Junicode

the font for medievalists

specimens and user’s guide
The Junicode font is designed to meet the needs of medieval scholars; however, it has a large enough character set to be useful to the general user. It comes in Regular, Italic, Bold and Bold Italic faces. The Regular face has the fullest character set and is richest in OpenType features.

Both the selection and design of the characters in Junicode reflect the needs of medievalists. However, many persons writing in ancient and modern languages have found the font useful. If you wish to see better support for any language, please leave a request at the Junicode project page (http://sourceforge.net/projects/junicode).

Junicode implements most of the recommendation of the Medieval Unicode Font Initiative (version 3.0). Look for special MUFI characters (those not in the Unicode standard) in the Private Use Area (U+E000 and above). Download the complete recommendation at http://www.mufi.info/.

Junicode is licensed under the SIL Open Font License: for the full text, go to http://scripts.sil.org/OFL. Briefly: You may use Junicode in any kind of publication, print or electronic, without fee or restriction. You may modify the font for your own use. You may distribute your modified version in accordance with the terms of the license.
Specimens
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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÆÐÞȜ
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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÆÐÞȜ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz æðþȝ
Old and Middle English

The default letter-shapes are suitable for setting Old and Middle English.

Wē æthrynon mid úrum ārum þā ñðan þæs dēopan wǣles; wē ġesāwon ēac þā muntas ymbe þære sealtan sæ strande, and wē mid ðæðenedum hrægle and gesundfullum windum þær gewicodon on þam gemærum þære faegerestan þēode. Pā ñðan ġetācnið þìsne dēopan cræft, and þā muntas ġetācnið ðeac þā miðænyssa þisses cræftes.

Sīpen þe þe sege and þe assaut watz sesed at Troye, Þe borg brittene and brente to brondez and askez, Þe tulk þat þe trammes of tresoun þer wrozt
Watz tried for his tricherie, þe trewest on erthe:
Hit watz Ennias þe athel, and his highe kynde,
Þat sīpen depreed prouncies, and patrounes become
Welneþe of al þe wele in þe west iles.

Apply the OpenType feature ss02 (Style Set 2) for insular letter-forms.

Old Icelandic

For Nordic shapes of þ and ð, specify the Icelandic language, if your application has good language support; or apply the OpenType ss01 (Style Set 1) feature.

Um haustit sendi Mǫrðr Valgarðsson orð at Gunnarr myndi vera einn heimi, en lið alt myndi vera niðri í eyjum at lúka heyverkum. Riðu þeir Gizurr Hvíti ok Geirr Goði austr yfir ǽr, þegar þeir spurðu þat, ok austr yfir sanda til Hofs. Þá sendu þeir orð Starkaði undir Priðyrningi;
ok fundusk þeir þar allir er at Gunnari skyldu fara, ok réðu hversu at skyldi fara.

Runic

German

Ich sag uch aber / minen fründen / Förchtèd uch nit vo2 denen die den lyb tödend / vnd darnach nichts habennd das fy mer thúgind. Ich wil uch aber zeigè vo2 welchem ir uch förchten sollend. Förchtend uch vo2 dem / der / nach dem er tödet hat / ouch macht hat zewerffen inn die hell: ja ich sag uch / vo2 dem selben förchtéd uch. Koufft man nit fünff Sparen vñ zween pfennig³

Die strasse ist zu schmal für autos. Wohin fährt dieser Zug? DIE STRAßE IST ZU SCHMAL FÜR AUTOS. DIE STRAßE IST ZU SCHMAL FÜR AUTOS. DIE STRAßE IST ZU SCHMAL FÜR AUTOS.

Die strasse ist zu schmal für autos. DIE STRASSE IST ZU SCHMAL FÜR AUTOS. User c2sc for small cap Eszett: die strasse ist zu schmal für autos. DIE STRASSE IST ZU SCHMAL FÜR AUTOS.

Latin

Junicode contains the most common Latin abbreviations, making it suitable for diplomatic editions of Latin texts.

Adiuuanos dī salutaris nofter & ppē glām nominis tui dē libanos· & ppitius esto peccatis nostrīs ppter nomen tuum. Ne forte dicant in-gentib: ubi est dī eorum & innotescat innationib: corā oculīr nōri·
Pofuerunt mofticina feruorū ruorū efcäl uolatilib: çeli carnef šcōz tuö beftïf tenice· Facti fum9 obʃpbrium uicinis n̄if·

Gothic

jabai auk h̄as gasaihīʃ þuk þana habandan kunþi in galiuge stada anakumbjian dan, niu mïwissei is siukis wisandins timrjada du galigu-gagudam gasaliþ matjan? fraqïstnïf auk sa unmahteiga ana þeimamma witubnja bröpar in þize Kristus gaswalt. sw̄f þan frawaurkjandans wi̇hra bröruns, slahandans i̇ze gahugd siuka, du Xristau frawurkei̇f.

Use ss19 to produce Gothic letters automatically from transliterated text and ss20 to produce Latin letters from Gothic. Available in all four faces.

Sanskrit Transliteration

mānaṁ dvividham viṣayadvai vidyātsaktyaśaktitah
arthakriyāyāṁ keśadīrnārtho ’narthaḥdhiṃokṣataḥ
sadṛśasadṛśatvacca viṣayāviṣayatvataḥ
śabdasyānimitānāṁ bhāve dhīsadasattvataḥ

International Phonetic Alphabet

hwɑn θɑt aːprɪl wiθ ɪs fuːɾes sɔːtə θə drʊxt ɔf mɑrʧ hɑθ peːɾsəd toː θə rɔːtə and bɑːɾəd evrɪ væɪn ɪn swɪf lɪkʊːr ɔf hwɪʧ vɛrˈtʃu ɛnʤɛnərd ɪs θə fluː hwan zɛfɪɾʊs eːk wiθ ɪs sweːtə bræːθ
Greek

The Greek typeface (available only in the regular face) is based on the Greek Double Pica cut by Alexander Wilson of Glasgow in the eighteenth century. It is not really suitable for setting modern Greek; those who want a more modern Greek face that harmonizes well with Junicode should consider GFS Didot Classic or GFS Porson.

βίβλος γενέσεως Ἰησοῦ γενέσις Ἰησοῦ γενέσις Ἰησοῦ

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Lithuanian

Lithuanian poses several typographical challenges. An accented i retains its dot: í; and certain characters with ogonek must avoid colliding with following j: ėj ųj. Make sure Contextual Alternates (calt) is turned on; for í, use i followed by non-spacing dot accent (0307) and acute (0301).


Polish

The default shape and position of ogonek in Junicode are suitable for modern Polish. For the medieval Latin e-caudata, consider using ss15.

Mieszkańcy całej ziemi mieli jedną mowę, czyli jednakowe słowa. A gdy wędrowali ze wschodu, napotkali równinę w kraju Szinear i tam zamieszkali. I mówili jeden do drugiego: Chodźcie, wyrabiajmy cegłę
i wypalmy ją w ogniu. A gdy już mieli cegłę zamiast kamieni i smolę zamiast zaprawy murarskiej, rzekli: Chodźcie, zbudujemy sobie miasto i wieżę, której wierzchołek będzie sięgał nieba, i w ten sposób uczynimy sobie znak, abyśmy się nie rozproszyl po całej ziemi.

**Czech**

*Special care has recently been taken to improve handling of Eastern European languages. The developer solicits suggestions for further improvement.*


**Fleurons**
OpenType Features

Following is a list of the OpenType features in Junicode. For instructions on applying OpenType features, consult the documentation for your preferred application. Note that you should turn on the following features, if they are not on by default: liga (Standard Ligatures), ccmp (Glyph Composition/Decomposition), calt (Contextual Alternates), kern (Horizontal Kerning).

Standard Ligatures (liga)

Like many old-style fonts, Junicode contains the most common f-ligatures (first flight offer office afflict fjord) and some that are less common (e.g. thrift fifty afraid für förder). It also has long-s ligatures (e.g. affert ßart flick omission).

Glyph Composition/Decomposition (ccmp)

A base character followed by one or more combining diacritical marks is replaced with a precomposed character when that would look different from the character + diacritic sequence: for example A + U+301 makes Á, where a special upper-case form of the diacritic is used.

Contextual Alternates (calt)

When this feature is on (as it should be by default), Junicode will avoid unsightly collisions between neighboring characters such as f and vowels with diacritics, e.g. fèler fif fūl. If you find that f collides with some
other character, you can select the narrower f via the OpenType salt feature.

Stylistic Alternates (salt)

This feature gives you direct access to a number of alternates that are available via other features. Some of these (for example the narrow f) may be useful to avoid collisions that the font designer has not anticipated. In Greek script, alternative letter shapes should be accessed via salt: e.g. βϕ. It may be necessary to set the script to Greek explicitly to access Greek alternates.

Kerning (kern)

Junicode uses class-based kerning. A few applications are unable to use it.

Discretionary Ligatures (dlig)

This feature will give you fancy ligatures, e.g. act star track bitten attract, and also connected Roman numbers (I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII). Use it also for circled numbers and letters: [1] = ①; [A] = Disposed; [a] = ⓐ; [[1]] = ⓵; <1> = ❶ (regular face only).

Historical Ligatures (hlig)

Nearly all of MUFT’s ligatures are accessible via “Historical Ligatures” (hlig). Even if you are not a medievist, you may still be amused by the strange effects you can achieve by turning on this feature: egg track caught fan sock book sake ardvark chaos ΑΔΩAY. This feature will also permit you to access a large number of historical Greek ligatures that appear in the Foulis Homer, e.g. ἱφθίμους ἐτελείῳ διαφήμην μάχεσθαι γραφήσῃ. You may have to set the script to Greek explicitly to access Greek historical ligatures.
Mark Positioning (mark and mkmk)

Where no precomposed character is available, combining marks should still be correctly positioned, and marks can be “stacked” via “Mark to Base” (mark) and “Mark to Mark” (mkmk): ŏ́ (o + U+306 + U+301); ţ́ (i + U+304 + U+306). The dot of an i or j followed by a diacritic will generally be removed: i̯. If your application supports these features, they are probably on by default.

Small Capitals (smcp and c2sc)

Use “Small Caps” (smcp) to change lower-case letters to small caps; add “Caps to Small Caps” (c2sc) for text entirely in small caps. Junicode has true small caps rather than scaled capitals. Special small cap versions of common combining diacritics are available, and these should be positioned correctly relative to the base characters: äçé. Regular face only.

Old-Style Numbers (onum)

You have a choice of either standard “lining” figures or old-style figures, selected by “Old-Style Numbers” (onum): 0123456789 0123456789.

Superscripts and Subscripts (sups, subs)

Superscript numbers are rendered with “Superscripts” (sups): ⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹. Subscript numbers are rendered with “Subscripts” (subs): ₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉. In the regular and italic styles there is a complete alphabet of superscripts (e.g. a̅b̅c̅x̅y̅z̅).

Fractions (frac)

A sequence of number + slash + number is rendered by a fraction if the fraction has a Unicode encoding and this feature is on: ½ ¼ ⅓ ¾.
Letters with flourishes (swsh)

For letters with flourishes (sometimes used for setting Middle English texts), use “Swash” (swsh): α δ ℓ γ ł ņ ř.

Mirrored runes (rtlm)

In the regular face Junicode contains mirrored versions of runes. To access these, use Right-to-Left Mirroring (rtlm): þǫǫ劳务派遣.

Greek letters in IPA (mgrk)

Greek β and θ are needed for phonetic work, but the Greek of Junicode does not harmonize with other characters in the IPA range. To solve the problem, use mgrk: βθ. Alternatively, both characters are available in the Private Use Area: U+F701, U+F702.

Nordic letter-shapes (ss01)

The default shape of ð and þ in Junicode is English: this is unusual in modern fonts. For the shapes used in Icelandic, specify the Icelandic language, if your application has good language support, or select “Style Set 1” (ss01): δþ.

Insular letter-shapes (ss02)

Use “Style Set 2” (ss02) for insular letter-forms: abcðeɣ. Turn off “Standard Ligatures” (liga) for best results.

Overlined characters (ss04, ss05)

Use “Style Set 4” (ss04) for roman numbers with high overline (viii XCV) and “Style Set 5” (ss05) for lower-case roman numbers with medium-high overline (viii dclx). These Stylistic Sets will work only with letters used in Roman numbers.
Enlarged minuscules (ss06)

“Style Set 6” (ss06) produces enlarged minuscules, thus: abcdefg. Since the underlying text remains unchanged, enlarged text can be searched like normal text.

Deleted text (ss07)

In medieval manuscripts, text is often deleted by placing a dot under each letter. Both Unicode and MUFI define many characters with dots below: if possible, you should avoid hard-coding these and instead use “Style Set 7” (ss07).

Alternate yogh (ss08)

For Middle English, always use the yogh at U+021C and U+021D (Ȝȝ). Unicode also has an alternative yogh, which in Junicode has a flat top. If you prefer this, leave the underlying text the same and specify “Style Set 8” (ss08): Ʒʒ.

Retired letter-shapes (ss09)

The design of a few Junicode characters has changed since the font was introduced. The original designs, if you prefer them, will always be available via “Style Set 9” (ss09). Currently there are just a few such alternates: ƀ for ʄ, T for T, T for t.

Letters with hook above (ss14)

The Unicode standard contains several precomposed characters with combining hook above in the Latin Extended Additional range (e.g. ÅÔ). These are used automatically when a vowel is followed by the diacritic U+0309. However, MUFI contains a series of precomposed characters in which the hook differs in shape and position. Use “Style Set 14” (ss14) for the MUFI characters (e.g. ÅÔ).
E caudata (ss15)

Medieval Latin texts often use an *e* with tail, called *e caudata*; this represents Latin *ae* or *oe*. Polish, Lithuanian, and several other languages also use this letter. While in modern editions of medieval texts the *cauda* (or in Polish, the *ogonek*) is often attached to the very bottom of the letter, in modern Polish and Lithuanian printing it is attached to the end of the bottom stroke: Polish ę, medieval Latin ę. The modern Polish version of the letter is acceptable for medieval Latin; however, if you prefer a centered *cauda*, use “Style Set 15” (ss15).

Old-Style Punctuation (ss18)

Old books generally set extra space before the heavier punctuation marks (; : ! ?); they also leave extra space inside quotation marks and parentheses (e.g. “here”). For a similar effect, use Stylistic Set 18 (ss18). Make sure that Contextual Alternates are also on so that Unicode can correct the spacing in certain environments (but you will have to kern the English plural possessive apostrophe manually).

Latin-to-Gothic Transliteration (ss19)

As transliteration of Latin to Gothic characters is straightforward, it can easily be handled with OpenType features. Note that the Gothic alphabet has no distinction between upper- and lower-case, so capitals and lower-case letters are transliterated the same way: ΜΑΝΤΕΔΙ ΣΨΕΨΑΝΗ ζάη ινν ΜΑΝΣ ΛΕΙΚ.

Gothic-to-Latin Transliteration (ss20)

The same as ss19, but in reverse. It produces all lower-case letters. Thus ΓΛΑΔΒ ΝΙ ΠΑΣ ΜΑΙΣ ΦΑΝΣ ΣΨΕΨΑΜΜΑ becomes ‘gadob nu was mais fans sweswamma’.
Other Features

Treatment of Obsolete Characters

A number of medieval characters originally assigned by MUFI to the Unicode Private Use Area have been accepted into the Unicode standard. For several years Junicode retained the obsolete characters, adding a mark to warn document maintainers to reencode their documents. Beginning with version 0.7.3 obsolete MUFI characters have been removed from the font.

Character Protrusion

For XeLaTeX users who use the Microtype package for character protrusion, a configuration file (mt-Junicode.cfg) is provided for Junicode. Users of XeLaTeX will need Microtype version 2.5 (currently beta). The configuration file will work only with XeLaTeX, though it can probably be made to work with LuaTeX by commenting out the last five lines of the \DeclareCharacterInheritance command.

Fleurons

Junicode contains a number of fleurons (floral ornaments) copied from a 1785 Caslon specimen book. This book contains a number of examples. Fleurons may be found at these code-points: E270, E27D, E670, E67D, E68A, E736, E8B0, E8B1, EF90–EF9C, EF9F, F011, F014, F018, F019, F01B, F01D, F01E.
**Miscellanea**

The Junicode font is available at http://junicode.sourceforge.net/. You can also find it in the repositories of many Linux distributions, and also via CTAN. Visit the Junicode Project Page at SourceForge to leave feature requests and bug reports. Contributions are welcome: if you wish to contribute to Junicode, leave a patch at the Project Page or contact the developer.

**Developer**

Peter S. Baker, University of Virginia

**Contributors**

Denis Moyogo Jacquerye  
Adam Buchbinder  
Pablo Rodriguez

Thanks to the many users who have submitted feature requests and bug reports.

This document was set with \TeX.