In this example, the single-compartment a (the second one has quite a square top) and the low s of English Vernacular Minuscule are evident. The low s has a rounded shoulder and a descender. The middle letterform is a p (called wynn)—the equivalent of w. It looks like a p with a pointed bowl, and is easily confused with p.

Here, the first letter is a 5-shaped insular g. The last letter of the first word is eth (with the sound <th>). It has a long rounded ascender with a cross-stroke. The seven-shaped Tironian nota (for ond or and) is evident, as is the Insular h, with both feet on the line curving up to the right. In this sequence of words, also notable is the long s, with a bit of a descender and a typical high head; and the insular r (after the 4th and 5th letters, -st-), which looks like a shepherd’s crook. Finally, note the very small round-backed d, typical of English Vernacular Minuscule at this time. It’s the last letter in the sequence.

Here, the word is modern English ‘father’, and we have the low f of English Vernacular Minuscule, with its crossbar sitting firmly on the ruled line. Also apparent, is æ, Old English ash, which sounds like <e> or <a>. The small round-backed d and insular r are also apparent.

This sequence begins with a capital Eth, representing the sound <th>. The third letter is the English Vernacular Minuscule r (like the shepherd’s crook) and the typical insular (or vernacular) h is the 4th letter. The second word has four letters, the first of which is Old English thorn, which also represents <th>. It looks like a p, but with an ascender.

So, there are Old English runic letters: æÆ, §D, bþ, þþ. There are also English Vernacular letterforms: round-backed d; 5-shaped g; h with its upward feet; shepherd’s crook r; low and long s; and the dotted y. Finally, there’s the Tironian nota for ond/and. See also Peter Stokes’ project at [http://www.digipal.eu/](http://www.digipal.eu/)