

As I have learned at this thread, to declare a Hebrew font use

```
\DeclareFontFamily{U}{rcjhb1tx}{  
\DeclareFontShape{U}{rcjhb1tx}{m}{n}{<->rcjhb1tx}{  
\DeclareSymbolFont{hebrewletters}{U}{rcjhb1tx}{m}{n}
```

Then, create a command for each letter you want to use via

```
\DeclareMathSymbol{<command>}{\mathord}{hebrewletters}{<code value>}
```

or

```
\DeclareMathSymbol{<command>}{\mathop}{hebrewletters}{<code value>}
```

Below is a table of code values for the alphabet, including the five “sofiyot”, letters that have a special end-word variation. For vocalization marks and the rest of the symbols of the `rcjhb1tx` font, the reader is referred to the *fonttable* package: Use the `\fonttable{rcjhb1tx}` command to create a full list of code values for all the symbols available.

Note: If you are going to use the commands `\aleph`, `\beth`, `\gimel` or `\daleth`, in the font described here rather than via their usual TeX commands, use `\let<command>\relax` before defining the letter command, as exemplified here.

Symbol	Name	Code Value	With Dagesh	Code Value
א	alef	39	א	128
ב	bet	98	ב	129
ג	gimel	103	ג	130
ד	dalet	100	ד	131
ה	heh	104	ה	132
ו	vav	119	ו	85
ז	zayin	122	ז	134
ח	chet	120		
ט	tet	84	ט	135
י	yod	121	י	136
כ	kaf	107	כ	138
ל	lamed	108	ל	139
מ	mem	109	מ	140
נ	nun	110	נ	141
ס	samech	115	ס	142
ע	ayin	96		
פ	peh	112	פ	144
צ	tzadi	118	צ	145
ק	kof	113	ק	146
ר	resh	114	ר	147
ש	shin	152	ש	148
ת	tav	116	ת	149
ך	kaf sofit	75	ך	137
ם	mem sofit	77		
ן	nun sofit	78		
ף	peh sofit	80	ף	143
ץ	tzadi sofit	90		