Calling glyphs

Theŕe are *two* ways of calling glyphs:

Via the \char" notation.

Via the \^^^^ notation.

I prefer the first because it is similar to the \char defintion used with the Cork conventions. I suggest *not* mixing the two methods.

Here are three examples, all taken from the Libertine table (contained in the directory FONTS+UNICODE),

1. The letter e with a circumflex: ê.

    This lettter is on page 2 of the table and the Unicode number is 00EA.

    Since we want to use \ce as a short cut (see [unicode_latin.mac]) we write:

    $$\def\ce\{\char"00EA\}$$

    Here is a test: \ce $\longrightarrow$ ê.

2. The Hebrew letter dalet: ד.

    One way of finding the Unicode code value is to go to the Unicode site:

    `http://www.unicode.org/charts/`

    We find that the dalet has the code 05D3 and we check to see if the Libertine font has this character. It does, and is to be found on page 10 of the Libertine table.

    Since we want to use \d as a short cut (see [unicode_hebrew.mac]) we write:

    $$\def\d\{\char"05D3\}$$

    An important point: Since I am using the Libertine font, I enlarge the letter by using my *Libertine font command* **\bfsixteen**. Similarly if I am using a font whose aim is to produce a certain Hebrew form (e.g. the SBL font) then if I type a number, without changing back to Libertine, the number might not match with the rest of the Libertine text.

    Here is a test with \bfsixteen: \d $\longrightarrow$ ד.

    [N.B. Hebrew is part of plane 0, referred to as the *Basic Multilingual Plane* (*BMP*), see: `https://unicode.org/roadmaps/bmp/`].

3. A symbol found in the "Private Use Area"of Libertine.

    Unicode provides the block on the BMP going from E000 to F8FF for private use. This means the Unicode organization does not specify what should go in here, so that the font creators can put whatever they want. On page 34 of the Libetine tables I found an interesting looking image at the code point E001.

    To use this image, we write:

    $$\def\imageE00A\{\char"E001\}$$

    Here is a test with \bftwenty: \imageE001 $\longrightarrow$.