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On 2000-12-24 Olle Järnefors published on behalf of the ISORUNES Project in Sweden a proposal for ordering the Runes in the Common Tailorable Template (CTT) of ISO/IEC 14651. In my view this ordering is unsuitable for the CTT for a number of reasons.

Runic ordering in ISO/IEC 10646. The Runes are encoded at U+16A0–U+16FF, in a unified set of characters encompassing the four major traditions of Runic use: Germanic, Anglo-Frisian, Danish, and Swedish-Norwegian, and Medieval. The Runes are arranged in the code table agreed by ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 in an order based on the the traditional positions of the Runes in abecedaries, namely, the fuþark order. This order is known from hundreds of primary sources which list the Runes in sequence, often with no other text. Most scholarly texts refer to the fuþark in one way or another. Nearly all secondary texts, whether popular introductions to the Runes or New-Age esoterica, give primacy to the traditional fuþark sequence.

Runic names in ISO/IEC 10646. The names given to the Runes in the UCS may be a bit clumsy, but they are intended to serve the needs of scholars and amateurs alike; not everyone is familiar with Runic transliteration practices, and not everyone is conversant with the traditional names in Germanic, English, and Scandinavian usage. So the names concatenate those three together with the scholarly transliteration letter.

Runic and Latin. It should be noted that the ISORUNES position has always been to treat the Runes as though they were just glyph variants of the Latin script: their original proposals gave the Runes sequenced in the code table according to their Latin transliterations, and gave only the Latin transliteration equivalents as the character names. SC2/WG2 had not treated any other historical script in this way, and chose not to set a precedent with the Runes. It is suggested here that SC22/WG20 do likewise.

Fuþark ordering. On page 4 below, I print first the binary order of the Runes in the UCS (omitting the three punctuation characters), and a proposed fuþark ordering for the CTT. On page 5, the structure of this ordering is given showing primary and secondary weighting, and showing how the four traditions are reflected in their traditional order. Primacy is given to the Germanic Runes, with secondary unifications where applicable in the order Anglo-Frisian, Danish, Swedish-Norwegian, and Medieval. The Calendar Runes are decomposed into their source ligatures for ordering. The only point I consider contentious here is the possible ordering of RUNIC LETTER Q as a variant of RUNIC LETTER WUNJO WYNN W (despite the character's origin in LATIN SMALL LETTER Q) and RUNIC LETTER X as a variant of RUNIC LETTER SIGEL LONG-BRANCH-SOL S (which it clearly is).

Latin ordering. On page 6 below, I print first the ISORUNES proposal of 2000-12-24 (which follows the same conventions for primary and secondary weighting by tradition but which is based on the order of the characters according to their Latin transliteration), and a revision of this based on the actual order of Latin characters in the CTT. On page 7, the structure of this ordering is given showing primary and secondary weighting along with the Latin transliteration characters themselves. It is important to note that for at least some of the Runes, more than one transliteration is possible. While RUNIC LETTER CWEORTH is transliterated <q> here, it is very often expanded to the digraph <cw> in English contexts. Another example is RUNIC LETTER ALGIZ EOLHX, which can be transliterated <z>, <R>, or <x>.

Note that a universally-acceptable ordering according to Latin transliteration is not really feasible. Consider the Latin tailoring required to ensure that æ, ø, and þ are ordered as used in English, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic contexts.

Sample orderings. First, I give here a Runic song printed by Ole Worm in *Danica Litteratura Antiquissima* in 1636 from an original Norwegian manuscript subsequently lost; text normalized into Icelandic spelling by E. V. Gordon. Note the fuþark order in vertical presentation (instead of the usual linear abecedary).

ᚠ (fé) veldr frænda rógi; fœðisk úlfr í skógi.
ᚢ (úr) es af illu járni; opt hleypr hreinn á hjarni.
ᚦ (þurs) veldr kvenna kvillu; kátr verðr fár af illu.
ᚬ (óss) es flestra ferða fǫr, en skálpr er sverða.
ᚱ (reið) kveða hrossum versta; Reginn sló sverðit bezta.
ᚴ (kaun) es beygja barna; bǫl gørir mann fǫlvan.
ᚼ (hagall) es kaldastr korna; Kristr skóp heim inn forna.
ᚾ (nauð) gørir hneppa kosti; nøktan kelr í frosti.
ᛁ (ís) kǫllum brú breiða; blindan þarf at leiða.
ᛆ (ár) es gumna góði; getk at ǫrr vas Fróði.
ᛋ (sól) es landa ljómi; lútik helgum dómi.
ᛏ (Týr) es einhendr Ása; opt verðr smiðr at blása.
ᛒ (bjarkan)'s laufgrœnstr líma; Loki bar flærðar tíma.
ᛘ (maðr) es moldar auki; mikil es greip á hauki.
ᛚ (lǫgr)'s, es fellr ór fjalli, foss; en gull eru hnossir.
ᛦ (ýr) es vetrgrœnstr viða; vant's, es brennr, at svíða.

On pages 8 and 9 I present a list of Runic letternames ordered according to the two approaches. The fuþark ordering is, in my view, superior because it unifies dotted Runes with other base characters, which in fact gives a more accurate result. From the final 1996-03-13 ISORUNES proposal to WG2 (N1330):

> The dotted runes do not appear to have been counted as independent runes. They only seldom appear in inscriptions representing the *fuþark*, and then as a rule just a few of them appear at the end.

Note that using Latin transliteration order, a name like *Þórgunn*, which could be written ᚦᚢᚱᚴᚢᚾ **þurkun** or ᚦᚢᚱᚴᚢᚾ **þurgun**, would be found in different parts of an ordered list. This could be finessed by unifying the dotted consonants with their base form, but then this rather sabotages the intended principle of following Latin transliteration.

It seems clear to me that following the traditional fuþark ordering for the CTT, WG20 would be applying the same principles to Runic as are applied to other scripts. If for scholarly purposes a glossary of Runic terms were required, and Latin alphabetic order preferred, it would be far simpler to do as I have done on page 7, namely to begin each line in the glossary with the Latin transliteration itself, in which case the local Latin-tailored tables could apply. This reduces the burden on scholars, because they will be using English, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, or Icelandic systems software which will order Latin as they prefer – and which will be provided by their software vendors as a matter of course. Requiring scholars in different countries to tailor Runic *as well* for local requirements (which the major software vendors are unlikely to do) will add unnecessary expense to their endeavours.

Binary order.

Fuþark order. This is shown in expanded form on the following page.

Fuþark order. Conventions used here: Each language group's letters are ordered traditionally with a superscript number showing the ranking; in the following hierarchy: G = Germanic, E = Anglo-Frisian, D = Danish, S = Swedish-Norwegian, I = Icelandic, M = Medieval. Dotted Runes and other variants follow next, marked here only by superscript [D] and [V]. The Calendar Runes have been ordered as ligatures.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
G[1] E[1] D[1] S[1]	M[D]	M[V]	M[D]
M[D]	G[7] E[7]	G[15] E[15]	G[22]
G[2] E[2] D[2] S[2]	G[8] E[8]	G[16]	E[22]
M[D]	M	E[16] D[11]	G[23] E[23]
M[V]	G[9]	M	G[24] E[24]
G[3] E[3] D[3] S[3]	E[9]	S[11]	E[25]
M[D]	D[7]	M[D]	E[26]
(ÞÞ)	S[7]	M[V]	E[27]
G[4]	G[10] E[10] D[8]	G[17] E[17] D[12]	E[28]
E[4]	S[8]	S[12]	E[29]
D[4]	M[D]	M[D]	E[30]
S[4]	G[11] E[11] D[9] S[9]	G[18] E[18] D[13]	E[31]
M[V]	M[D]	S[13]	E[32]
M	G[12]	M[D]	E[33]
M	E[12]	G[19] E[19]	E[34]
G[5] E[5] D[5] S[5]	D[10]	G[20] E[20]	D[16]
G[6]	S[10]	D[14]	S[16]
E[6]	(↑ᛁ)	S[14]	I
D[6] S[6]	G[13] E[13]	(ᛉᛉ)	
M[D]	G[14] E[14]	G[21] E[21] D[15] S[15]	

Latin order. This is shown in expanded form on the following page.

ISORUNES order:

a[1]	h	ŋ[24]	t[36]
a	h	ŋ	s
a	h	ŋ	þ[37]
a	i[13]	o{œ}[25]	u[38]
æ[2]	ï{i}[14]	o[26]	v[39]
b[3]	(io)[15]	o{ą}[27]	w[40]
b	j[16]	o{ą}	w
c[4]	j	o[28]	x[41]
c	k[17]	p[29]	y[42]
d[5]	k	p	y
d	k	p	y
ð[6]	ǩ[18]	q{cw}[30]	z{ʀ,x}[43]
e[7]	l[19]	q[31]	z[44]
e	L[20]	r[32]	ø[45]
(ea)[8]	m[21]	R[33]	ǫ[46]
f[9]	m	R	17[47]
g[10]	m	s[34]	18[48]
g	n[22]	s	19[49]
g{ʒ}[11]	n	s	
h[12]	N[23]	(st)[35]	

Latin order:

a[1]	g{ʒ}	(mm)	s[25]
a	ğ	n[17]	s
a	h[10]	n	s
a	h	N[18]	(st)
ą{o}	h	ŋ[19]	t[26]
ą{o}	h	ŋ	t
(al)	i[11]	ŋ	u[27]
æ[2]	ï{i}	o{œ}[20]	v[28]
b[3]	(io)	o	w[29]
b	j[12]	o	w
c[4]	j	ǫ	x[30]
c	k[13]	ø	y[31]
d[5]	k	p[21]	y
d	k	p	y
ð[6]	ǩ	p	z{ʀ,x}[32]
e[7]	l[14]	q{cw}[22]	z
e	L[15]	q	þ[33]
(ea)	m[16]	r[23]	(þþ)
f[8]	m	R[24]	
g[9]	m	R	

Latin order, based on usual transliterations and following the same order as given for Latin in the Default Tailorable Template. Note that the main problem with transliterations is that many characters have more than one transliteration according to different traditions.

Rune		Rune		Rune		Rune	
ᚠ	a	ᚼ	g {ʒ}	ᛉ	(mm)	ᛋ	s
ᚡ	a	ᚷ	ğ	ᛏ	n	ᛌ	s
ᛏ	a	ᚺ	h	ᚽ	n	ᛁ	s
ᚨ	a	ᚻ	h	ᚾ	N	ᛥ	(st)
ᚭ	ą {o}	ᚥ	h	◊	ŋ	ᛏ	t
ᚪ	ą {o}	ᛂ	h	ᛜ	ŋ	ᛐ	t
ᚬ	(al)	ᛁ	i	ᛇ	ŋ	ᚢ	u
ᚨ	æ	ᛃ	ï {ɨ}	ᛟ	o {œ}	ᚡ	v
ᛒ	b	ᛡ	(io)	ᚠ	o	ᚹ	w
ᛔ	b	ᛋ	j	ᚭ	o	ᚿ	w
ᚲ	c	ᛄ	j	ᚩ	ǫ	ᛉ	x
ᛁ	c	ᚲ	k	ᛟ	ø	ᛦ	y
ᛗ	d	ᛌ	k	ᛈ	p	ᛅ	y
ᛐ	d	ᚴ	k	ᛒ	p	ᛨ	y
ᚦ	ð	ᚸ	ǩ	ᚲ	p	ᛯ	z {R, x}
ᛖ	e	ᛚ	l	ᛃ	q {cw}	ᛪ	z
ᛂ	e	ᛚ	L	ᛩ	q	ᚦ	þ
ᛠ	(ea)	ᛗ	m	ᚱ	r	Φ	(þþ)
ᚡ	f	ᛘ	m	ᛧ	R		
ᚷ	g	ᛙ	m	ᛁ	R		

Runic names in fuþark order.

ᚠᛖ	fe	ᛄᛖᚱ	ger	ᛞᚪᚷ	dæğ
ᚠᛖᚪᚺ	feoh	ᛋᛖᚱᚪᚾ	jeran	ᛟᚦᛚᚪᚾ	oþalan
ᚠᛖᚺᚢ	fehu	ᚿᚱ	ar	ᛟᚦᛖᛚ	oþel
ᚢᚱ	ur	ᚽᚱ	ar	ᚪᛣ	ac
ᚢᚱᚢᏎ	uruz	ᛁᚹᚪᏎ	ïwaz	ᚪᛋᛣ	æsc
ᚦᚢᚱᛁᛊᚪᏎ	þurisaz	ᛈᛖᚪᚱᚦ	peorþ	ᛦᚱ	yr
ᚦᚢᚱᛋ	þurs	ᛈᛖᚱᚦᛟ	perþo	ᛚᚱ	ear
ᚦᚢᚱ'	þurs	ᛋᛏᛚ	sol	ᛣᚠᛚᛣ	kalc
ᚦᚠᚱᚾ	þorn	'ᛏᛚ	sol	ᚷᚠᚱ	ğar
ᚠᚾᛊᚢᛉ	ansuz	ᛋᛁᚷᛖᛚ	siğel	ᚷᛚᛣ	ꝁealc
ᚠᛚᚷᛁᛉ	algiz	ᛊᛟᚹᛁᛚᛟ	sowilo	ᛉᚱ	ior
ᚱᚠᛁᛗᛟ	raido	ᛏᛁᚱ	tir	ᛌᛖᚪᚱᚦ	qeorþ
ᚱᚠᛗ	rad	ᛏᛁᚱ	tir	ᛒᚠᚾ	stan
ᚱᛖᛁᛗ	reid	ᛏᛁᚱᚠᛉ	tiraz	ᛣᚱ	yʀ
ᚠᚾᚢᚾ	kaun	ᛏᚢᚱ	tyr	ᛁᚱ	yʀ
ᚠᛁᚢᚺ	kaun	ᛒᛁᚾᚠᚾᚾ	biarkan	ᛨᚱ	yʀ
ᚲᚠᚢᚠ	kauna	ᚼᛁᚾᚱᚠᛄᚼ	biarkan		
ᛣᛖᚾ	cen	ᛒᛖᚠᚱᛣ	beorc		
ᚷᛖᛒᛟ	gebo	ᛒᛖᚱᚲᚠᚾᚠᚾ	berkanan		
ᚷᚢᚠᚢ	gyfu	ᛗᛖᚺ	eoh		
ᚦᚢᚾᛊᛟ	wunjo	ᛗᛖᛚᛉ	eolx		
ᚦᚢᚾᚾ	wynn	ᛗᚺ	eh		
ᚺᚠᚷᛚᛉ	haglaz	ᛗᚺᚦᛉ	ehwaz		
ᛉᚾᚠᚾᛏᛏ	hagall	ᛗᚠᚾ	man		
ᚺᛁᚠᛏᛏᛚ	hagall	ᛗᚠᚾᚾᛉ	mannaz		
ᚺᚠᚷᛏ	hæğl	ᛣᚾᛗᚱ	madr		
ᚾᚾᚢᛗ	naud	ᛏᚾᛗᚱ	madr		
ᚼᚾᚢᛗ	naud	ᛚᚠᚢᚲᚠᛉ	laukaz		
ᚾᚠᚢᛗᛁᛉ	naudiz	ᛚᚠᚦᚱ	lagr		
ᚾᛣᛗ	nyd	ᛚᛁᚦᚱ	lagr		
ᛁᛊ	is	ᛚᚠᚷᚢ	lagu		
ᛁᛊᚠᛉ	isaz	ᛁᛟ	iŋ		
ᛁᛋᛋ	iss	ᛁᛟᚦᚠᛉ	iŋwaz		
ᛁ''	iss	ᛗᚠᚷᚠᛉ	dagaz		

Transliterated Runic names in Latin order.

ac	ᚪᚳ	iss	ᛁᛋᛋ	tir	ᛏᛁᚱ
algiz	ᚪᛚᚷᛁᛉ	iss	ᛁ''	tir	ᛐᛁᚱ
ansuz	ᚪᚾᛋᚢᛉ	ïwaz	ᛇᛈᚨᛉ	tiraz	ᛏᛁᚱᚨᛉ
ar	ᛆᚱ	jeran	ᛃᛖᚱᚨᚾ	tyr	ᛏᛐᚱ
ar	ᛆᚱ	kalc	ᛣᚨᛚᚳ	ur	ᚢᚱ
æsc	ᚪᛋᚳ	kaun	ᚴᛆᚾᛆ	uruz	ᚢᚱᚢᛉ
beorc	ᛒᛖᚪᚱᚳ	kaun	ᚴᛆᚾᛆ	wunjo	ᚹᚢᛏᛃᛟ
berkanan	ᛒᛖᚱᚲᚨᚾᚨᚾ	kauna	ᚲᚢᚾᚨ	wynn	ᚹᛐᚾᚾ
biarkan	ᛒᛁᛏᚱᚣᛏᛏ	ǩealc	ᛉᛏᛐᚳ	yr	ᛐᚱ
biarkan	ᚦᛁᛏᚱᚣᛏᛆ	lagr	ᛚᛆᚣᚱ	yʀ	ᛣᚱ
cen	ᚲᛖᛏ	lagr	ᛚᛆᚣᚱ	yʀ	ᛁᚱ
dagaz	ᛗᚪᚷᚨᛉ	lagu	ᛚᚪᚷᚢ	yʀ	ᛇᚱ
dæǧ	ᛗᚪᛊ	laukaz	ᛚᚪᚢᚲᚨᛉ	þorn	ᚦᚪᚱᛏ
ear	ᛠᚱ	madr	ᛦᛏᛗᚱ	þurisaz	ᚦᚢᚱᛁᛊᚨᛉ
eh	ᛖᚻ	madr	ᛐᚻᛗᚱ	þurs	ᚦᚢᚱᛋ
ehwaz	ᛖᚻᚹᚨᛉ	man	ᛗᚪᛏ	þurs	ᚦᚢᚱ'
eoh	ᛖᚩᚻ	mannaz	ᛗᚪᛏᛏᚨᛉ		
eolx	ᛖᚩᛚᛉ	naud	ᛏᛏᚢᛗ		
fe	ᚣᛖ	naud	ᚻᛏᚢᛗ		
fehu	ᚣᛖᚻᚢ	naudiz	ᛏᚨᚢᛗᛁᛉ		
feoh	ᚣᛖᚪᚻ	nyd	ᛏᛐᛗ		
ǧar	ᛊᚪᚱ	oþalan	ᛟᚦᛚᛚᚨᛏ		
gebo	ᚷᛖᛒᛟ	oþel	ᛟᚦᛖᛚ		
ger	ᚼᛖᚱ	peorþ	ᚲᛖᚪᚱᚦ		
gyfu	ᚷᛐᚣᚢ	perþo	ᚲᛖᚱᚦᛟ		
hagall	ᛉᛏᚣᛏᛚᛚ	qeorþ	ᛋᛖᚪᚱᚦ		
hagall	ᚻᛏᚣᛆᛚᛚ	rad	ᚱᚪᛗ		
haglaz	ᚻᚪᚷᛚᚨᛉ	raido	ᚱᚨᛁᛗᛟ		
hæǧl	ᚻᚪᛊᛚ	reid	ᚱᛖᛁᛗ		
iŋ	ᛁᛟ	siǧel	ᛋᛁᛊᛖᛚ		
iŋwaz	ᛁᛟᚣᚨᛉ	sol	ᛋᛏᛚ		
ior	ᛊᚱ	sol	'ᛏᛚ		
is	ᛁᛋ	sowilo	ᛊᛟᛈᛁᛚᛟ		
isaz	ᛁᛊᚨᛉ	stan	ᛘᚪᛏ		