Help for these Tengwar Fonts:

"Tengwar Quenya" &
"Tengwar Quenya-A"

"Tengwar Sindarin" &
"Tengwar Sindarin-A"

"Tengwar Noldor" &
"Tengwar Noldor-A"

"Tengwar Quenya-1"

"Tengwar Sindarin-1"

"Tengwar Noldor-1"

"Tengwar Quenya-2"

"Tengwar Sindarin-2"

"Tengwar Noldor-2"

Format(s):   Microsoft Windows/Truetype
Adobe Type Manager (ATM/Postscript Type-1)

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(This information is my best attempt at explaining basic Tengwar usage for each language. This document does not describe all of the complexities of Tengwar usage, nor will it explain any details of any Tolkien language. This information is not official or authorized by anyone and may contain errors.)

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(daniel steven smi[th] - written in CJRT's English mode)

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email: fontmaster@geocities.com
WWW: http://www.geocities.com/TimesSquare/4948/index.html

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An Introduction to the Tengwar:

Decades ago, when J. R. R. Tolkien wrote his fantasy book series: 'The Hobbit' and 'The Lord of the Rings', he described a race of Elves possessing a rich history, language and culture. Not all Elves spoke the same language. The most important languages were: 'Quenya' (the language of the High-Elves) and 'Sindarin' (the language of the Grey-Elves). Early in their history they devised an alphabet for writing their languages. The oldest Elvish alphabet was the 'Tengwar of Rúmil'. Later Fëanor of the Noldor, inspired by the alphabet of Rúmil, created a revised writing system. The Fëanorean alphabet was designed to be an orderly phonetic writing system for use with pen or brush.

Consonant sounds were represented by letters called: 'Tengwar'. There are 24 primary Tengwar letters. The letters were organized into four series or 'Témar' (shown as vertical columns on the next page). Each series was used to represent sounds created by different parts of the mouth. Series I and II were almost always used for Dental and Labial sounds. Series III was generally used for either Palatal or Velar sounds and series IV for either Velar or Labiovelar sounds, depending on the phonology of the language represented. These four series were further broken down into six grades or 'Tyeller' (shown as horizontal rows on the next page). Each grade was used to represent sounds created by different ways that air flows through the mouth and nose. Grade 1 and 2 were used for voiceless and voiced Plosives. Grade 3 and 4 were used for voiceless and voiced Fricatives. Grade 5 was used for Nasals. Grade 6 was used for Semi-vowel consonants. Each Tengwar letter was assigned a phonetic value determined by its position in this grid. People speaking different languages would often re-define this grid, so only a few of the letters had a fixed phonetic value.

All of the primary letters were composed of (at least) two elements: a vertical stem or 'Telco' (representing air) and a curved bow or 'Lúva' (representing voice). There were also numerous additional letters that supplemented the standard Tengwar primary letters. These additional letters did not necessarily follow any symbol conventions.

In the earliest forms of the Tengwar, vowel sounds were represented by symbols called: 'Tehtar'. The Tehtar symbols were placed above and below (and sometimes inside) the Tengwar letters. There were five standard Tehtar symbols, representing the five most commonly used vowel sounds (a, e, i, o & u). They were most frequently placed above the Tengwar letters. (Tolkien used this style when creating most of his Quenya, Sindarin, and English language Tengwar inscriptions.) But both the number of vowel symbols used, and where they were placed depended largely on the preferences of the people using this alphabet.

Later forms of Tengwar used additional letters to represent individual vowel sounds. This 'full' form was developed by the Grey Elves living in Beleriand, and was therefore referred to as the Mode of Beleriand.

Tengwar became a very flexible writing system that was easily adapted by many different races to their languages. Unfortunately, since it was so flexible it was possible to have several different versions of it for each and every language. Also, over the centuries, a great deal of shorthand developed. Since Tengwar can be so easily modified, customized and mutated, most people in Middle-earth devised their own version. Refer to Appendix E of the 'Return of the King' volume of 'Lord of the Rings' for much more detail on Tengwar history, style, and variety.

For additional Tolkien Language Resources refer to file: Published and Online Resources.

Writing with the "Tengwar Quenya" font:

Using these Tengwar fonts is not difficult. Before starting, you may wish to view the appropriate Tengwar chart and the font keyboard mapping page of this Help file. The first step is to know which Tengwar letter you will need to use to spell whatever it is that you want to write. Remember that Tengwar is a phonetic alphabet, so closely examine your pronunciation.

    For additional Tolkien Language mode specific information refer to files:
        Tengwar - Quenya mode
        Tengwar - Sindarin modes
        Tengwar - Black Speech mode
        Tengwar - Anglo Saxon mode (by Måns Björkman)
        Tengwar - English modes
        Tengwar - Common to most modes

Tengwar placement:

The Tengwar letters are laid-out on the keyboard in a logical fashion. The first column of the Tengwar chart corresponds to the top row of the keyboard, keys: '1' through '9'. The second column of the Tengwar chart corresponds to the second row of keys: 'q' through 'o'. The third column of the Tengwar chart corresponds to the next row of keys: 'a' through 'l'. The fourth column of the Tengwar chart corresponds to the bottom row of keys: 'z' through '.'. The Short Carrier symbol is in the upper left corner of the keyboard, at the '`' key. By pressing the Shift and the Short Carrier key at the same time, you'll get a Long Carrier.

Some Tengwar Letters have alternate forms. This font includes some of these. Press the Shift key to use these letters. Rows 1 and 2, from the Tengwar chart, have alternate forms with stems that extend both above and below the letter. Some alternate versions for the letters on row 8 have been included also, in order to simplify the placement of vowel symbols. Please refer to the appropriate keyboard mapping file:

        Tengwar Quenya Fonts Keyboard Mapping
        Tengwar Sindarin Fonts Keyboard Mapping
        Tengwar Noldor Fonts Keyboard Mapping

Accessing the Extended Tengwar Characters:

About half of the characters in the fonts can't be directly accessed from the keyboard. You can use these characters by holding-down the [alt] key and typing-in a four-digit number.

Tehtar placement:

The trickiest part of using this font is using the right Tehtar symbol with the right Tengwar letter. This font includes four versions of each of the five standard Tehtar symbols. The top row of vowel symbols are shifted toward the left; this version is for wider letters without upward extending stems, and wider letters with upward extending stems on the right. The second row of vowel symbols are for narrow letters without upward extending stems. In the third row the symbols are shifted toward the right; this version is for narrow letters with upward extending stems on the left. The bottom row of Tehtar symbols are exclusively for use with Carrier symbols. By trying various different versions of the Tehtar symbols, it's not difficult to find an appropriate match for any Tengwar symbol.

For the Tengwar experts, a more complete collection of exotic Tehtar symbols and punctuation marks are also included in the font. If using Microsoft-Write or Microsoft-Word; these additional characters can be used by holding down the [alt] key and typing a four-digit number. The codes are shown on the extended character / keyboard mapping page of this Help file.

When using these Tengwar fonts, all of the Tehtar symbols go over the previously placed letter. This works fine with languages that use this as the convention, such as Quenya. But with some languages the convention is to put the Tehtar symbols over the next consecutively placed letter. Sindarin and English are languages that use this convention. This makes writing Sindarin and English with this font somewhat awkward. For example:

To write, using this font, the sample word (calma) in the Quenya style; you would type the letters and vowels in a logical phonetic order:

calma …   c + a + l + m + a   …

But to write the sample word in the Sindarin and English style; you would type the letters and vowels in a rather illogical phonetic order:

calma …   c + l + a + m + (carrier) + a …

The font also includes over-bars, under-bars, over-tildes, under-tildes, extra-high over-tildes, and extra-low under-tildes for narrow and wide letters. There are underdots for both wide and narrow letters. There are several different versions of 'S' curls, and many different punctuation marks.

Multiple Tehtar:

The second trickiest part of using these fonts is creating Tengwar letters with multiple Tehtar symbols both above and below. The best way to do this is to first place the widest Tehta, and then place increasingly narrow Tehtar and modifier symbols. For example:

To create a complicated Tengwar inscription First enter the widest item, the Tengwa. Then comes the next widest item, the over-bar. Then place the 'a' Tehta over the letter, the under-dot, and finally the 'S'-curl.

Weird things that Word Processors do:

Since the Tehtar symbols technically don't have a character width, some Word Processors get confused. Often they don't initially display the Tehtar symbols. The way to get around this is to 'refresh' the screen. There are several ways to do this. You can refresh your screen by minimizing, then maximizing your application, or by flipping to another page in your document and then returning to your original page.

Also, sometimes word processors are confused about the character width of the Tehtar symbols. This is most likely to happen if you use Tehtar symbols that are wider than the Tengwar letters they are used with. The location of the cursor can be distorted and appear to be where it really is not. This can cause you to insert letters into unintended places. One way to solve this is to enter all of the Tengwar letters first, then enter the Tehtar symbols - starting on the right of each line and finishing on the left of each line. Another solution is to enter the proper keystrokes using an ASCII font (such as Arial, Times or Courier), then selecting the text string and changing its font to 'Tengwar Quenya', 'Tengwar Sindarin' or 'Tengwar Noldor'.

Using the Tengwar Capital fonts:

Each Tengwar font family includes two Capital fonts. These fonts contain only Tengwar letters. They do not contain any Tehtar symbols. Capitals are typically used sparingly in Tengwar inscriptions. They are used primarily for initial letters in names of people or places. The easiest way to use the capital letters is to first write the entire inscription with one of the standard Tengwar fonts, then individually select a letter and change it's font to one of the Capital Tengwar fonts. Here's the name 'Aragorn' demonstrating the two different Capital fonts:

The '-1' font contains single-stroke capitals.   The '-2' font contains double stroke capitals.

On the rare occasion that you wish to place a Tehtar symbol above, below or inside a Capital Tengwar letter, simply follow these instructions: (Example: 'Elessar' written in a Sindarin mode.)

1) Write the entire inscription with one of the standard Tengwar fonts.

2) Then individually select the capital letter and change it's font to one of the Capital Tengwar fonts.

3) Finally, select the Tehtar (this can be tricky) and increase it's point size until it appears correct.

Tengwar Mode for the Quenya Language:

Quenya was the language of the High Elves of Middle-earth and Aman. An early form of Quenya was the common tongue of the Elves, but as the ages passed, it fell out of daily usage. The Noldorin Exiles and their decendants continued to keep Quenya alive in Middle-earth as a ceremonial language, used only during rituals and special occasions. (J.R.R.Tolkien likened Quenya to Latin, once the common tongue of the Roman Empire, but kept alive today mostly as a ceremonial language by religious and academic institutions.)

The High Elves used the Tengwar for writing their language (the word 'Tengwar' means 'Letters'). The mode that they developed generally used Tengwar letters for indicating consonant sounds, and symbols, called Tehtar, for transcribing vowel sounds. The Tehtar symbols could be placed above and below (and sometimes inside) the Tengwar letters.

Tolkien did not include any examples of Tengwar being used to write Quenya in his book "The Lord of the Rings". However, in 1967, Tolkien included the Quenya poem "Namárië" written with the Tengwar alphabet in the book "The Road Goes Ever On". .

Namárië Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1967)
From: "The Road Goes Ever On: A Song Cycle" Poems by J.R.R.Tolkien set to music by Donald Swann.
Houghton Mifflin, 1967, 1978 (ISBN 0-395-24758-6) [out of print].

Tengwar Chart for Quenya Consonants:

Primary Letters:

	I			II			III			IV	
1	p	1 - t tinco (metal)	p	2 - p parma (book)	q	3 - c / k calma (lamp)	q	4 - kw (note 4) quesse (feather)			
2	pɔ	5 - nd ando (gate)	pɔ	6 - mb umbar (fate)	ᴄч	7 - ng (note 4) anga (iron)	ᴄч	8 - ngw (note 4) ungwe (spider's web)			
3	b	9 - th / s (note 4) thúle or súle (spirit or wind)	b	10 - f formen (north)	d	11 - kh (note 4) harma or aha (treasure or rage)	d	12 - khw (note 4) hwesta (breeze)			
4	bɔ	13 - nt anto (mouth)	bɔ	14 - mp (note 4) ampa (hook)	ᴄd	15 - nk (note 4) anca (jaws)	ᴄd	16 - nkw unque (a hollow)			
5	ɔɔ	17 - n númen (west)	ɔɔ	18 - m malta (gold)	ᴄɑ	19 - n (note 4) noldo or noldo (one of the Noldor)	ᴄɑ	20 - nw (note 4) nwalme or nwalme (torment)			
6	ɔ	21 - r [preconsonantal óre and final] (heart or inner mind)	ɔ	22 - v vala (angelic power)	ɑ	23 - y (note 1) anna (gift)	ʋ	24 - w / v wilya or vilya (air or sky)			

Additional Letters:

ʒ	25 - r [prevocalic] rómen (east)	ʒ	26 - rd arda (region)	ᴛ	27 - l lambe (tongue)	ᴄ	28 - ld alda (tree)				
ᴄ	29 - s silme (starlight)	ϙ	30 - s silme nuquerna (silme reversed)	ᵹ	31 - z, r or ss áze, áre or esse (sunlight or name)	ȝ	32 - z, r or ss áze nuquerna (áze reversed)				
λ	33 - h hyarmen (south)	d	34 - (note 2) hwesta sindarinwa (Sindarin hwesta)	ʌ	35 - y (note 5) yanta (bridge)	o	36 - w (note 5) úre (heat)				
l	h (note 4) halla (tall)	ı	short carrier (note 3)	ȷ	long carrier (note 3)						

Notes:

1) Technically, anna does not have the value "y" when used in the Quenya mode; "y" is represented by anna + "following-y" tehta (or ɑ̈). Anna is not used by itself in the published Quenya texts.

2) Although this letter is part of the standard set of additional letters, it is not used for writing Quenya language texts.

3) The long and short carriers are silent letters. They are used in conjunction with vowel symbols.

4) These characters are not used in the "Namárie" passage. Their values were determined from information in Appendix E of "The Lord of the Rings".

5) Yanta (Λ) and Úre (O) are normally used with tehtar symbols creating diphthongs. When reading and writing Quenya,

normally the Tengwa is pronounced first, followed by the Tehta above it. These diphthongs disobey this rule, making $\ddot{\Lambda}$

pronounced <u>ai</u> rather than <u>ya</u>.

$\ddot{\Lambda}$ = <u>ai</u>	$\hat{\Lambda}$ = <u>oi</u>	$\overset{\text{\textquotesingle}}{\Lambda}$ = <u>ui</u>
$\ddot{O}$ = <u>au</u>	$\acute{O}$ = <u>eu</u>	$\dot{O}$ = <u>iu</u>

Tehtar Chart for Quenya vowels:

Symbol Description:	Symbol for Short Sound:	Example of sound:	Symbol for Long sound:	Example of sound:
three over dots:	O or I	a as in father (note 1)	J	á or aa (note 3)
over circumflex:	O or I	a as in father (note 1)	J	á or aa (note 3)
over acute accent mark:	O or I	e as in werewolf (note 2)	O or I or J	é or ee (note 3)
single over dot:	O or I	i as in machine (note 2)	J	í or ii (note 3)
over curl open to the lower-right:	O or I	o as in for	O or I or J	ó or oo (note 3)
over curl open to the left:	O or I	u as in brute	O or I or J	ú or uu (note 3)
double under (or inside)dots:	O or I	y as in neighbor or bait		

Tehtar Chart for Quenya consonant modifiers:

Symbol Description:	Symbology:	Example of sound:
over bar or tilde:	p or p̃	nt or mb - preceding nasal of the same series (note 4)
under (or inside) bar or tilde:	ŋ or ʒ or ʒ	nn or ll - double or long consonant
over twist:	p or ʒ	tw or lw - following w sound (note 4)

Notes:

1) In Quenya, the a sound occurs so frequently, that its symbol (three dots) is can be simplified (to look like a circumflex), or if no confusion would occur, eliminated altogether.

2) The one published Quenya Tengwar inscription by Tolkien used the acute accent mark for the e sound and the single dot for the i sound, but Tolkien also stated that the reverse could be equally valid.

3) Long vowels have the same sound as short vowels, the only difference is the duration of the sound. For example: the 'short u' is as in brute, while the 'long u' is as in cool.

4) These characters are not used in the "Namárië" inscription. Their values are based on information in Appendix E of "The Lord of the Rings" or are my best guess.

5) The blue "O" Tengwar letters that are used with the Tehtar are only for demonstration purposes.

Tengwar Punctuation Symbology and Usage for Quenya:

When writing with the Tengwar, normally very little punctuation is used. Most punctuation marks seem to be used only to designate the beginning and the ending of sentences and paragraphs. Based on J.R.R.Tolkien's only published Tengwar inscription written in the Quenya language, the following punctuation marks can be deduced:

Symbol Description:	Symbol:	Symbol usage:
a single dot, at mid- height of character	·	comma [,]
two dots, one above the other	:	semi-colon [;] or period [.]
four dots, forming a square	::	period [.] or end of paragraph [¶]
tilde, followed by two dots, then one dot	~∴	period [.] or end of paragraph [¶]
a long, vertical tilde	∫ or ∫·	exclamation mark [!]
raised letter "tinco" with an extra curl	ß	Question mark [?]

Writing Quenya with Tengwar:

Writing Quenya with Tengwar is relativity easy, just remember that Tengwar is a phonetic alphabet. Words are written exactly as they are spoken. Typically the Tengwar (consonant letters) are written first, then the Tehtar (vowel symbols) are written above the appropriate consonant. In Quenya, and other languages that end most words with vowels, the Tehta is placed above the previous Tengwar letter. To read Quenya/Tengwar script you would read each Tengwar letter, then the Tehtar vowel symbol above it (in an upward motion), before going on to the next Tengwar/Tehtar letter combination. For example:

calma … ca + l + ma … ꞯ̇ + ᴄ + ᴍ̈ … ꞯ̇ᴄᴍ̈

If a word starts with a vowel sound (and there is no previous consonant letter in the word) then a "Carrier" symbol can be used. Carrier symbols do not represent a sound, but rather provide a symbol for vowel marks to be placed upon. There are two different standard Carrier symbols; the "Short Carrier" and the "Long Carrier". The Short Carrier looks like the undotted letter "i". The Long Carrier looks like the undotted letter "j". The Long Carrier is used with "long" vowel sounds. If two or more vowel sounds appear consecutively in a word, the Carrier symbol should be used when there is no consonant in the appropriate location. For example:

ando … a + ndo … i̇ + p̂ … i̇p̂

Normally, "short" vowels are represented by a single Tehtar symbol above a Tengwar or Carrier symbol. But "long" vowels can be represented several different ways; long vowels can be written as two Tehtar above a single Tengwa, two Tehtar above a single Short Carrier symbol, two Tehtar above two Short Carrier symbols, or one Tehta above a single Long Carrier symbol (preferred), as shown below:

yéni = ꞯ̋ṁ or ꞯííṁ or ꞯjṁ

There are no examples in the books "The Hobbit" or "The Lord of the Rings" of Quenya written with Tengwar letters. But early in the book "The Fellowship of the Ring" Frodo uses a Quenya phrase to greet Gildor the elf:

"Elen síla lúmenn' omentielvo."

This phrase could be transcribed as:

íᴄ́ᴍ 6jᴄ̇ ᴄʲᴍ̃ꝏ íᴍ̃ɞ̇íᴄ̂

Notice that in the word "lúmenn'", the under-bar/tilde is used for the long (or double) "n" consonant sound.

Tengwar Modes for the Sindarin Language:

Sindarin was the language of the Grey Elves. For many of the Elves through out Middle-earth, Sindarin was the common tongue, used for ordinary conversations. The Grey Elves also used the Tengwar for writing their language (the word 'Tengwar' means 'Letters'). They developed two distinct Tengwar modes for writing Sindarin.

Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar mode:

The first mode was similar to the system devised for writing the Quenya language. It used Tengwar letters to indicate consonant sounds and Tehtar symbols for transcribing the vowel sounds. The Tehtar symbols could be placed above and below (and sometimes inside) the Tengwar letters. Because the Sindarin and Quenya languages contain different sounds, some of the Tengwar letters were re-assigned, and used to represent different phonetic values.

Tolkien did not include any examples of Tengwar being used to write Sindarin with this mode in his book "The Lord of the Rings". However, in 1992, the book "Sauron Defeated" was published. It contains the Tengwar inscription "Third Copy of the King's Letter", which is the only known Sindarin passage of substantial length that uses this Tengwar/Tehta mode.

The Third Copy of the King's Letter Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1992)
From: "Sauron Defeated: The History of The Lord of the Rings, Part Four", page 131,
(The History of Middle-earth Vol IX). edited by Christopher Tolkien
Houghton Mifflin, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60649-7)

Sindarin "Mode of Beleriand":

The Grey Elves that settled in Beleriand later reformed their Tengwar alphabet. They eliminated most of the Tehtar marks, in their place they used additional Tengwar letters to represent vowel sounds. This reformed alphabet was referred to as the "Mode of Beleriand". Tolkien included one example of the Sindarin "Mode of Beleriand" in the book "The Lord of the Rings" on the "West Gate of Moria" illustration. Also, in 1967, Tolkien included the Sindarin poem "O Elbereth" written using the "Mode of Beleriand" in the book "The Road Goes Ever On". In the 1992 book "Sauron Defeated", the "First Copy of the King's Letter" was published. It uses a slightly different version of the "Mode of Beleriand".

The West Gate of Moria Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1954)
From: "The Lord of the Rings", volume 1; "The Fellowship of the Ring",
Houghton Mifflin, 1987 (ISBN 0-395-48931-8)

O Elbereth Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1967)
From: "The Road Goes Ever On: A Song Cycle." Poems by J.R.R.Tolkien set to music by Donald Swann.
Houghton Mifflin, 1967, 1978 (ISBN 0-395-24758-6) [out of print].

The First Copy of the King's Letter Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1992)
From: "Sauron Defeated: The History of The Lord of the Rings, Part Four", page 130,
(The History of Middle-earth Vol IX). edited by Christopher Tolkien
Houghton Mifflin, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60649-7)

Tengwar Chart for Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar Mode Consonants:

Primary Letters:

	I		II		III		IV	
1	p	1 - t tinco	p	2 - p parma	q	3 - ch (note 3) calma	q	4 - c / k quesse
2	pp	5 - d ando	pp	6 - b umbar	cq	7 - j (note 3) anga	qq	8 - g ungwe
3	b	9 - th thúle	b	10 - f formen	d	11 - sh (note 3) harma	d	12 - kh hwesta
4	bb	13 - dh anto	bb	14 - v ampa	cd	15 - zh (note 3) anca	cd	16 - gh (note 2) unque
5	mm	17 - n númen	mm	18 - m malta	cu	19 - ñ / ny (note 3) ngoldo or noldo	cu	20 - ng (note 2) ngwalme or nwalme
6	n	21 - r [final] óre	n	22 - w (see note 2) vala	u	23 - [i-glide] (note 4) anna	u	24 - ? (note 2) wilya

Additional Letters:

y	25 - r [non-final] rómen	y	26 - rh arda	c	27 - l lambe	s	28 - lh alda
s	29 - s silme	9	30 - s silme nuquerna	s	31 - ss áze, áre or esse	3	32 - ss áze nuquerna
λ	33 - h hyarmen	d	34 - hw (note 2) hwesta sindarinwa	Λ	35 - [e-glide] (note 5) yanta	o	36 - w (note 2) úre
l	h (note 2) halla (tall)	I	short carrier (note 1)	J	long carrier (note 1)		

Notes:

1) The long and short carriers are silent letters. They are used in conjunction with vowel symbols.

2) These characters are not used in the "Third Copy of the King's Letter" passage. Their values were determined from information in Appendix E of "The Lord of the Rings", or are my best guess.

3) These characters represent sounds that are not found in this Sindarin.

4) The letter Anna (**Ⴎ**) represents the 'i-glide' sound and is normally used with tehtar symbols to create the

    following diphthongs:

ӟ = <u>ai</u>	**ά** = <u>ei</u>	**ά** = <u>ui</u>

5) The letter Yanta (**Λ**) represents the 'e-glide' sound when used with tehtar symbols to create the following diphthongs:

Λ̈ = <u>ae</u>	**Λ̂** = <u>oe</u>

    If Yanta is used by itself (without a tehta) and before another vowel it can represent the "<u>i</u>" sound as in <u>l</u>orhael

    (ᴧᵹ̂λᴧ̈ᴄ)

Tehtar Chart for Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar Mode vowels:

Symbol Description:	Symbol for Short Sound:	Example of sound:	Symbol for Long sound:	Example of sound:
three over dots:	Ö or Ï	a as in father (note 1)	J̈	á or aa (note 3)
over circumflex:	Ô or Î	a as in father (note 1)	Ĵ	á or aa (note 3)
over acute accent mark:	Ó or Í	e as in werewolf (note 2)	Ő or Ĩ or J́	é or ee (note 3)
single over dot:	Ȯ or İ	i as in machine (note 2)	J̇	í or ii (note 3)
over curl open to the lower-right:	Ô or Î	o as in for	Ő or Ĩ or J̑	ó or oo (note 3)
over curl open to the left:	Ô or Î	u as in brute	Ő or Ĩ or J̑	ú or uu (note 3)
double over dots:	Ö or Ï	y as in *French* lune	J̈	ý or yy (note 3)

Notes:

1) In Sindarin, like other Tengwar modes, the symbol used to represent the a sound can be three dots or be simplified to look like a circumflex.

2) The only published Sindarin Tengwar inscriptions by Tolkien that use tehtar have used the acute accent mark for the e sound and the single dot for the i sound, but Tolkien also stated that the reverse could be equally valid.

3) Long vowels have the same sound as short vowels, the only difference is the duration of the sound. For example: the 'short u' is as in brute, while the 'long u' is as in cool.

4) The blue "O" Tengwar letters that are used with the Tehtar are only for demonstration purposes.

Tehtar Chart for Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar Mode consonant modifiers:

Symbol Description:	Symbology:	Example of sound:
over bar or tilde:	p̄ or p̃	nt or mb - preceeding nasal of the same series
under (or inside) bar or tilde:	ɯ or ç or ɛ	mm or ll - double or long consonant
over twist:	p̒ or ɋ̒	dw or gw - following w sound
downward curl or hook:	ɯ̢	mh - indicates that 'm' is a spirant rather than a stop.

Tengwar Punctuation Symbology and Usage for Sindarin Tengwar/Tehta mode:

When writing with the Tengwar, normally very little punctuation is used. Most punctuation marks seem to be used only to designate the beginning and the ending of sentences and paragraphs. Based on J.R.R.Tolkien's only published Tengwar inscription written in the Sindarin language using the Tengwar/Tehta mode, the following punctuation marks can be deduced:

Symbol Description:	Symbol:	Symbol usage:
a single dot, at mid- height of character	·	comma [,]
two dots, one above the other	⠡	semi-colon [;] or comma [,]
a single dot, followed by two dots, then one dot	∴·	period [.] or end of paragraph [¶]
two close vertical strokes	∬	parenthesis [(or)]

Writing Sindarin with Tengwar/Tehtar Mode:

At first glance the Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar Mode looks the same as the Quenya Mode for Tengwar. Although the Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar and the Quenya modes look similar to each other, they often use different Tengwar letters to represent the same sounds. Also, in Sindarin and other languages that end most words with consonants, the Tehtar are placed above the next consecutive Tengwar letter. (Unlike Quenya where vowels are placed above the previous Tengwar letter.) To read Sindarin/Tengwar script you would read each Tehtar vowel symbol, then the Tengwar letter below it (in a downward motion), before going on to the next Tehtar/Tengwar letter combination. For example:

Written in the style of Quenya (vowel over the previous consonant):

calma … ca + l + ma … q̇ + ᴛ + m̊ … q̇ᴛm̊

Written in the style of Sindarin Standard Mode (vowel over the next consonant):

calma … c + al + m + a … q + ċ + m + i̊ … qċmi̊

Other than placement of Tehtar and the different Tengwar phonetic value, this mode follows all of the same rules as Quenya. For example, the first line of the Sindarin Inscription on the West Gate of Moria -

Ennyn Durin Aran Moria: pedo mellon a minno.

- could be transcribed (using the Sindarin Tengwar/Tehta Mode for writing):

: ᴎ́m̈ ᵱᴋ́m̈ ᵶ̈m̈ m̈ỵii : ᵱᵱ́i m̈ċ́m̈ i̇ m̈ᴎ̣́i :

Tengwar Chart for Sindarin (Mode of Beleriand) Consonants and Vowels :

Primary Letters:

The "West Gate of Moria" or "O Elbereth" passages use these phonetic values for rows 1 thru 6:

	I		II		III		IV	
1	p	1 - t tinco	p	2 - p parma	q	3 - k calma	q	4 - (unused) quesse (note 4)
2	pᵐ	5 - d ando	pm	6 - b umbar	cq	7 - g anga	ᴄq	8 - (unused) ungwe (note 4)
3	b	9 - th thúle	b	10 - f formen	d	11 - kh harma	d	12 - (unused) hwesta (note 4)
4	bɔ	13 - dh anto	bɔ	14 - v ampa	cd	15 - gh anca (note 1)	ᴄd	16 - ghw / w unque (note 1)
5	m	17 - nn númen	m	18 - mm malta	ca	19 - ng ngoldo or noldo (note 1)	ᴄa	20 - ngw ngwalme or nwalme (note 1)
6	ɲ	21 - n óre	ɲ	22 - m vala	u	23 - o anna	ʊ	24 - w wilya

The "First Copy of the King's Letter" passage uses slightly different phonetic values for rows 1 thru 6:

	I		II		III		IV	
1	p	1 - t tinco	p	2 - p parma	q	3 - (unused) calma (note 4)	q	4 - k quesse
2	pᵐ	5 - d ando	pm	6 - b umbar	cq	7 - (unused) anga (note 4)	ᴄq	8 - g ungwe
3	b	9 - th thúle	b	10 - f formen	d	11 - (unused) harma (note 4)	d	12 - kh hwesta
4	bɔ	13 - dh anto	bɔ	14 - v ampa	cd	15 - gh anca (note 2)	ᴄd	16 - ghw / w unque (note 2)
5	m	17 - n númen	m	18 - m malta	ca	19 - ng ngoldo or noldo (note 2)	ᴄa	20 - ngw ngwalme or nwalme (note 2)
6	ɲ	21 - r óre	ɲ	22 - (unused) vala	u	23 - o anna	ʊ	24 - a wilya

Additional Letters:

У	25 - r rómen	ỷ	26 - rh arda (note 1 and 2)	ᴄ	27 - l lambe	ऽ	28 - lh alda (note 1 and 2)
6	29 - s silme	ᴓ	30 - y silme nuquerna	ⱷ	31 - ss áze, áre or esse	Ʒ	32 - ss áze nuquerna (note 1)
λ	33 - h hyarmen	d	34 - hw hwesta sindarinwa (note 1 and 2)	Λ	35 - e yanta	o	36 - u úre
1	h halla (note 1 and 2)	I	i short carrier (note 3)	J	i long carrier (note 3)	ᴄ	a ? (note 6)

Notes:

1) These characters are not used in the "West Gate of Moria" or "O Elbereth" passages. Their values were determined from information in Appendix-E of "The Lord of the Rings", or are my best guess.

2) These characters are not used in the "First Copy of the King's Letter" passage. Their values were determined from information in Appendix-E of "The Lord of the Rings", or are my best guess.

3) The long and short carriers are both used to represent the i vowel sound.

4) These characters represent sounds that are not found in this Sindarin.

5) Although Tengwar letters are used to represent the five most common vowels sounds, but some tehtar symbols are still used to represent complex vowel sounds, (or diphthongs) and complex consonent sounds. For example:

A single dot placed above a Tengwa or carrier does not signify any change in value. Its purpose is simply to distinguish it from the other letters around it.

An acute accent placed above a vowel signifies it is a long vowel.

Double over-dots represents a following semi-vowel "y" (rendered as "i" in the normal transliteration of Sindarin):

C̈ = ai	Ö = ui	Λ̈ = ei

An over-circumflex represents a following "e":

Ĉ = ae	û̂ = oe

An over-twist represents a following "w" (or "u" in diphthongs):

C̄ = aw or au

p̄ = dw	m̄ = nw	q̄ = gw	ᴄ̄ = lw

An over-bar represents a preceding nasal of the same series:

$\bar{P}$ = nt	$\overline{P\!\!\!P}$ = mb	$\widetilde{q}$ = ng

A downward curl or hook represents a following "h" sound:

$m_{\mathfrak{Z}}$ = m-h

An under-bar doubles or lengthens the consonant sound:

$\underline{m}$ = nn	$\underline{m\!\!\!m}$ = mm	$\underset{\sim}{C}$ or $\mathfrak{E}$ = ll

6) The "First Copy of the King's Letter" passage demonstrates a final version of the letter C: G.

Tengwar Punctuation Symbology and Usage for Sindarin (Mode of Beleriand):

When writing with the Tengwar, normally very little punctuation is used. Most punctuation marks seem to be used only to designate the beginning and the ending of sentences and paragraphs. Based on J.R.R.Tolkien's three published Tengwar inscriptions written in the Sindarin language using the Mode of Beleriand, the following punctuation marks can be deduced:

The Lord of the Rings, Moria Gate inscription:

Symbol Description:	Symbol:	Symbol usage:
two dots, one above the other	:	This is the only punctuation mark used in this inscription. It is used to mark the beginning and ending of sentences, but might also be used to represent the semi-colon [;], the comma [,], or the dash [-]

The Road Goes Ever On, O Elbereth inscription:

a single dot, at mid- height of character	·	comma [,]
two dots, one above the other	:	period [.] or exclamation mark [!]

Sauron Defeated, First copy King's Letter inscription:

a single dot	·	comma [,] or period [.]
comma	,	comma [,]
two dots, one above the other	: or ∴	comma [,] or semicolon [;] or period [.]
three dots, one above the other	⋮	colon [:]
two close vertical strokes	⏐⏐	parenthesis [(] or [)]

Writing Sindarin (Mode of Beleriand) with Tengwar:

The Sindarin 'Mode of Beleriand's best known example is the West Gate of Moria inscription. This mode's most unique characteristic is that it doesn't solely use Tehtar to represent vowel sounds. Instead, Tengwar letters are used to represent both consonant and vowel sounds. From the examples given in the books "The Fellowship of the Ring" and "The Road Goes Ever On", it appears that the over-dot Tehta is occasionally used to indicate the "a" and "i" Tengwar.

The first line of the Sindarin Inscription on the West Gate of Moria:

Ennyn Durin Aran Moria: pedo mellon a minno.

Is transcribed (using the Mode of Beleriand for writing Sindarin):

: ᴧᴍᎍᴅ ᵽᴐᴑᴑᴨ ᴄᎩᴄᴅ ᴅᴜᵧᴉᴄ : ᵽᴧᵽᴜ ᴅᴧᴄᴄᴜᴅ ᴄ ᴅᴉᴍᴜ :

Tengwar Mode for Black Speech:

Black Speech was the language created by Sauron for his servants in Mordor. Over the centuries many of the Orcs developed their own dialects of Black Speech, these dialects were often referred to as Orkish. The Orcs were not a very literate group, so few examples of their writing exists today. Those few Orks that could write used the Cirth alphabet. Tolkien included one example of written Black Speech in the book "The Lord of the Rings" - the Ring inscription. This inscription seems to be unique in that it uses the Tengwar alphabet. Sauron apparently adapted the Tengwar script of Eregion for writing for Black Speech.

    The Ring of Power Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1954)
        From: "The Lord of the Rings", volume 1; "The Fellowship of the Ring",
        Houghton Mifflin, 1987 (ISBN 0-395-48931-8)

Tengwar Chart for Black Speech consonants:

Primary Letters:

	I		II		III		IV	
1	ᵽ	1 - t	ᵽ	2 - p	�q	3 - ch (see note 2)	�q	4 - k
2	ᵽ	5 - d	ᵽ	6 - b	ᴄᴨ	7 - j (see note 2)	ᴨq	8 - g
3	b	9 - th	b	10 - f (see note 2)	d	11 - sh (see note 2)	d	12 - kh (see note 2)
4	ɓ	13 - dh (see note 2)	ɓ	14 - v (see note 2)	ᴄd	15 - zh (see note 2)	ᴛd	16 - gh (see note 2)
5	ᴍ	17 - n	ᴍ	18 - m	ᴄᴄ	19 - ñ (ny) (see note 2)	ᴛᴛ	20 - ng (see note 2)
6	ᴅ	21 - r	ᴅ	22 - w (see note 2)	ᴜ	23 - y (see note 2)	ᴛ	24 - [glottal stop] (see note 2)

Alternate Primary Letters:

	I		II		III		IV	
3	þ	9 - th (see note 2)	þ	10 - f (see note 2)	ᶐ	11 - sh	ᶐ	12 - kh (see note 2)
4	ᵬ	13 - dh (see note 2)	ᵬ	14 - v (see note 2)	ᴄᶐ	15 - zh (see note 2)	ᴛᶐ	16 - gh

Additional Letters:

ᵞ	25 - r (trilled)	ᵞ	26 - rh (see note 2)	ᴄ	27 - l	ᴤ	28 - lh (see note 2)
ᴕ	29 - s (see note 2)	ᴩ	30 - s (see note 2)	ᵹ	31 - z	ᴣ	32 - z
λ	33 - h (see note 2)	ᴅ	34 - hw (see note 2)	ᴧ	35 - y (see note 2)	ᴏ	36 - w (see note 2)
l	h (see note 2)	ı	short carrier (see note 1)	ʃ	long carrier (see note 1 & 2)		

Notes:

1) The long and short carriers are silent letters. They are used in conjunction with vowel symbols.

2) These characters are not used in the "Ring of Power" inscription. Their values were determined from information in Appendix-E of "The Lord of the Rings", or are my best guess.

Tehtar Chart for Black Speech vowels:

Symbol Description:	Symbol for Short Sound:	Example of sound:	Symbol for Long sound:	Example of sound:
three over dots:	**O** or **I**	a as in father	**J**	á or aa (see note 1)
over circumflex:	**O** or **I**	a as in father (see note 2)	**J**	á or aa (see note 1)
over acute accent mark:	**O** or **I**	e as in werewolf (see note 2)	**O** or **I** or **J**	é or ee (see note 1)
single over dot:	**O** or **I**	i as in machine	**J**	í or ii (see note 1)
over curl open to the lower-right:	**O** or **I**	u as in brute	**O** or **I** or **J**	ú or uu (see note 1)
over curl open to the left:	**O** or **I**	o as in for (see note 2)	**O** or **I** or **J**	ó or oo (see note 1)

Tehtar Chart for Black Speech consonant modifiers:

Symbol Description:	Symbology:	Example of sound:
over bar or tilde:	**p̄** or **p̃**	nt or mb - preceding nasal of the same series

Notes:
1) Long vowels have the same sound as short vowels, the only difference is the duration of the sound. For example: the 'short u' is as in brute, while the 'long u' is as in cool.
2) These characters are not used in the "The Ring of Power" inscription. Their values were determined from information in Appendix E of "The Lord of the Rings", or are my best guess.

3) The blue "**O**" Tengwar letters that are used with the Tehtar are only for demonstration purposes.

Writing Black Speech with Tengwar:

The rules for writing Black Speech with Tengwar is similar to the Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar Mode. Although the Black Speech and the Sindarin Tengwar/Tehtar modes look similar to each other, they may use different Tengwar letters to represent the same sounds. This is particularly noticeable with the phonetic values assigned to the Tehtar marks used for the o and u sound, which are reversed.

Like Sindarin and other languages that end most words with consonants, the Tehtar are placed above the next consecutive Tengwa letter. (Unlike Quenya where vowels are places above the previous Tengwar letter.) To read Black Speech Tengwar script you would read each Tehta vowel symbol, then the Tengwa letter below it (in a downward motion), before going on to the next Tehta/Tengwa letter combination. For example:

Here's an example of Black Speech written with Tengwar (vowel over the next consonant):

ash … a + sh … ⸚ + ɋ … ɋ̈

Tengwar Modes for the English Language:

The English language was never spoken in Middle-earth, and therefore none of its races ever adapted Tengwar for use with English. In "The Lord of the Rings", Appendix E, Tolkien states that there is no official Tengwar mode for English, but that modes for other languages could be adapted for use with English. The lower title page inscription from "The Lord of the Rings" is written with the mode of Westron "as a man from Gondor would write". Despite what Tolkien wrote, he used several variations of two distinct Tengwar modes for writing English.

English Tengwar/Tehtar mode:

The first mode is in some ways similar to the Sindarin Tengwar/Tehta mode of writing since it used Tengwar letters to indicate consonant sounds and Tehtar symbols for transcribing the vowel sounds. The Tehtar symbols could be placed above and below (and sometimes inside) the Tengwar letters. Because the Sindarin and English languages contain different sounds, some of the Tengwar letters were re-assigned and used to represent different phonetic values. This mode could be used in a purely phonetic manner but was sometimes used simply to transcribe English sentences and phrases letter for letter. J.R.R.Tolkien rarely used this mode.

The Lord of the Rings, Lower Title page Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1954)
    From: "The Lord of the Rings", volume 1; "The Fellowship of the Ring",
    Houghton Mifflin, 1987 (ISBN 0-395-48931-8)

Letter to Hugh Brogan, Middle Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1981)
    From: "Letters by J.R.R.Tolkien" , page 132,
    Selected and Edited by Humphrey Carpenter with the assistance of Christopher Tolkien.
    Houghton Mifflin, 1981 (ISBN 0-395-31555-7).

J.R.R.Tolkien's son Christopher, used a variation of this mode extensively for the title page inscriptions of the books that he edited and published.

The Silmarillion Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1977)
    From: "The Silmarillion", Edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1977 (ISBN 0-395-25730-I)

Unfinished Tales Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1980)
    From: "The Book of Lost Tales (Part 1)", (The History of Middle-earth Vol I). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1984 (ISBN 0-395-35439-0)

The Book of Lost Tales (Part 1) Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1984)
    From: "The Book of Lost Tales (Part 1)", (The History of Middle-earth Vol I). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1984 (ISBN 0-395-35439-0)

The Book of Lost Tales (Part 2) Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1984)
    From: "The Book of Lost Tales (Part 2)", (The History of Middle-earth Vol II). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1984 (ISBN 0-395-36614-3)

The Lays of Beleriand Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1985)
    From: "The Lays of Beleriand", (The History of Middle-earth Vol III). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1985 (ISBN 0-395-39429-5)

The Shaping of Middle-earth Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1986)
    From: "The Shaping of Middle-earth: The Quenta, The Ambarkanta and the Annals together with the earliest
    'Silmarillion' and the first Map", (The History of Middle-earth Vol IV). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1986 (ISBN 0-395-42501-8)

The Lost Road and Other Writings Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1987)
    From: "The Lost Road and Other Writings: Language and Legend before 'The Lord of the Rings' ", (The History of
    Middle-earth Vol V). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1987 (ISBN 0-395-45519-7)

The Return of the Shadow Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1988)
   From: "The Return of the Shadow: The History of 'The Lord of the Rings' , Part One", (The History of Middle-earth Vol VI). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
   Houghton Mifflin, 1988 (ISBN 0-395-49863-5)

The Treason of Isengard Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1989)
   From: "The Treason of Isengard: The History of 'The Lord of the Rings' , Part Two", (The History of Middle-earth Vol VII). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
   Houghton Mifflin, 1989 (ISBN 0-395-51562-9)

The War of the Ring Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1990)
   From: "The War of the Ring: The History of 'The Lord of the Rings' , Part Three", (The History of Middle-earth Vol VIII). Edited by Christopher Tolkien
   Houghton Mifflin, 1990 (ISBN 0-395-56008-X)

Sauron Defeated Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1992)
   From: "Sauron Defeated: The History of 'The Lord of the Rings', Part Four, (The History of Middle-earth Vol IX)". Edited by Christopher Tolkien The End of the Third Age, The Notion Club Papers and The Drowning of Anadûnê
   Houghton Mifflin, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60649-7)

Morgoth's Ring Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1993)
   From: "Morgoth's Ring: The Later Silmarillion, Part One, The Legends of Aman" Edited by Christopher Tolkien
   Houghton Mifflin, 1993 (ISBN 0-395-68092-1)

The War of the Jewels Title Page Inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1994)
   From: "Morgoth's Ring: The Later Silmarillion, Part Two, The Legends of Beleriand" Edited by Christopher Tolkien
   Houghton Mifflin, 1994 (ISBN 0-395-71041-3)

English "Mode of Beleriand":

The second distinct tengwar mode for English seems to have been based on the Sindarin "Mode of Beleriand". This mode eliminates most of the Tehtar marks, in their place additional Tengwar letters are used to represent vowel sounds. Again, because the Sindarin and English language contain different sounds, some of the Tengwar letters were re-assigned and used to represent different phonetic values.

Tolkien used two primary versions of this mode extensively (as well as several sub-variations). The main difference between the two basic versions of this mode is which Tengwar letters are used to represent the vowel sounds.

The first primary version of the English "Mode of Beleriand" was used in these passages:

Old Tom Bombadil Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1979)
    From: "Pictures by J.R.R. Tolkien",
    Houghton Mifflin, 1979, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60648-9)

Errantry Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1979)
    From: "Pictures by J.R.R. Tolkien",
    Houghton Mifflin, 1979, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60648-9)

The second primary version of the English "Mode of Beleriand" was used in these passages:

Book of Mazarbul, Page II, Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1979)
    From: "Pictures by J.R.R. Tolkien",
    Houghton Mifflin, 1979, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60648-9)

Letter to Hugh Brogan, Bottom Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1981)
    From: "Letters by J.R.R.Tolkien", page 132,
    Selected and Edited by Humphrey Carpenter with the assistance of Christopher Tolkien.
    Houghton Mifflin, 1981 (ISBN 0-395-31555-7).

The First Copy of the King's Letter Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1992)
    From: "Sauron Defeated: The History of The Lord of the Rings, Part Four", page 130,
    (The History of Middle-earth Vol IX). edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60649-7)

The Third Copy of the King's Letter Inscription by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1992)
    From: "Sauron Defeated: The History of The Lord of the Rings, Part Four", page 131,
    (The History of Middle-earth Vol IX). edited by Christopher Tolkien
    Houghton Mifflin, 1992 (ISBN 0-395-60649-7)

Tengwar Chart for English Consonants:

Primary Letters:

	I	II	III	IV
1	1 — t as in tie	2 — p as in pie	3 — ch as in chive	4 — k as in kite
2	5 — d as in die	6 — b as in buy	7 — j as in jive	8 — g as in guy
3	9 — th as in thigh	10 — f as in fight	11 — sh as in shy	12 — kh as in loch
4	13 — dh as in thy	14 — v as in vice	15 — zh as in beige	16 — gh as in ghost (note 3)
5	17 — n as in night	18 — m as in might	19 — ny as in canyon (not used)	20 — ng as in king
6	21 — r as in car (note 2)	22 — w as in wipe	23 — y as in yipe (consonantal)	24 — (not used)
	(not used)	(not used)	(not used)	(not used)
	[the]	[of]	(not used)	(not used)

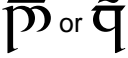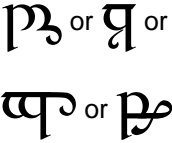## Additional Letters:
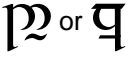
25 — r as in ripe (note 2)	26 — rh (not used)	27 — l as in lie	28 — lh (not used)
29 — s as in sigh (alt of 30)	30 — s as in sigh (alt of 29)	31 — z as in zoo (alt of 32)	32 — z as in zoo (alt of 31)
33 — h as in high	34 — hw as in why	35 — y as in fail (note 4)	36 — w as in foul (note 5)
h as in high	short carrier (see note 1)	long carrier (see note 1)	s as in sigh

Notes:
1) The long and short carriers are silent letters. They are used in conjunction with vowel symbols.

2) Tolkien's general rule of usage of the 'R'-Tengwar is: ỹ is used before vowels, while ɲ is used before consonants and at the end of words.

3) Tengwa #16 is used in English to represent orthographic gh. English doesn't have a voiced velar frictive that this letter would represent.

4) Tengwa #35 is used in English to represent the phonetic 'i-glide' in diphthongs. For example their (or theyr) = bɔ˙ɪɲ.

5) Tengwa #36 is used in English to represent the phonetic 'u-glide' in diphthongs. For example account (accownt) = ɋ́ómṕ.

Tengwar Consonant Modifier Symbology and Usage:

Modifier symbols are a kind of shorthand. They are used only with consonant letters. They allow you to add an additional consonant sound without needing to write and additional consonant letter. They speed up the writing of common consonant combinations. The most common modifiers are as follows:

ᴘᴢ or ᴘ	A bar (or tilde) below a Tengwar letter lengthens or doubles the sound of the letter:
p̄ or q̃	A bar (or tilde) over a Tengwar letter represents a preceding nasal sound ("n" or "m"): If the Tengwar letter is from column I (dental consonants), an "n" (dental/nasal) sound was used. If the Tengwar letter is from column II (labial consonants), an "m" (labial/nasal) sound was used.
p₃ or q or ᴄp or ᴘ	A downward hook attached to the trailing edge of a Tengwar letter represents a following "s" sound.

It may be possible to represent a word with different combinations of Tengwar letters, Tehtar symbols, and Modifier Symbols. This can lead to much confusion when trying to read Tengwar script written by someone else. Think of the modifier symbols as shorthand, and don't expect others to readily understand them. By limiting yourself to the standard Tengwar letters, Tehtar signs and Carrier symbols; you can produce elegant calligraphic inscriptions that can be easily read by other Tengwar-literate people.

Tehtar Chart for English Vowels:

In most Tengwar modes, the Tehta represent a phonetic value or vowel sound. But the Tehta in this mode, most commonly, are used represent a literal alphabetic value, usally based on the standard English spelling of the word.

Symbol Description:	Symbol for Short Vowel:	Represents English letter:	Symbol for Long Vowel: (note 3)	Represents English letter:
three over dots:	**O** or **I**	a [preceeding] (note 1)	ʃ	not used, but theoretical value would be long-a, (note 1)
three under dots:	**O** or **I**	a [following]		
over circumflex:	**O** or **I**	a [preceeding] (note 1)	ʃ	not used, but theoretical value would be long-a, (note 1)
over acute accent mark:	**O** or **I**	e [preceeding] (note 2)	ʃ or **II** or **O**	long-e (note 2)
single over dot:	**O** or **I**	i [preceeding] (note 2)	ʃ or **O**	long-i (note 2)
single under dot:	**O** or **I**	ˇ or following (and silent) e		
over curl open to the lower-right:	**O** or **I**	o [preceeding]	ʃ or **II** or **O**	long-o or double-o
under curl open to the right:	**O** or **I**	o [following]		
over curl open to the left:	**O** or **I**	u [preceeding]	ʃ or **O**	not used, but theoretical value would be long-u
over curl open to the lower left:	**O** or **I**	u [preceeding]	ʃ or **O**	not used, but theoretical value would be long-u
over chevron:	**O** or **I**	orthographic final y	ʃ	orthographic final y

Notes:

1) In the English title page inscriptions, three dots are consistently used to represent a. But in Appendix E of "The Lord of the Rings", Tolkien states that the circumflex symbol can also be used to represent a.
2) In the English title page inscription of "The Lord of the Rings", J. R. R. Tolkien used the acute accent mark for the e sound and the single over-dot for the i sound. But his son, Christopher Tolkien, consistently used the reverse (acute accent mark for the i sound and the single over-dot for the e sound) in his English title page inscriptions. The Tehtar values in this chart correspond to the "The Lord of the Rings" title page inscription.
3) Long vowels, as Tolkien described them for Elvish (vowel sound with a long length) do not exist in the English language. Instead, English uses diphthongs, or vowel + semivowel combinations. Because of this, some long vowels are represented by a Tehta + Tengwa combination using Tengwar #35 and #36. Sometimes a Tehta + 'long carrier' symbol, or double-Tehtar are used to represent English Long vowel sounds. Generally, the main rule of thumb for the use of long carriers or doubled vowel tehtar seems to be: use them only where a doubled vowel is used in English spelling (ee, oo).
4) The blue "**O**" Tengwar letters that are used with the Tehtar are only for demonstration purposes.

Writing English with Tengwar:

In Appendix E of the "Lord of the Rings" Tolkien explains that there is no official mode for using Tengwar with the English language. But on the title page of the same book Tolkien gives an example of an English phrase written with Tengwar. The lower title page inscription from "The Lord of the Rings", is written with the mode of Westron "as a man from Gondor would write". This is the mode that will be discussed here.

Tolkien adapted the Westron Mode to create a version of Tengwar for use with English. Also the rules for writing are the same for English as they are in Sindarin, with the Tehtar placed above the next consecutive Tengwar letter. To read English/Tengwar script you would read each Tehtar vowel symbol, then the Tengwar letter below it (in a downward motion), before going on to the next Tehtar/Tengwar letter combination.

bilbo … b + il + b + long-o … 𝔭 + ˙ + 𝔱 + 𝔭 + ʃ … 𝔭𝔱𝔭ʃ

The primary innovation that Tolkien demonstrates is the use of additional letters to be used as shorthand for commonly used words. In the "Lord of the Rings" title page inscription the following additional letters are used:

þ	= [the]	þ	= [of]	þ	= [of the]	ꝑ or ꝑ	= [and]

Here's a short example of this mode using the shorthand letters:

𝔭𝔱𝔭ʃ	þ	λ𝔭̂ị̈ṗ	þ	𝔭ä̈q̈~ṕ̈
b il b ó	[the]	h obb it	[of]	b ag - end
Bilbo	**the**	**hobbit**	**of**	**Bag-End**

Because Tengwar is a phonetic alphabet, and English words are often not spelled phonetically, words can be sometimes spelled differently than one would expect. To add to the confusion, with each Tehta/Tengwa letter combination, it's possible for the Tehta to be part of one syllable and the Tengwa be part of another. Here's another example showing how J.R.R.Tolkien used the Tengwar to write his name:

ꞔλ𝔪̂	ɣ𝔪̂𝔱̌𝔭	ɣíí𝔱́	ṗ𝔱̌qi𝔪́
j h on	r on al d	r e u el	t ol k i en
John	**Ronald**	**Reuel**	**Tolkien**

Tengwar Chart for English Mode of Beleriand Consonants and Vowels :

(Version 1 - as used in the Tom Bombadil and Errantry inscriptions)

Primary Letters:

	I	II	III	IV
1	1 t as in tie	2 p as in pie	3 ch as in chive	4 k as in kite
2	5 d as in die	6 b as in buy	7 j as in jive	8 g as in guy
3	9 th as in thigh	10 f as in fight	11 sh as in shy	12 kh as in loch (see note 1)
4	13 dh as in thy	14 v as in vice	15 zh as in beige (see note 1)	16 (not used)
5	17 n as in night	18 m as in might	19 ny as in canyon (see note 1)	20 ng as in king
6	21 r as in car (before consonants or final)	22 u as in woman	23 u as in cup (see note 2)	24 a as in calm
	(not used)	(not used)	(not used)	(not used)
	[the]	[of] (see note 1)	(not used)	(not used)

Additional Letters:

25 r as in ripe (before vowels)	26 rr as in merry (see note 1)	27 l as in lie	28 ll as in all (see note 1)
29 s as in sigh	30 s as in sigh (see note 1)	31 z as in zoo	32 z as in zoo (see note 1)
33 h as in high	34 (not used)	35 (not used)	36 o as in cot
(not used)	schwa as in of	y as in yet	e as in kept
schwa as in of	hw as in why	w as in wipe	

Notes:

1) This letter was not used in either inscription, the phonetic values shown are simply my best guess based on the letter's use by Tolkien in other English inscriptions.

2) An alternate form of Tengwar #23 ɑ is u

3) Dots were sometimes placed over the vowel letters. The dots seem to be used as a marker so that the reader can more easily distinguish individual letters in crowded words. Normally they do not change the meaning of the word. The only exception is the short carrier, as explained below:

09/20/1999

Vowel Modifying Tehtar Symbology and Usage:

Even though Tengwar letters are used to represent the five most common vowels sounds, some tehtar symbols are still used to represent or modify vowel sounds. They are mostly used along with the vowel letters to represent complex vowel sounds, or diphthongs. The following tehtar were used with this mode:

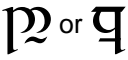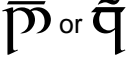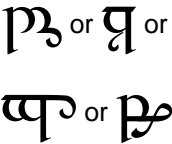| O̤ = letter + schwa	Ȯ = can indicate variant	Ö = letter + y	Ó = lengthen vowel	Ō = letter + w

(Note: The blue "O" Tengwar letters that are used with the Tehtar are only for demonstration purposes.)

a = a as in calm or æ as in cat	ȧ = æ as in cat	ä = ay as in bright	á = á as in called	ā = aw as in down
⌐ = a as in across				
e = e as in kept	ė = e as in kept (note 1)	ë = ey as in came	é = é (note 1)	ē = ew (note 1)
I = *schwa* as in of	İ = i as in kit	Ï = iy as in teen	Í = í as in teen (note 1)	Ī = iw (note 1)
o = o as in cot		ö = oy as in boy (note 1)	ó = ó as in water	ō = ow as in old
u = u as in cut				
u = u as in woman		ü = uy (note 1)	ú = ú as in blue (note 1)	ū = uw as in blue

Note: 1) Phonetic values in red were taken from various Tolkien inscriptions, values in blue are theoretically possible but not found in the inscriptions.

Consonant Modifying Tehtar Symbology and Usage:

Modifier symbols are a kind of shorthand. They are used only with consonant letters. They allow you to add an additional consonant sound without needing to write and additional consonant letter. They speed up the writing of common consonant combinations. The most common modifiers are as follows:

℞ or ℀	A bar (or tilde) below a Tengwar letter lengthens or doubles the sound of the letter:
℞̄ or ℀̃	A bar (or tilde) over a Tengwar letter represents a preceding nasal sound ("n" or "m"): If the Tengwar letter is from column I (dental consonants), an "n" (dental/nasal) sound was used. If the Tengwar letter is from column II (labial consonants), an "m" (labial/nasal) sound was used.
℞ or ℀ or ℀ or ℞	A downward hook attached to the trailing edge of a Tengwar letter represents a following "s" sound.

It may be possible to represent a word with different combinations of Tengwar letters, Tehtar symbols, and Modifier Symbols. This can lead to much confusion when trying to read Tengwar script written by someone else. Think of the modifier symbols as shorthand, and don't expect others to readily understand them. By limiting yourself to the standard Tengwar letters, Tehtar signs and Carrier symbols; you can produce elegant calligraphic inscriptions that can be easily read by other Tengwar-literate people.

Writing English (Mode of Beleriand) with Tengwar:

In Appendix E of the "Lord of the Rings" Tolkien explains that there is no official mode for using Tengwar with the English language. But on several occasions Tolkien uses a number of Tengwar modes to represent the English language. Two of the modes were adapted from the Sindarin "Mode of Beleriand". These are the modes that will be discussed here.

These modes differ from other Tengwar modes for English because they use Tengwar letters to represent all of the basic vowel sounds. Some Tehtar are still used - primarily with vowel symbols to form long vowels and diphthongs. When Tehtar are placed above or below these Tengwar letters they are usually pronounced after the Tengwa's sound. Tolkien occasionally uses Tehtar with other letters, such as when an under-dot is used to represent a preceding or following *schwa*.

bilbo …   b + i + l + b + ow …   ꝑ i ⊤ ꝑ ā …   ꝑiⲦꝑā

Like the other Tengwar modes for English, additional letters could be used as shorthand for commonly used words.

ꝑ = [the]	Ꝓ = [of]	Ꝓ = [of the]	ꝑ̄ or ꝑ̣ = [and]

Here's a short example of this mode using the shorthand letters:

ꝑiⲦꝑā   ꝑ   λαꝒip   Ꝓ   Ꝓαꝗ~∧ꝑ̄

b i l b ow   [the]   h o bb i t   [of]   b a g e nd
Bilbo   the   hobbit   of   Bag-End

Because Tengwar is a phonetic alphabet, and English words are often not spelled phonetically, words can be sometimes spelled differently than one would expect. To add to the confusion, with each Tehta/Tengwa letter combination, it's possible for the Tehta to be part of one syllable and the Tengwa be part of another.

Note: The Examples on this page use the Tengwar/English mode found in the "Book of Mazarbul", "The King's Letters", and the "letter to Hugh Brogan".

Tengwar Chart for English Mode of Beleriand Consonants and Vowels :

(Version 2 - as used in the Hugh Brogan, Book of Mazarbul, and First and Third Copy of the King's Letter inscriptions)
This mode follows English spelling more closely than the other full mode for English.

Primary Letters:

	I	II	III	IV
1	1 t as in tie	2 p as in pie	3 ch as in chive	4 k as in kite
2	5 d as in die	6 b as in buy	7 j as in jive	8 g as in guy
3	9 th as in thigh	10 f as in fight	11 sh as in shy	12 kh as in loch (see note 2)
4	13 dh as in thy	14 v as in vice	15 zh as in beige (see note 2)	16 gh as in daughter
5	17 n as in night	18 m as in might	19 ny as in canyon (see note 2)	20 ng as in king
6	21 r as in ripe (see note 4)	22 u as in cup	23 o as in cot	24 a as in calm
	(not used)	(not used)	(not used)	(not used)
	[the]	[of]	(not used)	(not used)

Additional Letters:

25 r as in ripe or w as in wipe (see note 4)	26 rr as in merry (see note 2)	27 l as in lie	28 ll as in all
29 s as in sigh	30 c as in city	31 z as in zoo	32 z as in zoo (see note 2)
33 h as in high	34 hw as in whale (see note 2)	35 e as in kept	36 w as in wipe (see note 1 & 4)
(not used)	i as in kit (see note 3)	y as in you or very (see note 3)	(not used)
a as in across	(not used)	(not used)	(not used)

Notes:

1) The use of this letter for this sound is found in the First and Third Copy of the King's Letter inscriptions only.

2) This letter was not used in either inscription; the phonetic values shown are simply my best guess based on the letter's use by Tolkien in other English inscriptions.

3) Dots or accent marks were sometimes placed over the vowel letters, especially the short carrier i and the long carrier y . Dotted and undotted letters normally represented the same sounds. The dots and accent marks seem to be used as a marker so that the reader can more easily distinguish individual letters in crowded words.

4) These letters can be used to represent both the r and w sounds, depending on the inscription they appear:

Inscription:	r (before consonants)	r (before vowels)	w
Hugh Brogan	ɒ	ɒ	𝑦
Book of Mazarbul	ɒ	ɒ	𝑦
First Copy of the King's Letter	ɒ	𝑦	o
Third Copy of the King's Letter	ɒ	𝑦	o

Therefore, when 𝑦 is used to represent the w sound, then only ɒ is used to represent the r sound.

Vowel Modifying Tehtar Symbology and Usage:

Even though Tengwar letters are used to represent the five most common vowels sounds, some tehtar symbols are still used to represent vowel sounds. They are mostly used along with the vowel letters to represent complex vowel sounds, or diphthongs. The following tehtar were used with this mode:

Ȯ = *schwa* or silent e	Ȯ or Ó = no change	Ö = letter + y	Ō = letter + w
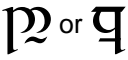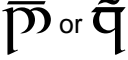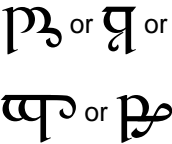
(Note: The blue "O" Tengwar letters that are used with the Tehtar are only for demonstration purposes.)

ɑ = a as in calm or æ as in cat		ä = ay as in day	ā = aw as in down
ʌ = e as in kept		ʌ̈ = ey as in they	ʌ̄ = ew as in slew
I = i as in kit	Í = i as in kit	ï = iy	ī = iw
u = o as in cut		ü = oy as is boy	ū = ow as in slow
ɒ = u as in cool		ɒ̈ = uy	ɒ̄ = uw
∫ = y as in very	j̇ = y as in very		

Values in red are taken from Tolkien's inscriptions, values in blue are theoretically possible but are not found in the inscriptions.

Consonant Modifying Tehtar Symbology and Usage:

Modifier symbols are a kind of shorthand. They are used only with consonant letters. They allow you to add an additional consonant sound without needing to write and additional consonant letter. They speed up the writing of common consonant combinations. The most common modifiers are as follows:

þ or q	A bar (or tilde) below a Tengwar letter lengthens or doubles the sound of the letter:
p̄ or q̃	A bar (or tilde) over a Tengwar letter represents a preceding nasal sound ("n" or "m"): If the Tengwar letter is from column I (dental consonants), an "n" (dental/nasal) sound was used. If the Tengwar letter is from column II (labial consonants), an "m" (labial/nasal) sound was used.
þ or q or ᴄ or þ	A downward hook attached to the trailing edge of a Tengwar letter represents a following "s" sound.

It may be possible to represent a word with different combinations of Tengwar letters, Tehtar symbols, and Modifier Symbols. This can lead to much confusion when trying to read Tengwar script written by someone else. Think of the modifier symbols as shorthand, and don't expect others to readily understand them. By limiting yourself to the standard Tengwar letters, Tehtar signs and Carrier symbols; you can produce elegant calligraphic inscriptions that can be easily read by other Tengwar-literate people.

Tengwar Mode for the Old English (Anglo Saxon) Language:

Måns Björkman (mansb@hem1.passagen.se)

A tengwar mode for Old English or Anglo-Saxon is known from a single source only: one surviving leaf of the mysterious manuscript which Arundel Lowdham, member of *The Notion Club*, inherited from his father Edwin Lowdham, after he had disappeared to sea. Many years later, Michael Ramer had it transcribed, and it is thanks to him that we know this tengwar mode. According to the transcriber, the language is "…Old English of a strongly Mercian (West-Midland) colour, ninth century I should say."

[Lowdham's manuscript page is actually known in two succeding versions. The later version introduces a number of changes to the mode, and I have concentrated on this mode here; but the text of the later version is shorter and does not repeat all features of the first version, many of which obviously had to remain. Therefore I have felt compelled to make some interpolations of the earlier mode (Text I) into my analysis of the later (Text II). Where such interpolation has occured it is noted in the tables.]

> Edwin Lowdham's Manuscript, Text I and II by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien
>   From: Sauron Defeated: The Notion Club Papers Part Two,
>   HarperCollins Publishers, 1992 (ISBN 0-261-10305-9)

Based on these samples, and with the help of Christopher Tolkien's analysis, I have created the following charts for writing Old English with tengwar. As I'm not a scholar of Anglo-Saxon, I might have made many mistakes. If you have any corrections or suggestions to this document, I would very much appreciate it if you sent me an e-mail. Note that Daniel Smith can not be held responsible for any part of this chapter, apart from having created the fonts.

Tengwar Chart for Old English (Anglo Saxon) Consonants:

Characters not found in Text II are marked with an asterisk (*) next to their transcription.

Primary Letters:

	I		II		III		IV
1		1 - t as in _to_		2 – p as in _up_		3 - * 'front stop' c as in _cyrre_		4 - 'back stop' c as in _ac_
2		5 - d as in _god_		6 – b as in _bæd_		7 - * 'front stop' g as in _secganne_		8 - 'back stop' g as in _gode_
3		9 - þ as in _ba_ (note 1)		10 – f as in _folc_		11 - * 'front spirant' h as in _aleh_ (note 2)		12 - 'back spirant' h as in _þeah_
4		13 - ð as in _ða_ (note 1)		14 – v as in _ofer_		15 - 'front spirant' g as in _þegn_		16 - 'back spirant' g as in _hogode_
5		17 - n as in _cyning_		18 – m as in _man_		19 - (not used)		20 - (not used)
6		21 - r as in _eorl_		22 - * u (note 3)		23 - * i-y glide (note 4)		24 - * a (note 3)
		þ (alt of 9)		p (alt of 2) (note 5)		(not used)		(not used)
		ð (alt of 12)		(not used)		(not used)		(not used)

Additional Letters:

	25 - w as in _wéox_		26 - (not used)		27 - l as in _gelomp_		28 - ld as in _walde_
	29 - s as in _se_		30 - (not used)		31 - * z as in _alysan_ (note 6)		32 - (not used)
	33 - h as in _hi_		34 - (not used)		35 - (not used)		36 - (not used)
	(not used)		short carrier (note 7)		long carrier (note 7)		
	hw as in _hwæt_		'front' ht as in _meht_		'back' ht as in _ahte_		sc as in _scort_

Notes:
1) Even though the voiced and the voiceless spirants (ð and þ) were interchangeable sounds in Old English, the tengwar mode retains the distinction between them.
2) This usage is not attested, but can be deduced from analogy, and comparison with the tengwar for _ht_.
3) Though vowels are usually expressed by tehtar, ᴛ and ᴅ are sporadically used for _a_ and _u_, chiefly in prefixes and word-final. Long _á_, _ú_ may be expressed by ᴛ̈, ᴅ́ (this usage does not appear in Text II).

4) Used in *iú* ⲁ⫶ as well as the loan-word *Meneltyúla* ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲁⲧⲁ (in Text I; I have adjusted the use of

the tehtar to correspond with Text II).

5) This variant does not appear in Text II.

6) Not attested in Text II and only used once in Text I. Normally, the voiced sound of *s* in medial positions is

represented by ⲋ.

7) The carriers are silent letters. They are used in conjunction with vowel symbols.

Tehtar Chart for Old English (Anglo Saxon) vowels:

Symbol description:	Symbol for short sound:	Example of sound:	Symbol for long sound:
three dots:	Ö or Ï or Ọ or Ị	a	j̈ or Ọ̈ or ä
accute accent:	Ó or Í or Ọ́ or Ị́	e	j́ or Ọ́
single dot:	Ȯ or İ or Ọ̇ or İ	i	j̇ or Ọ̇
curl open to the right:	Ô or Î or Ộ or Ị̂	u	ĵ or Ộ or û
curl open to the left:	Ő or Ĩ or Ọ or Ị	o	j or Ọ
two dots:	Ö or Ï or Ọ or Ị	æ	j̈ or Ọ̈
over-twist:	Ō or Ī	y	j̄ or Ọ̄

Tehtar Chart for Old English (Anglo Saxon) Tengwa modifiers:

Symbol description:	Symbology:	Example of sound:
over bar or tilde:	p̄ or q̃	nd or ng - preceding nasal of the same series
double under-accents:	ʒ or p	ll or dd - double or long consonant
hook or curl:	ɔ or q or m or ŋ	ls or ks (x) or ns or rs - following s (The last variant occurs only in Text I.)

Tengwar Punctuation Symbology and Usage for Old English (Anglo Saxon):

Only a few punctuation marks are attested.

Symbol description:	Symbology:	Example of sound:
a single dot, at mid-height of character:	.	clause ending - colon [:] comma [,] or period [.]
high and low double quotes:	" and „	parenthesis - used to indicate words written in an alien language and mode
Old English '&' sign:	ꝛ	ampersand [&] / Old English *ond* [7]

Writing Old English (Anglo Saxon) with Tengwar:

In the Old English mode, the consonants are marked by tengwar, and the vowels usually by tehtar. The mode allows tehtar placed both above and below the tengwar, and when read *the tengwa is read first*, then the *superscripted tehta*, and lastly the *subscripted tehta.* When a consonant is followed by only one vowel, the tehta is usually placed above the tengwa, but it can just as well be placed below it:

se = 6 or 6̦

(Note that in this mode, the tengwa *silme núquerna*, ⟩ is never used, even when a tehta is placed above a *silme*.)

When a consonant is followed by two vowels (one above and one below the tengwa) the vowels are to be considered a diphtong.

weorulde … weo + ru + lde … ẏ̦ + n̂ + ś … ẏ̦n̂ś

When a tehta can't be placed on a preceding tengwa it is usually written on a carrier. A diphtong introducing a word would likewise be written above and below a carrier.

ælfwine … æ + l + v + wi + ne … ï̦ + c + ɱ + ẏ̦ + ń̓ … ï̦cɱẏ̦ń̓

Long vowels are indicated by a long carrier, but they need not always be put on a separate long carrier. In the Old English mode, the long carrier can be shortened and subscripted to a tengwa.

þas = þj̈6 or þ̣̈6

Like most tengwar modes, the Old English mode is phonetic. This has a few implications when transcribing text written in roman characters: when such a text displays the Anglo-Saxon diphtong *ae*, this is rendered by *æe* in tengwar, since this is what the diphtong really sounds like. Similarly, an *f* in a medial position is voiced (pronounced [v]) and written with a special tengwa.
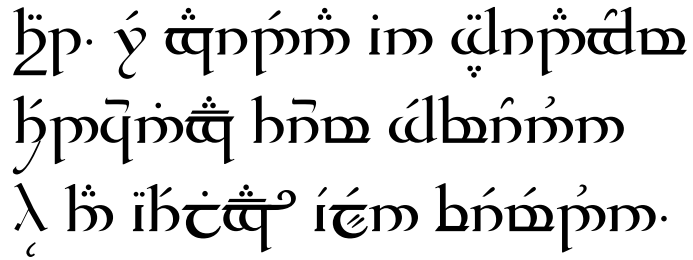
eafera … æa + ve + ra … ï̦ + b́ + n̓ … ï̦b́n̓

There are exceptions to this rule, however. When in a medial position, the sound of *s* is voiced [z], but the mode doesn't differentiate the voiced and unvoiced *s*. [An *esse*, ǵ is in fact used once for voiced *s* in Text I; but this might have been a passing idea of Tolkien's]

Based on this analysis, the first three lines of the Anglo-Saxon epic *Beowulf*:

"Hwæt, we gardena in geardagum,
þeodcyninga þrym gefrunon,
hu ða æþelingas ellen fremedon!"

- could be transcribed like this:

Note the s-curl at the end of "æþelingas" and the doubling of the 'l' in "ellen" by two diagonal strokes.

Tengwar Capitals Symbology and Usage:

Tengwar capitals can be highly ornamental and somewhat abstract, bot most commonly Tengwar capitals are identical to the normal "lower case" letters, only 125% - 150% larger. They fall into two general styles: Single Stemmed and Double Stemmed. Here are some examples of Tengwar capital letters alongside normal Tengwar letters.

Single Stemmed with regular letters:
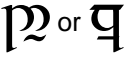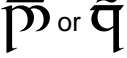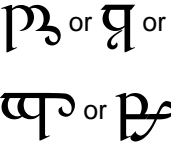
Double Stemmed with regular letters:

Tengwar capital letters are used erratically and inconsistently. They seem to be used primarily as the initial letter in proper names and for marking people's initials.

Tengwar Consonant Modifier Symbology and Usage:

Modifier symbols are a kind of shorthand. They are used only with consonant letters. They allow you to add an additional consonant sound without needing to write and additional consonant letter. They speed-up the writing of common consonant combinations. The most common modifiers are as follows:

ℙ or ᖁ	A bar (or tilde) below a Tengwar letter lengthens or doubles the sound of the letter:
ℙ̄ or q̃	A bar (or tilde) over a Tengwar letter represents a preceding nasal sound ("n" or "m"): If the Tengwar letter is from column I (dental consonants), an "n" (dental/nasal) sound was used. If the Tengwar letter is from column II (labial consonants), an "m" (labial/nasal) sound was used.
ℙ or q or ᛈ or ℙ	A downward hook attached to a Tengwar letter represents a following "s" sound:

It may be possible to represent a word with different combinations of Tengwar letters, Tehtar symbols, and Modifier Symbols. This may lead to much confusion when trying to read Tengwar script written by someone else. Think of the modifier symbols as shorthand, and don't expect others to readily understand them. By limiting yourself to the standard Tengwar letters, Tehtar signs and Carrier symbols; you can produce elegant calligraphic inscriptions that can be easily read by other Tengwar-literate people.

Tengwar Punctuation Symbology and Usage:

Very little punctuation is used with Tengwar. Most punctuation marks seem to be used only to designate the beginning and the ending of sentences and paragraphs. There are five different punctuation marks: the dot, the colon, the dash, the exclamation mark, and the question mark. The dot is more closely the equivalent to the comma, but can also be used to separate words (like a hyphen). The colon is used to separate sentences and seems to be the equivalent to the period. The dash is used to mark the ends of paragraphs.

Symbol Description:	Symbol:	Symbol usage:
a single dot, at mid- height of character	·	Comma and/or hyphen
two dots, one above the other	⁚	Period
three dots, one above the other	⁝	Colon
a long, vertical tilde	∫	Exclamation mark
the letter "tinco" with an extra curl	ß	Question mark
a short tilde, at mid- height of character	∼ or ≈	End of paragraph mark (short)
a long tilde, at mid- height of character	∼ or ∼	End of paragraph mark (long)

Tengwar Numerals Symbology and Usage:

The Tengwar could be used for numbering or indexing items in a list. The standard Tengwar may be used to represent the numbers 1 thru 24, just as we might index a list with 'A', 'B', 'C', and so on. To distinguish these letters from regular letters, a dot or a bar could be placed above the Tengwa. For example:

P̄ = 1	Ṗ = 1	P̄P = 8	ȧ = 24

In documents presented by Christopher Tolkien to 'Quettar', the Tolkien Society's journal of Tolkienian linguistics, and printed in issues 13 and 14, a more sophisticated numbering system is outlined. Unique symbols were used to represent decimal numbers (Base-10, numbers 0 thru 9). Here they are listed along with their Quenya name:

∂ = 0 (unknown)	ᴛ = 1 mine	ᴛᴛ = 2 atta	ᴛᴛᴛ = 3 nelde
	l = 4 canta	ʖ = 5 lempe	ʖᴛ = 6 enque
	J = 7 otso	þ = 8 tolto	þᴍ = 9 nerte

To avoid confusion with other Tengwar letters, strings of decimal numbers were also marked with over-bars or over-dots. While our modern numbering system places the least significant value on the right and the most significant value on the left, the Tengwar number system places the least significant value on the left and the most significant value on the right. This makes Tengwar numbers appear to be backwards. So using the decimal numbering system, the number 1998 could be written:

1998 … 8991 … þ þᴍ þᴍᴛ … þ̇ þ̇ᴍ þ̇ᴍᴛ̇

First, the number is written in the standard, normal manner. Then the order of the digits is reversed. Third, Tengwar numerals are substituted for the modern, standard ones. Finally, over-dots (or over-bars) are added to identify it as a Base-10 numerical string.

Some cultures adapted the decimal numbering system to make a duodecimal numbering system (Base-12, numbers 0 thru 11) by adding two more symbols. Here they are listed along with their Quenya name:

∂ = 10 cainen	ၓ = 11 minque

Also to avoid confusion with other Tengwar letters, strings of duodecimal numbers were marked with under-bars or under-dots. Like the decimal number system, the duodecimal number system places the least significant value on the left and the most significant value on the right. A small under-circle was sometimes used (in place of the under-bar or under-dot) to identify the least significant digit. So using the duodecimal numbering system, the number 1998 could be written:

1998 … 1 1 (10) 6 … 6 (10) 1 1 … ʖᴛ∂ᴛᴛ … ʖᴛ∂ᴛᴛ

First, the number is written in the standard, decimal mode. Then it is written in the duodecimal mode. Third, the order of the digits is reversed. Fourth, Tengwar numerals are substituted for the modern, standard ones. Finally, under-dots (or over-bars), and the least significant digit marker are added to identify it as an duodecimal numerical string.

Additional Tolkien Language Resources:

As stated earlier, this document is not to be viewed as official in any way. The following books, listed below, are usually considered authoritative in regard to Tengwar usage. If you find any discrepancies between this document and these books, go with the information listed in these books. The writings of J.R.R. Tolkien should always be considered the "gospel" of Tengwar usage, and supersede anything written by anyone else. I have no connection with the publishers or authors of these books and journals. I can not accept requests or orders for any of the materials described below.

The following information was largely copied from the:
The Elvish Linguistic Fellowship homepage at
"http://www.elvish.org/resources.html"
(Please visit this WWW page frequently for the most up-to-date information.)

Books:

Primary works by (or attributed to) J.R.R.Tolkien:

The Lord of the Rings (1955) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN: 0-395-48932-6
This trilogy contains three volumes:
 1. The Fellowship of the Ring (1954) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-27223-8
 2. The Two Towers (1954) Houghton Mifflin, 0-395-27222-X
 3. The Return of the King (1955) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-27221-1

The Road Goes Ever On (1967 & 1978) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-24758-6
  Contains Tolkien's tengwar versions of the Quenya poem "Namárië" and the Sindarin poem "A Elbereth", together with extensive linguistic notes on each. This important work is still available, but only from the German publisher H. Hille for 48.00 DM (approx. $35, plus shipping): ISBN: 3-929174-17-0.

The Silmarillion (1977) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-25730-1

Pictures by J.R.R. Tolkien (1979) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-28523-2
Pictures by J.R.R. Tolkien (1992) revised edition - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-60648-9

Unfinished Tales (1980) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-29917-9

The Letters of J.R.R. Tolkien (1981) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-31555-7

The History of Middle-earth I - The Book of Lost Tales, Part One (1984) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-35439-0

The History of Middle-earth II - The Book of Lost Tales, Part Two (1984) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-36614-3

The History of Middle-earth III - The Lays of Beleriand (1985) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-39429-5

The History of Middle-earth IV - The Shaping of Middle-earth (1986) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-42501-8

The History of Middle-earth V - The Lost Road (1987) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-45519-7

The History of Middle-earth VI - The Return of the Shadow (1988) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-49863-5

The History of Middle-earth VII - The Treason of Isengard (1989) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-51562-9

The History of Middle-earth VIII - The War of the Ring (1990) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-56008-X

The History of Middle-earth IX - Sauron Defeated (1992) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-60649-7

The History of Middle-earth X - Morgoth's Ring (1993) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-68092-1

The History of Middle-earth XI - The War of the Jewels (1994) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-71041-3

The History of Middle-earth XII - The Peoples of Middle-earth (1996) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-82760-4

J.R.R. Tolkien: Artist and Illustrator (1995) - Houghton Mifflin, ISBN 0-395-74816-X
By Wayne Hammond and Christina Scull. Contains several items of linguistic interest amongst a breathtaking treasure of Tolkien's artwork. Unfortunately, this does not duplicate all items of linguistic interest in the now out-of-print Pictures by J.R.R.Tolkien.

Publishers:

Houghton Mifflin Co. (in the USA):

Houghton Mifflin Co.
215 Park Ave. S.
New York, NY 10003
USA

internet: http://www.hmco.com

Books may be ordered directly from Houghton Mifflin by calling (800)-225-3362.

HarperCollins Publishers Ltd. (in the UK):

Publishing Director, Tolkien
HarperCollins Publishers Ltd.
77-85 Fulham Palace Road
Hammersmith
London W6 8JB
UK

internet: http://www.harpercollins.com

Secondary works by others:

An Introduction to Elvish (1978) - edited by Jim Allan - ISBN 0-905220-10-2
(Somerset: Bran's Head Books, 1978. xxxi + 299 pp.)
Although written before The Silmarillion was published, this book remains the best and most reliable book on Tolkien's invented languages, a testimony to the scholarship of the various authors..

Basic Quenya - by Nancy Martsch
This is an excellent tutorial introduction to Quenya. 72 pages velo bound, with exercises and vocabulary.
For information on availability, cost, etc., contact:
Nancy Martsch
P.O. Box 55372
Sherman Oaks, CA 91413
USA

The Languages of Tolkien's Middle Earth (1974) - by Ruth S. Noel - (ISBN 0-395-29130-5)
Although much of the language information in this book is faulty, the chapter titled 'Runes and Letters' is accurate but offers no more than is given in Appendix E of Return of the King.

Dictionaries and Concordances - by Paul Nolan Hyde
The following works are all by Paul Nolan Hyde. Some or all of these are available on disk (DOS).
A Working Concordance
A Working English Lexicon
A Working Reverse Dictionary (with or without meanings)
A Working Reverse Index
A Working Reverse Glossary
A Working Tolkien Glossary (in 7 volumes (!))
A Comprehensive Index of Proper Names and Places (The Hobbit through the History of Middle-earth)
For information on availability, cost, etc., contact:
Paul Nolan Hyde
8520 Jean Parrish Ct., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87172
USA

Journals:

Parma Eldalamberon (Quenya: 'The Book of Elven Tongues')
  Parma is a journal of linguistic studies of fantasy literature, especially of the Elvish languages and nomenclature in the works of J.R.R.Tolkien. It is published at irregular intervals as sufficient material becomes available. Submissions are welcome. Parma is sold on a per-issue basis; back issues are available. The editor of Parma can be reached at:
  Christopher Gilson, Editor
  Parma Eldalamberon
  10200 Miller Ave. #426
  Cupertino, CA 95014
  USA
  email: harpwire@ifn.net
  internet: http://www.eldalamberon.com/

Quettar (Quenya: 'Words')
  Quettar is a tri-annual journal of Tolkienian linguistics.   The editor of Quettar can be reached at:
    Julian Bradfield
    Dept. of Computer Science
    University of Edinburgh
    The King's Buildings
    Mayfield Road
    Edinburgh EH9 3JZ
    U.K.
    email: jcb@dcs.ed.ac.uk
    internet: http://www.dcs.ed.ac.uk/misc/local/TolkLang/quetinfo

Vinyar Tengwar (Quenya: 'News Letters')
  Vinyar Tengwar is a journal of the Elvish Linguistic Fellowship, an international organization devoted to the scholarly study of the invented languages of J.R.R. Tolkien. Submissions are welcome.   The editor of Vinyar Tengwar can be reached at:
    Carl F. Hostetter
    2509 Ambling Circle
    Crofton, MD 21114
    USA
    email: Aelfwine@erols.com
    internet: http://www.elvish.org/VT/

Tyalië Tyelelliéva
  Tyalië Tyelelliéva is a bimonthly Technical Journal of Elvish Lore concentrating on languages and scripts, sciences and the arts edited by Lisa Star. Tyalië Tyelelliéva is free ("until [Lisa] runs out of postage"). A donation for postage in the amount of $3 (more for overseas delivery) is appreciated. Checks must be in US dollars, payable to Lisa Star. But Lisa would rather have your participation! Lisa can be reached at:
    Lisa Star
    P.O. Box 428
    Glen Echo, MD, 20812-0428
    USA
    email: LisaStar@earthling.net
    http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/9902/

Internet Resources:

Those of you with Internet access can also take advantage to many additional resources. These include Web sites where Tolkien-related information is stored, News Groups that you can post questions to and "lurk" for information, and a lightly moderated Tolkien Language discussion list server, and three World Wide Web sites.

World Wide Web sites:

(WWW sites seem to always be in a constant state of flux. Some Web sites are fast and some are slow, and some are only available at certain times of the day or week. The following URLs were working as of September 1999.)

Dan Smith's Fantasy Fonts for Windows homepage:
   http://www.geocities.com/TimesSquare/4948/index.html

The Tolkien Language Archive homepage:
   http://www.dcs.ed.ac.uk/staff/jcb/TolkLang/

The Elvish Linguistic Fellowship homepage:
   http://www.elvish.org/resources.html

The J.R.R. Tolkien Information homepage (and mirrors):
   http://www.csclub.uwaterloo.ca/u/relipper/tolkien/rootpage.html
   http://www.stone-dead.asn.au/tolkien/jrrt-mirror/rootpage.html
   http://www.skalman.nu/galadriel/
   http://onering.virbius.com/

Internet News Groups:

   alt.fan.tolkien
   rec.arts.books.tolkien

Internet Discussion Groups:

The *TolkLang* Internet discussion list is an on-line forum for the discussion of Tolkienian languages and linguistics, moderated (lightly) by Julian Bradfield (the editor of Quettar). To join, send a message containing the single word *subscribe* to: tolklang-request@dcs.ed.ac.uk

The *Elfling* Internet discussion list is an on-line forum for the discussion of Tolkien's invented languages For information on joining, visit the Elfling home page at http://www.eGroups.com/list/elfling.

Revisions of Fonts and Documents:

Revision: 1.0 / November 1993
This development release never made it on to the Internet.

Revision: 1.1 / January 1994
This was my first font officially released to the Internet. Changes were made to the font's keyboard-mapping and several characters were corrected. The ZIP file contained the following:
>**QUENYA11.ZIP**   1) Font: "Tengwar Quenya Medium" (1.1) in Windows Truetype format.
>2) Documentation: a 3 page Microsoft-Write 3.1 document.

Revision: 1.2 / September 1994
This development release never made it on to the Internet. I re-arranged the keymapping, added about 40 more characters (mostly tehta marks), and greatly expanded the included documentation. I then mailed a print-out of my document to Arden Smith of E.L.F. (Elvish Linguistic Fellowship) for review.

Revision: 1.3 / November 1994
This development release never made it on to the Internet. Arden Smith reviewed my document and contributed many constructive comments. I incorporated many of his recommendations and mailed him another print-out.

Revision: 1.4 / January 1995
This development release never made it on to the Internet. Arden Smith reviewed my previous document and contributed many constructive comments. I incorporated most of his recommendations and mailed him another print-out.

Revision: 1.5 / March 1995
This development release never made it on to the Internet. Arden Smith reviewed my previous document and again contributed many constructive comments. I incorporated all of his recommendations and mailed him another print-out.

Revision: 1.6 / May 1995
This release made it on to the Internet. Arden Smith reviewed my previous document and recommended minimal changes to it and the font. (Finally!) The ZIP file contained the following:
>**QUENYA16.ZIP**   1) Font: "Tengwar Quenya" (1.6) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
>2) Documentation: a 22 page Microsoft-Write 3.1 document.
>3) Documentation: a 22 page Microsoft-Word 2.0 document.
>4) Source code for a Microsoft-Word 6.0 macro, (thanks to Lester Simons)

(Note: The keyboard mapping of version 1.6 differs slightly from the keyboard mapping of the previously released version1.1)

Revision: 1.7 / September 1995
This release made it on to the Internet. More characters were added so that the font could support Tengwar numerals (based on information provided by Julian Bradfield). A second Tengwar font (Tengwar Sindarin) was added. This release was timed to correspond with the opening of the Tengwar Web page on the Electronic Tolkien Encyclopedia Project's WWW site. The ZIP file contained the following:
>**TENGWR17.ZIP**   1) Font: "Tengwar Quenya" (1.7) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
>2) Font: "Tengwar Sindarin" (1.0) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
>3) Documentation: a 5 page Microsoft-Write 3.1 document (keymapping info only).
>4) Documentation: a 34 page Microsoft-Word 2.0 document.
>5) Microsoft-Word Document Template containing five auto-installing WordBasic macros

Revision: 1.8 / October 1995

This release made it on to the Internet. Some Tolkien fans found a few technical glitches with the fonts. (Apparently, I had assigned characters to reserved places in the font, making them impossible to see or print on some machines.) I quickly threw together this release to deal with this issue. The ZIP file contained the following:

TENGWR18.ZIP
1) Font: "Tengwar Quenya" (1.8) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
2) Font: "Tengwar Sindarin" (1.1) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
3) Documentation: a 5 page Microsoft-Write 3.1 document (keymapping info only).
4) Documentation: a 34 page Microsoft-Word 2.0 document.
5) Microsoft-Word Document Template containing five auto-installing WordBasic macros

(Note: The keyboard mapping of version 1.8 differs slightly from the keyboard mapping of the previously released version1.7)

Revision: 1.8A / July 1996

This release made it on to the Internet. My quick fix in version 1.8, didn't work very well and several non-English speaking Tolkien fans alerted me to the fact that my auto-installing macros would only work with English language versions of Microsoft-Word 6.0. This release finally resolves both problems. The ZIP file contained the following:

TENGWR18A.ZIP
1) Font: "Tengwar Quenya" (1.8A) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
2) Font: "Tengwar Sindarin" (1.1A) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
3) Documentation: a 5 page (1.8A) Microsoft-Write 3.1 document (keymapping info only).
4) Documentation: a 34 page (1.8A) Microsoft-Word 2.0 document.
5) Microsoft-Word Document Template (1.8A) containing five auto-installing WordBasic macros

(Note: The keyboard mapping of version 1.8A differs slightly from the keyboard mapping of the previously released version1.8)

Revision: 1.8B / July 1997

This release made it on to the Internet. Several Tengwar fans had urged me to write to the Tolkien Estate and ask for formal permission to freely distribute my fonts based on Tolkien-created alphabets. So I wrote and asked and got permission. The only thing that changed was the copyright notice (in the Documents, Macros and Fonts) and my postal address (which was going to change - since I was about to move). The ZIP file contained the following:

TENGWR18B.ZIP
1) Font: "Tengwar Quenya" (1.8B) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
2) Font: "Tengwar Sindarin" (1.1B) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
3) Documentation: a 5 page (1.8B) Microsoft-Write 3.1 document (keymapping info only).
4) Documentation: a 34 page (1.8B) Microsoft-Word 2.0 document.
5) Microsoft-Word Document Template (1.8B) containing five auto-installing WordBasic macros

Revision: 1.9 / October 1996

This development release never made it on to the Internet. This release included an additional Tengwar font (Tengwar Noldor) and two 'Capitals' fonts for each basic Tengwar font family. It also demonstrated my first attempt to create a standard Microsoft-Windows Help file (now 121 pages!) and 'intelligent' Microsoft Word macros.

Revision: 1.9A / December 1996

This development release never made it on to the Internet. This Release also never made it on to the Internet. Based on feed back from the few who had seen version 1.9, I made some minor changes to the fonts and documentation, and then printed out the documentation (all 120+ pages) and mailed the print-outs to Arden Smith of E.L.F. (Elvish Linguistic Fellowship) for review.

Revision: 1.9B / November 1997

This Release also never made it on to the Internet. Arden Smith returned the mark-ups to me in February 1997 and I began the long process of attempting to correct every error. This included minor changed to the Fonts and major changes to the Help file. This process was interrupted for several months while I moved during the summer of 1997. This release was limited to only a few people who had contacted me about their Windows applications that used my Tengwar fonts.

Revision: 1.9C / January 1998
This Release also never made it on to the Internet. Måns Björkman, Martin T. Kutschker, and Douglas Pearson gave the new font pack one last review. We discovered that Tolkien's Old English (Anglo Saxon) mode for tengwar was not fully supported by the fonts. 18 more characters were added to each base font and the key-mappings in the HLP file was updated accordingly..

Revision: 1.9D / March 1998
This release made it on to the Internet. While analyzing Tolkien's Old English (Anglo Saxon) and Latin modes, Måns Björkman discovered yet more characters that needed to be added to the fonts - but the fonts were full! I removed some of the less important characters from the standard fonts to make room for these new characters. The less important characters were moved into an 'Auxiliary' font. An 'Auxiliary' font was added to each font family.

Release 1.9C included a HLP file which contained detailed analysis of over 30 published Tengwar examples reproduced with my fonts. Carl F. Hostetter commented that such reproduction might violate the Tolkien Estate's Copyright, so the examples have been removed from this release until such permission is granted.

Unlike previous releases, these new Fonts will be released individually, rather than all in one huge ZIP file. Releasing the fonts this way will make it easier for me to make incremental improvements to the fonts, macros, and help file(s). The ZIP files are as follows:

TENGQ19D.ZIP	1)	Font: "Tengwar Quenya" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	2)	Font: "Tengwar Quenya-A" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	3)	Font: "Tengwar Quenya-1" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	4)	Font: "Tengwar Quenya-2" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
TENGS19D.ZIP	1)	Font: "Tengwar Sindarin" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	2)	Font: "Tengwar Sindarin-A" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	3)	Font: "Tengwar Sindarin-1" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	4)	Font: "Tengwar Sindarin-2" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
TENGN19D.ZIP	1)	Font: "Tengwar Noldor" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	2)	Font: "Tengwar Noldor-A" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	3)	Font: "Tengwar Noldor-1" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
	4)	Font: "Tengwar Noldor-2" (1.9D) in Windows Truetype and ATM format.
TENGH19D.ZIP	1)	Documentation: a 50+ page (1.9D) Microsoft-Help document (without examples).

(Note: The keyboard mapping of version 1.9D differs slightly from the keyboard mapping of the previously released version 1.8B)

Revision: 1.9D / April 1998
This release contained only the 'Tengwar Font Pack' version 1.9D - compatible versions of my WordBasic macros for Microsoft Word 6.0 and 7.0. The ZIP files are as follows:

TENGM19D.ZIP	1)	Microsoft Word (version 6 and 7) Document Template containing macro and toolbar plug-ins.

Revision: 1.9E / May 1998
This release contained only an update for the Tengwar Help file for my Tengwar Font Pack for Windows. Måns Björkman contributed a section on Tolkien's Tengwar mode for Old English (Anglo Saxon). The ZIP files are as follows:

TENGH19E.ZIP	1)	Documentation: a 50+ page (1.9E) Microsoft-Help document. Now containing information on Tolkien's Tengwar mode for Old English (without examples).

Revision: 1.9F / May 1998
This release contained only an update for the Tengwar Help file for my Tengwar Font Pack for Windows. Corrected mistakes introduced by the Microsoft Help compiler. Change effected the Old English (Anglo Saxon) section only. The ZIP files are as follows:

TENGH19F.ZIP	1)	Documentation: a 50+ page (1.9F) Microsoft-Help document. (without examples).

Revision: 1.9G / May 1998
This release contained only an update for the Tengwar Help file for my Tengwar Font Pack for Windows. Corrected a several more mistakes introduced by the Microsoft Help compiler. Change effected the Old English (Anglo Saxon) section only. The ZIP files are as follows:

TENGH19G.ZIP	1)	Documentation: a 50+ page (1.9G) Microsoft-Help document. (without examples).

Revision: 1.9H / September 1998

This release contained only an update for the Tengwar Help file for my Tengwar Font Pack for Windows. Corrected wording in the copyright section and updated Internet resources section. The ZIP files are as follows:

TENGH19H.ZIP   1)   Documentation: a 50+ page (1.9H) Tengwar-Help file in HLP format. (without examples).

Revision: 1.9I / February 1999

This release contained only the source files for the Tengwar Help file in twelve 'Rich Text Format' (RTF) files. The ZIP file's name is as follows:

TENGH19I.ZIP   1)   Documentation: a 90+ page (1.9I) Tengwar-Help file in RTF format. (without examples).

Revision: 1.9J / September 1999

This release contained a slightly updated version of the Tengwar Help file in two Adobe's 'Portable Document Format' (PDF) files. The ZIP file's name is as follows:

TENGH19J.ZIP   1)   Documentation: a 90+ page (1.9J) Tengwar-Help file in PDF format. (without examples).

Future Revisions

Future revisions of these fonts and this help file can be expected as more Tengwar examples are published and made available to the general public. All future revisions will be downloadable at my WWW home page as soon as they are available:

Dan Smith's Fantasy Fonts for Windows
http://www.geocities.com/TimesSquare/4948/
fontmaster@geocities.com