Rune Markings

THE VIKING RUNES (read from right to left)

1. The Self (p. 93)
2. Partnership (p. 95)
3. Signals (p. 96)
4. Separation (p. 98)
5. Strength (p. 100)

6. Initiation (p. 103)
7. Constraint (p. 105)
8. Fertility (p. 107)
9. Defense (p. 109)
10. Protection (p. 111)

11. Possessions (p. 113)
12. Joy (p. 115)
13. Harvest (p. 117)
14. Opening (p. 118)
15. Warrior (p. 120)

16. Growth (p. 123)
17. Movement (p. 125)
18. Flow (p. 127)
19. Disturbance (p. 129)
20. Journey (p. 131)

21. Gateway (p. 133)
22. Breakthrough (p. 135)
23. Standstill (p. 137)
24. Wholeness (p. 139)
25. Unknowable (p. 143)

Definition for Rune Stones was taken from The Book Of Runes by Ralph H. Blum.

Check out this website to write your name in RUNIC writing:

http://www.runic.com
versions probably developed from it. The names of the letters are shown in Common Germanic, the reconstructed ancestor of all Germanic languages.

**Runic alphabet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper</th>
<th>Lower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wealth</td>
<td>euraz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hagallaz</td>
<td>naubijaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hall</td>
<td>neohardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tehwaz</td>
<td>berkaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the god Tyr</td>
<td>birch horn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**
The letter k is also called kênaz (torch) or kanō (skiff). The meaning of the letter name perþ is unknown.

**Gothic runes**
Gothic, an extinct east Germanic language, was originally written with a Runic alphabet about which little is known. One theory of the origins of runes is that they were invented by the Goths, but this is impossible to prove as very few inscriptions of writing in Gothic runes survive. These runes were replaced with a new alphabet in the 4th century AD.

**Anglo-Saxon Futhorc**
A number of extra letters were added to the Runic alphabet to write Anglo-Saxon/Old English. Runes were probably brought to Britain in the 5th century by the Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Frisians (collectively known as the Anglo-Saxons), and were used until about the 11th century.

Runic inscriptions are mostly found on jewelry, weapons, stones and other objects. Very few examples of Runic writing on manuscripts have survived.

Your name in RUNES =

http://www.omniglot.com/writing/runic.htm

10/15/2004