

Szwabſka Unicode

(version 1.5)

This Schwabacher font was created by Daniel Buncić (<http://www.daniel.buncic.de/>) on the basis of “Schwabſchen Alt” by Peter Wiegel (<http://www.peter-wiegel.de/>). It is an OpenType Unicode font that contains all the characters of UNZ 1A and a host of additional characters for writing not only German and English but also Eastern European languages like Polish, Czech, Slovak, Sorbian, or Lithuanian, which used to be set in Schwabacher typefaces from the 16th to the 18th or 19th century. For example, the font contains

the letters ẛ Ĳ̇ æ Œ̇ ꝑ ꝑ̇ ẛ ẛ̇ Ḓ Ḓ̇ Ḕ Ḕ̇ Ÿ Ÿ̇ Ÿ̇/Ÿ̈/Ÿ̉ Œ̈/Œ̉/Œ̊ Ÿ̊/Ÿ̋/Ÿ̌
 Ÿ̍/Ÿ̎ Ḕ̇ Ḕ̈ Ḕ̉ Œ̇ Ḕ̇ Ḕ̈ Ḕ̉ Ḕ̊ Ḕ̋ Ḕ̌ Ḕ̍ Ḕ̎ Ḕ̏ ı̇/ı̈ ı̉/ı̊ ı̋ Ḕ̇ Ḕ̈ Ḕ̉ Ḕ̊ Ḕ̋ Ḕ̌
 āāāāāāāāā Ꝟ ꝟ m̄n̄ ꝛ. pp.,

the roman numerals I, II, III, MMXI, ꝛ.,

the fractions ½, ⅔, ¾, ⅚, ⅞, ⅞, ꝛ.,

and the special characters Ÿ Ḕ € ĺ Ḕ̇ @ © ꝛ. <...>, ꝛ.

All in all, “Szwabſka Unicode” contains 750 glyphs.

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OpenType features

liga (standard ligatures)

with long f: fh → fh; fi → fi; fj → fj; fl → fl; fl → fl; ff → ff; fch → fch; ffi → ffi;
 ffl → ffl; ffl → ffl; fft → fft; ffz → ffz; ft → ft; fz → fz;
 fs → fs (essential for typesetting German in modern orthography);
 others: ch → ch; cl → cl; cz → cz; ff → ff; ffi → ffi; ffl → ffl; fft → fft; fi → fi; fl → fl;
 ft → ft; ll → ll; rz → rz; Th → Th; tz → fz

In order to prevent the formation of ligatures in individual words, use either the “soft hyphen” (U+00AD) and/or the “zero-width non-joiner” (U+200C) between the letters that should not be joined (eg. “auf[~]flammen”, “marz[~]nac”).

dlig (discretionary ligatures)

ff → ff; tt → tt

The standard letter forms of “Szwabſka Unicode” tend to be more old-fashioned than those of “Fraktur Unicode”. However, by using stylistic sets, they can be adjusted.

ss01 (stylistic set 1, “more old-fashioned”)

Ÿ → Ÿ; ā → ā; Ÿ → Ÿ; ā → ā; Ḕ → Ḕ; Ḕ → Ḕ; Ÿ → Ÿ; Ÿ → Ÿ; Ÿ → Ÿ
 ꝛ → ꝛ (You can enter ꝛ and ꝛ as separate letters, but the difference will not be visible on the page)
 r → ʀ rotunda after the ‘round’ letters h, d, b, o, and p
 mm → m̄, nn → n̄
 Ḕ → Ḕ; ı → ı̇; ı → ı̇

ss02 (stylistic set 2, “more modern”)

Ů → Ů; ǣ → ä; Ț → Ț; ȡ → ȡ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ǝ → Ǝ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ů → Ů;
ü → ü; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ (U+0026) → &

ss03 (stylistic set 3, “old umlauts and caron”)

Ů → Ů; ǣ → ä; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ů → Ů; ü → ü
Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ

ss04 (stylistic set 4, “roman numerals”)

Ⅰ → I; Ⅱ → ii; Ⅲ → III; Ⅳ → ii; Ⅴ → XII; Ⅵ → LXX; Ⅶ → MDCXLVIII etc.

tnum (tabular figures)

1234567890 → 1234567890

cv01–cv08 (character variants)

cv01 variants of b: Ɔ

cv02 variants of l: Ɔ, Ɔ

cv03 variants of r: Ɔ

cv04 variants of Ɔ: Ɔ

cv05 variants of Ɔ: Ɔ, Ɔ, Ɔ

cv06 variants of ogonek: Ț/ȡ/Ȣ/e, Ț/ȡ/Ȣ/ę

cv07 variants of Ɔ: Ɔ

cv08 caron with ascender: Ɔ/Ɔ/Ɔ/Ɔ, Ɔ/Ɔ/Ɔ/Ɔ, Ɔ/Ɔ/Ɔ/Ɔ

locl (localized forms)

Hungarian/French/Spanish/Catalan: Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ; Ů → Ů; ü → ü

Romanian/Moldovan: Ɔ → Ɔ; Ɔ → Ɔ

Tag combinations (handled by ccmp)

Enter $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ (U+E0031) or $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ (U+E0032) (plus an optional $\overline{\text{[0]}}$ (U+E007F)) after a letter to access a variant.

b + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; l + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; l + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → Ɔ

Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ

Ɔ (U+0026) + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → &

Ů + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ů; ǣ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → ä; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; Ů + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ů; ü + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → ü

Ů + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → Ů; ǣ + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → ä; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → Ɔ; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → Ɔ; Ů + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → Ů; ü + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → ü

Ů + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ů; ä + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → ä; Ů + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ů; ü + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ů

Ț + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ț; ȡ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → ȡ; Ȣ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ȣ; e + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → e

Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ; Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ → Ɔ (can also be encoded as Ɔ/Ɔ/Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[1]}}$ (U+030C))

Ɔ + $\overline{\text{[2]}}$ → Ɔ

Private Use Area

All the glyphs in this font that do not have a regular address in Unicode 15.0 can and should be accessed via OpenType features. However, for those environments in which OpenType features are not available, they have also been assigned a place in the Private Use Area.

Characters defined by the Medieval Unicode Font Initiative in MUFI 4.0 (<https://mufi.info/>) and by the Bund für deutsche Schrift und Sprache in UNZ1 are in the same place in this font, so that you can switch

to/from other MUFI or UNZ fonts (eg. Tunicode) without losing these characters:

ſċ ſc̈ ſc̉ ſc̊ ſc̋ ſč ſc̍ ſc̎ ſc̏ ſc̐ ſc̑ ſc̒ ſc̓ ſc̔ ſc̕ ſc̖ ſc̗ ſc̘ ſc̙ ſc̚ ſc̛ ſc̜ ſc̝ ſc̞ ſc̟ ſc̠ ſc̡ ſc̢ ſc̣ ſc̤ ſc̥ ſc̦ ſç ſc̨ ſc̩ ſc̪ ſc̫ ſc̬ ſc̭ ſc̮ ſc̯ ſc̰ ſc̱ ſc̲ ſc̳ ſc̴ ſc̵ ſc̶ ſc̷ ſc̸ ſc̹ ſc̺ ſc̻ ſc̼ ſc̽ ſc̾ ſc̿ ſc̿

Other characters have been assigned a place in block F300–F3FF:

ſċ ſc̈ ſc̉ ſc̊ ſc̋ ſč ſc̍ ſc̎ ſc̏ ſc̐ ſc̑ ſc̒ ſc̓ ſc̔ ſc̕ ſc̖ ſc̗ ſc̘ ſc̙ ſc̚ ſc̛ ſc̜ ſc̝ ſc̞ ſc̟ ſc̠ ſc̡ ſc̢ ſc̣ ſc̤ ſc̥ ſc̦ ſç ſc̨ ſc̩ ſc̪ ſc̫ ſc̬ ſc̭ ſc̮ ſc̯ ſc̰ ſc̱ ſc̲ ſc̳ ſc̴ ſc̵ ſc̶ ſc̷ ſc̸ ſc̹ ſc̺ ſc̻ ſc̼ ſc̽ ſc̾ ſc̿ ſc̿