DOCUMENTATION FOR:HBR0\&1 Hebrew Type 1 and True Type fonts for Windows.
Shareware $\$ 25$
Compressed file name HBR01.ZIP
Latest version 6/27/94

## PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THE FONT.

If you have registered your fonts, thankyou for your support.
These Hebrew and Greek fonts are sold by Donald Reiher Computer Support, for the purpose of encouraging scholarly study of the Scriptures. The registration cost is $\$ 25$ for the set. If you use HBR0 or HBR1, don't forget to register them as THEY ARE COPYRIGHTED SHAREWARE ARE NOT FREEWARE!! It has taken 4 years (hundreds of man hours) and thousands of dollars of hardware and software to create these fonts. Technical non-Roman fonts such as this generally run $\$ 300-\$ 500$ per font, so this is a real bargain. Please help the shareware system continue by registering your software.
(before 8/1/94)
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I have included the True Type Hebrew fonts BUT zero and narrow width letters do not print correctly under Windows 3.1 with certain printer drivers. Specifically, the HPIII driver that comes with Windows 3.1 cannot space with very narrow letters. You must obtain the updated
driver which is HPPCL5MS.DRV (the file name on the BBS is HPCL5.EXE). You can obtain it from my BBS or from Microsoft's (206-637-9009).

## Description:

There are 2 parts to this font, HBR0 and HBR1.
Most Hebrew fonts (and my HEBREKA font) form all of the vowel/accent combinations with one font. That method forces many compromises to be made with regard to accurate placement of all the accents. HBR0 and HBR1 are the result of careful study of the Hebrew text. I wrote a program which calculated every possible vowel/accent combination in the BHS. Each combination has been pre-drawn and placed in exactly the correct position for both narrow and regular width radicals. The price to pay for this accuracy is the need for two fonts, to contain all the possible combinations. If you are really not interested in accents, you can still use HBR0 to type all the letters. If you are interested in accents, but do not require total accuracy, then obtain HEBREKA, which uses the previously referred to one-font approach.

The HBR0 and HBR1 pair contains all of the full and half width vowel/accent combinations occuring in the BHS. HBR0 contains all the characters needed to type un-accented, Biblical Hebrew. HBR1 is identical to HBR0, only in HBR1 ALL the vowels and vowel/accent combinations are half-width for the narrow Hebrew letters for use under n g v y z.

In both HBR0 and HBR1 are $1 / 3$ space characters and two left-shifted qophs to compensate for vowel accent combinations occuring beneath qophs.

How to use them.
In most cases you need to type the Hebrew in backwards. Except for a few accents that appear to the right of the letter, vowels and vowel/accent combinations shift TO THE RIGHT OF WHERE THE CURSOR IS. Type the vowel or vowel/accent, and then the radical. For instance, to type in WAY:HI, you would switch to the HBR0 font and type yIh0y2v (yIh0y2v). Note the 0 (zero) and the 2 which are halfwide shewa and patah which fit nicely under the waw and the yod. Accents that occur above the radical can be entered before or after the ones below the radical. Some accents are actually characters (not
zero width) because they stand either to the left (at the end of a word) or right (at the beginning of a word) of the radical. Note the list below.

If you need
large portions pointed and cantillated text, the ONLY program that provides it is Bible Word. I am working on a utility which will output a whole pointed and cantillated book from the Bible Word Program text files (BHS). For more information on the Bible Word Program, contact Paul Miller at GRAMCORD institute:

GRAMCORD Institute
2218 NE Brookview Dr.

Vancouver WA, 98686
voice 206-576-3000
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Compensation for qoph bumping into vowel/accents:
Single vowels fit under a qoph, but vowel accent combinations should be entered as follows.
The | key has a $1 / 3$ space character. The $\$$ and $\%$ keys contain a qoph and a qoph/dagesh shifted $1 / 3$ to the left with the width set to $2 / 3$ the normal value of qoph. This way, you hit |, then the vowel/accent then a $\$$ or $\%$. (Just try it, it will then make sense). This clears most combinations, but some vowel/double accent characters are so wide that they will hit the stem of the qoph, even when shifted.

Example: $\begin{array}{cc}\$ \text { is } & \$ \\ \% \text { is } & \%\end{array}$

$$
\text { ,ed|P\%Im ,ed|\{alt-0222\}\%Im }
$$

NOTE: If you don't want any accents (and are dumbfounded by all this), remember, you just need HBR0 and use the 1-0 keys along the top of the keyboard to type in any nonaccented half width vowels. The only thing you need HBR1 for is for when you are brave enough to use vowels AND accents.

There are 3 holems, one shifted left, one centered and one shifted right.

The shifted left holem is ) )l
The shifted right holem is ( (X
The normal holem is o ol os, and will look ok with any letter, as it will (barely) miss the dot in the shin as well as the stem of the lamed, but the shifted ones obviously look prettier.
For a keyboard printout or a character map printout, use a program such as Printer's Apprentice, or Fonter (both shareware).

Let's start with the basic Hebrew alphabet and the keys used to type them:

| X | aleph | X | Y | " | Y | [ | " | [ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b | beth | b | k | kaph | k | j | tsade | j |
| B | " | B | K | " | K | J | " | J |
| g | gimel | g |  | " |  | / | " | / |
| G | " | G | 1 | lamed | 1 | q | qoph | q |
| d | dalet | d | L | " | L | Q |  | Q |
| D | " | D | m | mem | m | r | resh | r |
| h | he | h | M | " | M | R | " | R |
| H | " | H | , | " | , | s | sin | S |
| v | waw | v | n | nun | n | S | " | S |
| V | " | V | N | " | N | w | shin | W |
| z | zayin | z | ] | " | ] | W | " | W |
| Z |  | Z | c | samek | c | t | tav | t |
| x | het | x | C | " | C | T | " | T |
| u | tet | u | i | ayin | i |  |  |  |
| U | " | U | p | peh | p |  |  |  |
| y | yod | y | P | " | P |  |  |  |

What follows is a key for vowel/accent combinations in HBR0 and HBR1, keyed to the CCAT accent numbering scheme.

Note that the sample column with h was entered using HBR0 and the sample column with $n$ was entered using HBR1.

Stand-alone accents

| Num | ASCII | Description | Sample (with h and n) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 | 46 | Silluq |  |
|  | 129 | Raphe | h |
| 01 | 130 | Segolta | ,h ,n |
| 02 | 131 | Zarqa Sinor | $f \mathrm{hf}$ |
| 03 | 132 | Pashta | „h „n |
| 04 | 133 | Telisha | ...h ...n |
| 05 | 134 | Paseq | $\dagger \mathrm{h} \dagger \mathrm{n}$ |
| 10 | 135 | Yetib | $\mathrm{h} \ddagger \mathrm{n} \ddagger$ |
| 11 | 136 | Mugrash | $\mathrm{h}^{\wedge} \mathrm{n}^{\wedge}$ |
| 13 | 137 | Dehi | h\%on\%o |
| 14 | 138 | Telisha | hŠ nŠ |
| 24 | 139 | Medial Telish | <h <n |
| 33 | 140 | Pashta Medial | Eh En |
| 52 | 141 | Puncta Extraordinair | h n |
| 53 | " | " |  |
| 60 | 142 | Ole | Žh Žn |
| 61 | 143 | Geresh | h n |
| 62 | 144 | Gershajim | h n |
| 63 | 126 | Azlah | $\sim \mathrm{h} \sim \mathrm{n}$ |
| 64 | 128 | Illuj | €h € |
| 65 | 152 | Shalshelet | $\sim \sim^{\sim}$ |
| 70 | 153 | Mahpak | TM ${ }^{\text {TM }} 000 \mathrm{n}$ |
| 71 | 154 | Mareka | šh šn |
| 72 | 155 | Mareka Kepala | >h >n |
| 73 | 156 | Tipha | œh œn |
| 74 | 157 | Munah | h n |
| 75 | 158 | Silluq, Metheg part 1 | žh žn |
| 80 | 159 | Zaqeph Parvum | Ÿh Ÿn |
| 81 | 161 | Rebia | ¡ $\dagger$ n |
| 82 | 162 | Senorit | ¢h \$n |
| 83 | 163 | Pezer | £h £n |
| 84 | 164 | Pezer Magnum | ah m ${ }^{\text {n }}$ |
| 85 | 165 | Zaqeph Magnum | ¥h ¥n |
| 91 | 166 | Tibir | 'h 'n |
| 92 | 167 | Athnak | §h §n |
| 93 | 168 | Galgal | "h "n |
| 94 | 169 | Darga | © © ${ }^{\text {n }}$ |

$95 \quad 170 \quad$ Meteg (right) $\quad{ }^{a} h^{a} n$

COMBINATIONS WITH PATAH

| A70 | 171 | «h «n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A71 | 172 | $\neg \mathrm{h}$ n |
| A7174 | 173 | h n |
| A73 | 174 | ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{h}{ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{n}$ |
| A7374 | 175 | $\mathrm{h}^{-} \mathrm{n}$ |
| A74 | 176 | ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| A91 | 178 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~h}{ }^{2} \mathrm{n}$ |
| A92 | 179 | ${ }^{3} h^{3} \mathrm{n}$ |
| A93 | 180 | 'h 'n |
| A94 | 181 | $\mu \mathrm{h} \mu \mathrm{n}$ |
| A95 | 182 | ¢ h ¢ 9 n |

COMBINATIONS WITH QAMETS

| F70 | 183 | $\cdot \mathrm{h} \cdot \mathrm{n}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F7071 | 184 | ,h, n |
|  | 185 |  |

F71 $185 \quad{ }^{1} h^{11} n$
F7174(final K) $186 \quad{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
F7174 187 »h »n
F72 $188 \quad 1 / 4 \mathrm{~h} 1 / 4 \mathrm{n}$
F73 $189 \quad 1 / 2 h 1 / 2 n$
F7374 $190 \quad 3 / 4 \mathrm{~h} 3 / 4 \mathrm{n}$
F74 191 ¿ ¿ ¿n
F75 192 Àh Àn
F7574 193 ÁF
F7592 194 Âh Ân
F91 195 Ãh Ãn
F92 196 Äh Än
F9275 197 Åh Ån
F93 198 Æh Æn
F94 199 Çh Çn
F95 200 Èh Ên

COMBINATIONS WITH HIRIQ

201
202
203
204
205

Éh Én
Êh Ên
Ëh Ën Ìh Ìn Íh Ín

| I74 | 207 | Ïh Ïn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I75 | 208 | Đh Đn |
| I91 | 209 | Ñh Ñn |
| I92 | 210 | Òh Òn |
| I9275 | 211 | Óh Ón |
| I93 | 212 | Ôh Ôn |
| I94 | 213 | Õh Õn |
| I95 | 214 | Öh Ön |

COMBINATIONS WITH SEGOL

| E70 | 215 | $\times h \times n$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E7174 | 216 | Øh Øn |
| E72 | 217 | UUh UUn |
| E73 | 218 | Úh Ún |
| E74 | 219 | Ûh Ûn |
| E75 | 220 | Üh Ün |
| E91 | 221 | Ŷh Ŷn |
| E92 | 222 | Bh Pn |
| E93 | 223 | ß̀h ß̀n |
| E94 | 224 | àh àn |
| E95 | 225 | áh án |

COMBINATIONS WITH TSERE

| "70 | 226 | âh ân |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| "71 | 227 | ãh ãn |
| "72 | 228 | äh än |
| "73 | 229 | åh ån |
| "74 | 230 | æh æn |
| "75 | 231 | çh çn |
| "91 | 232 | èh èn |
| "92 | 233 | éh én |
| "93 | 234 | êhh ên |
| "94 | 235 | ëh ën |
| "95 | 236 | ìh ìn |

COMBINATIONS WITH QIBBUS

| U70 | 237 | íh ín h\|í\$h |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U71 | 238 | îh în |
| U73 | 239 | îh ïn |
| U74 | 240 | ðh ðn |
| U75 | 241 | ñh ñn |


| U91 | 242 | òh òn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U92 | 243 | óh ón |
| U93 | 244 | ôh ôn |
| U94 | 245 | õh õn |
| U95 | 246 | öh ön |

COMBINATIONS WITH SHEWA

| $: 71$ | 247 | $\div h \div$ n |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $: 74$ | 248 | øh øn |
| $: 75$ | 249 | ùh ùn |
| $: 95$ | 250 | úh ún |

COMBINATIONS WITH HATEP PATAH
A:74 251 ûh ûn
A:75 252 üh ün

A:95 253 ýh ýn
COMBINATIONS WITH HATEP SEGOL E:75 254 ph pn

