The Anglish Runes - M FXII'H RN+M'

The font is "**Anglish Runes**", it's constructed to be used together with "**Noto Sans – Regular**". The runes are based on the Anglo-Saxon/Frisian Runes (Futhorc) variance which, according to Wikipedia, where in use in England and the North of Netherlands from the 5th century onwards, up until the high middle ages.

Modern writing of runes, roughly falls in two categories. Those that write it phonetically and use the runes that matches the sounds the closest. And those that replace the letters with the corresponding runes.

The goal of this font was to use it as a drop in replacement for text written in English by switching the font, transliteration. It is not meant to be historically accurate, however many runes with multiple attested sources are present, where multiple forms where used I selected a specific one mostly at random.

I choose specifically Futhorc runes to work upon as I feel this is more correct then using earlier Elder and Younger Futhark or later derived runes like Medieval or Dalecarlian, as the latter two where used in the Scandinavian regions and not in England.

Even though this font is not intended to be historically accurate, I do believe that it is likely that a literate person from that historical era and area would be able to read what is written with this font, but may struggle with the meaning, as many words have been borrowed from other languages and beyond that have gone through multiple rounds of vowel shifting and added/discarded letters.

To make it possible to write modern English, certain letters had to be added, specifically the V and Z. This is not a new thing, for example, previously the change from Elder Futhark to Futhorc had a change to the letter C, which could mean both C and K, further there was additions of X and Q (\mathbb{N}) which have all similar sounds. Specifically the rune K (\mathbb{L}) is the rune X (\mathbb{Y}) but upside down. For the Y I opted for an upside down J (\mathbb{X}) being used for Y (\mathbb{X}).

The V (V) and Z (\mathbb{Z}) letter have been added as is, this also has historical precedent although more in reverse, as the "th" letter combination is the thorn (\mathfrak{p}), which was used for a long time in the localised Latin/English alphabet, though printing presses rarely had the thorn character and would substitute it with an \mathbf{y} or \mathbf{Y} instead.

A common feature of runic inscriptions is that the words are not separated by a space but by a middle dot or colon, this can be done by using the 'Punctuation Space' (:).

The font has both upper case and lower case, these are roughly the same symbols but drawn in less heigh space.

There are no attested runic numbers equivalent to the western Arabic numbers, as such I have created my own. The forms are roughly equivalent to the shape of the hand made when counting. For the other the punctuations I have just taken artistic liberty, as far as I know there is no precedence. The font contains many more characters which are inherited from the font "Noto Sans", essentially I have taken that font and replaced glyphs with the Runic version.

Here is a table of the English Latin to Anglish Runic

Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	М	N	О	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	٧	W	Х	Υ	Z
۴	8	٢	M	M	۲	Χ	Н	1	*	7	7	M	+	4	۲	γ,	R	r	↑	V	٧	4	۲	*	Z

Note that the vowels have alternative forms, also 'th' and 'ng' have a single glyph version.

Ä		Ë		Ϊ			Ŋ	Ö			Þ	Ü			
F		₩		1			×	\$			>	٨			

The digits and punctuations

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						•	,	;	!	?
Д	L	ŀ	ţ	F	ם	<u>-</u>	ł	ŧ	£						 +	×	*	1	7

The alternative/combination forms are used as follows:

English Latin	Anglish Latin	Anglish Runic		Example	ļ
ea	ä	F	Bear	Bär	BFR
ea	ë	Ψ	Year	Yër	*#R
I	Ï	1	Ice	Ïce	1kM
oe*	Ö*	x *	Doner*	Döner*	Mx+mr*
u	ü	٨	Dune	Düne	MA+M
th	þ	Þ	The	þe	ÞM
ng	ŋ	×	Ping	Piŋ	LIX

^{*} The 'oe' sound is generally not used in modern English, but is common in German.

Here is a small sample text in Anglish Runes:

|+:bM:BMX|++|X:bM:|\+|VMRYM:PFY:|\RMF1MM.

PIL:HLL:WLMW:L:LL.:LL.:LL:CULCLW: AWK*:L+XL*

FYM:BMMY:P1MMIX:RMXFRMMM:FY:F:BFM:MFVM.

WEY*: SEYM. BULIUAN: PET: IT: DEL. IY SURTHUM: BY: LEMW! LEG T: EL: XEM* PEUXH: PU: ** ELUXH: PU: **

CWECLW:EE: VILUAEMUM: 9:8MLIMAN:PEU PW:W4JIBW: V1/10/NBLM

PFY:I+:PFL1:Y+MMZMM:FN1:FP:bM:+FYM:FP:F:BMIX:LFTTMM bM:XRMF1:XRMM+:FRJTMYMIZNRM,

PM:XFTRFVFRTIMK PHF:LIVM:14:CMRCM1NFT:PMFR:FF:PM:11MM:PM*:KFT PM:/FMI4X:FF:PM:XRMF1:

PH11M:\\F\M\MRKHIME FRM:\MFTT:BTNM:\RMF1NRMY:PIb:\MFRM:\PF\:\F\RMY:\RMY:\MFKH, PHF:\FRM:

BMF FRM: PMMI,

- MEUXLER: EMEME PUISMENTEDRETTIET : PM: MEMISHI : PM: DEIVMERM FRETTME: J.

Writing of the special characters:

On linux and unix systems you can use the compose key (by default right **Shift + alt gr**) and key combinations. On Windows you can either use alt keys or install a program that adds linux like compose functionality (for example this: https://github.com/SamHocevar/wincompose)

Here is a table of compose key descriptions:

Upper	Lower	letters	as in	unicode capital	unicode small	composition			
Ä	ä	ea	Bear	00c4	00e4	" then A or a			
Ë	ë	ea	Year	00112	0113	" then E or e			
Ϊ	ï	i	Ice	00cf	00ef	" then I or I			
Ö	Ö	oe	Döner	00d6	00f6	" then O or o			
Ü	ü	u	Bun	00dc	00fc	" then U or u			
Ŋ	ŋ	ng	ding	014a	014b	N then G or n then g			
Þ	þ	th	the	00de	00fe	T then H or t then h			
:		Punctuation	space	200	08	SPACE then .			