

User-Selectable OpenType Features in JuniusX/JuniusVF

Features are applied in the following order:

c2sc – Small Capitals from Capitals

All lower- and uppercase pairs have a small capital equivalent. ABCDE → ABCDE

smcp – Small Capitals

Converts lowercase letters to small caps (when available); also several symbols and combining marks. fghij → FGHJ.

pcap – Petite Capitals

Produces small caps in a size that harmonizes with lowercase letters. The whole of the basic Latin alphabet is covered, plus several other letters. klmno → KLMNO.

case – Case-Sensitive Forms

Produces combining marks (and later, perhaps, other glyphs) that harmonize with capital letters. Ě Ě.

na1t – Alternate Annotation Forms

Produces letters and numbers circled, in parenthesis, or followed by periods, as follows:

With index 1, circled letters or numbers: (a) (1)

With index 2, letter or numbers in parentheses: (b) (2)

With index 3, double-circled numbers: (3) (4) (10)

With index 4, white numbers in black circles: 5 6 10 20

With index 5, numbers followed by period: 6. 7. 20.

t1um – Tabular Figures

Fixed-width figures: 0123456789 (default or with lnum), 0123456789 (with onum).

onum – Oldstyle Figures

Figures that harmonize with lowercase characters: 0123456789 (default or with tnum), 0123456789 (with pnum).

pnum – Proportional Figures

Proportionally spaced figures: 0123456789 (default or with lnum), 0123456789 (with onum).

lnum – Lining Figures

Figures in a uniform height, harmonizing with uppercase letters: 0123456789 (default or with tnum), 0123456789 (with pnum).

zero – Slashed Zero

Produces slashed zero in all number styles: 0 0 0 0. Including superscripts and subscripts: ⁰ ₀ ⁰.

sups – Superscripts

Produces superscript numbers and letters. Only affects lining tabular and oldstyle proportional figures. All lowercase letters of the basic Latin alphabet are covered, and most uppercase letters: 0¹²³ 4⁵⁶⁷ abcde ABDEG.

subs – Subscripts

Produces subscript numbers. Only affects lining tabular and oldstyle proportional figures: 8₉₀₁ 2₃₄₅.

ornm – Ornaments

Produces ornaments (fleurons) in either of two ways: as an indexed variant of the bullet character (U+2022) or as a variant of a-z, A-C (all fleurons are available by either method):

As a variant of •: 1=❁, 2=❂, 3=❃, 4=❄, etc., up to 29.

As a variant of a-z, A-C: e=❅, f=❆, g=❇, h=❈, etc.

ss01 – Alternate thorn and eth

Produces Nordic thorn and eth (þǾÞ) when the language is English, and English thorn and eth (þǾþ) with any other language. This also affects small caps, crossed thorn (þ þ), combining mark eth (U+1DD9, ǿ ǿ), and enlarged thorn and eth (see ss06).

ss02 – Insular Letter-Forms

Produces insular letter-forms, e.g. ðꝛꝥꝛꝥ. Does not affect capitals (except W), as these are not commonly used in early manuscripts.

hist – Historical Forms

Changes s to f (longs).

ss03 – Long s

Changes s to f (duplicating hist). see also ss08.

ss04 – High Overline

Produces a high overline over letters used as roman numbers, e.g. $\overline{cdij} \overline{LMVX}$.

ss05 – Medium-High Overline

Produces a medium-high overline over (or through the ascenders of) letters used as roman numbers, e.g. \overline{cdij} .

ss06 – Enlarged Minuscles:

Lowercase letters that match the height of normal ones, but with a higher x-height, e.g. abcdefg.

ss07 – Underdotted Text

Produces underdotted text for many letters (including the whole of the basic Latin alphabet and a number of other letters), e.g. $\underset{\cdot}{a}\underset{\cdot}{b}\underset{\cdot}{c}\underset{\cdot}{d}\underset{\cdot}{e}\underset{\cdot}{f}\underset{\cdot}{g}$ $\underset{\cdot}{H}\underset{\cdot}{I}\underset{\cdot}{J}\underset{\cdot}{K}\underset{\cdot}{L}\underset{\cdot}{M}$.

ss08 – Contextual Long s

In English and French text only, varies s and f according to rules followed by many early printers: fports, effence, fstormy, disheveled, transfusions, flynefs, cliffside.

ss11 – r Rotunda

In lowercase and small caps, substitutes r rotunda (ʀ) for r. See also ss16

ss12 – Early English Futhorc

Changes Latin letters to their equivalents in the early English futhorc. Because of the variability of the runic alphabet, this method of transliteration may not produce the result you want. In that case, it may be necessary to manually edit the result. ABCDEFG → ƿ ð k æ m ƿ x.

ss13 – Elder Futhark

Changes Latin letters to their equivalents in the Elder Futhark. Because of the variability of the runic alphabet, this method of transliteration may not produce the result you want. In that case, it may be necessary to manually edit the result. ABCDEFG → ƿ ð < æ m ƿ x.

ss14 – Younger Futhark

Changes Latin letters to their equivalents in the Younger Futhark. Because of the variability of the runic alphabet, this method of transliteration may not produce the result you want. In that case, it may be necessary to manually edit the result. ABCDEFG → ƿ ð ʀ ʀ ʀ.

ss15 – Long Branch to Short Twig

In combination with ss14, converts long branch to short twig runes: þǷ↑Ƿ↓ → þǷǷ.

ss16 – Contextual r Rotunda

Converts r to ʀ following the most common rules of medieval manuscripts: pʀiest, fʀim, oʀnament.

ss18 – Old-Style Punctuation Spacing

Colons, semicolons, parentheses, quotation marks and several other glyphs are spaced as in early printed books.

ss19 – Latin to Gothic Transliteration

Produces Gothic letters from Latin: Warþ þan in dagans jainans → ʁλʀψ φλN IN ḂλΓλNS ǦλINλNS.

cv01 – Variants of aA

1=aA, 2=uA, 3=a, 4=a, 5=a.

cv02 – Variants of aA

1=aA, 2=aA, 3=A

cv05

There are no variants of bB.

cv04 – Variant of C

1=C

cv05 – Variants of dD

1=dD, 2=d. Also affects combining d: 1=ḋ, 2=ḋ.

cv06 – Variant of ḋ

1=ḋ

cv07 – Variants of eE

1=eE, 2=eE, 3=e.

cv08 – Variants of eE

1=eEėėėė (etc.), 2=eE.

cv09 – Variants of f F

1=fƒff, 2=ƒ, 3=p, 4=þ, 5=f.

cv10 – Variants of Gg

1=ǵǾǵ, 2=gǪ, 3=g, 4=g, 5=g.

cv11 – Variants of ʒʒ (Yogh)

1=ʒʒʒʒ.

cv12 – Variants of hH

1=hħ.

cv13 – Variants of iİ

1=ıİ, 2=i.

cv14

There are no variants of jJ.

cv15 – Variants of k

1=k, 2=k, 3=ķ.

cv16 – Variant of l

1=ł.

cv17 – Variant of ł (U+A749)

1=Ł.

cv18 – Variants of mM

1=mᄌm, 2=ᄎᄌᄎ, 3=mᄝ.

cv19 – Variants of nN

1=nᄎN, 2=ᄎᄎ.

cv20

There are no variants of oO.

cv21 – Variants of ø

1=ø, 2=ø, 3=o, 4=σ.

cv22 – Variant of P

1=Ɔ.

cv23 – Variant of Q

1=Ƿ.

cv24 – Variants of rR

1=ʀ2, 2=ʀʃʀ.

cv25 – Variants of sS

1=ʃʃʀ, 2=sʂ, 3=f, 4=f.

cv26 – Variants of tT

1=ʈʈ.

cv27

There are no variants of uU.

cv28 – Variants of vV

1=ʋʋ, 2=ʋU.

cv29

There are no variants of wW.

cv30 – Variants of x

1=x, 2=x.

cv31 – Variants of y

1=y, 2=y.

cv32 – Variant of Z

1=ʒ.

cv33–cv39

Reserved.

cv40 – Variants of ȝ (U+204A, Tironian nota)

1=ȝ, 2=ȝ.

cv41 – Variant of ʒ (U+A75D, rum abbreviation)

1=ʒ.

cv42 – Variants of 𐎠 (U+035B, combining zigzag above)

1=̇, 2=̈, 3=̋. Positioning of the zigzag can differ from that of other combining marks, e.g. ̂, ̃, ̄. If call “Contextual Alternates” is enabled (as it should be in apps other than MS Word), variant forms of alternate 2 will be used with several letters, e.g. ̈́, ̈́, ̈́. Enable “case” for capitals: ̈́ ̈́ ̈́ ̈́.

cv43 – Variant of 𐤀 (U+1DD3, combining open a)

$$1 = \bar{u}.$$

cv44 – Variant of 𐤀 (U+1DE3, combining r rotunda)

 $1 = z_0.$

cv45 – Variant of ̄̄ (U+0305, two-letter overline)

$$1 = \overset{\cdot}{\circ} \circ.$$

cv46 – Variant of ̃ (U+0303, combining tilde)

$$1=\circ.$$

cv47-cv49

Reserved.

cv50 – Variant of ? (U+0294, glottal stop)

 $1=?$

cv51 – Variant of ? (question mark)

 $1=\zeta.$

cv52–cv99

Reserved.

rtlm – Right to Left Mirrored Forms

Produces mirrored runes, e.g. 𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆𐀇𐀈𐀉𐀊𐀋𐀌𐀍𐀎𐀏𐀐𐀑𐀒𐀓𐀔𐀕𐀖𐀗𐀘𐀙𐀚𐀛𐀜𐀝𐀞𐀟𐀠𐀡𐀢𐀣𐀤𐀥𐀦𐀧𐀨𐀩𐀪𐀫𐀬𐀭𐀮𐀯𐀰𐀱𐀲𐀳𐀴𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸𐀹𐀺𐀻𐀼𐀽𐀾𐀿𐁀𐁁𐁂𐁃𐁄𐁅𐁆𐁇𐁈𐁉𐁊𐁋𐁌𐁍𐁎𐁏𐁐𐁑𐁒𐁓𐁔𐁕𐁖𐁗𐁘𐁙𐁚𐁛𐁜𐁝𐁞𐁟𐁠𐁡𐁢𐁣𐁤𐁥𐁦𐁧𐁨𐁩𐁪𐁫𐁬𐁭𐁮𐁯𐁰𐁱𐁲𐁳𐁴𐁵𐁶𐁷𐁸𐁹𐁺𐁻𐁼𐁽𐁾𐁿𐂀𐂁𐂂𐂃𐂄𐂅𐂆𐂇𐂈𐂉𐂊𐂋𐂌𐂍𐂎𐂏𐂐𐂑𐂒𐂓𐂔𐂕𐂖𐂗𐂘𐂙𐂚𐂛𐂜𐂝𐂞𐂟𐂠𐂡𐂢𐂣𐂤𐂥𐂦𐂧𐂨𐂩𐂪𐂫𐂬𐂭𐂮𐂯𐂰𐂱𐂲𐂳𐂴𐂵𐂶𐂷𐂸𐂹𐂺𐂻𐂼𐂽𐂾𐂿𐃀𐃁𐃂𐃃𐃄𐃅𐃆𐃇𐃈𐃉𐃊𐃋𐃌𐃍𐃎𐃏𐃐𐃑𐃒𐃓𐃔𐃕𐃖𐃗𐃘𐃙𐃚𐃛𐃜𐃝𐃞𐃟𐃠𐃡𐃢𐃣𐃤𐃥𐃦𐃧𐃨𐃩𐃪𐃫𐃬𐃭𐃮𐃯𐃰𐃱𐃲𐃳𐃴𐃵𐃶𐃷𐃸𐃹𐃺𐃻𐃼𐃽𐃾𐃿𐄀𐄁𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼

hlig – Historic Ligatures

Produces ligatures for combinations that should not ordinarily form ligatures in modern text, e.g. UE=Œ, af=f, al=d, ey=ey, pp=pp. This feature does not produce those digraphs that have a phonetic value, e.g. æ, æ, ø. See the MUFI recommendation for this distinction.

dlig – Discretionary Ligatures

Produces lesser-used ligatures, especially st, ct, but also archaic ligatures like oz, oz and roman numbers, e.g. ii, II, xi, XI.

The features calt (Contextual Alternates), and liga (Standard Ligatures) should always be on, but in Microsoft Word they have to be explicitly enabled. If they are on, the features ccmp (Glyph Composition/Decomposition) and rlig (Required Ligatures) will also be on.