

"Tengwar Quenya" font keyboard mapping:

Most of the Tengwar letters and Tehtar symbols are available on the normal keyboard keys, and almost all of the commonly found Tengwar inscriptions can be written by using only the normal keys.

Lower Case:

```
` `  1 1  2 2  3 3  4 4  5 5  6 6  7 7  8 8  9 9  0.0  - -  = =  \ \
      q q  w w  e e  r r  t t  y y  u u  i i  o o  p .p  [. [  ] ]
      a a  s s  d d  f f  g g  h h  j j  k k  l l  ; .;  ' .'
      z z  x x  c c  v v  b b  n n  m m  , ,  . .  / ./
```

Upper Case (shift):

```
~ ~  ! !  @ @  # .#  $ . $  % . %  ^ . ^  & . &  * *  ( . (  ) . )  _ _  + +  | . |
      Q Q  W W  E . E  R . R  T . T  Y . Y  U . U  I I  O . O  P . P  { . {  } . }
      A A  S S  D . D  F . F  G . G  H . H  J . J  K K  L . L  : . :  " ."
      Z Z  X X  C . C  V . V  B . B  N . N  M . M  < <  > . >  ? . ?
```

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-in a four-digit number. The codes are as follows:

Single Under-Dot:	alt/0200	.È	alt/0201	.É	alt/0202	.Ê	alt/0203	`Ë
Double Under-Dot:	alt/0204	.Ì	alt/0205	.Í	alt/0206	.Î	alt/0207	`Ï
Triple Under-Dot:	alt/0208	.Ð	alt/0209	.Ñ	alt/0210	.Ò	alt/0211	`Ó
Double Over-Dot:	alt/0212	.Ô	alt/0213	.Õ	alt/0214	.Ö	alt/0215	`×
Over-Chevron:	alt/0216	.Ø	alt/0217	.Ù	alt/0218	.Ú	alt/0219	`Û
Over-Circumflex:	alt/0220	.Û	alt/0221	.Ý	alt/0222	.Þ	alt/0223	`ß
Backward Over-Curl:	alt/0224	.à	alt/0225	.á	alt/0226	.â	alt/0227	`ã
Under-Curl:	alt/0228	.ä	alt/0229	.å	alt/0230	.æ	alt/0231	`ç
Over-Twist:	alt/0232	.è	alt/0233	.é	alt/0234	.ê	alt/0235	`ë
Extra Hi/Low Bars:	alt/0236	.ì	alt/0237	.í	alt/0238	.î	alt/0239	.ï
Question Mark:	alt/0250	Ú		Exclamation Mark:	alt/0251	Û		
Wide Tilde:	alt/0252	Ü						

Note: The "." Tengwar and the "`" carrier symbol used with the Tehtar, over-bars/tildes and under-bars/tildes are only for demonstration purposes.

Explanation of Key Mapping:

`	the Short Carrier Tengwar symbol	~	the Long Carrier Tengwar symbol
1	Tengwar number 1 (tinco)	!	Tengwar number 1 (alternate symbol ?)
2	Tengwar number 5 (ando)	@	Tengwar number 5 (alternate symbol ?)
3	Tengwar number 9 (thúle)	#	A-Tehta (for wider letters)
4	Tengwar number 13 (anto) \$	E-Tehta	(for wider letters)
5	Tengwar number 17 (númen)	%	I-Tehta (for wider letters)
6	Tengwar number 21 (óre)	^	O-Tehta (for wider letters)
7	Tengwar number 25 (rómen)	&	U-Tehta (for wider letters)
8	Tengwar number 29 (silme)	*	Tengwar number 29 (alternate symbol)
9	Tengwar number 33 (hyarmen)	(	Single underdot (for wider letters)
0	Extra High over-tilde for narrow letters	)	Extra High over-tilde for wide letters
-	Colon (word or sentence separator)	_	S-curl (for letters like #27/lambe)
=	Dot (word or sentence separator)	+	S-curl (for letters like #1/tinko)
\	Tilde (word or sentence separator)	|	S-curl (for letters like #3/calma)
q	Tengwar number 2 (parma)	Q	Tengwar number 2 (alternate symbol ?)
w	Tengwar number 6 (umbar)	W	Tengwar number 6 (alternate symbol ?)
e	Tengwar number 10 (formen)	E	A-Tehta (for wide letters)
r	Tengwar number 14 (ampa)	R	E-Tehta (for wide letters)
t	Tengwar number 18 (malta)	T	I-Tehta (for wide letters)
y	Tengwar number 22 (vala) Y	O-Tehta	(for wide letters)
u	Tengwar number 26 (arda) U	U-Tehta	(for wide letters)
i	Tengwar number 30 (silme nuquerna)	I	Tengwar number 30 (silme nuquerna / alternate symbol)
o	Tengwar number 34 (hwesta sindarinwa)	O	Single underdot (for wide letters)
p	Over-tilde for narrow letters	P	Over-tilde for wide letters
[	Over-bar for narrow letters {	Over-bar	for wide letters
]	A-Tengwar (for Mode of Beleriand)	}	O-Tehta (for use under Tengwar number 1)
a	Tengwar number 3 (calma)	A	Tengwar number 3 (alternate symbol ?)
s	Tengwar number 7 (anga)	S	Tengwar number 7 (alternate symbol ?)
d	Tengwar number 11 (harma)	D	A-Tehta (shifted left for letters with right risers)
f	Tengwar number 15 (anca) F	E-Tehta	(shifted left for letters with right risers)
g	Tengwar number 19 (ngoldo)	G	I-Tehta (shifted left for letters with right risers)
h	Tengwar number 23 (anna)	H	O-Tehta (shifted left for letters with right risers)
j	Tengwar number 27 (lambe)	J	U-Tehta (shifted left for letters with right risers)
k	Tengwar number 31 (áre)	K	Tengwar number 31 (are / alternate symbol)
l	Tengwar number 35 (yanta)	L	Single underdot (use with Tengwar number 27)
;	Under-tilde for narrow letters	:	Under-tilde for wide letters
'	Under-bar for narrow letters	"	Under-bar for wide letters
z	Tengwar number 4 (quesse)	Z	Tengwar number 4 (alternate)
x	Tengwar number 8 (ungwe)	X	Tengwar number 8 (alternate)
c	Tengwar number 12 (hwesta)	C	A-Tehta (for use over Carrier symbols)
v	Tengwar number 16 (unque)	V	E-Tehta (for use over Carrier symbols)
b	Tengwar number 20 (nwalme)	B	I-Tehta (for use over Carrier symbols)
n	Tengwar number 24 (vilya)	N	O-Tehta (for use over Carrier symbols)
m	Tengwar number 28 (alda) M	U-Tehta	(for use over Carrier symbols)
,	Tengwar number 32 (áre nuquerna) <	Alternate symbol	for Tengwar number 12 and 34
.	Tengwar number 36 (úre)	>	A-Tehta (for use under Short Carrier symbols)
/	Extra Low under-tilde for narrow letters	?	Extra Low under-tilde for wide letters

Using the font to write in Tengwar:

Using the "Tengwar Quenya" font is not difficult. Before starting, you may wish to print-out the appropriate Tengwar chart and the font keyboard mapping page of this document. 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.

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.

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-in a four-digit number. The codes are shown on the font keyboard mapping page of this document

When using the "Tengwar Quenya" font, 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 ==> a D j t E ==> aEjt#

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 ==> a j E t ` E ==> ajEt`C

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 three different versions of "S" curls, and three different punctuation marks.

Multiple Tehtar:

The second trickiest part of using this font 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 this Tengwar inscription

2{#O+

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.

2

2{

2{#

2{#O

2{#O+

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 when word processors are confused about the character width of the Tehtar symbols, 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 Times or Courier), then selecting the text string and changing its font to "Tengwar Quenya".

Special Note for Microsoft Word 6 Users:

Included with this font is a Microsoft Word 6 Word-Basic macro for using Tengwar to write in English. Refer to your Microsoft Word 6 documentation for instructions on installing and using Word-Basic macros. This macro is based on one developed by Lester Simons. It greatly simplifies using the font. Rather than remembering the keyboard layout and all of the "alt/9999" key combinations, this macro displays a pop-up window filled with push-buttons. Each push-button represents a Tengwar letter or Tehtar symbol and is clearly labeled. (You can even assign this macro to your MS-Word 6 toolbar button-bar.) Lester Simons is also working on other Microsoft Word 6 Word-Basic macros customized for use with many of the languages of Middle-earth including Quenya and Sindarin.

Tengwar Examples:

The next several pages are examples of Tengwar inscriptions written by J. R. R. Tolkien and his son C. J. R. Tolkien. Most of the examples are English language title page inscriptions. Included with each inscriptions are comments describing new, different, or interesting examples of Tengwar or Tehtar usage.

"The Lord of the Rings"

by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1954)

Lower Title Page Inscription:

W	y*V1t6Ea	w~Û	s95^	75^jE2	7`V`MjR	qjYz`B5\$	-	97RO5%	k%			
	81F e6Y3											
(of)	westmar(ch)	by	jhon	ronald	reuel	tolkien.		herein	iz	set	for(th)	
of	Westmarch	by	John	Ronald	Reuel	Tolkien.		herein	is	set	forth	
@	98%17Y~B	W"	y6Y	W"	7b%	2PO	@	71R6U5	W"	zb%	,E	
	8`V`V5											
(the)	histori	(of the)	wor	(of the)	ri(ng)	(nd)e	(the)	return	(of the)	ki(ng)	az	seen
the	history	of the	war	of the	ring	and	the	return	of the	king	as	seen
w~Û	@	9w?^1T+	- \									
by	(the)	ho(bb)i(ts).										
by	the	hobbits.										

This is probably the most famous and widely known Tengwar inscription.
The language, mode, and vowels are:

Language = English
Mode = Westron (as a man from Gondor might write)

D = A
V = E
G = I
H = O
J = U
Û = Y

Ring Inscription:

\	A#	5,Ex	26Yw1EjYz^H	A#	5,Ex	xw{%1EjY \
	a(sh)	nazg	durbatulook	a(sh)	nazg	gi(mb)atul
	ash	nazg	durbatulûk	ash	nazg	gimbatul
	A#	5,Ex	37zE1EjYz^H	X#	w6Ykt^A%`B	z7q[T1EjY
	a(sh)	nazg	(th)rakatuluuk	a(gh)	burzum i(sh)i	kri(mp)atul
	ash	nazg	thrakatulûk	agh	burzum-ishi	krimpatul

The language, mode, vowels, and new characters are:

Language = Mordor (Black Speech)
Mode = Westron

D = A
G = I
H = U
A = SH
X = GH

"The Lord of the Rings"

by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1954)

West Gate of Moria Inscription:

-	I5I6	2.7`6		]7]6	yh7`B]	-	qI2h	yljjh6		]	y`B5h	-
	e(nn)yn	durin		aran	morìa		pedo			mellon	a	mi(nn)o
	Ennyn	Durin		Aran	Morìa		pedo			mellon	a	minno
-	~t	6]7r`	9]Õ6	ld]1p	-		aljIw7`	BwPh7	h	I7Is`	Bh6	1IÕ3]1p
	im	narvi		h(ai)n	e(ch)a(nt)		celebri(mb)or			o	eregiön	t(ei)(th)a(nt)
	Im	Narvi		hain	echant		Celebrimbor			O	Eregiön	teithant
	`B	3`Bn	9`B6	-								
	i	(th)iw	hin									
	i	thiw	hin									

The language, mode, vowels, and new characters are:

Language = Sindarin
 Mode = Mode of Beleriand

]	= A	]	= ai
l	= E	l	= ei
` & ~	= I		
h	= O		
.	= U		

"Unfinished Tales"

inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1980)

Upper Title Page Inscription:

5\$	4R+	w~Nz	W	5&e5\$d\$2	1jEL8	wh	s`NI5	75^jE2		
	7`B`ãjT	1jYz`V5%								
in	i((dh)s)	bók	(of)	unfini(sh)d	tales	by	john	ronald	reuel	tolkien
In	this	book	of	Unfinished	Tales	by	John	Ronald	Reuel	Tolkien

oa	yÑ+	w7.YX1	1x^4%7T	wh	zI7]R1eV7T	7`B`ãjT	1jYz`V5%	9]R		
	85^									
(hw)(ch)	(ws)a	brow(gh)t	toge(th)er	by	khristifer	reuel	tolkien	his	son	
which	was	brought	together	by	Christopher	Reuel	Tolkien	his	son	

Lower Title Page Inscription:

7E	1jY2	t5#h	3b\$+	W	t5%	2P	jTr(+	5\$	5tà5%7Y	2P	5\$
	t2"\$jL										
ar	told	many	(th)i((ng)s)	(of)	men	(nd)	el(vs)e	in	numenor(nd)	in	mi((dd)le
are	told	many	things	of	men	and	elves	in	Númenor	and	in Middle

`>B73	e7t^	@	jT27T	2hE+	5\$	wjT7T`V5#2	1`N	@	y7E			
	W"	7b\$	2P									
ear(th)	from	(the)	elder	da(ys)	in	beleriand	to	(the)	war	(of the)	ri(ng)	(nd)
Earth	from	the	elder	days	in	Beleriand	to	the	war	of the	ring	and

5#	z/E.Y51	]R	xr\$5% W"	27`ãË2IE5\$	@	]R17E`V	2P	@		
	qjE5#17R`V		- \							
an	a(cc)ownt	is	given	(of the)	druedayin	(the)	istari	(nd)	(the)	palanriri
an	account	is	given	of the	Drúedain	the	Istari	and	the	Palantíri

The language, mode, vowels, and new characters are:

Language	= English	D & >	= A	I	= H (halla)
Mode	= Westron	G & O	= E	X	= GH
		F = I	J	= S	
		H & }	= O		
		J & ã	= U		

"The Book of Lost Tales (Part 1)"

inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1983)

Upper Title Page Inscription:

4R+]R @ e6R81 q6E1 W" w~N~Nz W" jjY1 ljEL8 W
 jTe5\$]'TO oaR i((dh)s is (the) first part (of the) bóók (of the) lost tales
 (of) elfine(ss)e (hw)i(ch) This is the first part of the Book of the Lost
 Tales of Elfinesse which

7T`VjY

eriol
 Eriol

@ t7E5\$6 j`>B65(2 e7t^ @ jTr(+ W ljY 7T]'T`>B @
 j5^(j`V
 (the) marinr learned from (the) el(vs)e (of) tol ere(ss)ea (the) loneli
 the Mariner learned from the elves of Tol Eressea the Lonely

Lower Title Page Inscription:

`V8jL 5\$ @ y]G165 iY`>B5 2P eD16y6E2+ y71YË 5\$ @
 xjY25\$
 isle in (the) westrn oscan (nd) aftwards wrote in (the) golden
 Isle in the Western Ocean and afterwards wrote in the golden

w~N~Nz W lrE7w^jT - 97TO5\$ 7EO ljY2 @ ljEL8 W
 rjE5\$6Y e7t^
 bóók (of) tavrobel herein are told (the) tales (of) valinor from
 book of Tavrobel. Herein are told the tales of Valinor from

@ t]ázR W" IE57á 1`N @ z]jRL W" 5jY2jY`V 2P @ 92\$b\$b
 W (the) musik (of the) aynur to (the) (ks)ile (of the) noldoli (nd) (the)
 hidi(ng) (of) the the music of the Ainur to the exile of the Noldoli and
 the hiding of

rjE5\$6Y

valinor
 Valinor

The language, mode, vowels, and new characters are: D & > = A
 G & O = E

Language = English
Mode = Westron

F = I] = S
H = O
J & ã = U

"The Book of Lost Tales (Part 2)"

inscription by Christopher Tolkien (1984)

Upper Title Page Inscription:

4R+	JR	@	8z5^2	q6E1	W"	w~N~Nz	W"	jJY1	1jEL8	W		
	jTe5\$]'TO		i((dh)s)	is	(the)	skond	part	(of the)	bóók	(of the)	lost	tales
	(of) elfine(ss)e		This	is	the	second	part	part	of the	Book	of the	Lost
	Tales of Elfinesse											

oaR	7T`VjY
(hw)i(ch)	eriol
which	Eriol

@	t7E5\$6	j`>B65(2	e7t^	@	jTr(+ W	1jY	7T]'T`>B	@		
	j5^(j`V									
(the)	marinr	learned	from	(the)	el(vs)e	(of)	tol	ere(ss)ea	(the)	loneli
the	Mariner	learned	from	the	elves	of	Tol	Eressea	the	Lonely

Lower Title Page Inscription:

`V8jL	5\$	@	y]G165	iY`>B5	2P	eD16y6E2+	y71YĚ	5\$	@	
	xjY25\$									
isle	in	(the)	westrn	osean	(nd)	aftwartz	wrote	in	(the)	golden
Isle	in	the	Western	Ocean	and	afterwards	wrote	in	the	golden

w~N~Nz	W	1rE7w^jT	-	97TO5\$	7EO	1jY2	@	1jEL8	W		
w7T5%	2P	15^rà`VjT									
b(o)(o)k	(of)	tavrobel	herein	are	told	(the)	tales	(of)	beren	(nd)	tonuviel
Book	of	Tavrobel.	Herein	are	told	the	tales	of	Beren	and	Tinúviel

W	17át#w7E	W"	ej/E	W	x5^2jY5\$	2P	W"	5zTjiEO	W"	2y6Er(+ -
(of)	turambar	(of the)	fä(ll)	(of)	gondolin	(nd)	(of the)	neklase	(of the)	dwar(vs)e
of	Turambar	of the	fall	of	Gondolin	and	of the	necklace	of the	Dwarves.

The language, mode, vowels, and new characters are:

Language = English
 Mode = Westron

D &	>	= A
G &	O	= E
F	= I	] = S
H	= O	
J &	ã	= U

Mistakes: in the fourth line the word: Tinúviel is spelled: 15^rà`VjT\$ (tonuviel) unstead of 15\$rà`VjT^ (tinuviel).

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 else written by anyone else:

Books:

The Return of the King by J.R.R. Tolkien
Refer to Appendix E for Tengwar and Elvish Language information

The Road Goes Ever On by J.R.R. Tolkien
Contains two relatively lengthy Tengwar inscriptions, one in Quenya and one in Sindarin (Mode of Beleriand).

An Introduction to Elvish by Jim Allan
A highly recommended reference on Tengwar and Elvish languages.

Basic Quenya by Nancy Martsch

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

Internet News Groups:

alt.fan.tolkien

rec.arts.books.tolkien

Internet Discussion Group:

email to: tolklang-request@dcs.ed.ac.uk

World Wide Web sites:

<http://esclub.uwaterloo.ca/u/relipper/tolkien/rootpage.html> - The J. R. R. Tolkien Information page
The University of Waterloo in Canada

<http://www.dcs.ed.ac.uk/staff/jcb/TolkLang/> - The Tolkien Language Information page

<http://sable.ox.ac.uk/~tolksoc/ts.html> - The Oxford University Tolkien Society page
The University of Oxford in Great Britain