

Tahano Nuvenon Font



This is a script I've come up with in April 2004 on a boring evening. I first had intended it as an ornamental, traditional means of embellishment native to the fictional people who speak my constructed language, Ayeri.¹ Obviously, I took inspiration from leaves and climbing plants, which is why this was dubbed the "Vine Script" soon. The name *Tahano Nuvenon* as such is from the then up-to-date version of Ayeri and means "beautiful script," but by now I've dropped the *nu-* part, actually. People have often asked me to make longer samples using this script, instead of just a line here and there, but believe me: As nice as this may look like, it's not ever been my intention to use this as an everyday alphabet. You wouldn't write whole texts in, say, Lucida Handwriting² either, would you?

The font file, as it is presented here, was created by fellow conlanger Rebecca Bettencourt for me, on her own account. Here's the license agreement:

Carsten Becker wrote in an e-mail on 17 February 2010:

What are we gonna do with the font? What's the licensing you had in mind, in case anyone asks me again whether there is a font of this? Is it OK if I provide the file for download, or would you rather do that yourself, as you are the copyright holder?

Rebecca Bettencourt replied on 18 February 2010:

It's freeware; go ahead and offer it for download if you'd like. :)

I offer this font for download in good faith. It comes as it is, without any warranties. As per Rebecca's permission, you may share it for free. As for how the font works, here is Rebecca's description:

Rebecca Bettencourt wrote in an e-mail on 16 February 2010:

Lowercase letters have the expected mappings (<p> → [p], → [b], <i> → [i], etc.) Lowercase <q> maps to [ŋ]. Vowels with the umlaut (<i> <ë> <ä> <ö> <ü>) map to the long vowels. Vowels with the grave accent (<i> <è> <à> <ò> <ù>) map to the variable vowels. Uppercase letters map to mirrored glyphs. <x> is a short space with a line, <X> is a longer space with a line, <c> is a short space with no line, <C> is a longer space with no line. <Space> is a regular blank space; for the dot, use <.> or </>. I like using </> because OS X will wrap the text properly with </>, but not with <.>. Brackets map to the beginning of text/end of text markers. The "name follows" glyph is <#> (as in hashtags), <\$> (as in PHP), or <@> (as on Twitter).

— Carsten Becker, 18. March 2010 —

¹ <http://benung.nfshost.com>

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Lucida_Calligraphy_sample.svg