

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 → FGHIJ.

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.

tnum – 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 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 (þðÞ) when the language is English, and English thorn and eth (þðÞ) with any other language. This also affects small caps, crossed thorn (þ þ), combining mark eth (U+1DD9, Ͱ ͱ), and enlarged thorn and eth (see ss06).

ss02 – Insular Letter-Forms

Produces insular letter-forms, e.g. ðʀȝʀʀ. 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 Minuscules:

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, ftoomy, 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 → ꞑꞑ<ꞑꞑꞑꞑX.

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 → ᚠᚢᚦᚳᚩᚱᚷ.

ss15 – Long Branch to Short Twig

In combination with ss14, converts long branch to short twig runes: ᚠᚦᚢᚱᚦ → ᚠᚦᚢᚱᚦ.

ss16 – Contextual r Rotunda

Converts r to 2 following the most common rules of medieval manuscripts: pziest, firm, oznament.

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 → 𐍅𐍺𐍺𐍱 𐍱𐍺𐍺 𐍺𐍺𐍺 𐍺𐍺𐍺

cv01 – Variants of aA

$$1=\alpha\mathcal{Q}, 2=\alpha\mathcal{A}, 3=\alpha, 4=\alpha, 5=\alpha.$$

cv02 – Variants of a_A

$$1=\cancel{a}A_{\cancel{A}}, \quad 2=\cancel{a}\cancel{A}, \quad 3=A_{\cancel{c}}$$

cv05

There are no variants of bB.

cv04 – Variant of C

 $1=\mathbb{I}$

$1=\mathbb{P}.$

cv18 – Variants of mM

1=mMm, 2=mMm, 3=mM.

cv19 – Variants of nN

1=nNn, 2=nN.

cv20

There are no variants of oO.

cv21 – Variants of ø

1=o, 2=ø, 3=o, 4=o.

cv22 – Variant of P

1=P.

cv23 – Variant of Q

1=Q.

cv24 – Variants of rR

1=rRr, 2=rRr.

cv25 – Variants of sS

1=sSr, 2=sS, 3=s, 4=s.

cv26 – Variants of tT

1=tTt.

cv27

There are no variants of uU.

cv28 – Variants of vV

1=vVv, 2=vV.

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=ſ.

cv33–cv39

Reserved.

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

1=ȝ, 2=ȝ.

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

1=ȥ.

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

1=͡, 2w=͡.

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

1=ͣ.

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

1=ͤ.

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

1=ͥ.

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

1=ͦ.

cv47–cv49

Reserved.

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

1=ʔ.

cv51 – Variant of ? (question mark)

1=ꞑ.

cv52–cv99

Reserved.

rtlm – Right to Left Mirrored Forms

Produces mirrored runes, e.g. ƿƆƁƁMƿX → ɹɹɹɹMɹX.

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.