

DESCRIPTION OF THE IFAO-GREC UNICODE FONT

This font is first of all a Greek and Coptic font which contains the most important critical and diacritical signs, and the sigla and symbols used in editing papyrological and epigraphical texts, as well as Greek texts of specialized content such as mathematics, astronomy, magic, music, and poetry.

The font is naturally compatible with other Greek fonts in standard Unicode format (Main Plane 0) and tries to be as compatible as possible with e.g. NewAthenaUnicode in the Private Use Area (PUA) and the new Plane 1 area. But it offers several possibilities that do not exist in other fonts. The font is designed to harmonise with Times New Roman, in both style and dimensions.

It was conceived by Jean-Luc Fournet, and the Unicode version is the work of Ralph Hancock. Adam Bülow-Jacobsen helped in various ways.

IFAO-Grec Unicode is issued free of all rights.

Since no font is perfect or complete, please notify Jean-Luc Fournet (jlfournet@wanadoo.fr) of any errors or omissions so that we can correct them in future versions.

Below you will find a brief presentation of the possibilities offered by IFAO-Grec Unicode in Greek and Coptic, especially in the PUA. Characters are designated by their Unicode number, e.g. ‘0353’, ‘E504’, or ‘1F00’.

The official area, Main Plane 0.

1) 0300-0385: mostly diacritics, both normally spaced and zero-width (combining).

Accents, breathings, iota subscript, diaeresis, macron and/or breve already exist in combination with letters (1F00 sqq. and EAF3 sqq.), but can also be typed separately after the letters as combining marks from this series or the series E501-E50B in the PUA. Note that some combinations which are *a priori* impossible in ‘good’ Greek have been added in the PUA, such as $\hat{\epsilon} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\epsilon}$, etc., $\hat{o} \hat{o} \hat{o} \hat{o} \hat{o}$, etc. (E1B0 sqq.).

Note:

- iota subscript φ (0345).
- Dot under a letter α (0323/E54E; see also in the Private Use Area, § 13 : E7B0-E7B3, four underdots diversely positioned to fit the letters according to their shape). For a low dot without a letter, $\alpha \cdot \cdot \cdot$, E5CE. For an asterisk without a letter, $\alpha \cdot \cdot \cdot$, E5EE. For a dot under a Coptic letter, use E798.
- single or double overline: $\bar{\alpha}$ $\overline{\alpha}$ (0305), $\bar{\alpha}$ $\overline{\alpha}$ (033F); see also the PUA equivalents $\bar{\alpha}$ $\overline{\alpha}$ (E52D), $\bar{\alpha}$ $\overline{\alpha}$ (E52E).

2) 0385-03FF: basic Greek letters as well as some supplementary signs in Greek and Coptic. Note lunate sigma ς C.

4) 200C-2A5A: a group of signs that are only partially relevant to Greek. Note:

- 5) 2C80-301B: Coptic letters (except for those without Greek equivalents, which are at 03E2-03EF), and various Coptic sigla.

7) various marginal signs (\oplus — — —, \times \nearrow \swarrow \times \searrow), some of which are found also in the PUA in different shapes.

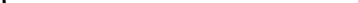
1) A complete series of zero-width combining diacritics (0501-057B):

- 2) A complete series of the same diacritics, alone or in combination, not combining but spaced normally for use on their own (E581- E5FB).

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[Some of these signs are found in other shapes at 10175-1018A. Others are found *passim* in the font. Different shapes of crosses are found elsewhere: ✠ (2627), ✠ (2CE9), † (2CE8)].


5) [and] to mark lacuna in overlined words (E6BB-E6BC): e.g., $\overline{\pi\mu\alpha\nu[\beta\kappa]\rho\rho}$.

7) Various ancient forms of breathings and accents (E6F0-E6FD):  (e.g. ,). Also: (E6FE, not combining).

9) Various combining signs covering two or more letters: $\widetilde{\alpha\omega}$ (E716), $\underline{\alpha\varepsilon}$ (E717 = 035C), $\widehat{\alpha\varepsilon}$ (E719 = 0361), $\alpha\nu\tau$ or $\alpha\ \tau$ (E71A), $\overline{\alpha\nu\tau}$ or $\overline{\alpha\ \tau}$ (E71B).

11) Symbols belonging to astronomy and magic: E730-E734 ☐ ☾ ☿ ♀. [Related signs are also found elsewhere, e.g. ☉ ♀ ♂ ♀ (2609, 2640-2643)].

– diacritics and editorial signs: diaeresis and simple high or low point: \ddot{Y} , \dot{Y} , \ddot{y} , \dot{y} (E78E-E78F, E796-E797), acute, grave or circumflex ‘accents’ \acute{N} , \grave{N} , \hat{N} (E793-E795), dot under letter $\underset{\cdot}{N}$ (E798), oblique stroke under letter $\underset{\text{.}}{N}$ (E799), various types of overlining (E790-E792, E79A-E79B): long (\overline{N} ; \overline{MN}), double ($\overline{\overline{N}}$; $\overline{\overline{MN}}$), short (\bar{N}), left or right (\bar{N} , \bar{N}), which lets you make a short line over several letters (\overline{MN} , \overline{MNN}).

13) Additional combining underdots (E7B0-E7B3): the normal combining underdot (0323/E54E) may not be ideally positioned under certain characters (especially some capitale letters or large symbols) with some word processors. In these case, you are invited to use one of these four underdots diversely positioned to fit the letters according to their shape: , etc.

1) Acrophonic numbers (10102-10174):

2) Additional sigla (10175-1018A):

$$\angle \omega \vartheta \perp \pi \quad \text{if} \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbb{K} \cap \mathbb{P} \neq \emptyset \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathbb{P} \cap \mathbb{P} \neq \emptyset$$

Most of these are also found in slightly different shapes in the PUA (E600-E6A7).

3) Musical notation (1D200-1D245):

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

- Papyrological text:

→ ϙ [Δέδ]ωκ(ε) Κορνήλιος Φιλαντινούου δι(ὰ) Βίκτωρ ᾿Απα
(ὕπερ) δημοζίων ὀγδόης ἰνδι(κτίονος) κερ(άτια) δύο ἡμικυ (καὶ) (ὕπερ) ὀνό(ματος)
Διόσκορος Ἀπολ[λῶ]τος δι(ὰ) <τοῦ> (αὐτοῦ) κερ(άτια) ἡμικυ [. . .] `τέταρτον',
γί(νεται) (κεράτια) γδ' ζ(υγῶ). † [Οἱ] ἐνδ[ο]ξ(ότατοι) ἰλλ(ούστριοι) πάγαρχ(οι)
5 [δι(ὰ) ἐμο]ῦ Δαν[ι]ήλ στοι(χει). Φαρ(μουθι) ἱς ἰνδι(κτίονος) η †

1 δεδ[ωκ] α 1. Βικτόρος 2 ψ. ιν[α]κερ 5 ψ. ον[ο] 3 Ι. Διοσκόρου α 5 κερ 4 Ι^β γ ζ. ενδ[ο]ξ[ε] ιλ[ι]ς
παγαρχ[ι] 5 στοιχαφ[ι]ς αιν[α].

- Literary text:

Παραπλησίως δὲ τῇ ἔρμηνείᾳ χρῶνται καὶ πάντες Ἀσιανοὶ καὶ μάλιστα Ἱωνες· καὶ πολλοὺς ἐντεῦθεν ἀριθμὸς φιλοσόφων τε καὶ ῥητόρων πιστοῦται τὸν λόγον, ὅστις καταλογίζεσθαι βούλοιτ' ἄν. Καὶ πολλὴ γὰρ ἐντεῦθεν συντέλει ἀνδρῶν σπουδαίων τῷ χορῷ τῆς σοφίας ὡς ἀληθὺς γέγονε· πᾶσαν παιδείαν καὶ φιλοσόφους αἱρέσεις καὶ ῥητορικὰς ἐπιδείξεις φημί· καὶ

πολὺς πόνος καὶ ἴσως οὐκ ἐν καιρῷ πάντας ἀπαριθμεῖσθαι· ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τὸ μετρίων μνησθῆναι, δόξειεν ἂν ὡς τοὺς ἄλλους περιφρονοῦντος.

[J.-L. Fournet (translation : A. Bülow-Jacobsen)]