The Anglish Runes

The font is "**Anglish Runes – Regular**", it is 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. It is not meant to be historically accurate, however all the 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, 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 which have all similar sounds. Specifically the rune K (ᛣ) is the rune X (ᛉ) but upside down. Although the letter Y is already associated with a rune (ᛦ), the pronunciation of that rune is rather far away from what we use Y for these days. As such I did the same to Y as the ancestors did with X, I opted for an upside down J (ᛡ) being used for Y (ᚼ).

The V (ᚠ) and Z (ᛉ) letter have been added as is, this also has historical precedent although more in reverse, as the "th" letter combination is the thorn (Þ), which was used for a long time in the localised Latin/English alphabet, though printing presses did not always have the thorn character and would substitute it with an **y** or **Y** instead.

The Anglo-Saxon/Frisian runes contains certain characters that more accurately reflect the pronunciation of a word. For example (assuming Southern Standard British English accent):
- "thing" as "þiŋ" being "ᚦᛁᛝ".
- "bear" as "bär" being "ᛒᚠᚱ".
- "hear" as "hēr" being "ᚻᛠᚱ".
- "view" as "vȳw" being "ᚠᚪᛈ".
- "in" as "ïn" being "ᛁᛂᛏ", this one just indicates that the I is short like in "inn" and not long as would be in "ice".
- There is also "ö", however this will only feature when writing Old English, it is pronounced as the "ö" in the German word "König".

A common feature of runic inscriptions is that the words are not separated by a space but by a middle dot, this can be done by using a non breaking space (·).

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

Although this font discourages in some way the use of phonetic equivalence writing, some letter combinations are so common in English and thus Anglish, that there used to be letters for that. Specifically the thorn (Þ - Þ) and ing (Ŋ – ᛟ), however be careful with substitution as for example the word "po**th**ole" should not have the substitution neither the word "su**ng**lasses".

Here is a table of the Latin / Anglish runes

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
ᚠ	ᛒ	ᛚ	ᛘ	ᛗ	ᛣ	ᚷ	ᚻ	ᛁ	ᛪ	ᛌ	ᚱ	ᛖ	ᛏ	ᚨ	ᚳ	ᛈ	ᛃ	ᛦ	ᚾ	ᚢ	ᚡ	ᚹ	ᛧ	ᛉ	ᛎ

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
ᚠ	ᛒ	ᛚ	ᛘ	ᛗ	ᛣ	ᚷ	ᚻ	ᛁ	ᛪ	ᛌ	ᚱ	ᛖ	ᛏ	ᚨ	ᚳ	ᛈ	ᛃ	ᛦ	ᚾ	ᚢ	ᚡ	ᚹ	ᛧ	ᛉ	ᛎ

Here is a table of Anglish runes and the approximate Latin equivalent.

ᚠ	ᛏ	ᛌ	ᛟ	ᛉ	ᚤ	Þ
Ä	Ē	Ï	Ŋ	Ö	Ȳ	Þ

ᚠ	ᛏ	ᛌ	ᛟ	ᛉ	ᚤ	Þ
ä	ē	ï	ŋ	ö	ȳ	þ

Here is a table of western Arabic numerals and the runic variance:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ	ᛁ

Here is a small sample text in Anglish Runes:

It þm bmxittix tnm Ntivmrpm ffy lrmftmm.
Þir nfy mfmm f rft ff cmpccm vmrⱡ ftxrⱡ ftm bmmt pixmfⱡ rmxfrmmm fy f bfm mfvm.
Mftⱡ rflmp bmpimvm fft it ffy lrmftmm bⱡ rfmm ffrt ff xfm, þfⱥxn tnm ᚠftrmvfrtim cmpccm ff Virtvfmm ⅆ bmpimvm fft þm mttirm Ntivmrpm ffy it ffⱡt ytmmzmm fⱥt ff tnm tffm ff f bmix lfttmm þm Xrmft Xrmmt Fⱥlfrmrmizⱥrm.
Þm ᚠftrmvfrtimr, pnf rivm it cmrcmtⱥfⱡ fmfr ff þm timm tnmⱡ lfⱡⱡ þm lfmitx ff tnm Xrmft Pnitm Hftmⱥlmrⱥnimp, fⱥm rmfⱥⱡ brⱥm lrmftⱥrmp pitn mfⱥm bft fiftⱡ frmp mfln, pnf fⱥm þmrmffⱥm ⱥtiⱡⱥm it bmix þm fⱥtⱡ rflⱥ it niⱥtfrⱥ tf nfvm itvmttmm þm fmⱥfⱥm mmfmⱥfⱥtt bmfⱥrm þm pnmmⱡ.
— Mfⱥxffⱡ Fmfmr, Tnm Rmⱡtⱥⱥfⱥtt ft tnm Mtm ff tnm Ntivmrpm, lnfctmr Þ.