

Try 4th Century BC Greek Font

This provides a short test of the characters in the 4th century BC Greek font — the givbc font family.

The smooth font in Large size

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ ξ Τ Υ Χ Φ
Ψ Ω

The font in its normal size, both smooth and rough, and for comparison, transliterated into Modern Greek.

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΞΤΥΧΦΨΩ
ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΞΤΥΧΦΨΩ
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GREEK in Greek is: ΓΡΕΕΚ.

The next lines of ‘Greek’ are produced by the following code (note that the Greeks had no punctuation marks):

```
{\givbcfamily this font comes in both a rough and a smooth  
form \quad  
This is the smooth form \quad at this time the  
Greeks no longer used boustrophedon writing}
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ΤΗΙΣ ΦΟΝΤ ΓΟΜΕΣ ΙΝ ΒΟΤΗ Α ΡΟΓΗ ΑΝΔ Α ΞΜΟΟΟ ΦΟΡΜ ΘΙΣ
ΙΣ ΘΕ ΞΜΟΟΟ ΦΟΡΜ ΑΤ ΘΙΣ ΤΙΜΕ ΘΕ ΓΡΕΕΚ ΝΟ ΛΟΝΓΕΡ ΞΕΔ
ΒΟΣΤΡΟΦΕΔΡΟΝ ΡΙΤΙΝΓ

Table 1: Alphabet and commands

Glyph	ASCII	Smooth	Rough
\mathbf{A}	a	\Alpha	\ARalpha
\mathbf{B}	b	\Beta	\ARbeta
$\mathbf{\Gamma}$	g	\Gammaamma	\ARgamma
$\mathbf{\Delta}$	d	\Deltaleta	\ARdelta
\mathbf{E}	e	\Epsilonilon	\AREpsilonilon
\mathbf{Z}	z	\Zeta	\ARzeta
\mathbf{H}	h	\Eta	\AReta
$\mathbf{\Theta}$	T	\Thetaeta	\ARtheta
\mathbf{I}	i	\Iota	\ARIota
\mathbf{K}	k	\Kappa	\ARkappa
$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	l	\Lambdaambda	\ARlambda
\mathbf{M}	m	\Mu	\ARmu
\mathbf{N}	n	\Nu	\ARnu
$\mathbf{\Xi}$	x	\Xi	\ARxi
\mathbf{O}	o	\Omicron	\ARomicron
$\mathbf{\Gamma}$	p	\Pi	\ARpi
\mathbf{P}	r	\Rho	\ARrho
$\mathbf{\Sigma}$	s	\Sigmama	\ARsigma
\mathbf{T}	t	\Tau	\ARTau
\mathbf{Y}	y	\Upsilonilon	\ARupsilon
\mathbf{X}	X	\Chi	\ARchi
$\mathbf{\phi}$	f	\Phi	\ARphi
$\mathbf{\psi}$	P	\Psi	\ARpsi
$\mathbf{\Omega}$	O	\Omega	\ARomega