A typewriter font for the Macintosh 8-bit font table

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Macintosh Programmer’s Workshop users often write 8-bit code like

```
Replace `c w / *# [ @t ] * define ([ - ] + ) * e 1 ( [ - ] @ b n ] + ) * e 2 ( @ ) * e 3 / * 
"$SETC e 1 := e 28 e 3 "
Find * 
Replace `c w / for @ ( [ - ] * ) * e 1 ; ( [ - ] ) ( [ - ] * ) * e 2 ; [ - @ ] * @ ) / @ 
FOR e 1 TO e 2 DO "
Find * 
```

How would you write this code in **verbatim** mode?

A first solution is proposed by Michael Spivak in his LaTeX-T brah package: he uses an escape-from-verbatim character, which acts like a backslash. This has the advantage that you can use every possible \TeX macro inside **verbatim**: on the other hand, your **verbatim** code isn’t **verbatim** any more: it needs special treatment (for example, replace all @ by “partial if ” is your escape character, etc.). And moreover, you will have to mix fonts to obtain symbols like ∞, §, etc.

Another elegant solution would be to use virtual fonts to collect the characters from other fonts; but many symbols do not exist in typewriter form.

Here is a “brute force” solution: `MCTT is a “CM-like” font covering the whole Macintosh 8-bit font table. Actually, as you can see in the font table below, the encoding of this font is a mixture of CM and Macintosh encoding, in the following sense:

1. The 7-bit part of the table is CM, except for two characters:
   - the ASCII “apostrophe” ’047 is a real straight apostrophe ‘ instead of the ’ in CM, which in fact is a closing quote.
   - the ASCII “grave” ’140 is a real grave accent `, instead of the CM ` , which in fact is an opening quote.

2. On the other hand, the Macintosh font table doesn’t use characters ’000 to ’037 and ’177.

In these cases I left the original CM characters.

Note that even in the original Macintosh font table, characters ’366 and ’367 are similar to characters ’136 and ’176. Ambiguity is avoided by the fact that all screen-source fonts (like Monaco, Geneva, Chicago) leave positions ’366 and ’367 empty.

Many characters have just been taken from other CM fonts (like £, §, *, †, ‡, etc.). Others needed slight changes, like ø, ¶ (instead of ¶), etc. And finally, some characters have been created from scratch, like ø, „, ‡ and the unavoidable apple ä.

To use this font, you just have to set `/font/TT=mctt10` at the beginning of your document. As for the `METAFONT` sources (package `MCTT.SHELL`), they are shareware and can be obtained from all major archives.

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1 To make a “DC-like” font out of it, just replace characters ’000 to ’037 and ’177 by the corresponding characters in the DCTT font.
Graphics

Addendum: A style option for rotated objects in \LaTeX
TUGboat 13, no. 2, pp. 156–180

Sebastian Rahtz and Leonor Barroca

In the cited article we stated “[T]he trigonometry macros ... are borrowed from psfig1.8; the original author is not credited there, so we cannot do so either.”

The author has come forward: Phil Taylor. Credit where credit is due.

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