



# Cursive Hebrew ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew))

([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew))

**Cursive Hebrew** (Hebrew: כתב עברי רחוט, transliterated: *ktav 'ivri rahut*) is a collective designation for several styles of handwriting (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Handwriting>) the Hebrew alphabet ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew\\_alphabet](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_alphabet)). Modern Hebrew ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Modern\\_Hebrew](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Modern_Hebrew)), especially in informal use in Israel (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Israel>), is handwritten with the Ashkenazi (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ashkenazi>) cursive (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive>) script that had developed ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Central\\_Europe](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Central_Europe)) by the 13th century.<sup>[1]</sup> This is also called ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Yiddish\\_language](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Yiddish_language)).<sup>[2]</sup> It was preceded by a Sephardi (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Sephardi>) cursive script, known as Solitreo (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Solitreo>) and by Jewish Ladino (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Judaeo-Spanish>)<sup>[3]</sup> and by Jewish communal

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## Contemporary forms

As with all handwriting, cursive Hebrew displays considerable individual variation. The representative of those in present-day use.<sup>[4]</sup> The names appearing with the individual standard ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/List\\_of\\_Unicode\\_characters#Hebrew](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/List_of_Unicode_characters#Hebrew)) in the various languages using them.

<a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Kaph">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Kaph</a>	
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hebrew_letter_Kaf_handwriting.svg">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hebrew_letter_Kaf_handwriting.svg</a>	 ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hebrew_letter_Kaf_handwriting.svg">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hebrew_letter_Kaf_handwriting.svg</a> )
<a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Taw">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Taw</a>	
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hebrew_letter_Taf_handwriting.svg">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hebrew_letter_Taf_handwriting.svg</a>	
Ayin ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ayin">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ayin</a> )	0 Comments ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ayin#discussion">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ayin#discussion</a> )
Cursive ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive</a> )	0 Comments ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive#discussion">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive#discussion</a> )
Cursive Hebrew ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew</a> )	0 Comments ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#discussion">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#discussion</a> )
Cursive script ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_script">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_script</a> )	0 Comments ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_script#discussion">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_script#discussion</a> )
Hebrew alphabet ( <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_alphabet">http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_alphabet</a> )	

**Note:** Final forms are to the left of the initial and medial forms.

## Historical forms

This table shows the development of cursive Hebrew from the 7th through the 19th centuries. This is discussed in the following section, which makes reference to the columns in the table, numbered 1 through 14.

CURSIVE WRITING Comments (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew\_alphabet#disqu

	EASTERN FORMS.								WESTERN FORMS.					Kaph (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Kaph#disqu
	Babylonian, 7th cent. ?	Egypt, 12th cent.	Constantinople, 1506.	10th century.	Spanish, 1480.	Spanish, 10th cent.	Provencal, 10th cent.	Italian, 10th cent.	Greek, 15th.	Italian, 1461.	Italian, 10th cent.	German, 10th cent.	German, 10th cent.	
א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א	א
ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב	ב
ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג	ג
ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד	ד
ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה	ה
ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו	ו
ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז	ז
ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח	ח
ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט	ט
י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י	י
כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ	כ
ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל	ל
מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ
נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ	נ
ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס	ס
ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע	ע
פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ	פ
צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ	צ
ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק	ק
ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר	ר
ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש	ש
ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת	ת
col.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

/wiki/File:CursiveWritingHebrew.png) Figure 3: "Cursive Writing" (Jewish Encyclopedia, 1901-1906).

Column:

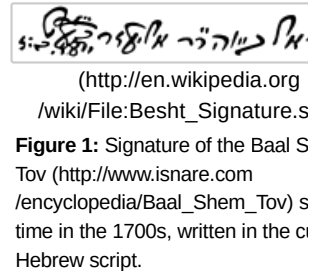
1. Incantation (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Incantation) upon Babylonian (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Babylonia) dish<sup>[5]</sup>
2. Egyptian (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Egypt), 12th century.
3. Constantinople (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Constantinople), 1506.

4. 10th century.
5. Spanish (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Spain>), dated 1480.
6. Spanish, 10th century.
7. Provençal ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hachmei\\_Provence](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hachmei_Provence)), 10th century.
8. Italian (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Italy>), 10th century.
9. Greek (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Greece>), dated 1375.
10. Italian, dated 1451.
11. Italian, 10th century.
12. German (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Germany>), 10th century.
13. Eleazer of Worms ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Eleazer\\_of\\_Worms](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Eleazer_of_Worms)), copied at Rome (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Rome>) in 1515 by Elias Levita ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Elias\\_Levita](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Elias_Levita))<sup>[6]</sup>
14. Ashkenazi, 19th century.

## History

The brief [inscriptions](#) daubed in red ink upon the walls of the [catacombs](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Catacombs>) of [Venosa](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Venosa>) are probably the oldest examples of cursive script. Still longer texts in a cursive alphabet are furnished by the clay bowls found in [Babylonia](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Babylonia>) and bearing [exorcisms](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Exorcism>) against magical influences and evil [spirits](#). These bowls date from the 7th or 8th century, and some of the letters are written in a form that is very antiquated ([Figure 3, column 1](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew#Historical\\_forms](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#Historical_forms))). Somewhat less of a cursive nature is the manuscript, which dates from the 8th century.<sup>[1]</sup> [Columns 2-14](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew#Historical\\_forms](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#Historical_forms)) exhibit cursive scripts of various countries and centuries. The differences visible in the square alphabets are much more apparent. For instance, the Sephardi rounds off still more, and, as in [Arabic](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Arabic>) there is a tendency to run the lower lines to the left, whereas the Ashkenazi script appears cramped and disjointed. Inste the little [ornaments](#) at the upper ends of the stems, in the letters [שעט"ו ג"ן](#) (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Image1Letters.j>) more or less weak flourish of the line appears. For the rest the cursive of the Codices remains fairly true to the square te; Documents of a private nature were certainly written in a much more running hand, as the sample from one of the oldest Arabic letters written with Hebrew letters (possibly the 10th century) clearly shows in the papyrus, in "Führer durch die Ausstellung", Table XIX., Vienna, 1894, ([compare Figure 3, column 4](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew#Historical\\_forms](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#Historical_forms))). However, since the preservation of such letters were not held to be of importance, material of this nature from the earlier times is very scarce, and as a consequence the development of the script is very f to follow. The last two columns of [Figure 3](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew#Historical\\_forms](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#Historical_forms)) exhibit Ashkenazi cursive script of a later date. The next to the last is taken from a manuscript of [Elias Levita](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Elias\\_Levita](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Elias_Levita)). The accompanying specimen presents Sephardi script. In this flowing cursive alphabet the ligatures appear more often. They occur especially in letters which have a sharp turn to the left ([א](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%92>), [ז](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%96>), [כ](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%97>), [ק](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%A0>), [צ](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%A6>), [ח](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%97>)), and above all in [נ](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%A0>), whc great open bow offers ample space for another letter ([see Figure 2](#)).

The following are the successive stages in the development of each letter: [Alef](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Aleph>) is separated into two parts, the first being written as [◀](#) (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Image2Letters.jpg>), and the [perpendicular](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Perpendicular>) stroke placed at the left [↵](#) (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Image3Letters.jpg>). By the turn of the 20th century, Ashkenazi cursive had these two elements separated, thus |c, and the [acute angle](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Acute\\_angle](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Acute_angle)) was rounded. It received also an abbreviated form connected with the favorite old ligature [ב](#) (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Image4Letters.jpg>), and it is to this ligature of Alef and [Lamed](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Lamedh>) that the contracted [Oriental](#) (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Mizrahi>) Aleph owes its origin ([Figure 3, column 7](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew#Historical\\_forms](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#Historical_forms))). In writing [Bet](#) ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Bet\\_\(letter\)](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Bet_(letter))), the lower part necessitated an interruption, and to overcome this



([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Specimen\\_of\\_Modern\\_Sephardic\\_Script.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Specimen_of_Modern_Sephardic_Script.jpg))

**Figure 2:** "Specimen of Modern Sephardic Script" (*Jewish*)

obstacle it was made ⤵ (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Image5Letters.jpg>), and, with the total omission of the whole lower line, ⤴ (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Image6Letters.jpg>). In **Gimel** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Gimel>), the left-hand stroke is lengthened and more. **Dalet** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Dalet>) had its stroke put on obliquely to distinguish it from **Resh** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Resh>); however, since in rapid writing it easily assumed a form similar in appearance (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%A8>), **Ṭ** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%93>) in analogy with **ץ** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%91>) was later changed to ⤴ (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Image7Letters.jpg>) very similar to this took place in the cases of final **Kaf** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Kaph>) and of **Qof** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Qoph>) (see columns 2, 5, 11, 14 ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive\\_Hebrew#Historical\\_forms](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive_Hebrew#Historical_forms))), except that Kaf opened out a trifle more than Qof. The lower part of **Zayin** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Zayin>) was bent sharply to the right and received a little hook at the bottom. The left-hand stroke of **Tet** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Teth>) was lengthened. Lamed gradually lost its semicircle (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Semicircle>) until (as in both Nabataean ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Nabataean\\_language](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Nabataean_language)) and Syriac ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Syriac\\_language](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Syriac_language))) by the turn of the 20th century became a simple stroke, which was bent sharply toward the right. In the modern script today the Lamed has regained its semicircle. Final **Mem** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Mem>) branches out at the bottom, and in its latest stage is drawn out either to the left or straight down. In **Samekh** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Samekh>) the same development also took place, but it afterward became again a simple circle. In order to write **'Ayin** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ayin>) without removing the pen from the surface, its two strokes were joined with a curl. The two forms of the letter **Pe** ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Pe\\_\(letter\)](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Pe_(letter))) spread out in a marked flourish. As to **Tsadi** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Tsade>) the right-hand head is made longer, at first only to a small degree, but later on to a considerable extent. In the beginning **Shin** ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Shin\\_\(letter\)](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Shin_(letter))) develops similarly to the same letter in Nabataean but afterward the central stroke is lengthened upward, like the right arm of Tsadi, and finally it is joined with the left stroke the first stroke is left off altogether. The letters **ן** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%94>), **ט** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%93>), **נ** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%97>), **י** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%A0>), **ך** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%A8>), **ק** (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/%D7%AA>), have undergone little modification: they have been rounded out and simplified by the omission of the heads.

## See also

- Cursive (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Cursive>)
- Handwriting (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Handwriting>)
- Ruq`ah (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ruq%60ah>)

## Notes

1. ↑ Ada Yardeni, *The Book of Hebrew Script: History, Palaeography, Script Styles, Calligraphy & Design*, The British Library, 2002, ISBN 1-58456-087-8 (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/1584560878>), p. 97
  2. ↑ Sheva Zucker, *Yiddish: an Introduction to the Language, Literature, and Culture*, New York City, Vols. 1 & 2, 1994 & 2002, ISBN 1-877909-66-1 (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/1877909661>), ISBN 1-877909-75-0 (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/1877909750>)
  3. ↑ Marie-Christine Varol, *Manual of Judeo-Spanish: Language and Culture*, University of Maryland Press, 2008, ISBN 978-1-934309-19-3 (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9781934309193>), p. 28
  4. ↑ Jonathan Orr-Stav, *Learn to Write the Hebrew Script: Aleph through the Looking Glass*, Yale University Press, 2006, ISBN 0-300-10841-9 (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0300108419>)
  5. ↑ In Corpus Inscriptionum Hebraicarum 18.
  6. ↑ German-Ashkenazi, British Museum ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/British\\_Museum](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/British_Museum)), Additional Manuscr. of 2719 (Paleographical Society, Oriental series Ixxix.).
  7. ↑ Hebrew Papyri: Steinschneider, Hebräische Papyrusfragmente aus dem Fayyum, in Aegyptische Zeitschrift, xvii. 93 et seq., i table vii.; C. I. H. cols. 120 et seq.; Erman and Krebs, Aus der Papyrus der Königlichen Museen, p. 290, Berlin, 1899. For the Hebrew papyri in The Collection of Herzogzog Rainer, see D. Müller and D. Kaufmann, in Mitteilungen aus der Sammlung c Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer, i. 38, and in Führer durch die Sammlung, etc. pp. 261 et seq.
- Cursive Hebrew (<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=1308&letter=A#3547>) in the 1901–1906 Jewish Encyclopedia ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Jewish\\_Encyclopedia](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Jewish_Encyclopedia))

## External links

- Cursive Hebrew fonts for download at *www.oketz.com* (<http://www.oketz.com/fonts/script.html>)
- LadinoType - System for Solitreo and Rashi (<http://www.ladinotype.com>)

Hebrew language (<http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/He>)

<b>Overviews</b>	<a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_language">Language (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_language)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/History_of_the_Hebrew_language">History (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/History_of_the_Hebrew_language)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Romanization_of_Hebrew">Romanization (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Romanization_of_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Transliteration_to_English">Transliteration to English (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Transliteration_to_English)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Romanization_of_Hebrew_from_English">Romanization from English (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Romanization_of_Hebrew_from_English)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebraization_of_English">Hebraization of English (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebraization_of_English)</a>
<b>Eras</b>	<a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Biblical_Hebrew">Biblical (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Biblical_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Mishnaic_Hebrew">Mishnaic (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Mishnaic_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Medieval_Hebrew">Medieval (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Medieval_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Modern_Hebrew">Modern (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Modern_Hebrew)</a>
<b>Dialects</b>	<a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Israeli_Hebrew">Israeli (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Israeli_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Judean_Hebrew">Judean (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Judean_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ashkenazi_Hebrew">Ashkenazi (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Ashkenazi_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Italian_Hebrew">Italian (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Italian_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Mizrahi_Hebrew">Mizrahi (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Mizrahi_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Syrian_Jews#Pronunciation_of_Hebrew">Syrian (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Syrian_Jews#Pronunciation_of_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Samaritan_Hebrew">Samaritan (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Samaritan_Hebrew)</a> · <a href="http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Palestinian_vocalization">Palestinian (http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Palestinian_vocalization)</a> (extinct)
<b>Reading traditions</b>	

**Orthography**

**Alphabet** ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew\\_alphabet](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_alphabet))

**Niqqud** ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew\\_niqqud](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_niqqud))

**Spelling** ([http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew\\_s](http://www.isnare.com/encyclopedia/Hebrew_s))

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**Academic**

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