

BibleScript Manual

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Introduction

After 16 years, we've decided to stop working on and selling the Unicode version of BibleScript. Windows Vista caused too many problems.

However, the old Microsoft Word Macros still work fine and many people prefer using them to the Unicode version. And perhaps most useful is our set of macros which convert other Greek and Hebrew fonts to the old Galaxie fonts and then to Unicode.

So, we're making BibleScript free. The complete source for the typing and conversion macros is included in the document template and you are welcome to modify them any way you want.

Usual limitations of liability apply. If you are running macros on your computer, be smart – save your documents first, so that if something goes wrong during a conversion, you haven't lost your work.

Since the program is now free. We can't offer technical support. If you have questions, you can interact with other users on the bible.org forums. If you make improvements to the conversion macros – share it with the community. Send me the improvements and I'll post them.

NOTE: Viewing the Greek and Hebrew examples in the later portion of the manual requires that the fonts have been installed. So, install the fonts according to the following instructions and then re-open the document to view the usage instructions.

Installation Instructions

If you downloaded BibleScript and are reading this manual, you probably already ran the installation program, and it installed the fonts and copied the biblescript.dot file to your Word startup folder. However, if you aren't seeing your galaxie toolbar, then the biblescript.dot might not have made it to the proper startup folder.

Run the biblescript.exe install program.

Here's what the installation program did (or in the second case - will do).

1. It will copy biblescript.dot to your word startup directory. C:\Documents and Settings\Your Username \Application Data\Microsoft\Word\STARTUP. If that is not where you keep your Word startup templates, you need to move the biblescript.dot file to the proper location. (You can determine where Word is looking for startup templates by going to the Tools menu, Options Dialog box and click on the File Locations tab.)
2. It installs the Galaxie Greek, Hebrew and Transliteration Fonts as well as the Galaxie Unicode Fonts. (NOTE: if you find that the fonts aren't appearing as Greek and Hebrew, browse to your c:\windows\fonts folder and double-click on greek.ttf, hebrew.ttf and scholar.ttf and that will re-register them.
3. It creates a Start Menu folder in Galaxie Software\BibleScript Unicode with links to
the manual
uninstall program.

Manual Install

1. Unzip the biblescript.zip file.
2. Copy the the biblescript.dot file to your MS Word startup folder which is something like this:
C:\Documents and Settings\Your Username\Application Data\Microsoft\Word\Startup
3. Copy the fonts to your c:\windows\fonts folder

Font Conversion Macros for Word

Word Template with macros (BIBLESCRIPT.DOT)

The font conversions are done with Word macros. When you start word, you should see:

- Galaxie Toolbar – When you open Word, you will notice a very small toolbar with just one button on it called "Galaxie." It just toggles the Scholar Toolbar on and off.
- Scholar Toolbar – Provides buttons for switching between Greek, Hebrew and English or adding diacritical marks to characters. Also provides a button to open the Font Conversion form.

WARNING: Save your document before you run these! If the results are unacceptable, you can always revert to the saved document. You will not be able to hit the "Undo" button because there are only 100 levels of undo and the conversion makes 255 changes for each font.

Converting From Other Fonts to Galaxie Fonts

There are several other macros included in the document template. Some of these are handy if you get documents from someone else who uses a different Greek or Hebrew font and you want to convert them to the Galaxie Software fonts.

First, make sure your Galaxie toolbar is visible. Go to View, Toolbars and check the box if it's not.

Then you can click on the Galaxie button and toggle the Scholar Toolbar on and off.

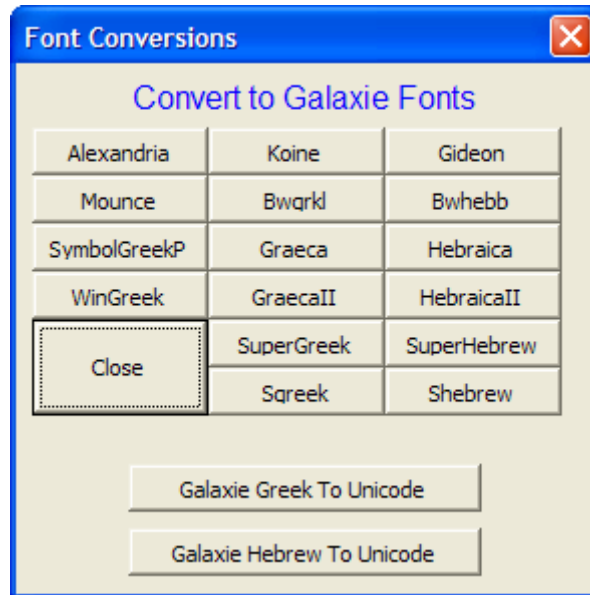
Click the "ConvertFonts" button and the following dialog box will appear.

Press the button appropriate for the font you want to change.

The button will stay depressed until the macro finishes. Click another button if you need to convert another font. Then click the Close button to close the dialog box.

Graeca, Graecall, Hebraica and Hebraicall have many more characters in them than the Galaxie Fonts. Most of these are cantillation characters. It is our experience that they are rarely used. When we convert from those fonts to Galaxie fonts, we remove those characters that we don't have. We do have the Gothic Q, K, L, S, etc.

On your Scholar Toolbar, you should see a "Convert Fonts" button which will display the following dialog box:



Converting "old" Greek and Hebrew to Unicode

First, run the conversion from whatever other manufacturer font to Galaxie Greek or Hebrew.

Second, run the "Galaxie Greek To Unicode" or "Galaxie Hebrew to Unicode" conversion. We convert everything to Galaxie Unicode Greek or Hebrew – but you can search for Galaxie Unicode Greek and replace with Palatino Linotype or the font of your choice.

Converting "old" Hebrew to Unicode

Converting from old fashioned Hebrew to Unicode is rather complex because the old method of inserting Hebrew involved inserting it in *visual* mode. This means that a word like *dabar* was really inserted as *rabad*. Our old Word macros just "pushed" the word to the right. The new Unicode method inserts characters into the document in *logical* mode. Therefore, *dabar* would be inserted as *dabar* and Word actually flips it backwards during the display process.

Therefore, we can't just do a search and replace from old fashioned Hebrew characters to Unicode characters because they would be backwards. So, we have to find the Hebrew, flip it, move the vowels to the proper side of the consonants and then write out the text in Unicode mode. The macros will do this.

NOTE: Although the conversion process works fine in Office 2000, you cannot edit the Unicode Hebrew after converting. However, in Office XP or later, you can go to the new Unicode Hebrew text and edit the text.

NOTE: if you've manually formatted a paragraph of Hebrew with carriage returns or manual line breaks in order to get multi-line text to look right in the old system, you need to get the whole string of hebrew in the proper word order on one long line before running the macro. Don't worry about the fact that it wraps wrong when you do this. It will straighten out after the macro is run.

NOTE: Hebrew text will always end up as 12 point Unicode Hebrew. This is evidently a bug in Word and out of our control.

Converting "old" Greek to Unicode

Greek conversion *does* work on Office 2000 and later. Provided with the BibleScript Unicode program comes with a set of Word macros that will convert old Galaxie Greek font to Unicode Greek.

Also, our conversion macros allow you to convert almost any other old fashioned Greek font from other manufacturers to Galaxie Greek. And then from there, you can convert to Unicode.

Converting to Transliteration

If you have a document in Greek and want to convert it to Greek transliteration. Use the following macros:

ConvertToGreektl	<p>This will convert all your Greek words to Greek Transliteration using the Greektl font.</p> <p>This is a one way conversion. You can't convert back to Greek once you've done this.</p>
DupeGreek	<p>This will take your Greek and duplicate it with the transliterated equivalent beside it in square brackets.</p> <p>If you decide at a later date that you don't want the transliterated Greek, just search for the Greektl font and replace with something like @@@. Then search for [@@@] and replace with nothing.</p>

Typing in Greek and Hebrew (Non-Unicode Method)

Typing in Greek (the old fashioned way)

To type in Greek, select the GREEK font and then begin typing. Most of the Greek letters correspond to the English letters in either sound or appearance with a couple exceptions. See the keyboard template for the exceptions.

NOTE: The SmartQuotes feature of Word causes the final sigma and circumflex accents to be replaced with the fancy quote marks. A macro has been developed which turns off SmartQuotes and turns on Greek font. It is assigned to Alt + G. Alt + T turns on Times New Roman and turns on SmartQuotes.

To add the breathing marks or accents, you simply type the appropriate accent immediately following the letter you wish to place the accent on. You can combine several diacritical marks on the same vowel. See the keyboard template for the location of each accent and breathing mark. On the templates, the lower letter is the un-shifted key and the upper letter is the shifted key.

Diacritics for capital letters are located on the shifted number keys. They are not overstrike characters and typed before the capital letter.

To type the following characters change to the Greek font and while holding down the Alt key, press the following numbers on the number pad.

ϣ = Alt + 0204

ϝ = Alt + 0205

Ϟ = Alt + 0207

Typing in Hebrew (the old fashioned way)

To type a consonant with a *dāḡes* in it, use the shifted character.

Turning on Right to Left mode

To activate the right to left mode, hit the Alt + H keys together.

Turning Off Right to Left Mode

To deactivate the Right to left mode, hit Alt + E.

Note: If you do not deactivate the Right to Left mode when you are finished typing your Hebrew word(s), and simply close the file or perhaps change to another document, everything will still operate backwards.

Vowel pointings

To add the vowel pointings, you follow the same procedures as with the Greek accents. Type the appropriate vowel immediately following the consonant. See the keyboard template for the location of each vowel pointing.

There are narrow letters in Hebrew (like the ך) and wide letters (like the ם). Using only one set of vowels causes the vowel pointings to be too far left when placed under the narrow letters or wide letters like ך and ם which typically have the vowel under the right leg. Therefore, we have provided two sets of vowels. One set for wide letters and a narrow set for the narrow letters and letters like ך and ם. For example: The words on the left below, were typed only with wide vowels, but the words on the right use the narrow *šəwā* and *šəḡôl*.

וַאֲתָהָרַץ

וַאֲתָהָרַץ

When you type in Hebrew with the right-to-left utility activated, it knows which consonants should have narrow vowels and places them automatically. However, if you do not turn on right-to-left mode and type the Hebrew from left-to-right, you will have to select the narrow vowels manually.

On the keyboard layout, these are located on the following keys: ` ~ ` + | \] { }. (See the Hebrew keyboard template.)

Deleting Vowel pointings

Although you type the vowel following the consonant the right-to-left utility actually moves to the right of the consonant and places the vowel to the right of the consonant and then moves back to the left side of the word. If you make a mistake inserting a vowel, and need to correct it, you must move to the right of the consonant it appears under and hit the delete key. Then to place the correct vowel under that consonant, move back to the left of the consonant and hit the correct vowel key.

Word Wrap

Word wrap does not work in the right to left mode. You must manually hit the <Enter> key at the end of each line. While in the right to left mode, the <Enter> key will take you to the right end of the line and insert a hard return and, therefore, not move the line you just typed down with it.

If you want to move a section of the line down or insert a normal return, use the <Shift> + <Enter> .

Special Characters

The following characters are located in the upper ascii table of the phonetic Hebrew font. To access them type Alt + the following numbers:

Alt +	0157	for	the metheg
Alt +	0140	for	◊
Alt +	0156	for	◌̣
Alt +	0159	for	◌̤
Alt +	0170	for	◌̥
Alt +	0184	for	◌̦
Alt +	0245	for	◌̧

Understanding Zero-Character-Width Characters

When you type the accents and vowel pointings on the Biblical Greek and Hebrew, the cursor does not move because the accents and vowel pointings have no forward character width. However, if you are backing up to correct a typing mistake, or want to select a Greek or Hebrew word so you can cut and paste it, you need to ensure that, while you are selecting the text, you move your cursor far enough to include the accent or vowel mark. For example, to select the Hebrew word עֵלְמָה you would need to place your cursor at the left of the final letter (ה) and then, with the select mode on, move the cursor to the right seven (7) times. Although it would appear that the entire word was selected after only six (6) times, the initial vowel (patah) would be left behind when you moved or deleted the word.

Typing with Transliteration

There are a couple ways to type in transliterated Greek or Hebrew with BibleScript. You can use the Scholar font, the Greektl font or the Hebrewtl font.

The Scholar font contains all the normal characters you see on your keyboard, but the upper ascii characters have been changed to provide all possible combinations of accents, and other diacritical marks. The upper ascii characters are non-forwarding characters that will appear and print over or under the character before them. Just insert the accent, etc. immediately following the letter you wish the accent to appear over or under. For example, in order to combine an "h" with a "dot" underneath. You change to the scholar font and type *h* and then hold down the ALT key and type 0163. This would give you *ḥ*.

To determine which ascii value each diacritical mark is assigned to, either print out the scholar.doc in the c:\bscript directory or open the scholar font in the Character Map provided with Windows. Find the marks you will use often, and record macros to insert them.

The Greektl font has been provided so that you can select the Greektl font and type the same keys you would use to type a Greek word in the Greek font and get a transliteration automatically. The purpose of doing this this way, is it makes it easier at a later date to switch between Greek and Greek transliterated. The only thing that doesn't make the transfer is the rough breathing marks. They come out in the wrong place when switching. For example: typing υἱος and then selecting it and switching it to transliterated would give you *uihos*. The rough breathing mark was over (after) the iota but belongs at the begining of the word. One would need to search the document for every GREEKTL "h" and move them to the beginning of the word. That is not a perfect solution, but certainly better than retyping every Greek word in a document.

The Hebrewtl font is provided so you can type in transliterated Hebrew and basically use the same keys as you would if you were typing in the "HEBREW" font. For example, as you type the "=" to get the *šewā* in the HEBREW font, you will get the raised "e" if you have selected the HEBREWTL font. Therefore, בְּכֹר typed as b=kor will give you *b^ekor*. It is regrettable that you cannot simply convert a word from HEBREW to HEBREWTL, but that is not possible because one is actually a mirror image of the other.

Note: The raised "e" has been assigned to the same key as the *šewā* (=) because that is preferred by some, and we have attempted to give as many options as possible, but many journals, such as the JBL prefer the *ē*, which is also used for the *ḥāṭep-sēgōl* which is placed on the "Shift 4." It should also be noted that some journals do not accept the apostrophe and backwards apostrophe for the נָ and נֹ. Therefore both the ' and ´ are provided for the נֹ and the ' and ´ are provided for the נָ.

The *qāmēṣ* and the *qāmēṣ ḥāṭûp* are both represented by the Hebrew "ִ" so the user will need to determine if an *ā* or *ô* is appropriate.

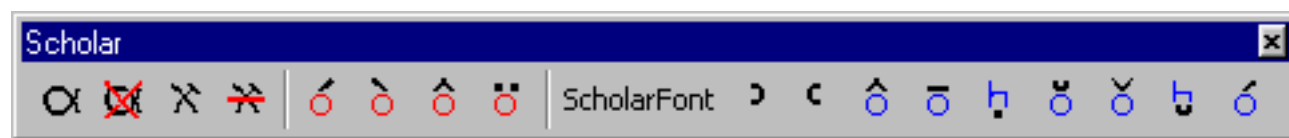
The transliterated letter for a *qāmēṣ ḥē* is located on the ">" key.

Finally, the *Matres Lectionis* (װ, ם, ם) are represented by *î* and *ê*. These forms are not defined as separate characters in the HEBREW font. They are achieved by combining the *yod* and the appropriate vowel. In the transliterated font they are assigned to the apostrophe and the question mark keys. Compare the following chart which gives the Hebrew with its English transliteration:

Hebrew Transliteration Table





א			ק	<i>qq</i>
ב	<i>b</i>		ר	<i>rr</i>
ב	<i><u>b</u></i>		ש	<i>śś</i>
ג	<i>g</i>		שׁ	<i>šš</i>
ג	<i><u>g</u></i>		ת	<i>t</i>
ד	<i>d</i>		ת	<i>t</i>
ד	<i><u>d</u></i>		׃	<i>ō</i>
ה	<i>h</i>		׃	<i>i</i>
ו	<i>w</i>		׃	<i>ē</i>
ז	<i>z</i>		׃	<i>e</i>
ח	<i>ḥ</i>		׃	<i>ě</i>
ט	<i>ṭ</i>		׃	<i>u</i>
י	<i>y</i>		׃	<i>a</i>
כ	<i>k</i>		׃	<i>ǎ</i>
כ	<i><u>k</u></i>		׃	<i>ā</i>
ל	<i>l</i>		׃	<i>ō</i>
מ	<i>m</i>		׃	<i>e</i>
נ	<i>n</i>		׃	<i>î</i>
ס	<i>s</i>		׃	<i>ê</i>
ע			׃	<i>ê</i>
פ	<i>p</i>		׃	<i>lō</i>
פ	<i><u>p</u></i>		׃	<i>û</i>
צ	<i>ṣ</i>		׃	<i>â</i>

The Scholar Toolbar




To activate the Scholar Toolbar, go to the “View” menu and select “Toolbars” and then check the box beside the Toolbar labelled “Scholar.” A new toolbar will appear. A description of the toolbar buttons follows:


First Group: Font Change Buttons

-  Runs a macro that changes to the Greek font and turns off Printer’s Quotes
-  Turns Times New Roman back on and turns Printer’s Quotes back on.
-  Changes to backwards mode and changes to the Hebrew Font
-  Turns off Right-to-left mode, goes to the end of the line and changes to Times New Roman

Second Group: Accent Buttons

These buttons (with the red “o” in them) place the acute, grave, caret or umlaut over the vowel which you just typed. For example: if you want an “à” (a with grave accent) type an “a”, and then click on the  button. This is a “smart” macro and will select the letter you just typed and determine what it is (small or capital - a, e, i, o, u) and replace it with the upper ascii character.

Third Group: Scholar Font Buttons

The button with the text “ScholarFont” will switch to the Scholar Font which is an italics serif font. Then, when typing in scholar use the buttons ( with the blue “o” in them) to place the most commonly used transliteration font diacritical marks over the letter which you just typed. They only work if you are typing with the scholar font.

There is a file in in the c:\Program Files\BibleScript 2000 directory called “scholar.doc” which you can print out to see all the characters in the upper ascii region of the font. Use Alt + 0163 for example to get character 163. You must use the number pad numbers, not the ones at the top of the keyboard.

Keyboard Shortcuts

If the following shortcuts don’t work, then you probably have a conflict with a keyboard shortcut in another template in your \Office\Startup\ directory.

Changing to and from Greek and Hebrew

Alt + G	Changes to Greek font and turns off printer's quotes
Alt + T	Changes to Times New Roman and turns on printer's quotes.
Alt + H	Changes to right-to-left mode and turns on Hebrew font
Alt + J	Turns off right-to-left mode and back to Times New Roman font. This used to be Alt + E, but for some reason Word 97 overrides this key assignment.
Alt + S	Changes to Scholar Font. Use Alt + T to change back to Times

Adding diacritical marks to any font

Alt + \	Grave accent over vowels of any font
Alt + /	Acute accent over vowels of any font
Alt + 6	Caret over vowel of any font

Alt + ;	Umlaut over vowel of any font
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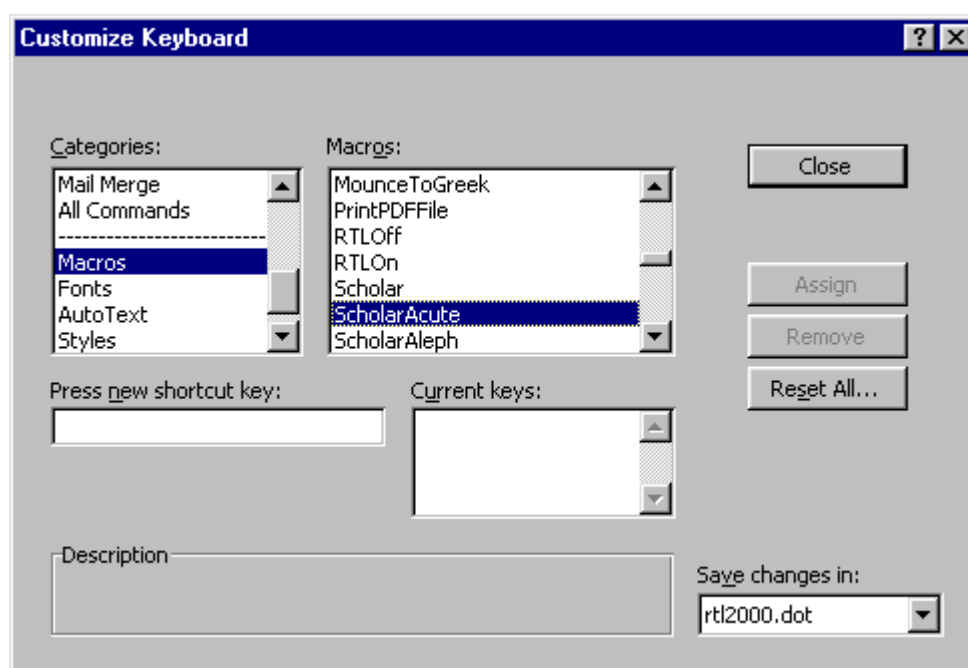
Adding diacritical marks to scholar font

Read the section in the manual about how to assign shortcuts to your scholar font macros. We didn't want to assume too much and assign many shortcut keys and mess up shortcuts you are accustomed to using.

Assigning Keyboard Shortcuts to the Scholar Font Macros

Rather than reassign all the keys on your keyboard to what we think works, and in the process, mess up the keyboard shortcuts you are currently using, what follows are instructions for creating your own keyboard shortcuts.

Open the Tools menu, then click on the Customize menu selection and then click on the Keyboard button at the bottom of the dialog box. You should see a dialog box like the following:



Scroll down on the left until you get to "Macros" and then scroll down on the right until you get to the "ScholarXxxx" macros.

Click on the appropriate ScholarXxxx macro (like ScholarAcute) and then put your cursor in the "Press new shortcut key:" box and assign a shortcut like "Ctrl + Shift + /" or whatever you will be able to remember.

Since a picture is worth a thousand words, just hover your mouse over the blue letters with the diacritical marks over them on the toolbar and you will see the name of the Scholar macros that insert those characters.

Recording New Macros for Scholar font characters

- Look at the scholar.doc and see what character you want to insert. For example, the "dot" under a letter is character 0163.
- Make sure the NumLock keys are active.
- Select Tools, Macro, Record New Macro from your menus.

- Name the macro "ScholarXxxx" where Xxxx is something that makes sense to you.
- Type Alt + 0163 on the number keypad. (it doesn't work if you use the numbers at the top of the keyboard)
- Click the stop recording button on the floating macro record toolbar in the upper left hand corner of Word.
- Then, go back up to the "Assigning Keyboard Shortcuts to the Scholar Font Macros" section and assign your keyboard shortcut.

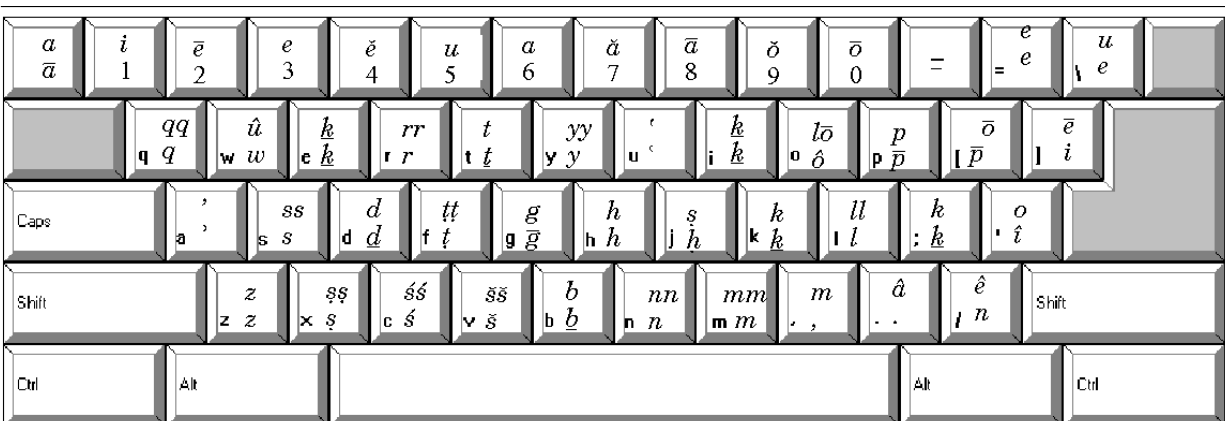
Keyboard Templates



Greek Keyboard Layout



Phonetic Hebrew Layout



Transliterated Hebrew Layout

Scholar Font Template

the "o" is give to show the relationship of the overstrike characters

0130	<i>O♣</i>	0131	<i>Ö</i>	0132	<i>ō</i>	0133	<i>ō</i>	0134	<i>ö</i>
0135	<i>ò</i>	0136	<i>ö</i>	0137	<i>ò</i>	0138	<i>ò</i>	0139	<i>ö</i>
0140	<i>ö</i>	0141		0142	□	0143	□	0144	
0145	<i>o‘</i>	0146	<i>o’</i>	0147	<i>o“</i>	0148	<i>o”</i>	0149	<i>ò</i>
0150	<i>q</i>	0151	<i>q</i>	0152	<i>q</i>	0153	<i>q</i>	0154	<i>ō</i>
0155	<i>q</i>	0156	<i>Q</i>	0157		0158		0159	<i>q</i>
0160	<i>o</i>	0161	<i>q</i>	0162	<i>q</i>	0163	<i>q</i>	0164	<i>q</i>
0165	<i>q</i>	0166	<i>q</i>	0167	<i>q</i>	0168		0169	<i>q</i>
0170	<i>q</i>	0171	<i>q</i>	0172	<i>q</i>	0173	<i>o</i> □	0174	<i>q</i>
0175	<i>q</i>	0176	<i>q</i>	0177	<i>q</i>	0178	<i>q</i>	0179	<i>q</i>
0180	<i>q</i>	0181	<i>o</i> □	0182	<i>o</i> ¶	0183	<i>o</i> ·	0184	<i>ø</i>
0185	<i>q</i>	0186	<i>q</i>	0187	<i>q</i>	0188	<i>q</i>	0189	<i>ō</i>
0190	<i>ò</i>	0191	<i>ō</i>	0192	<i>ò</i>	0193	<i>ó</i>	0194	<i>ò</i>
0195	<i>ó</i>	0196	<i>Ö</i>	0197	<i>ö</i>	0198	<i>ö</i>	0199	<i>ö</i>
0200	<i>ô</i>	0201	<i>Ö</i>	0202	<i>ò</i>	0203	<i>ò</i>	0204	<i>q</i>
0205	<i>q</i>	0206	<i>Q</i>	0207		0208		0209	
0210		0211		0212	<i>ø</i>	0213	<i>ø</i>	0214	<i>ö</i>
0215		0216		0217		0218		0219	
0220		0221		0222		0223	<i>o</i> ³	0224	<i>o</i> [‘]
0225	<i>o</i> [’]	0226	<i>Q</i>	0227	<i>q</i>	0228	<i>o</i> ^α	0229	<i>oi</i>
0230	<i>o</i> ^o	0231	<i>Ö</i>	0232	<i>o</i> €	0233		0234	<i>o</i> —
0235	<i>o</i> —	0236	<i>Ö</i>	0237	<i>oi</i>	0238	<i>oi</i>	0239	<i>oi</i>
0240	<i>q</i>	0241	<i>Ö</i>	0242	<i>ö</i>	0243	<i>ö</i>	0244	<i>ö</i>
0245	<i>ó</i>	0246	<i>Ö</i>	0247	<i>ö</i>	0248	<i>q</i>	0249	<i>q</i>
0250	<i>o</i> ·	0251	<i>Ö</i> ¶	0252	κ	0253	ϰ	0254	<i>oi</i>
0255	<i>o</i> ^e								

Font List

- Greek – The main Greek font. Since we were first with Greek and Hebrew fonts for windows back in 1990, we got to call ours Greek and Hebrew.
- Greek2 – When we started publishing in the Logos Library System, Logos made us change the font name to avoid a conflict with a previous version of our font named “Greek” used in their version 1.6 product. The Greek2 and Greek fonts are identical except for the name.
- Byzantine – a sans serif version of Greek.
- Uncials – capital letters found in the Papyrii. Real handy if you comment on text critical issues.
- Hebrew – self explanatory
- Scholar – a Times New Roman italic font with lots of diacritical characters for typing transliteration of foreign languages.
- Akiba, Jerusalem, Hebrew Cursive, Hebrew Script, Modern Hebrew, Rashi – various Hebrew fonts.
- Greektl and Hebrewtl – originally designed so that you could just type with the Greek and Hebrew keyboard and get proper JBL standard transliteration automatically. We prefer to use scholar ourselves.
- Galaxie Unicode Greek and Hebrew

Possible Problem Areas:

Some word processor such as Word for Windows have a "Smart Quotes" feature which places fancy single and double quotes in your documents. This feature may not work while typing in Greek or Hebrew. We suggest you make a macro that turns off the SmartQuotes feature while at the same time changing to a GREEK or HEBREW font. Then make a macro that changes back to Times Roman and turns the SmartQuote feature back on.

If there are any problems, questions or suggestions with the fonts or macros, please first check our website at www.galaxie.com for updates, new info, support email address, etc.

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