e</i>
iota	ι	<i>option -e / i</i>	omicron	ο	<i>option -e / o</i>
upsilon	υ	<i>option -e / u</i>	beta	β	<i>option -u / a</i>
gamma	γ	<i>option -u / e</i>	theta	θ	<i>option -u / i</i>
lamda	λ	<i>option -u / o</i>	mu	μ	<i>option -i / u</i>
pi	π	<i>option -i / a</i>	ro	ρ	<i>option -i / e</i>
sigma	σ	<i>option -i / i</i>	tau	τ	<i>option -i / o</i>
omega	ω	<i>option -n / o</i>			

Diacritical marks		Lower case			Upper case		
		Narrow	Medium	Wide	Narrow	Medium	Wide
Overstrike	—	<i>shift-option-q</i>	<i>option-w</i>	<i>shift-option-w</i>	<i>shift-option-e</i>	<i>option-r</i>	<i>shift-option-r</i>
Macron	—	<i>shift-4</i>	<i>option-4</i>	<i>shift-option-4</i>	<i>shift-3</i>	<i>option-3</i>	<i>shift-option-3</i>
Grave	`	<i>\</i>	<i>option-\</i>	<i>shift-option-\</i>	<i>shift-option--</i>	<i>option-=</i>	<i>shift-option-=</i>
Superdot	·	<i>shift-option-d</i>	<i>option-g</i>	<i>shift-option-g</i>	<i>option-d</i>	<i>option-a</i>	<i>shift-option-a</i>
Dieresis	¨	<i>shift-option-u</i>	<i>option-y</i>	<i>shift-option-y</i>	<i>shift-option-i</i>	<i>option-o</i>	<i>shift-option-o</i>
Rough breathing	˘	<i>option-2</i>	<i>option-1</i>	<i>shift-option-1</i>			
Subdot	˙	<i>option-9</i>	<i>option-8</i>	<i>shift-option-8</i>			
Understrike	—	<i>shift-7</i>	<i>option-7</i>	<i>shift-option-7</i>			
Superscript square (end of missing words)	□		<i>shift-option-p</i>				

Greek uppercase

delta	Δ	<i>option -d</i>
theta	Θ	<i>option -q</i>
xsi	Ξ	<i>option -x</i>
sigma	Σ	<i>option -s</i>
psi	Ψ	<i>option -y</i>

gamma	Γ	<i>option -g</i>
lamda	Λ	<i>option -l</i>
pi	Π	<i>option -p</i>
phi	Φ	<i>option -f</i>
omega	Ω	<i>option -w</i>

Gothic uppercase

A	Ɑ	<i>shift-option -a</i>
L	Ɱ	<i>shift-option -l</i>
A umlaut	Ɱ̈	<i>shift-option -z</i>
M	Ɱ̃	<i>shift-option -m</i>
B	Ɱ̄	<i>shift-option -b</i>
P	Ɱ̅	<i>shift-option -p</i>
C	Ɱ̆	<i>shift-option -c</i>
Q	Ɱ̇	<i>shift-option -q</i>
E	Ɱ̈	<i>shift-option -g</i>
S	Ɱ̉	<i>shift-option -s</i>

G	Ɱ̊	<i>shift-option -g</i>	T
Ɱ̋		<i>shift-option -t</i>	
H	Ɱ̌	<i>shift-option -h</i>	V
Ɱ̍		<i>shift-option -v</i>	
K	Ɱ̎	<i>option -k</i>	

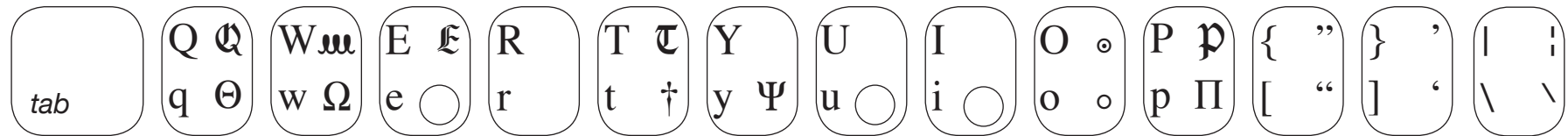
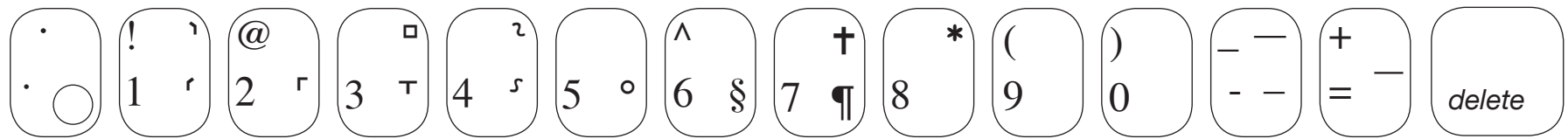
Signa for Nestle-Aland Apparatus

ˆ	<i>option -1</i>	ˆ	<i>shift-option -1</i>
ˆ	<i>option -2</i>		
ˆ	<i>option -3</i>	◻	<i>shift-option -3</i>
\	<i>option -\</i>		

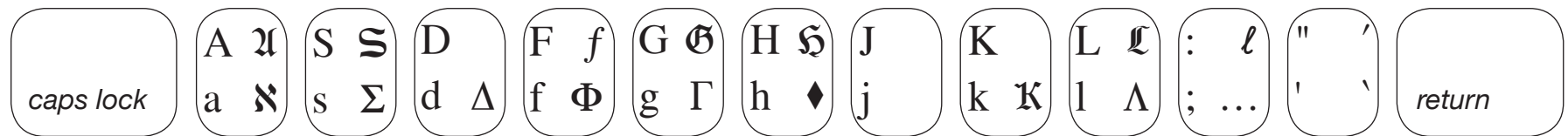
ˆ	<i>option -4</i>	ˆ	<i>shift-option -4</i>	◊	<i>option -5</i>
⌈	<i>option -,</i>	⌈	<i>option-.</i>	ˆ	<i>shift-option -\</i>

overstrike dot at grave (below tilde) for ˆ, ˆ, ˆ, ˆ

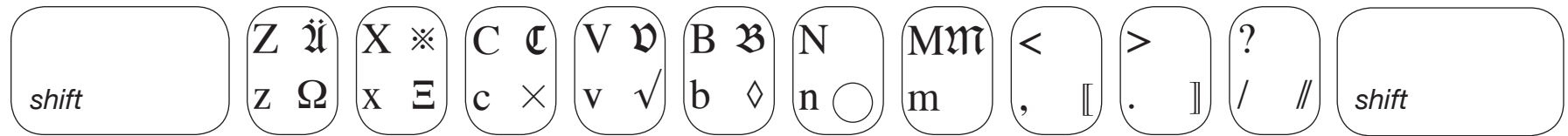
non-overstrike dot at tilde for ˆ, ˆ



Q W E R T Y U I O P [] \



A S D F G H J K L ; '

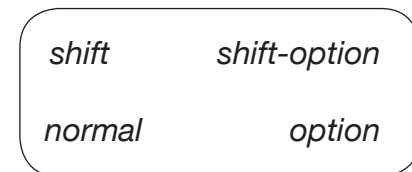


Z X C V B N M , . /



This symbol indicates a position reserved for key combinations.

MSS Manuscript Font



Key to character positions