Elstob—A variable font for medievalists

Features and Character Set.

A. Faces

Roman and *Italic*. Character sets for roman and italic faces are identical, except for stylistic and a few other variants.

B. Axes

Axes are continuously variable (fractional values are permitted). **Weight:** 200 (ExtraLight) to 800 (**ExtraBold**). Default is 400.

Optical Size: 6 (use at circa 6-7pt) to 18 (use at 16pt or larger). Default is 12.

Grade: 0 to 1. Default is 0.

C. Instances (for ElstobD, the desktop version)

	8pt	10pt	Regular (12pt)	14pt	18pt
ExtraLight Light			ABCDefghi <i>ABCDefghi</i> ABCDefghi <i>ABCDefghi</i>		
Regular	ABCDEFefghijk <i>ABCDEFefghijk</i>	ABCDEefghij ABCDEefghij	ABCDefghi ABCDefghi		ABCDefg ABCDefg
Medium	ABCDEFefghijk <i>ABCDEFefghijk</i>	ABCDEefghij ABCDEefghij	ABCDefghi ABCDefghi		ABCDefg ABCDefg
SemiBold	ABCDEFefghijk <i>ABCDEFefghijk</i>	ABCDEefghij ABCDEefghij	ABCDefghi ABCDefghi	_	ABCefgh ABCefgh
Bold	ABCDEFefghijk ABCDEFefghijk	ABCDEefghij ABCDEefghij	ABCDefghi ABCDefghi		ABCefgh ABCefgh
ExtraBold			ABCDefghi ABCDefghi		ABCefgh

D. Axis Values (for Elstob, the variable font)

Axis values are like instances, but packed into one font file instead of distributed across many of them. Combine them in any way you like or select values in between (e.g. Weight 520, Optical Size 16).

Weight: 200 ExtraLight, 300 Light, **400 Regular**, 500 Medium, 600 Semibold, 700 Bold, 800 Extrabold Optical Size: 8pt, 10pt, 12pt, 14pt, 18pt

Grade: 0 LightGrade, 1 HeavyGrade

E. OpenType features

The OpenType features of Elstob are for the most part a subset of those of JuniusX: a document set in Elstob can be changed to JuniusX with few or no changes, and if the document uses the smaller Elstob character set, the reverse is true as well. Features are applied in the following order:

1. aalt (Access All Alternates)

Provides access to all variants in the font.

2. ccmp (Glyph Composition/Decomposition)

(1.) Two-letter mnemonic codes for special characters: see the last page of this document for a list. **(2.)** Removal of dot from i and j when followed by combining marks. **(3.)** Vowel + rhotic hook (U+02DE) combinations. In most applications this feature is on by default and cannot be turned off.

3. locl (Localized Forms)

Provides the English forms of thorn and eth (D b o) when English is the active language.

4. frac (Fractions)

Elstob includes only three fractions: ¼, ½, ¾. Type as number + slash + number.

5. ordn (Ordinals)

Provides superscript forms of a and o when preceded by a figure: 1^a, 2^o.

6. sups (Superscripts)

Superscript numbers, both lining and old style.

7. subs (Subscripts)

Subscript numbers, both lining and old style.

8. tnum (Tabular Figures), onum (Old-Style Figures), pnum (Proportional Figures), lnum (Lining Figures)

In various combinations, provides figures in four styles: Tabular lining (default, 0123456789), Tabular old-style (01234567890), Proportional lining (01234567890), Proportional old-style (01234567890).

9. zero (Slashed Zero)

Provides slashed zero in all figure styles: 0, 0, 0, 0.

10. c2sc (Small Capitals From Capitals)

Converts capitals to small caps. Every capital in the font has a corresponding small capital. ABCD EFGHI-JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZPĐÆ. Alternatively, use ss08 for all small caps (= c2sc + smcp).

11. ss20 (All small caps)

Converts both lowercase and uppercase letters to small caps. For MS Word users, who don't have access to true small caps.

12. smcp (Small Capitals)

Converts lowercase letters to small capitals. MS Word users should use 11. ss07 instead.

13. ss07 (Small Capitals)

See 12. smcp.

14. case (Case-Sensitive Forms)

Mostly provides alternate diacritics for capitals, e.g. $\hat{A}\ddot{A}\dot{E}\ddot{E}\tilde{O}\tilde{O}\tilde{U}\bar{U}$. Also converts old-style to lining figures to harmonize with capitals.

15. sso1 (Alternate Thorn and Eth)

Overrides any language setting to provide alternate shapes of the letters thorn and eth: Nordic shapes when the language is English, and English shapes otherwise.

16. sso2 (Insular Letter-Shapes)

Transliterates from modern to insular (Old English, Old Irish) letter-shapes: στζιηττρ. Note that calt (see below) will change the sequence ττ to fτ.

17. ss03 (Long s)

See 18. hist.

18. hist (Historical Forms)

Changes s to f. Many instances of f will be changed to s by **32. calt** in English and French text. Duplicated by **15. ss03**, since some software does not provide access to the hist feature. transfusions, felfsame.

19. sso4 (IPA Letter-Shapes)

Changes g to g and (in italic only) a to a.

20. sso8 (Sticky Long s)

Same as 17. ss03 and 35. hist, but the long f will never be changed back to s.

21. ss11 (r Rotunda)

Changes r to r rotunda. Note that **37. calt** will change many of these back to r so that r rotunda only follows rounded characters, as in most manuscripts. form brake price.

22. ss12 (Early English Futhorc)

Transliterates Latin script to runic with characters from the Early English futhorc. PDPRN.

23. ss13 (Elder Futhark)

Transliterates Latin script to runic with characters from the Elder futhark. \(\mathbb{P} \)\(\mathbb{D} \)\(\mathbb{F} \)\

24. ss14 (Younger Futhark)

Transliterates Latin script to runic with characters from the Younger futhark. PDPIRY.

25. ss15 (Long Branch to Short Twig)

Use with **24. ss14**. Converts the default (Long Branch) version of the Younger futhark to the Short Twig version. ሦበን ተለዩ የ

26. ss16 (Sticky r Rotunda)

Same as **21. ss11**, but the r rotunda will never be changed back to r.

27. cv05 (Character Variant 5)

Changes d to its insular shape (a). For lowercase d it offers a choice of δ or δ ; the capital is changed to δ , the small cap D to δ , and combining d ($^{\circ}$) to $^{\circ}$.

28. cv09 (Character Variant 9)

Changes f/F to $\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{r}$ and small cap F to \mathfrak{r} .

29. cv10 (Character Variant 10)

Changes g/G to ξ/ξ . and small cap G to ξ .

30. cv24 (Character Variant 24)

Changes r/R to p/D. and small cap R to p.

31. cv25 (Character Variant 25)

Changes s/S to r/Γ , and small cap s to r.

32. cv26 (Character Variant 26)

Changes t/T to τ/C , and small cap T to τ .

33. cv33 (Character Variant 33)

Italic only. Provides a form of α that some users may find less ambiguous than the default: α .

34. cv40 (Character Variant 40)

Provides a choice of two alternate forms of γ : z or z.

35. cv51 (Character Variant 51)

Changes the question mark to *punctus interrogativus*. (?)

36. swsh (Swash)

Italic only. Provides swash forms of certain capitals (\mathcal{ADJPRT}) plus χ and k.

37. calt (Contextual Alternates)

Provides many alternate characters that vary automatically by context. Should always be on (must be turned on explicitly in MS Word).

38. liga (Standard Ligatures)

Provides ligatures that should always be used for certain letter combinations (e.g. first flat office afflict offer). Should always be on, but must be turned on explicitly in MS Word.

39. dlig (Discretionary Ligatures)

Provides & and st ligatures, and in italic only, as, is, us.

Roman Character Set

BASIC LATIN

! "#\$%& '()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>? @ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST UVWXYZ[\]^- abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ variants: 0123456789\$ 0123456789\$ 0123456789\$ 0123456789\$ 0123456789\$ 0000?

LATIN I SUPPLEMENT

 $\begin{subarray}{l} $ \begin{subarray}{l} $ \begin{subarray}{l} \begin{subarray}{l} $ \begin{subarray}{l} \begin{subarray}{$

LATIN EXTENDED A, B, D, ADDITIONAL

PUNCTUATION

$$_$$
 ---- \parallel $_$ '', "", "† \ddagger • ... \leftrightarrow / \lnot $_$ $<$ $>$ \leftrightarrow / $?$ \vdash : \therefore ? variants: \lnot \lnot

RUNIC

SPACING MODIFIER LETTERS

COMBINING DIACRITICAL MARKS

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

SMALL CAPS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆÆÆÆŊÄMÆAUNNĆČÇĊÐĎ ĐÉĔĚÊËĖĒĘĢĠÍĬĨÏÌIJĪĮJKĶĹĽĻŁĿŃŇŅŊÑÓŎÔÖÒŐŌŒQØØÕŒPŔŘŖŚŠŞŦŤ ŢÚŬÛÜÙŰŪĦŁZṬŲŮŨŴŴWWPÝŶŸŶŹŽŻSSßOFδŊŗて()?!¡¿&%#⊖∅

LIGATURES

fj fö fþ fb fü ff fi fl ffi fll fb fh fi fk fl fs ffi fll ft & st

MISCELLANEOUS AND MATH

 $\boldsymbol{\in} :: \cap^{TM} \neq \, \geq \, \leq \, \pm \, \approx \, \neg \, \infty \, \varnothing \, \int \Omega \, \Delta \, \prod \, \sum \sqrt{\mu} \, \eth^{\, + \, *}$

Italic Character Set

BASIC LATIN

!"#\$% & '()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMN0PQRSTUVW XYZ[\]^_ `abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv wxyz{\}~variants: 0123456789\$ 0123456789\$ 0123456789\$ 0123456789\$ 0023456789\$ 0000?

LATIN I SUPPLEMENT

LATIN EXTENDED A, B, D, ADDITIONAL

ĀĀĀĀĄĄŌĆĆĊĊČČĎďĐđĒĒĔĖĖĘĘĚĠĠĠĢĠĦħĪīĬĭĮįİıIJijĶķĹĺĻļĽľŁłŁ tŃńŅņŇňŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŒœŔŕŖŗŘদŞţŠšŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷ ŸŸġŹźŻžshłZzpĀēQoHbPÄäÆéÓó33ŸӯŁMæADæUaVωVæŊakθθ OoppqqrzWwħ39°orzŋŗτſſŌſŢŊſſvariants:oħ

PUNCTUATION

_ ---- — || _ '', '"", "† ‡ • ... \(\gamma/J_= \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) variants: 77

RUNIC

###nmnmpppffff4##R<hPPPX%PHH#IFIFIII%\$HISCY&4"#T118FB KMMYIII6\XMXT#JA#BAIJ94::+1#Φ

SPACING MODIFIER LETTERS

COMBINING DIACRITICAL MARKS

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

әә eavbə6dd эәә e 3 x вj gg g y r q h h i i t t l l z ш щ m n n n θ æ φ л λ i r r j R k s f f s f t t u v л m l y z z z z ? f З с O в G н j L q ? f dz dz dz ts f te f y b lz \ = y u C β θ y v / ll t with rhotic hook: ә x æ y e э i ө r н v a a

SMALL CAPS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZÁĂÂÄÂĀĄÂÃÆÆÆĄÂMAOUWWĆČÇĊĐĎ ĐÉĔĖĖĖĖĘĢĠÍĬĴÏÌIJĪĮJKĶĹĽĻŁĿŃŇŅŊÑÓŎÔÖÒŐŌŒØØÕŒØŔŘŖŚŠŞŦŤŢ ÚŬÛÜÙŰŪĦŁZĀŲŮŨŴŴŴŴWPÝŶŸŶŹŽŻSSΒOFδŊſC()?!¡¿☺%#⊜Φ

LIGATURES

fjföfþfþfüfffiflftiflSbShSiSkSlSsSfiSlSt&&&&

MISCELLANEOUS AND MATH

 ${}^4 \textbf{E.:} \bigcirc {}^{TM} \neq \ \ge \ \le \ \pm \ \approx \ \neg \ \infty \ \emptyset \ \int \varOmega \ \Delta \ \prod \sum \sqrt{\mu} \ \partial \lozenge + \ast$

ITALICS-ONLY VARIANTS

a œ é ē ADJPRT k z ź ż ż as is us p

Codes for Special Characters

A number of characters can be typed by enclosing a two-letter code in braces and parentheses, e.g. {(US)} for one in most software, nothing needs to be done to enable this feature. In Microsoft Word, however, you must first check the "Kerning for fonts" box in the "Advanced" tab of the "Font" dialog. It is necessary to enable kerning before you can access any other OpenType features of a font. It is suggested that you enable kerning in the "Normal" style of your document rather than apply a font change directly to text.

This feature is intended to make typing easier, but before you publish a web page or share a document with someone who may not have the Elstob font, you should replace these codes with the proper Unicode (UTF-8 or UTF-16) characters. MS Word users can use the Elstob_Replace_Code macro in Elstob_Word_Template.dotm or the standalone Elstob_Replace_Code.bas script to accomplish this.

```
= (U+1DD7)
\{(AA)\} = AA(U+A732)
                                      \{(q2)\} = q(U+A759)
                                                                            {^ç}
\{(aa)\} = a (U+A733)
                                      \{(rr)\}=2(U+A75B)
                                                                            {δ^}
                                                                                     = \( \cdot (U+1DD8)
                                      \{(sd)\} = \{(U+1E9C)\}
                                                                            {6^}
                                                                                     = \( \cdot (U+1DD9)
\{(AO)\} = AO(U+A734)
                                      \{(TH)\} = P(U+00DE)
                                                                            \{^e\}
                                                                                     = ° (U+0364)
\{(ao)\} = \infty (U+A735)
\{(AU)\} = AU(U+A736)
                                      \{(th)\} = b (U+00FE)
                                                                                     = (U+1DDA)
                                                                            \{^{\wedge}g\}
\{(au)\} = au (U+A737)
                                      \{(ct)\} = b (U+A765)
                                                                            \{^h\}
                                                                                     = \( \text{(U+036A)} \)
                                                                                     = \dot{0} (U+0365)
\{(AV)\} = A(U+A738)
                                      \{(WY)\} = W(U+A760)
                                                                            \{ \land i \}
\{(av)\} = a(U+A739)
                                      \{(wy)\} = w(U+A761)
                                                                            \{\wedge k\}
                                                                                     = \( \cdot \) (U+1DDC)
\{(AY)\} = A(U+A73C)
                                      \{(WN)\} = P(U+01F7)
                                                                            \{ \land \} 
                                                                                     = \( \text{(U+1DDD)} \)
\{(ay)\} = ay(U+A73D)
                                      \{(wn)\} = p(U+01BF)
                                                                                    = {}^{\rm m} ({\rm U} + 036{\rm B})
                                                                            \{^{m}\}
\{(AE)\} = \mathcal{E}(U+00C6)
                                      \{(et)\} = 3(U+A76B)
                                                                            \{ \land n \}
                                                                                     = \(^n\) (U+1DE0)
\{(ae)\} = x (U+00E6)
                                              = f(U+A76D)
                                                                            \{ \circ_0 \}
                                                                                     = \(^{\text{U}} \)(U+0366)
                                      \{(is)\}
                                              = \gamma (U+204A)
                                                                                     = ° (U+036C)
\{(DH)\}=D(U+00D0)
                                                                            \{ \land r \}
                                      {(ti)}
                                      \{(US)\} = 9(U+A770)
                                                                                     = \(^2\) (U+1DE3)
\{(dh)\} = \delta(U+00F0)
                                                                            \{ \wedge_2 \}
\{(YO)\} = 3(U+021C)
                                      \{(co)\} = 9 (U+A76F)
                                                                            \{ \land_S \}
                                                                                     = $ (U+1DE4)
\{(yo)\} = 3 (U+021D)
                                      \{(ru)\} = 2 (U+A75D)
                                                                            \{ \land f \}
                                                                                     = 6 (U+1DE5)
\{(kl)\} = k(U+A741)
                                      \{(pc)\} = \cdot (U+00B7)
                                                                            \{^{t}\}
                                                                                     = t (U+036D)
                                                                                     = ° (U+036E)
\{(OO)\} = OO(U + A74E)
                                      \{(pe)\} = (U+2E4E)
                                                                            \{ \wedge_{V} \}
\{(oo)\} = oo \{U + A74F\}
                                      {^2}
                                               = ី (U+1DD1)
                                                                            \{ \land_{\mathbf{X}} \}
                                                                                     = ^{x} (U+036F)
                                               = a (U+0363)
                                                                            \{ \land_{\mathbf{Z}} \}
                                                                                     = ° (U+1DE6)
\{(OB)\} = \Theta(U+A74A)
                                      \{^{\wedge}a\}
\{(ob)\} = \Theta(U + A74B)
                                      \{ ^{\wedge} \infty \}
                                               = ° (U+1DD5)
                                                                            {^oa}
                                                                                    = ៉ (U+1DD3)
                                               = ^{\text{av}} (U+1DD6)
\{(pr)\} = p(U+A751)
                                      {^a/}
                                                                            {^us}
                                                                                    = o (U+1DD2)
                                               = * (U+1DD4)
\{(po)\} = p(U+A753)
                                                                            \{ \land_{ZZ} \}
                                                                                    = ំ (U+035B)
                                      \{^{\wedge}x\}
\{(q1)\} = q(U+A757)
                                      \{ \land c \}
                                               = \( \text{(U+0368)} \)
                                                                           \{^{ZZ}\} = (U+1DCF)
```

Problem? Open an issue at https://github.com/psb1558/Elstob-font.