

MUFI character recommendation

Characters in the official Unicode Standard and in the Private Use Area for Medieval texts written in the Latin alphabet

Ŧ ✱ ð p þ á ʒ þ p k 9 æ ʒ 3 æ ø AA ɓ ó ð ù áy ð þ τ 7 P : ✱ ¶

✱ Part 2: Code chart order

✱ Version 2.0 h (20 June 2006) — first proof reading version

✱ Compliant with the Unicode Standard version 4.1

✱ Medieval Unicode Font Initiative (MUFI)

✱ www.mufi.info

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Editor

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Background & contributors

Version 1.0 of the MUI recommendation was published on 8 December 2003. It was the result of an almost two year long electronic discussion within the Medieval Unicode Font Initiative and during this period received a number of helpful comments from (in alphabetical order) Jim Allan (U.S.), Deborah W. Anderson (Berkeley, CA), Peter S. Baker (Charlottesville, VA), Michael Beddow (Leeds), António H.A. Emiliano (Lisboa), Michael Everson (Dublin), Jost Gippert (Frankfurt am Main), Juan-José Marcos (Plasencia, Spain), Rick McGowan (Unicode consortium), Susana T. Pedro (Lisboa), David J. Perry (Rye, NY), Gerhard Schumacher (Köln), Ken Whistler (Unicode consortium) and Christian Wittern (Kyoto). Version 1.0 contained a total of **828** characters, of which 473 characters were selected from various charts in the official part of the Unicode Standard and 355 were located in the Private Use Area.

Version 2.0 is a major update. It contains a few corrections of misprints in version 1.0 and **464** additional characters (of which 96 are from charts in the official part of the standard and 368 are additions to the Private Use Area). There are also **18** decommissioned or deprecated characters. The net addition is thus **446** characters, making a total of **1274** characters.

Part 1 & 2

As of version 2.0 the recommendation has been divided into two parts, each containing the same number of characters, but in different order. Part 1 lists the characters in alphabetical order, beginning with alphabetical characters and then giving numbers, abbreviation characters, punctuation characters, and other signs. Part 2 lists the characters according to the code charts in the Unicode Standard.

Part 1 is recommended for all casual users since it is fairly easy to find any particular character simply by browsing through the document on screen or in print. Part 2 is recommended for encoders and font designers since it lists characters according to Unicode code charts and thus in ascending code point order. It also shows the structure of the Private Use Area much more clearly than Part 1. Finally, it contains more information than Part 1, in particular showing additions and decommissions from version 1.0 to 2.0 on coloured background, and it distinguishes between ISO entity names (where applicable) and MUI recommended entity names.

Contributors to version 2.0

Version 2.0 is the result of a meeting held in Lisboa, 10–13 March 2005. Participants at this meeting were António H.A. Emiliano (Lisboa), Michael Everson (Westport, Ireland), Florian Grammel (Copenhagen), Odd Einar Haugen (Bergen), Alec McAllister (Leeds), Susana T. Pedro (Lisboa), and Andreas Stötzner (Leipzig). This meeting decided on additional characters in the recommendation and discussed which characters should be put forward for a formal proposal to the Unicode consortium.

Version 2.0 also contains characters proposed by Bjarki M. Karlsson (Reykjavík), Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson (Reykjavík), Diana Luft (Cardiff), Gunnar Pettersen (Oslo), Jo Rune Ugulen (Bergen), Tor Ulset (Oslo), Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen (Leiden), and Tarrin Wills (Sydney).

Caveat

Many aspects of this recommendation may be controversial, and more than one of the contributors and advisors listed above may disagree with the solutions chosen in the recommendation. It is, however, clear that this recommendation would have progressed much more slowly and would have been much inferior had it not been for all the help and comments received. The editor would like to thank all contributors for their assistance in this project.

Publication details

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Introduction

This recommendation contains a set of characters for the use of medievalists and, to some extent, classicists. The two major aims of the recommendation are (1) to establish a selection of characters from the official Unicode Standard and (2) to coordinate the usage of code points in the Private Use Area. The selection is intended to cover transcriptions of medieval sources at different levels of detail and also to be useful for editions, commentaries, linguistic and lexicographical works that refer to medieval primary sources. For this reason, it contains a number of variant letter forms as well as many critical and editorial signs.

1. Structure

The recommendation contains (1) a representative glyph for each character, (2) an entity name, (3) a Unicode code point, (4) a reference to a Unicode code chart, and (5) a descriptive name. In the case of unusual or sometimes misunderstood characters, short explanatory notes are added immediately below the character.

1.1. Glyphs

The glyphs (character shapes) used in this recommendation are for guidance only. Unicode makes an important distinction between characters and glyphs; a character is the smallest component of written language that has semantic value. A character thus refers to the abstract meaning and/or shape, rather than a specific shape. A glyph, on the other hand, is the individual shape of the character. Many characters have well defined glyphs, and no guidance will be necessary, e.g. the a–z / A–Z of the Latin alphabet. For many other characters in this recommendation, there are few or sometimes no examples available. We have spent time with font designers in order to present glyphs that look clear, sufficiently distinct from other glyphs and consistently shaped within the limitations of the basic font design. In the case of the font used in this recommendation, this means a humanist typeface with its ultimate roots in Latin capitals and Carolingian minuscules. All glyphs in this version of the recommendation have been designed by Andreas Stötzner (Leipzig).

1.2. Entity names

Entities are used in numerous encoding schemes such as SGML and XML. For the sake of interchangeability, it is recommended that entities as far as possible conform to the standard ISO entity sets. In addition to the ISO entities, a number of entities for characters not designated in this standard are needed. This recommendation uses the syntax and inventory defined in *The Menota handbook*, ch. 2 and 5 (www.menota.org/guidelines), summarised below.

Base line character	main type	variant	ligature	fixed modification	loose modification
A	anc	brk	lig	bar	acute
a	comb	close	ligred	baracr	breve
B	enl	dotless		barbl	circ
b	ins	high		des	curl
C	run	long		flour	dblac
c	scap	med		hook	dot
	unc	open		ogon	dotbl
etc.	vis	rot		ovl	grave
		squ		slash	macr
				strok	sup
					uml

Note that not all slots need to be filled in; in most cases only one or two slots are used in addition to the base line character. The meaning of the various parts is explained in this table, listed in alphabetical order:

acute = acute accent	curl = curl (hook above)	ins = Insular	open = open form	slash = diagonal stroke
anc = anceps	dblac = double acute accent	inv = inverted	ovl = overline	squ = square form
ang = angle	des = descending	l = left	quad = quadrangular	st = slanted stroke
arr = arrow	dot = dot above	ll = left lower	r = right	strok = horizontal stroke
bar = bar above	dotbl = dot below	lig = ligature	rl = right lower	sub = subscript
baracr = bar across	dotless = no dot above	ligred = ligature reduced form	rot = rotunda	sup = superscript
barbl = bar below	dw = downwards	long = long form	ru = Right upper	tri = triangular
brev = breve (short)	enl = enlarged	lu = left upper	run = Runic	uml = Umlaut (diaeresis)
brk = broken	flour = flourish	lw = leftwards	rw = rightwards	unc = uncial
circ = circumflex	grave = grave accent	macr = macron (long)	scap = small capital	upw = upwards
close = closed form	high = high position	med = medium-high position	sgl = single	vis = Visigothic
comb = combining	hook = hook above	ogon = ogonek (hook below)	sqb = square bracket	

Some entities, especially for non-alphabetical characters in *Basic Latin*, *Latin-1 Supplement* and *General Punctuation*, have shorter names, modelled on already existing entity names. An updated list of ISO conformant entities can be found at the Oasis web site: www.oasis-open.org/cover/xml-ISOents.txt

1.3. Code points

Code points are given in the hexadecimal format and refer to the Unicode Standard version 4.1. The allocation of code points in the Private Use Area has been coordinated with several font projects (notably Titus and Junicode) with the aim of establishing a common usage among medievalists. Further information can be found on the MUI web site (www.mu.fi.info).

Code points in the Unicode Standard are usually given with the prefix ‘U+’, e.g. ‘U+003A’ for the colon, ‘U+003B’ for the semicolon, etc. For reasons of brevity, this prefix has been left out in this recommendation.

All code points are located in the Basic Multilingual Plane (BMP) of the Unicode Standard. The Private Use Area of the BMP has a total of 6,400 slots. A large number of PUA characters in this recommendation are concentrated in the section F100–F3FF, but many are also to be found in the section E000–F0FF, coordinated with the Titus project. Metrical characters are coordinated with the Alphabetum font and located in the F700–F76F section.

Characters in the PUA have been divided into subranges. Note that the allocation of code points is not necessarily contiguous.

Since Titus and Junicode were already established when this recommendation was made, some code point conflicts were inevitable. This recommendation gives a single code point for every character in the PUA, but lists duplicate code points in other fonts, notably Junicode, where relevant.

Characters in the PUA should be decommissioned as soon as they can be encoded with ordinary Unicode characters. Since the publication of v. 1.0 of this recommendation, a handful of characters have actually been accepted by Unicode. These characters are highlighted in yellow, as explained on p. 000 [7].

1.4. Code charts

In the Unicode Standard, characters are grouped together in code charts, containing from a handful to several hundred characters (in the case of Chinese, Japanese and Korean, several thousand characters). Characters in the Latin alphabet are found in several code charts scattered around in the Standard. In this part of the recommendation, code charts are listed in ascending code point order, i.e. in the same order as in the Unicode Standard. This means that many categories of characters are spread on various pages e.g. small capitals. In Part 1, characters are given in alphabetical order for easier reference.

1.5. Descriptive names

Each character has been given a descriptive name, as far as possible according to the rules in the Unicode Standard. *The Menota handbook* ch. 2 has further details on the interpretation of the Unicode naming rules.

In a few cases, an alternative MUIF descriptive name has been introduced. Thus, the character located at 223B in *Mathematical Operators* (p. 000 below) has the name HOMOTHETIC in the Unicode Standard, but since this character could be used for a Latin abbreviation (meaning ‘est’), a MUIF descriptive name has been listed, LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN EST.

2. Base and precomposed characters

In addition to the base characters a–z / A–Z, the Unicode Standard and this recommendation contains a large numbers of precomposed characters. i.e. base characters with one or more diacritic marks. These characters belong to various ISO charts that were made part of the Unicode Standard in the 1990s, but as of version 3.0 [check this] Unicode is very reticent to add more precomposed characters. Hereafter, new precomposed characters should be “decomposed” into a base character and one or more combining diacritical marks. This means that a character like “o with ogonek and acute accent”, ‘ó’, should be encoded as a sequence of “o”, “combing ogonek” and “combing acute accent”, or 006F + 0328 + 0301 (or as a combination of “o with ogonek” and “combing acute accent”, 01EB + 0301). This also applies to precomposed characters already in the standard, e.g. “a with acute accent” which can be decomposed into “a” + “combing acute accent”, or 0061 + 0301. Some examples of encodings:

Glyph	Entity name	Code point	Descriptive name
ó	&oogonacute; = o + &combogon; + &combacute;	E60C = 006F + 0328 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
á	á = a + &combacute;	00E1 = 0061 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

In this part of the MUIF recommendation, characters have been given with precomposed encodings throughout, with the exception of those in the Private Use Area. They have been given with alternative, “decomposed” encodings, as exemplified with LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE above. For LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE in *Latin-1 Supplement*, also exemplified above, a “decomposed” encoding has not been given, although this character equally well can be decomposed. All precomposed characters can in fact be reduced to sequences of base and combing characters, thus greatly reducing the number of characters needed. For the time being, precomposed encoding is widely used, especially in languages with a limited number of precomposed characters (like Modern English).

Since precomposed and decomposed encodings are strictly equivalent, a text encoded with precomposed characters can at a later stage be “decomposed”, and

vice versa. So although the use of precomposed characters is an important consideration to make, especially when embarking on large encoding projects, it is not an irretrievable decision.

Smart font technology is needed in order to display and print decomposed characters properly. At the time of writing, this technology is not yet fully mature, and there is also several competing technologies, such as OpenType (Microsoft), Apple Advanced Typography (Apple) and Graphite (Summer Institute of Linguistics). For this reason, we believe that precomposed characters will be needed for some time.

3. Private Use Area

Characters in the Private Use Area (PUA) should be used with great caution. The characters listed in this recommendation are supported by MUI compliant fonts, but if a document is displayed with another, non-compliant font, these characters will show up incorrectly (with the unlikely exception of characters that by coincidence are located at the same code points in two different fonts). For documents with long life expectancy, it is strongly recommended that PUA characters should be encoded with mark-up or entities, and that PUA characters should be used for the final display only, whether on screen or in print. For documents with short life expectancy, characters may be used with less caution as long as the future problems of storage and interchangeability are considered.

MUI recommends that if a character in the PUA is accepted by the Unicode Standard it should be decommissioned and moved to the new code point. Thus, newer versions of MUI compliant fonts may lack characters of this type (or, preferably, they should be shown within a triangular warning sign). For this reason, anyone who uses a MUI compliant font for a document should keep a copy of that particular font, and make a PDF version of the file for future reference. Earlier versions of fonts may not be accessible at a later date.

4. Unicode resources and proposals

There is a number of useful web resources for the Unicode Standard and Unicode fonts. Links to further resources can be found on numerous web sites.

4.1. The Unicode Standard

The Unicode Standard can be accessed at www.unicode.org. This site contains a wealth of information on the standard, including code charts in PDF for all ranges. There is also a printed version of the Unicode Standard, published by Addison-Wesley.

4.2. The Medieval Unicode Font Initiative

The Medieval Unicode Font Initiative (MUI) was established in 2001 with the aim of coordinating work among medieval scholars, and disseminating inexpensive or, if possible, free fonts for medievalists. Several fonts compliant with version 1.0 of the MUI recommendation have already been published on the MUI web site, www.muif.info/fonts. We expect that several fonts compliant with version 2.0 will be published in the near future.

4.3. Medievalist proposal to Unicode

Members of the MUI group and other projects have been coordinating a proposal to Unicode for a number of medieval characters. For reasons explained above, it does not contain any precomposed characters nor any obviously variant letter forms, but it does contain a number of base characters. This proposal is being edited by Michael Everson and is available from the MUI web site. A preliminary version of the proposal was sent to the Unicode Technical Committee on 2 August 2005 and the final version on 30 January 2006. If this proposal is accepted, in whole or in parts, a number of characters presently in the Private Use Area will be assigned to new code points in the official Unicode Standard. This process may however take up to two years. In the meantime, we recommend using the code points in the Private Use Area in the present recommendation.

At the meeting in the Unicode Technical Committee on 6–9 February 2006, the proposal was received favourably.

5. Colour highlighting

1. Characters that have been accepted by the Unicode Standard should be decommissioned from the Private Use Area. They have been highlighted in yellow and an explanatory comment is added immediately below. Yellow colour is also used to indicate deprecation, i.e. that a certain character should no longer be used. Example:

Glyph	MUI entity	MUI code	(Unicode)	MUI descriptive name
◌̆	&er;	F152	F152	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT ER
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 035B in <i>Combining Diacritical Marks</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				

2. Junicode code points have been retained as far as possible, but in some cases a code point conflict has been inevitable. In these cases, the Junicode code point is highlighted in blue. Variant Junicode code points have been kept for backwards compatibility, but we recommend using the new MUFI code points. Example:

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	(Junicode)	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
⸚		&est;	223B	F150	HOMOTHETIC	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN EST

6. Sign for decommissioned characters

We recommend that a unique and easily recognised sign is used for characters that have been accepted by Unicode and for this reason should be removed from the Private Use Area. This mark can be used on its own or it can be imposed on the deprecated characters, so that users will see which character it refers to. Examples:

⸚ (E55C in Private Use Area) indicating that this character should be removed from the PUA; to be substituted with j (0237 in Latin Extended-B)

⸚ (F10F in Private Use Area) indicating that this character should be removed from the PUA; to be substituted with Ꝓ (1D79 in Phonetics Extensions)

This character has been assigned to F100 in the Private Use Area:

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
⸚	&PUAremove;	F100	NO LONGER IN THE PRIVATE USE AREA

Only a few characters have been decommissioned in this version of the MUFI recommendation. However, if the 2006 medievalist proposal to Unicode is successful, perhaps as many as 100 characters may be decommissioned from the Private Use Area and moved to new code points in the official Standard. In due course, we expect to publish a new version of the MUFI recommendation with the new code points.

A: Characters in the Unicode Standard

I: Basic Latin

All 96 characters in this chart have been selected. Characters in *Basic Latin* may be encoded without the use of entities, but entities have been defined for characters other than the digits 0–9 and the alphabetical characters A–Z and a–z .

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
		&sp;	0020	SPACE	
!	!		0021	EXCLAMATION MARK	
"	"		0022	QUOTATION MARK	
In SGML/XML encoded documents, the quotation mark is used to delimit attributes. The entity ‘"’ refers to the quotation mark as such.					
#	#		0023	NUMBER SIGN	
\$	$		0024	DOLLAR SIGN	
%	%		0025	PERCENT SIGN	
&	&	&et;	0026	AMPERSAND	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN AMPERSAND

<p>In SGML/XML encoded documents, the ampersand is used as the opening character for an entity name, as exemplified throughout this recommendation. To avoid confusion, the ampersand as such can be encoded with the entity ‘&amp;’. In Medieval primary sources, the ampersand was used as an abbreviation for ‘et’ (and). We recommend that the entity name ‘&ampet;’ is used for encoding the ampersand as an abbreviation mark. *** Is the ampersand too fat? Just asking! ***</p>					
'	'	—	0027	APOSTROPHE	—
<p>In SGML/XML encoded documents, the apostrophe may be used in a technical sense. To be able to refer to the apostrophe as such, a separate entity is needed, ‘&apos;’. A sign looking like the apostrophe was used as an abbreviation for ‘i’ or ‘e’. We recommend using the character 02BC MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE in Spacing Modyfing Letters for this purpose.</p>					
((0028	LEFT PARENTHESIS	
))		0029	RIGHT PARENTHESIS	
*	*		002A	ASTERISK	
+	+		002B	PLUS SIGN	
,	,		002C	COMMA	
-	‐		002D	HYPHEN-MINUS	
<p>As the name HYPHEN-MINUS indicates, this character is ambiguous. For an unambiguous <i>hyphen</i> character, see 2010 HYPHEN in <i>General Punctuation</i> (p. 000 below), and for an unambiguous <i>minus</i> character, see 2212 MINUS in <i>Mathematical Operators</i> (p. 000).</p>					
.	.	&punct;	002E	FULL STOP	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING DOT
<p>The full stop is often used as a mark of abbreviation, typically in suspended (truncated) words. We recommend that the entity name ‘&punct;’ is used when encoding the dot as an abbreviation mark rather than a punctuation mark.</p>					

/	/		002F	SOLIDUS	
0			0030	DIGIT ZERO	
1			0031	DIGIT ONE	
2			0032	DIGIT TWO	
3			0033	DIGIT THREE	
4			0034	DIGIT FOUR	
5			0035	DIGIT FIVE	
6			0036	DIGIT SIX	
7			0037	DIGIT SEVEN	
8			0038	DIGIT EIGHT	
9			0039	DIGIT NINE	
:	:		003A	COLON	
;	;	&ed;	003B	SEMICOLON	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN ED

In Medieval script, a sign looking like the semicolon was commonly used as an abbreviation for ‘eð’ or ‘ed’. We recommend that the entity name ‘&ed;’ is used when encoding the semicolon as an abbreviation mark.

<	<		003C	LESS-THAN SIGN	
<p>In SGML/XML encoded documents, the less-than sign is used as the opening character of an element name, e.g. <text>. To be able to refer to the less-than sign as such, a separate entity is needed, ‘&lt;’.</p>					
=	=		003D	EQUALS SIGN	
>	>		003E	GREATER-THAN SIGN	
<p>In SGML/XML encoded documents, the greater-than sign is used as a closing character of an element name, e.g. <text>. To be able to refer to the greater-than sign as such, a separate entity is needed, ‘&gt;’.</p>					
?	?		003F	QUESTION MARK	
@	@		0040	COMMERCIAL AT	
A			0041	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A	
B			0042	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B	
C			0043	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C	
D			0044	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D	
E			0045	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E	
F			0046	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F	

G			0047	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G	
H			0048	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H	
I			0049	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I	
J			004A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J	
K			004B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K	
L			004C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L	
M			004D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M	
N			004E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N	
O			004F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O	
P			0050	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P	
Q			0051	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q	
R			0052	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R	
S			0053	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S	
T			0054	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T	

U			0055	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U	
V			0056	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V	
W			0057	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W	
X			0058	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X	
Y			0059	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y	
Z			005A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z	
[&lshb;		005B	LEFT SQUARE BRACKET	
\	\		005C	REVERSE SOLIDUS	
]]		005D	RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET	
^	ˆ		005E	CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	
—	_		005F	LOW LINE	
`	`		0060	GRAVE ACCENT	
a			0061	LATIN SMALL LETTER A	

b			0062	LATIN SMALL LETTER B	
c			0063	LATIN SMALL LETTER C	
d			0064	LATIN SMALL LETTER D	
e			0065	LATIN SMALL LETTER E	
f			0066	LATIN SMALL LETTER F	
g			0067	LATIN SMALL LETTER G	
h			0068	LATIN SMALL LETTER H	
i			0069	LATIN SMALL LETTER I	
j			006A	LATIN SMALL LETTER J	
k			006B	LATIN SMALL LETTER K	
l			006C	LATIN SMALL LETTER L	
m			006D	LATIN SMALL LETTER M	
n			006E	LATIN SMALL LETTER N	

o			006F	LATIN SMALL LETTER O	
p			0070	LATIN SMALL LETTER P	
q			0071	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q	
r			0072	LATIN SMALL LETTER R	
s			0073	LATIN SMALL LETTER S	
t			0074	LATIN SMALL LETTER T	
u			0075	LATIN SMALL LETTER U	
v			0076	LATIN SMALL LETTER V	
w			0077	LATIN SMALL LETTER W	
x			0078	LATIN SMALL LETTER X	
y			0079	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y	
z			007A	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z	
{	{		007B	LEFT CURLY BRACKET	

	|		007C	VERTICAL LINE	
}	}		007D	RIGHT CURLY BRACKET	
~		&tld;	007E	TILDE	
		&del;	007F	DELETE	

2: Latin-1 Supplement

All 96 characters in this range have been selected, although many of them are not used in Medieval script. However, these characters are so frequently used in other contexts that it is advisable to include the whole range in a Medieval font. For this and all ensuing code charts entities are being used in many SGML/XML documents.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
	 		00A0	NO-BREAK SPACE	
!	¡		00A1	INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK	
¢	¢		00A2	CENT SIGN	
£	£		00A3	POUND SIGN	
¤	¤		00A4	CURRENCY SIGN	

¥	¥		00A5	YEN SIGN	
	¦		00A6	BROKEN BAR	
§	§		00A7	SECTION SIGN	
¨	¨		00A8	DIAERESIS	
The entities ‘¨’ and ‘&Ddot;’ are also being used for this character.					
©	©		00A9	COPYRIGHT SIGN	
a	ª		00AA	FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR	
«	«		00AB	LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	
¬	¬		00AC	NOT SIGN	
	­		00AD	SOFT HYPHEN	
The soft hyphen is an invisible character.					
®	®		00AE	REGISTERED SIGN	
–	¯		00AF	MACRON	
*** To be modified in Andron? Too much space on either side of this character? ***					

°	°		00B0	DEGREE SIGN	
±	±		00B1	PLUS-MINUS SIGN	
²	²		00B2	SUPERSCRIP T TWO	
³	³		00B3	SUPERSCRIP T THREE	
'	´		00B4	ACUTE ACCENT	
μ	µ		00B5	MICRO SIGN	
¶	¶		00B6	PILCROW SIGN	
•	·		00B7	MIDDLE DOT	
¸	¸		00B8	CEDILLA	
¹	¹		00B9	SUPERSCRIP T ONE	
º	º		00BA	MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR	
»	»		00BB	RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	
¼	¼		00BC	VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER	

½	½		00BD	VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF	
The entity ‘½’ is also being used for this character.					
¾	¾		00BE	VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS	
¿	¿		00BF	INVERTED QUESTION MARK	
À	À		00C0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	
Á	Á		00C1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	
Â	Â		00C2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX	
Ã	Ã		00C3	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE	
Ä	Ä		00C4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS	
Å	Å		00C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE	
Æ	Æ		00C6	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE	
Ç	Ç		00C7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	
È	È		00C8	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE	
É	É		00C9	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE	

Ê	Ê		00CA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
Ë	Ë		00CB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
Ì	Ì		00CC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
Í	Í		00CD	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
Î	Î		00CE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
Ï	Ï		00CF	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
Ð	Ð		00D0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH
Ñ	Ñ		00D1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE
Ò	Ò		00D2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
Ó	Ó		00D3	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
Ô	Ô		00D4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
Õ	Õ		00D5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE
Ö	Ö		00D6	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS

×	×		00D7	MULTIPLICATION SIGN	
The multiplication sign, 00D7, can also be used as a metrical character. Cf. subrange 10 in the Private Use Area (p. 000).					
Ø	Ø		00D8	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE	
Ù	Ù		00D9	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE	
Ú	Ú		00DA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE	
Û	Û		00DB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX	
Ü	Ü		00DC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS	
Ý	Ý		00DD	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE	
Þ	Þ		00DE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN	
ß	ß	&semis;	00DF	LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SEMIS
Since “sharp s” can be used as an abbreviation character in Medieval sources, we recommend that the entity name ‘&semis;’ is used when encoding this character as an abbreviation sign.					
à	à		00E0	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	
á	á		00E1	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	

â	â		00E2	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
ã	ã		00E3	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
ä	ä		00E4	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
å	å		00E5	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING
æ	æ		00E6	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
ç	ç		00E7	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
è	è		00E8	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
é	é		00E9	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
ê	ê		00EA	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
ë	ë		00EB	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
ì	ì		00EC	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
í	í		00ED	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
î	î		00EE	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX

ï	ï		00EF	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
ð	ð		00F0	LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
ñ	ñ		00F1	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
ò	ò		00F2	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
ó	ó		00F3	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
ô	ô		00F4	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
õ	õ		00F5	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
ö	ö		00F6	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
÷	÷		00F7	DIVISION SIGN
ø	ø		00F8	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE
ù	ù		00F9	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
ú	ú		00FA	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
û	û		00FB	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX

ü	ü		00FC	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
ý	ý		00FD	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
þ	þ		00FE	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN
ÿ	ÿ		00FF	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS

3: Latin Extended-A

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 128 characters. The selection below contains 50 characters, mostly precomposed characters with macron, breve, stroke, dot above, and ogonek.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
Ā	Ā		0100	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON	
ā	ā		0101	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON	
Ă	Ă		0102	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE	
ă	ă		0103	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE	
Ą	Ą		0104	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK	

ą	ą		0105	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK
Ć	Ć		0106	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE
ć	ć		0107	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE
Ĉ	Ċ		010A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE
ĉ	ċ		010B	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE
Ð	Đ		0110	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE
đ	đ		0111	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE
Ē	Ē		0112	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON
ē	ē		0113	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON
Ĕ		&Ebreve;	0114	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BREVE
ĕ		&ebreve;	0115	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE
Ė	Ė		0116	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE
ė	ė		0117	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE

Ę	Ę		0118	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK
ę	ę		0119	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK
Ġ	Ġ		0120	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE
ġ	ġ		0121	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT ABOVE
ħ	ħ		0127	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE
Ī	Ī		012A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON
ī	ī		012B	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON
İ		&Ibreve;	012C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH BREVE
ı		&ibreve;	012D	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH BREVE
Į	Į		012E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH OGONEK
į	į		012F	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH OGONEK
İ̇	İ		0130	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE
ı̇	ı		0131	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I

IJ	Ĳ		0132	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE IJ	
ij	ĳ		0133	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE IJ	
Ĺ	Ĺ		0139	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	
ĺ	ĺ		013A	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE	
Ł	Ł		0141	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE	
ł	ł		0142	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE	
Ń	Ń		0143	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	
ń	ń		0144	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE	
Ŋ	Ŋ		014A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG	
ŋ	ŋ	&nglig;	014B	LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NG
This character can be a ligature of ‘n’ and ‘g’, in which case the entity name ‘&nglig;’ should be used.					
Ō	Ō		014C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON	
ō	ō		014D	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON	
Ö		&Obreve;	014E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH BREVE	

ö		&obreve;	014F	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH BREVE	
Ŏ	Ő		0150	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	
ó	ő		0151	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	
Œ	Œ		0152	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE	
œ	œ		0153	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE	
Ŕ	Ŕ		0154	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE	
ř	ŕ		0155	LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE	
Ś	Ś		015A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE	
ś	ś		015B	LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE	
Ū	Ū		016A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON	
ū	ū		016B	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON	
Ŭ	Ŭ		016C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE	
ů	ŭ		016D	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE	

Ū	Ű		0170	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	
ū	ű		0171	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	
Ů	Ų		0172	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	
ů	ų		0173	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH OGONEK	
ÿ	Ÿ		0178	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS	
Ž	Ż		017B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	
ž	ż		017C	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE	
f		&slong;	017F	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S	

4: Latin Extended-B

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 179 characters, of which 28 characters have been selected. Some of these have acute accent, macron, dot above, or ogonek, others are individual base characters, including Gothic and Old English ones.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
ƚ		&bstrok;	0180	LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH STROKE	
h̥		&hwair;	0195	LATIN SMALL LETTER HV	LATIN SMALL LETTER HWAIR

ƀ		&kslonglig;	0199	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH HOOK	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE K AND LONG S
‡		&lbar;	019A	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH BAR	
ŋ		&nlrleg;	019E	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LONG RIGHT LEG	
Ŕ		&YR;	01A6	LATIN LETTER YR	
This is the capital form of the character and seldom used. For the small form, the small capital R should be used, cf. 0280 on p. 000 below.					
Ʒ		&Zstrok;	01B5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH STROKE	
Ʒ		&zstrok;	01B6	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH STROKE	
Ʒ		&EZH;	01B7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH	
Ʒ		&wynn;	01BF	LATIN LETTER WYNN	
Æ		Æmacr;	01E2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON	
æ		æmacr;	01E3	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH MACRON	
Ɔ		&Gstrok;	01E4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH STROKE	
Ɔ		&gstrok;	01E5	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH STROKE	

Œ		&Oogon;	01EA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK	
œ		&oogon;	01EB	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK	
Œ̄		&Oogonmacr;	01EC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND MACRON	
œ̄		&oogonmacr;	01ED	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND MACRON	
The Unicode Standard v. 4.1 erroneously claims that this pair of characters is used in Old Icelandic.					
Ġ		&Gacute;	01F4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH ACUTE	
ġ		ǵ	01F5	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH ACUTE	
Ĥ		&HWAIR;	01F6	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER HWAIR	
ƿ		&WYNN;	01F7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER WYNN	
Ǽ		Æacute;	01FC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE	
ǽ		æacute;	01FD	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH ACUTE	
Ø		Øacute;	01FE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE	
ø		øacute;	01FF	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND ACUTE	
Ȝ		&YOGH;	021C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER YOGH	

3		&yogh;	021D	LATIN SMALL LETTER YOGH	
The ‘yogh’ character is usually drawn with a rounded top in contradistinction to the flat top of EZH (0292 and 01B7).					
À		&Adot;	0226	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE	
à		&adot;	0227	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE	
Ö		&Odot;	022E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE	
ö		⊙	022F	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE	
Ȳ		&Ymacr;	0232	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	
ȳ		&ymacr;	0233	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH MACRON	
Ĳ		&jnodot;	0237	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J	

5: IPA Extensions

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 94 characters. The selection below contains 17 characters, mostly small capitals. Additional small capitals are located in *Phonetic Extensions*, p. 000 below, and PUA subrange 2 *Small capitals*, p. 000 below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
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ɔ		&con;	0254	LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O	
<p>This character is primarily used in phonetic transcriptions, e.g. for the Old Norse low back vowel <ɔ>. It can also be used for the Latin abbreviation sign ‘con’, but we recommend using a separate character for the abbreviation sign. This character has been added in the Private Use Area subrange 4 below (p. 000) under the name LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CON. Also note that the LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O is usually rendered as a rotated ‘c’ glyph, ‘000’. The <i>con</i> abbreviation sign should rather be rendered with a reversed ‘c’ glyph, ‘000’.</p>					
ɖ		&dtail;	0256	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL	
ƒ		&jnodotstrok;	025F	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J WITH STROKE	
<p>In many fonts, this character looks like an ‘f’ that has been rotated 180°, but according to the descriptive name it should be designed as a dotless ‘j’ with a horizontal stroke. The rotated ‘f’ should be seen as a typographical short-cut which was understandable in the day of lead typesetting. For a dotted ‘j’ with stroke, see E8A2 in PUA subrange 5 below.</p>					
ɡ		&gopen;	0261	LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT G	
Ġ		&gscap;	0262	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G	
ħ	&hhook;	&hslonglig;	0266	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE H AND LONG S
<p>When this character is used as a ligature of ‘h’ and long ‘s’, we recommend a separate entity name, ‘&hslonglig;’.</p>					
		&iscap;	0268	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH STROKE	
<p>*** Added in June 2006. Missing in Andron. ***</p>					
Ī		&iscap;	026A	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I	

ƚ		&nlfhook;	0272	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK	
N		&nscap;	0274	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N	
Œ		&oeligscap;	0276	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL OE	
ŕ		&rdes;	027C	LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG	
R		&rsicap;	0280	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R	
ƚ		&ubar;	0289	LATIN SMALL LETTER U BAR	
Y		&yscap;	028F	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Y	
Ʒ		&ezh;	0292	LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH	
The capital form of EZH is located at 01B7 in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> above.					
B		&bscap;	0299	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B	
H		&hscap;	029C	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H	
L		&lscap;	029F	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L	

6: Spacing Modifying Letters

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 80 characters. The selection below contains 6 modifying letters. Note that these letters are spacing, i.e. occupying a separate position on the base line. Combining diacritical marks are listed in the next section.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
'		&apomod;	02BC	MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN APOSTROPHE
<p>In general usage as an abbreviation mark, often meaning 'i' or 'e' (Cf. D.A. Seip, <i>Palæografi: Norge og Island</i> (Nordisk kultur 23:B), Oslo etc. 1954, p. 125). We recommend that this character rather than 0027 APOSTROPHE in Basic Latin is used as an abbreviation character.</p>					
		&verbarup;	02C8	MODIFIER LETTER VERTICAL LINE	
˘	˘		02D8	BREVE	
·	˙		02D9	DOT ABOVE	
◊	˚		02DA	RING ABOVE	
˚	˛		02DB	OGONEK	
˜	˜		02DC	SMALL TILDE	
”	˝		02DD	DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT	
x		&xmod;	02E3	MODIFIER LETTER SMALL X	











This character is used to indicate paper manuscripts by the *Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog* project in Copenhagen and by the international Old Norse skaldic project. Since it easily can be confused with superscript Roman numeral ‘x’ it should either be designed with a cursive form, or there should be a cursive (italic) counterpart to this character in the typeface.

7: Combining Diacritical Marks

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 96 characters, of which 38 have been selected here. The combining characters at the end are recent additions to the Unicode Standard. Additional superscript characters are located in PUA subrange 7 below, p. 000. A dotted circle has been used throughout to illustrate the position of the marks in relation to a typical base line character.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
◌̊		&combgrave;	0300	COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT	
◌̋		&combacute;	0301	COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT	
◌̌		&combcirc;	0302	COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	
◌̍		&combtilde;	0303	COMBINING TILDE	
◌̎		&combmacr;	0304	COMBINING MACRON	
◌̏		&combowl;	0305	COMBINING OVERLINE	
◌̐		&bar;	0305		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK BAR ABOVE

In order to distinguish between an ordinary overline and one being used as an abbreviation mark, we recommend that two different entity names be used, ‘&combovl;’ for the ordinary overline and ‘&bar;’ for the abbreviation mark.					
◌̆		&combbreve;	0306	COMBINING BREVE	
◌̇		&combdot;	0307	COMBINING DOT ABOVE	
◌̈		&combuml;	0308	COMBINING DIAERESIS	
◌̊		&combhook;	0309	COMBINING HOOK ABOVE	
◌̋		&combring;	030A	COMBINING RING ABOVE	
◌̌		&combdblac;	030B	COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT	
◌̍		&combsgvertl;	030D	COMBINING VERTICAL LINE ABOVE	
◌̎		&combdbvertl;	030E	COMBINING DOUBLE VERTICAL LINE ABOVE	
◌̏		&combcomma;	0315	COMBINING COMMA ABOVE	
◌̐		&combdotbl;	0323	COMBINING DOT BELOW	
◌̑		&combced;	0327	COMBINING CEDILLA	
◌̒		&combogon;	0328	COMBINING OGONEK	

		&barbl;	0332	COMBINING LOW LINE	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK BAR BELOW
		&dblbarbl;	0333	COMBINING DOUBLE LOW LINE	
*** Missing in Andron. ***					
		&baracr;	0336	COMBINING LONG STROKE OVERLAY	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK BAR ACROSS
		&combtildevert;	033E	COMBINING VERTICAL TILDE	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK VERTICAL TILDE
		&dblovl;	033F	COMBINING DOUBLE OVERLINE	
*** Missing in Andron. ***					
		&combastbl;	0359	COMBINING ASTERISK BELOW	
		&er;	035B	COMBINING ZIGZAG ABOVE	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE
		&combdbbrevebl;	035C	COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW	
		&asup;	0363	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A	
		&esup;	0364	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E	

ï		&isup;	0365	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER I	
ö		&osup;	0366	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O	
ü		&usup;	0367	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U	
ç		⫐	0368	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C	
đ		&dsup;	0369	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D	
h̆		&hsup;	036A	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER H	
m̆		&msup;	036B	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER M	
r̆		&rsup;	036C	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R	
t̆		&tsup;	036D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER T	
v̆		&vsup;	036E	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER V	
x̆		&xsup;	036F	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER X	

8: Greek and Coptic

Only a single character has been selected from this range, which contains 120 characters in Unicode 4.0. Presently, this range contains Greek and Coptic characters, but Coptic has been disambiguated from Greek and given a separate range in the Unicode Standard, 2C80–2CFF. However, the old range, 0370–03FF, has retained its name ‘Greek and Coptic’.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
ϑ	&thgr;		03B8	GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA
This character has an alternative ISO entity name, ‘θ’ (cf. http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/sgml/entities.html). The <i>theta</i> character can be used as an abbreviation sign for <i>obit</i> ‘he/she died’, but we recommend using the alternative pair of characters in subrange 5 of the Private Use Area (p. 000 below).				

Although not a part of the Latin alphabet, Greek characters are often found in bibliographic or text critical usage among medievalists, e.g. in quoted text, in manuscript sigla (e.g. AM 243 b α fol) or in stemmatic recensions (for hyparchetypes or lost manuscripts). We therefore recommend that MUFI compatible fonts include the Greek characters.

9: Georgian

Only a single character has been selected from this range, which contains 80 characters in Unicode 4.0. This character has a duplicate code point in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3).

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	(Junicode)	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
∴		&tridotright;	10FB	F162	GEORGIAN PARAGRAPH SEPARATOR	PUNCTUATION MARK RIGHT-POINTING TRIANGULAR DOTS

I O: Runic

Two characters have been selected from this range, which contains 81 characters in Unicode 4.0. Both characters were used as abbreviation signs in the context of the Latin alphabet. Although not a part of the Latin alphabet, we recommend that MUI compatible fonts include the whole Runic alphabet.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUI descriptive name
ƿ		&frun;	16A0	RUNIC LETTER FEHU FEOH FE F	RUNIC LETTER F
ƿ		&mrn;	16D8	RUNIC LETTER LONG-BRANCH-MADR M	RUNIC LETTER M

I I: Phonetic Extensions

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 108 characters, of which 17 have been selected here, all small capitals. For additional small capitals, see *IPA Extensions*, p. 000 above, and PUA subrange 2 *Small capitals*, p. 000 below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUI entity	Code point	Descriptive name
À		&ascap;	1D00	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A
Æ		æscap;	1D01	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL AE
Ç		&cscap;	1D04	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL C
Ð		&dscap;	1D05	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D

Ð		ðscap;	1D06	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL ETH
E		&escap;	1D07	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E
J		&jscap;	1D0A	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL J
K		&kscap;	1D0B	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K
M		&mscap;	1D0D	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M
O		&oscap;	1D0F	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O
P		&pscap;	1D18	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P
T		&tscap;	1D1B	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T
U		&uscap;	1D1C	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U
V		&vscap;	1D20	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL V
W		&wscap;	1D21	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL W
Z		&zscap;	1D22	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Z
I		&lmod;	1D35	MODIFIER LETTER CAPITAL I
<p>This is a spacing character which can be used for raised Roman numerals; cf. subrange 11 in the Private Use Area below (p. 000).</p>				

Ʒ		&gins;	1D79	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G
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12: Latin Extended Additional

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 246 characters. The selection below contains 76 characters, many with dot below, others with hook above, or macron and acute. For additional precomposed characters of these types, see PUA subranges 19, 21 and 25, pp. 000, 000 and 000 below. Note that two characters below have duplicate code points in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3), 1E17 and 1E53.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	(Junicode)	Descriptive name
Ḃ		&Bdot;	1E02		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH DOT ABOVE
ḃ		&bdot;	1E03		LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH DOT ABOVE
Ḅ		&Bdotbl;	1E04		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH DOT BELOW
ḅ		&bdotbl;	1E05		LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH DOT BELOW
Ḋ		&Ddot;	1E0A		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH DOT ABOVE
ḋ		&ddot;	1E0B		LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH DOT ABOVE
Ḍ		&Ddotbl;	1E0C		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH DOT BELOW
ḅ		&ddotbl;	1E0D		LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH DOT BELOW

É		&Emacracute;	1E16		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND ACUTE
é		&emacracute;	1E17	F185	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND ACUTE
Ĥ		&Fdot;	1E1E		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH DOT ABOVE
ĥ		&fdot;	1E1F		LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH DOT ABOVE
Ĥ		&Hdot;	1E22		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH DOT ABOVE **Missing in Andron**
ĥ		&hdot;	1E23		LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH DOT ABOVE **Missing in Andron**
Ḥ		&Hdotbl;	1E24		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH DOT BELOW
ḥ		&hdotbl;	1E25		LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH DOT BELOW
Ķ		&Kacute;	1E30		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH ACUTE
ķ		&kacute;	1E31		LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH ACUTE
Ḷ		&Kdotbl;	1E32		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DOT BELOW
ḷ		&kdotbl;	1E33		LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DOT BELOW
Ḹ		&Ldotbl;	1E36		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW
ḹ		&ldotbl;	1E37		LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW

Ḑ		&Macute;	1E3E		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH ACUTE
ḑ		&macute;	1E3F		LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH ACUTE
Ḓ		&Mdot;	1E40		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH DOT ABOVE
ḓ		&mdot;	1E41		LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH DOT ABOVE
Ḕ		&Mdotbl;	1E42		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH DOT BELOW
ḕ		&mdotbl;	1E43		LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH DOT BELOW
Ḗ		&Ndot;	1E44		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH DOT ABOVE
ḗ		&ndot;	1E45		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH DOT ABOVE
Ḙ		&Ndotbl;	1E46		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH DOT BELOW
ḙ		&ndotbl;	1E47		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH DOT BELOW
Ḛ		&Omacracute;	1E52		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON AND ACUTE
ḛ		&omacracute;	1E53	F189	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON AND ACUTE
Ḝ		&Pacute;	1E54		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH ACUTE

ꝑ		&pacute;	1E55		LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH ACUTE
Ṗ		&Pdot;	1E56		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH DOT ABOVE
ṗ		&pdot;	1E57		LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH DOT ABOVE
Ṛ		&Rdot;	1E58		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOT ABOVE
ṙ		&rdot;	1E59		LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOT ABOVE
Ṙ		&Rdotbl;	1E5A		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOT BELOW
ṙ		&rdotbl;	1E5B		LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOT BELOW
Ṣ		&Sdot;	1E60		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT ABOVE
ṣ		⋅	1E61		LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT ABOVE
Ṛ		&Sdotbl;	1E62		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW
ṣ		&sdotbl;	1E63		LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW
Ṥ		&Tdot;	1E6A		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE
ṥ		⃛	1E6B		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE

Ṛ		&Tdotbl;	1E6C		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT BELOW
ṛ		&tdotbl;	1E6D		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT BELOW
Ṛ		&Vdotbl;	1E7E		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DOT BELOW
ṛ		&vdotbl;	1E7F		LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DOT BELOW
Ŵ		&Wacute;	1E82		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
ŵ		&wacute;	1E83		LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH ACUTE
Ẁ		&Wuml;	1E84		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
ẁ		&wuml;	1E85		LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DIAERESIS
Ẃ		&Wdot;	1E86		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DOT ABOVE
ẃ		&wdot;	1E87		LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DOT ABOVE
Ẅ		&Wdotbl;	1E88		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DOT BELOW
ẅ		&wdotbl;	1E89		LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DOT BELOW
Ỳ		&Ydot;	1E8E		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE

ÿ		&ydot;	1E8F		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE
Ẓ		&Zdotbl;	1E92		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT BELOW
ẓ		&zdotbl;	1E93		LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT BELOW
Ȧ		&Adotbl;	1EA0		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW
ȧ		&adotbl;	1EA1		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW
Ǻ		&Ahook;	1EA2		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE
ǻ		&ahook;	1EA3		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE
Ǽ		&Abreveacute;	1EAE		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE
ǽ		&abreveacute;	1EAF		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE
Ǝ		&Edotbl;	1EB8		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW
ɇ		&edotbl;	1EB9		LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW
İ		&Ihook;	1EC8		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE
ı̇		&ihook;	1EC9		LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE

İ		&Idotbl;	1ECA		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW
ı		&idotbl;	1ECB		LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW
Ȯ		&Odotbl;	1ECC		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW
ȯ		&odotbl;	1ECD		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW
Ȫ		&Ohook;	1ECE		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE
ȫ		&ohook;	1ECF		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE
Ȭ		&Udotbl;	1EE4		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW
ȭ		&udotbl;	1EE5		LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW
Ȯ		&Uhook;	1EE6		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE
ȯ		&uhook;	1EE7		LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE
Ỳ		&Ydotbl;	1EF4		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW
ỳ		&ydotbl;	1EF5		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW
Ỳ		&Yhook;	1EF6		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE
ỳ		&yhook;	1EF7		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE

I 3: General Punctuation

In Unicode 4.0 this range has 97 characters. The selection below contains 48 characters, including a number of spaces with no visible glyph. Note that one character, 204A, did until recently have a duplicate code point in Junicode.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUIF entity	Code point	(Junicode)	Unicode descriptive name	MUIF descriptive name
		&enqd;	2000		EN QUAD	
		&emqd;	2001		EM QUAD	
	 		2002		EN SPACE	
	 		2003		EM SPACE	
	 		2004		THREE-PER-EM SPACE	
	 		2005		FOUR-PER-EM SPACE	
		&emsp16;	2006		SIX-PER-EM SPACE	
	 		2007		FIGURE SPACE	
	 		2008		PUNCTUATION SPACE	
	 		2009		THIN SPACE	

	 		200A		HAIR SPACE	
		&zerosp;	200B		ZERO WIDTH SPACE	
-	‐		2010		HYPHEN	
This is an unambiguous <i>hyphen</i> character. See also 002D HYPHEN-MINUS in <i>Basic Latin</i> (p. 000 above).						
-		&nbhy;	2011		NON-BREAKING HYPHEN	
—		&numdash;	2012		FIGURE DASH	
The figure dash, 2012, can also be used as a metrical character. Cf. subrange 10 in the Private Use Area (p. 000).						
—	–		2013		EN DASH	
—	—		2014		EM DASH	
—	―		2015		HORIZONTAL BAR	
	‖		2016		DOUBLE VERTICAL LINE	
‘	‘		2018		LEFT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	
’	’		2019		RIGHT SINGLE QUOTATION MARK	
The entity ‘’’ is also being used for this character. An analogous variant to 2018, ‘‘’, has not been included in the survey of ISO conformant entities published on the Oasis web site (cf. p. 000 above).						

,	‘	&lsquolow;	201A		SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	
The final ‘r’ in the ISO entity is ambiguous, since it is otherwise being used for raised quotation marks, such as 201B and 201F. For this reason, the suffix ‘low’ has been used in the recommended MUFI entity.						
‘		&rsquorev;	201B		SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK	
“	“		201C		LEFT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	
”	”		201D		RIGHT DOUBLE QUOTATION MARK	
The entity ‘”’ is also being used for this character. An analogous variant to 201C, ‘“’, has not been included in the survey of ISO conformant entities published on the Oasis web site (cf. p. 000 above).						
„	„	&ldquolow;	201E		DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	
The final ‘r’ in the ISO entity is ambiguous, since it is otherwise being used for raised quotation marks, such as 201B and 201F. For this reason, the suffix ‘low’ has been used in the recommended MUFI entity.						
“		&rdquorev;	201F		DOUBLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK	
†	†		2020		DAGGER	
‡	‡		2021		DOUBLE DAGGER	
•	•		2022		BULLET	
*** To be modified in Andron? Should the bullet be a little larger? ***						

▸		&tribull;	2023		TRIANGULAR BULLET	
*** To be modified in Andron? Should the triangular bullet be a little larger? ***						
.		&sgldr;	2024		ONE DOT LEADER	
..		&dbllldr;	2025		TWO DOT LEADER	
Most likely by a mistake, two entities, ‘‥’ (“en leader”) and ‘…’ (“em leader”), have been recorded for 2025 TWO DOT LEADER in the survey of ISO conformant entities published on the Oasis web site (cf. p. 000 above).						
...	…		2026		HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS	
.		&hyphpoint;	2027		HYPHENATION POINT	
		&nnbsp;	202F		NARROW NO-BREAK SPACE	
‰	‰		2030		PER MILLE SIGN	
'	′		2032		PRIME	
”	″		2033		DOUBLE PRIME	
<		&lquo;	2039		SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	
The entity ‘&lquo;’ is also being used for this character, but has here been reserved for 00AB in <i>Latin-1 Supplement</i> (p. 000 above).						
>		&rquo;	203A		SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	
The entity ‘&rquo;’ is also being used for this character, but has here been reserved for 00BB in <i>Latin-1 Supplement</i> (p. 000 above).						

✖		&refmark;	203B		REFERENCE MARK	
**		&triast;	2042		ASTERISM	
/		&fracsol;	2044		FRACTION SLASH	
{		&lsqbqu;	2045		LEFT SQUARE BRACKET WITH QUILL	
}		&rsqbqu;	2046		RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET WITH QUILL	
7		&et;	204A	F143	TIRONIAN SIGN ET	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN ET
As of Junicode version 0.6.3, this character is no longer located at F143, but has been moved to 204A. **Glyph too thin in Andron?*						
¶		&revpara;	204B		REVERSED PILCROW SIGN	
⋮		&lozengedot;	2058		FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION	*** Missing in Andron ***
⋈		&dotcross;	205C		DOTTED CROSS	*** Missing in Andron ***

14: Superscripts and subscripts


In Unicode 4.1 this range has 34 characters. The selection below, which is new in v. 2.0 of the MUFI character recommendation, contains the superscript and subscript numbers 0–9. Superscript numbers can be used to differentiate variant character forms (allographs) in display and in print, while subscript numbers are often used to indicate line numbers, also in display and print. The superscript numbers 1, 2 and 3 are included in *Latin-1 Supplement*, p. 000 above, as 00B9, 00B2 and 00B3 respectively

Glyph	ISO entity	MUIF entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
0		&sup0;	2070	SUPERSCRIP T ZERO
4		&sup4;	2074	SUPERSCRIP T FOUR
5		&sup5;	2075	SUPERSCRIP T FIVE
6		&sup6;	2076	SUPERSCRIP T SIX
7		&sup7;	2077	SUPERSCRIP T SEVEN
8		&sup8;	2078	SUPERSCRIP T EIGHT
9		&sup9;	2079	SUPERSCRIP T NINE
0		&sub0;	2080	SUBSCRIP T ZERO
1		&sub1;	2081	SUBSCRIP T ONE
2		&sub2;	2082	SUBSCRIP T TWO
3		&sub3;	2083	SUBSCRIP T THREE
4		&sub4;	2084	SUBSCRIP T FOUR
5		&sub5;	2085	SUBSCRIP T FIVE

6		&sub6;	2086	SUBSCRIPT SIX
7		&sub7;	2087	SUBSCRIPT SEVEN
8		&sub8;	2088	SUBSCRIPT EIGHT
9		&sub9;	2089	SUBSCRIPT NINE

15: Currency Symbols

In Unicode 4.1 this range has 00 characters. Only a single character has been chosen here, the German penny sign. For other monetary symbols, see the Private Use Area, subrange 12, below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
		&pennygerm;	20B0	GERMAN PENNY SIGN *** Missing in Andron. Shown in Gerd's font. ***
New in v. 2.0 of the MUFI character recommendation. Used as an abbreviation for the weight unity 'pound'. See subrange 12 in the Private Use Area for additional forms of this symbol (p. 000 below).				

16: Letterlike Symbols

In Unicode 4.1 this range has 77 characters. Here, six characters have been chosen. Small and small capital forms of some of these characters are listed below in the Private Use Area, subrange 5.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
Ɔ		&scruple;	2108	SCRUPLE	*** Missing in Andron. Shown i Arial. ***
‡		&lbar;	2114	L B BAR SYMBOL	
See subrange 12 in the Private Use Area for additional forms of this symbol (p. 000 below).					
Ŕ		&Rtailstrok;	211E	PRESCRIPTION TAKE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL STROKE
<p>The present shape of this glyph in Andron is a small capital ‘R’ with a diagonal stroke. Since it is drawn as a capital in the Unicode Standard, we should do so. To avoid confusion with 211F RESPONSE, the slash must be shorter, but not drawn so that it looks like an ‘x’ added to a capital ‘R’.</p> <p>*** To be modified in Andron ***</p>					
Ŗ		&Rslstrok;	211F	RESPONSE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
<p>It is questionable whether 211E PRESCRIPTION TAKE and 211F RESPONSE should be recognised as different characters, but since they in fact appear as different characters in the Unicode Standard, we recommend that both are included in MUFI compatible fonts.</p>					
Ŵ		&Vslstrok;	2123	VERSICLE	
<p>The present shape of this glyph in Andron is a small capital ‘V’ with a diagonal stroke. Since it is drawn as a capital in the Unicode Standard, we should do so here, too. See also the comments to E8BB below.</p>					
℥		&ounce;	2125	OUNCE SIGN	
<p>This character is similar to, but not identical with the <i>scudi</i> sign, cf. subrange 12 in the Private Use Area below. Attested in Medieval Nordic sources for ‘uns’, cf. <i>Mål og vekt</i> (Nordisk Kultur vol. 30), Oslo–Stockholm–København 1933, p. 283.</p>					

Ɔ		&Fturn;	2132	TURNED CAPITAL F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED F
<p>This character is used as a Claudian letter in Latin epigraphy. For additional Claudian letters, see the small turned ‘f’, and the half ‘H’ and ‘h’ in subrange 4 (p. 000 below).</p>					

17: Number forms

In Unicode 4.1 this range has 49 characters, comprising a number of vulgar fractions and Roman numerals. As a rule, we recommend that Roman numerals are encoded using the ordinary characters I, V, X, L, C and D. The four numerals selected here are combinations of ‘C’ and/or ‘D’ outside the ordinary alphabet.

Note that two superscript Roman numerals have been added in the Private Use Area, subrange 11 (p. 000).

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
ↀ		&romnumCDlig;	2180	ROMAN NUMERAL ONE THOUSAND C D
ↁ		&romnumDDlig;	2181	ROMAN NUMERAL FIVE THOUSAND
ↂ		&romnumDDdbllig;	2182	ROMAN NUMERAL TEN THOUSAND
Ↄ		&romnumCrev;	2183	ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED

18: Arrows

In Unicode 4.1 this range has 112 characters. The selection below, which is new in v. 2.0 of the MUFI character recommendation, contains four commonly used arrows.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
←		&arrsllw;	2190	LEFTWARDS ARROW
↑		&arrslupw;	2191	UPWARDS ARROW
→		&arrsrlw;	2192	RIGHTWARDS ARROW
↓		&arrsldw;	2193	DOWNWARDS ARROW

19: Mathematical Operators

Seven characters have been selected from this range, which contains 256 characters in Unicode 4.0. Since six of them have a non-mathematical usage, alternative MUFI descriptive names have been assigned. Note that 223B has a duplicate code point in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3).

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	(Junicode)	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
—	−		2212		MINUS	
∞		∞	221E		INFINITY	
∧		&logand;	2227		LOGICAL AND	

This character can also be used as a metrical character. Cf. subrange 10 in the Private Use Area (p. 000).

∴	∴	&tridotupw;	2234		THEREFORE	PUNCTUATION MARK UPWARDS-POINTING TRIANGULAR DOTS
∵		&tridotdw;	2235		BECAUSE	PUNCTUATION MARK DOWNWARDS-POINTING TRIANGULAR DOTS
This character can also be used as a punctuation mark, the <i>signe-de-renvoi</i> . Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, p. 301.						
∴		&quaddot;	2237		PROPORTION	PUNCTUATION MARK FOUR DOTS
This character can also be used as a punctuation mark. For the lozenge (diamond form), see Private Use Area, subrange 8 (p. 000 below).						
∿		&est;	223B	F150	HOMOTHETIC	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN EST
≈		&esse;	2248		ALMOST EQUAL TO	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN ESSE
≠		¬equals;	2260		NOT EQUAL TO	
➤		&dipledot;	22D7		GREATER-THAN WITH DOT	DIPLE WITH DOT
This character can also be used as a punctuation mark. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 303.						

20: Miscellaneous Technical

Four metrical characters have been selected from this range, which contains a total of 220 characters in Unicode 4.1. The metrical characters are an addition in v. 4.1 and were proposed by the *Thesaurus Linguae Graeca* (TLG) project. In addition to the four metrical characters listed below, it should be noted that the anceps, ×, can be identified with MULTIPLICATION SIGN (00D7) in *Latin-1 Supplement* and the symbol for long syllable (*longum*) can be identified with FIGURE DASH (2012) or EN DASH (2013) in *General Punctuation*. All of these characters can be combined with COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT (0301), COMBIN-

ING GRAVE ACCENT (0300) and COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT (030B) in *Combining Diacritical Marks* in order to indicate stress and alliterative patterns. However, for those who would like to use precomposed metrical characters, there is a full selection in the Private Use Area, subrange 10 below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
◌̣		&metrshort;	23D1	METRICAL BREVE
◌̣̣		&metrshortlong;	23D2	METRICAL LONG OVER SHORT
◌̡̣		&metrlongshort;	23D3	METRICAL SHORT OVER LONG
◌̡̣̣		&metrdblshortlong;	23D4	METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS

2 I: Geometric shapes



Six characters have been selected from this range, which contains 96 characters in Unicode 4.1. Note that the size and line thickness vary from font to font. Many of the characters in this range are used by *Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog*.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
▪		&squareblsm;	25AA	BLACK SMALL SQUARE *** Missing in Andron ***
◻		&squarewhsm;	25AB	WHITE SMALL SQUARE *** Missing in Andron ***
▷		&trirightwh;	25B9	WHITE RIGHT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE *** Missing in Andron ***

◁		&trileftwh;	25C3	WHITE LEFT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE *** Missing in Andron ***
◦		&circledot;	25CC	DOTTED CIRCLE *** To be modified in Andron ***
For internal use as a place holder for base line characters when displaying diacritical marks. See examples in <i>Combining Diacritical Marks</i> above (p. 000). Although the Unicode character 25CC has a size similar to capital ‘O’, we recommend that it is drawn with the size of a small ‘o’.				
		&circlebl;	25CF	BLACK CIRCLE
*** To be removed. The black circle should have appeoximately the same size as the other geometric shapes selected here. 2022 BULLET fits the bill. ***				

22: Dingbats

Two characters have been selected from this range, which contains 174 characters in Unicode 4.0.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
†		✗	271D	LATIN CROSS	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CROSS
		&hedera;	2766	FLORAL HEART	HEDERA *** Missing in Andron ***
		&hederarot;	2767	ROTATED FLORAL HEART BULLET	ROTATED HEDERA
These characters are also known as Aldine leaf (English) or Aldus Blatt (German). HEDERA (HELIX) is the Latin name for ivy, which this leaf resembles.					

23: Miscellaneous Mathematical Symbols-A

Four characters have been selected from this range, which contains 28 characters in Unicode 4.0. Note that the angle brackets from this range have been chosen rather than 2329 and 232A in *Miscellaneous Technical*, since the latter are canonical equivalent to the very wide brackets 3008 and 3009 in *CJK Symbols and Punctuation*. This is to avoid spacing problems which might arise if the CJK brackets were substituted.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
⌈		&lwhsqb;	27E6	MATHEMATICAL LEFT WHITE SQUARE BRACKET	LEFT WHITE SQUARE BRACKET
⌋		&rwhsqb;	27E7	MATHEMATICAL RIGHT WHITE SQUARE BRACKET	RIGHT WHITE SQUARE BRACKET
<		&langb;	27E8	MATHEMATICAL LEFT ANGLE BRACKET	LEFT ANGLE BRACKET
>		&rangb;	27E9	MATHEMATICAL RIGHT ANGLE BRACKET	RIGHT ANGLE BRACKET

24: Supplemental Mathematical Operators

A single character has been selected from this range, which contains 256 characters in Unicode 4.1.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
//		&dblsol;	2AFD	DOUBLE SOLIDUS OPERATOR	PUNCTUATION MARK DOUBLE SOLIDUS

This character can be used as a punctuation mark in addition to the single solidus, 002F in *Basic Latin* (p. 000 above). Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, *Pause and Effect*, Aldershot, 1992, p. 301.

25: Supplemental Punctuation

Five characters have been selected from this range, which contains 26 characters in Unicode 4.1. The Unicode descriptive names for these characters, especially for the first one, can be misleading. For the remaining three half square brackets, see the Private Use Area, subrange 9 below (p. 000).

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
⌞		&luhsqb;	2E00	RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER	LEFT UPPER HALF SQUARE BRACKET
⏟		&luslst;	2E0C	LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET	LEFT UPPER SLANTED STROKE
⏏		&ruslst;	2E0D	RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET	RIGHT UPPER SLANTED STROKE
⏟		&llstlst;	2E1C	LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET	LEFT LOWER SLANTED STROKE
⏏		&rlstlst;	2E1D	RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET	RIGHT LOWER SLANTED STROKE

26: Alphabetic Presentation Forms

All seven Latin characters have been selected from this range, which in Unicode 4.1 contains 58 characters from various scripts. The ligatures in the selection below are found in early printed sources and in many modern fonts. Additional ligatures of this type are found in subrange 1 in the Private Use Area below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
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ff		ﬀ	FB00	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FF
fi		ﬁ	FB01	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI
fl		ﬂ	FB02	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL
ffi		ﬃ	FB03	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFI
ffl		ﬄ	FB04	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFL
ſt		&slongtlig;	FB05	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S T
st		&stlig;	FB06	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE ST

B: Characters in the Private Use Area of the Unicode Standard

Important note: Characters in the Private Use Area (PUA) should be used with great caution. Please read section 4 in the introduction, p. 10 above, before using any characters in this area.

Some characters in the Private Use Area have duplicate code points to accommodate earlier versions of the Junicode font. This is due to an unavoidable code point conflict between the PUA of this font and other fonts that were coordinated by the MUI group. The code points given in the MUI column should be used hereafter, but for the sake of backward compatibility, older code points in Junicode may be duplicated in some fonts. This applies to a total of 34 characters in subranges 5, 10, 16, 23, 24, 25 and 30 below.

Category I: Base characters

Base characters are base line characters or combining characters making up a part of a composite character. The allocation of code points has been coordinated with characters in the Titus Cyberbit, Junicode and Alphabetum fonts. Subranges 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 have been placed in the Titus section, E000–F0FF; subranges 4, 6, 8 and 9 in the F100–F1FF section (using already existing Junicode code points wherever possible), and subrange 10 is placed in the F700–F71F section (using already existing Alphabetum code points). [**** Add subranges 11 and 12 here ****]

Two subranges, 13–14, have been reserved for future additions.

Subrange I: Ligatures

Ligatures are two base line characters which are joined so that they form a new, composite base line character. Some consist of two identical characters, e.g. ‘a+a’, others of different characters, e.g. ‘a+v’. In a few cases, more than two characters are joined in a ligature, e.g. ‘f+f+i’.

Structural and non-structural ligatures should be kept carefully apart. Structural ligatures usually have a separate phonological value, while non-structural ligatures are two separate characters that happen to be joined for practical or aesthetical reasons. For example, the structural ligature ‘æ’ in the Nordic languages reflect a separate sound and can not be split into ‘a’ + ‘e’. In most cases, words written with ‘æ’ rather than ‘ae’ are understandable, but the two are not identi-

cal. The Norwegian word ‘villaer’ (villas) can under no circumstance be rendered as ‘villær’, and the other way round, ‘tær’ (toes) can not be written ‘taer’.

In Medieval Nordic manuscripts, structural ligatures may be used to denote length, ‘a+a’, diphthong, ‘a+v’, or a distinct vowel quality, often mutation (Umlaut), ‘a+v’. As a rule of thumb, non-structural ligatures can be split without loss of or change of meaning, while structural ligatures must not be split. The ligatures in *Alphabetic Presentation Forms* (p. 000 above) are prime examples of non-structural ligatures.

Unicode v. 4.1 does not recognise any of the ligatures in the list below.

(a) Structural ligatures

Structural ligatures have (in most cases) a separate sound value, and should be recognised as characters according to the Unicode definition of a character. A few variant forms are also included here for ease of reference.

Glyph	MUIF entity	MUIF code point	Descriptive name
AA	&AAlig;	EF90	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA
aa	&aalig;	EF91	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA
ǣ	&aacloselig;	EFA0	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA CLOSED FORM
This is a variant form of the ‘aa’ ligature.			
Ǽ	æred;	F204	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH RIGHT UPPER LOOP
Cf. Johs. Brøndum-Nielsen, ed., <i>Palæografi: Danmark og Sverige</i> (Nordisk kultur 23:A), Stockholm etc. [1943], p. 102.			
	&AnecklessElig;	* F380 *	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E

*** Missing in Andron. See proposal for design in the workspace area. ***			
æ	&anecklesselig;	EFA1	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E
AO	&AOlig;	EF92	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO
æ	&aolig;	EF93	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO
Ⓐ	&AOligred;	F205	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO NECKLESS
ⓐ	&aoligred;	F206	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO NECKLESS
These two characters should be analysed as the ligature of ‘a+o’ without the neck of the ‘a’, but can be described as the character ‘o’ with a lower left loop.			
AU	&AUlig;	EF94	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU
au	&aulig;	EF95	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU
AV	&AVlig;	EF96	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV
av	&avlig;	EF97	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV
AV̄	&AVligslash;	EF98	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE
av̄	&avligslash;	EF99	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE
AY	&AYlig;	EF9A	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY

ȳ	&aylig;	EF9B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY
Ꞛ	&Lbrk;	EF9F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER BROKEN L
ꞛ	&lbrk;	EF9C	LATIN SMALL LETTER BROKEN L
<p>Breaking the ‘l’ character in the middle of the stem is one way of making a ligature of two ‘l’ characters. The small form is attested in Old Icelandic, which in many cases favoured compressed forms (e.g. using small capitals for geminates). The capital form, however, is not (yet) attested, but has been added as an instance of case pairing.</p>			
ꞚꞚ	&LLligbar;	EEC0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL
ꞛꞛ	&llligbar;	EEC1	LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL
<p>Attested in Medieval Welsh manuscripts and printed sources. From a typological point of view, this is the other way of ligating two ‘l’ characters.</p>			
Ꝫ	&Oloop;	F20C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LOOP
ꝫ	&oeligred;	F20D	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP
<p>These two characters should be analysed as the ligature of ‘o+e’ without the bottom (finishing) stroke of the ‘e’, but can be designed and described as the character ‘o’ with an upper right loop.</p>			
ꝬꝬ	&OOlig;	F20A	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO
ꝭꝭ	&oolig;	F20B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO
<p>The ‘o+o’ ligature was introduced by the Icelandic Jón Ólafsson from Grunnavík in the 18th century. Cf. Jón Helgason, <i>Jon Olafsson fra Grunnavik</i>, Copenhagen 1926.</p>			

ß	&SZlig;	E3E4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S
<p>According to v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, ‘SS’ is the capital form of ‘ß’, but there are in fact many modern examples of a specific capital form of ‘ß’, e.g. in some of the Duden dictionaries (on the title page itself, DER GROÙE DUDEN). The earliest attested example in print is from 1879. For a full discussion of this character, see the journal SIGNA vol. 9 (2006).</p>			
Ŵ	&YYlig;	F212	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY
ŵ	&yylig;	F213	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY
<p>The ‘y+y’ ligature was introduced by the Icelandic Jón Ólafsson from Grunnavík in the 18th century. Cf. Jón Helgason, <i>Jon Olafsson fra Grunnavik</i>, Copenhagen 1926. From a graphical point of view, it could also be described as a ‘v+y’ ligature.</p>			

(b) Non-structural ligatures

Non-structural ligatures do not have a separate sound value. Quite a few are found in Old Icelandic sources, while others (especially those with ‘c’, ‘f’ and long ‘s’) belong to early printed sources.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	Descriptive name
ƒ	&aflig;	EFA3	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AF
ƒ	&afinslig;	EFA4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A INSULAR F
ag	&aglig;	EFA5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AG
al	&allig;	EFA6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AL
an	&anlig;	EFA7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AN

ǎ	&anscaplig;	EFA8	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL N
ǻ	&aplig;	EFA9	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AP
ǻ	&arlig;	EFAA	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AR
ǻ	&arscaplig;	EFAB	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL R
ǻ	&athornlig;	EFAC	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A THORN
bb	&bbblig;	EEC2	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE BB
bg	&bglig;	EEC3	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE BG
ck	&cklig;	EEC4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE CK
ct	&ctlig;	EEC5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE CT
dd	&drottdrotlig;	EEC6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE D ROTUNDA D ROTUNDA
ey	&eylig;	EEC7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE EY
fä	&faumllig;	EEC8	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE F A WITH DIAERESIS
fj	fj	EEC9	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FJ
fö	&foumllig;	F1BC	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE F O WITH DIAERESIS

fr	&frlig;	EECA	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FR
ft	&ftlig;	EECB	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FT
fü	&fuumlilig;	EECC	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE F U WITH DIAERESIS
fy	&fyilig;	EECD	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FY
fft	&fftlilig;	EECE	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFT
ffy	&ffylilig;	EECF	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFY
fty	&ftylilig;	EED0	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FTY
gg	&ggilig;	EED1	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE GG
gd	&gdilig;	EED2	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE GD
ḡ	&gdrotlig;	EED3	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE G D ROTUNDA
ğ	&gethlig;	EED4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE G ETH
ŋ	&nscapslonglig;	EED5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE SMALL CAPITAL N LONG S

œ	&oclig;	EFAD	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OC
Œ	&PPlig;	F1FF	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP
ƚ	&pplig;	EED6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP
ꝛ	&ppflourlig;	EED7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP WITH FLOURISH
ƒä	&slongaumllig;	EBA0	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S A WITH DIAERESIS ** Revision of glyph in Andron. **
ƒh	&slonghlig;	EBA1	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S H
ƒi	&slongilig;	EBA2	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S I
ƒl	&slongllig;	EBA3	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S L
ƒö	&slongoumllig;	EBA4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S O WITH DIAERESIS ** Revision of glyph in Andron. **
ƒp	&slongplig;	EBA5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S P
ƒſ	&slongsllonglig;	EBA6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S
ƒfi	&slongsllongilig;	EBA7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S I
ƒfl	&slongsllongllig;	EBA8	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S L

fti	&slongtilig;	EBA9	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S TI
ft̃r	&slongtrlig;	EBAA	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S TR
f̃u	&slonguumllig;	EBAB	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S U WITH DIAERESIS ** Revision of glyph in Andron. **
f̃	&slongvinslig;	EBAC	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S INSULAR V
tr	&trlig;	EED8	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TR
tt	&ttl̃lig;	EED9	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TT
ƿ	&trot̃trotlig;	EEDA	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE T ROTUNDA T ROTUNDA
ty	&tylig;	EEDB	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TY
t̃z	&t̃zlig;	EEDC	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TZ

Subrange 2: Small capitals

Small capitals have the same form as majuscules (capital letters), but are usually drawn with the same height as a minuscule (small) letter such as ‘x’. In Medieval Nordic manuscripts, small capitals were used to denote geminates, i.e. long consonants, or they were used ornamentally. The letters ‘B’, ‘D’, ‘G’, ‘M’, ‘N’, ‘R’, ‘S’ and ‘T’ were most frequently used as geminates, while these and other letters might also be used as ornaments in the whole or in parts of highlighted words. Some of the small capitals, e.g. ‘O’ and ‘C’, are difficult to distinguish from minuscule letters.

Unicode 4.0 has allocated nine small capitals to the range *IPA Extensions*, sc. ‘B’, ‘G’, ‘H’, ‘I’, ‘L’, ‘N’, ‘Œ’, ‘R’ and ‘Y’ (cf. p. 000 above), and another 15 small capitals for the Uralic Phonetic Alphabet to the range *Phonetic Extensions*, ‘A’, ‘Æ’, ‘C’, ‘D’, ‘ETH’, ‘E’, ‘J’, ‘K’, ‘M’, ‘O’, ‘P’, ‘T’, ‘U’, ‘V’, ‘W’

and ‘Z’ (cf. p. 000 above). Thus, only a handful of small capitals remain unrepresented. Of these, the small capital ‘S’ and ‘F’ can appear as geminates in Medieval Nordic. The rest, i.e. ‘Q’, ‘THORN’ and ‘X’ can only appear as small capitals in ornamental usage.

Glyph	MUI entity	MUI code point	MUI descriptive name
F	&fscap;	EF05	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F
Q	&qscap;	EF0C	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Q
S	&sscap;	EF0E	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S
Þ	þscap;	EF15	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL THORN
X	&xscap;	EF11	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL X

Subrange 3: Enlarged minuscules

Enlarged minuscules are recognised as separate characters by some scholars, cf. e.g. Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen (*A Grammar of Möðruvallabók*, CNWS 85, Leiden 2000). The traditional view has been to interpret these characters as variants of majuscules and encode them as such. It can be argued that this is a functional rather than a graphemic point of view and that it obscures the obvious distinction between e.g. ‘A’ (the majuscule) and ‘Ǻ’ (the enlarged minuscule).

Unicode 4.1 does not recognise enlarged minuscules.

Glyph	MUI entity	MUI code point	MUI descriptive name
Ǻ	&aenl;	EEE0	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL A
Ƕ	&aaligenl;	EFDF	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE AA

Ǿ	&aoligenl;	EFDE	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE AO
b	&benl;	EEE1	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL B
c	&cenl;	EEE2	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL C
d	&denl;	EEE3	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL D
ð	&drotenl;	EEE4	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER D ROTUNDA
ð̇	ðenl;	EEE5	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL ETH
e	&eenl;	EEE6	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL E
f	&fenl;	EEE7	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL F
ƒ	&finsenl;	EEFC	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL INSULAR F
<p>*** Code point conflict with enlarged Z at EEFC (see below). The above character is presently assigned to EEFF. Code point conflict to be resolved after discussion with Jost Gippert (Titus project). ***</p>			
g	&genl;	EEE8	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL G
h	&henl;	EEE9	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL H
i	&ienl;	EEEA	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL I

ı	&inodotnl;	EEFD	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL DOTLESS I
ĵ	&jenl;	EEEB	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL J
Ĵ	&jnodotnl;	EEFE	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL DOTLESS J
ƙ	&kenl;	EEEC	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL K
ł	&lenl;	EEED	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL L
ƹ	&menl;	EEEE	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL M
ƚ	&nenl;	EEEF	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL N
Ɵ	&oenl;	EEF0	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL O
œ	&oeligenl;	EFDD	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE OE
Ɔ	&penl;	EEF1	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL P
Ʊ	&qenl;	EEF2	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL Q
ƚ	&renl;	EEF3	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL R
Ɲ	&senl;	EEF4	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL S
Ƨ	&tenl;	EEF5	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL T

U	&uenl;	EEF7	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL U
V	&venl;	EEF8	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL V
W	&wenl;	EEF9	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL W
X	&xenl;	EEFA	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL X
y	¥l;	EEFB	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL Y
Z	&zenl;	EEFC	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL Z
þ	þenl;	EEF6	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL THORN

Subrange 4: Base line abbreviation characters

This range includes those abbreviation signs which typically occupy a position on the base line. Very few abbreviation signs are included in Unicode 4.0. An exception is the Tironian sign for ‘et’, which is found in the range *General punctuation*, 204A (p. 000 above).

The Runic characters ‘f’ and ‘m’ are sometimes used as abbreviation marks; they have been included in the range *Runic*, as 16A0 and 16D8 respectively (p. 000 above). Since they are used with their alphabetical names as abbreviation (‘fé’ and ‘maðr’), it is not necessary to define them as separate characters.

Several abbreviation signs can be identified with already existing characters in Unicode 4.0:

- *Basic Latin*: the ampersand, 0026, for ‘et’ (= the conjunction ‘and’) and the apostrophe, 0027, for ‘i’ or ‘e’ (pp. 000–000).
- *Mathematical Operators*: The homothetic sign, 223B, for ‘est’ (p. 000).
- *Dingbats*: The Latin cross, 271D, for ‘kross’ (p. 000).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ɔ	&CONbas;	F1A0		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON
This character should be unified with REVERSED C if this character is accepted by Unicode; see the proposal by Michael Everson in: std.dkuug.dk/jtc1/sc2/wg2/docs/n2960.pdf				
ɔ	&conbas;	F1A1		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON
A similar-looking character is 0254 LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O in IPA Extensions above, but this character is usually rendered as a rotated ‘c’ glyph, ‘000’. The <i>con</i> abbreviation sign should rather be rendered with a reversed ‘c’ glyph, like the one proposed by Michael Everson in: std.dkuug.dk/jtc1/sc2/wg2/docs/n2960.pdf				
Ɔ̸	&CONdes;	F1A2		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON DESCENDING
ɔ̸	&condes;	F156	F156	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON DESCENDING
Ɔ̇	&CONdot;	F1A3		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON WITH DOT
ɔ̇	&condot;	F1A4		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON WITH DOT
Ɔ̣	&usmod;	F151	F151	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING RAISED US
Ɔ̅	&USbase;	F1A5		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING BASE-LINE CAPITAL US
This character is positioned on the base line and has capital form (full height).				
ɔ̅	&usbase;	F1A6		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING BASE-LINE US

This is a spacing character positioned on the base line, but not with full height. Evidence from Old Icelandic, e.g. AM 519a, 23r.27.				
7	&ET;	F142	F142	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL ET
7̄	&ETslash;	F1A7		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL ET WITH STROKE
Ʒ	&etslash;	F158		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN ET WITH STROKE
Ꝛ	&RUM;	F15C		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL RUM
ꝛ	&rum;	F154	F154	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN RUM
Ɔ	&de;	F159		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN DE
Ɔ	&IS;	F15D		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL IS
Ɔ	&is;	F15A		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN IS
Ɔ	&um;	F1A8		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SCRIPT S WITH STROKE
3	&ETfin;	F15E		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)
3	&etfin;	F155	F155	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)
This pair of characters is used as suspension marks in a number of contexts, e.g. for ‘et’ in ‘videlicet’, for ‘us’ in ‘quibus’, ‘omnibus’, for ‘ue’ in ‘neque’, ‘cumque’, for ‘m’ in ‘nam’, ‘omnem’, for ‘est’ in ‘prodest’, ‘interest’, etc. In the paleographical literature, it is usually describes as “a sign looking like the number 3”. It is difficult to find a wholly suitable name; the name proposed here takes the abbreviation of ‘videlicet’ to be prototypical.				

Ɔ	&fscaptured;	F1A9		LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED F
This character is a small capital ‘F’ which has been flipped vertically (upside down). The capital form should be unified with 2132 TURNED CAPITAL F in <i>Letterlike Symbols</i> (see p. 000 above). – The capital form is used as a Claudian letter, while the small form is added for reasons of modern case pairing. This character has been proposed by Michael Everson and will probably be encoded at 214E in the next version of the Unicode Standard.				
Ɔ	&Hhalf;	F1AA		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER HALF H
This character will probably be encoded at 2C75 in the next version of the Unicode Standard. It was used as a Claudian letter.				
Ɔ	&hscaphalf;	F1AB		LATIN SMALL LETTER HALF H
This character will probably be encoded at 2C76 in the next version of the Unicode Standard. The small capital form, which is included for reasons of modern case pairing, is disputed, but will most likely be accepted by Unicode.				

Subrange 5: Modified base line abbreviation characters

This range includes a number of abbreviation characters, typically a base line character with a stroke across the ascender. A few abbreviation signs can be identified with already existing characters in the Unicode Standard:

- *Latin Extended-B*: ‘k with hook’, 0199, similar to the ligature of ‘k’ and ‘long s’ (p. 000).
- *IPA Extensions*: ‘h with hook’, 0266, similar to the ligature of ‘h’ and ‘long s’, and ‘u with bar’, 0289 (p. 000).

Note that six characters have duplicate code points in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3): E7C5, E270, E670, E68A, E27D and E67D.

This subrange contains a few ligatures. They have been included here rather than in subrange 1 since they have some type of modification, typically a stroke across a part of the character.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Unicode)	MUFI descriptive name
ɖ	&dtailstrok;	E8A0		LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL STROKE
ħ	&hslongligbar;	E7C7		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE H AND LONG S WITH STROKE
For the ligature of ‘h’ and long ‘s’ without stroke, 0266 can be used.				
ĵ	&jbar;	E8A2		LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE
The character LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE is likely to be added at code point 0249 in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> in the next version of the Unicode Standard. It is often used as a Roman numeral for one half, ½.				
ƚ	&jnodotbar;	E8A3		LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J WITH STROKE
To be unified with 025F LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J WITH STROKE and thus withdrawn.				
Ɔ	&Jbar;	E8A1		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE is likely to be added at code point 0248 in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> in the next version of the Unicode Standard.				
ķ	&kslongligbar;	E7C8		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE K AND LONG S WITH STROKE
For the ligature of ‘k’ and long ‘s’ without stroke, 0199 can be used.				
Ɔ	&Kbar;	E8A4		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE
ķ	&kbar;	E7C5	F14B	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE

Ɔ	&Kstrleg;	E8A5		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
ƙ	&kstrleg;	E8A6		LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
Ɔ̄	&Kstrascleg;	E8A7		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE
ƙ̄	&kstrascleg;	E8A8		LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE
	<ailstrok;	* F381 *		LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH TAIL STROKE
*** Added in June 2006 from a proposal by Gerhard Schumacher. Missing in Andron ***				
ɱ	&mtailstrok;	E8A9		LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH TAIL STROKE
ɱ	&ntailstrok;	E8AA		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TAIL STROKE
⓪	&OBIIT;	E8AB		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY
*** Wrong overlap in the present version of Andron. ***				
⓪	&obiit;	E8AC		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY
Used as abbreviation for <i>obiit</i> ('he/she died'). The character 03B8 GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA in <i>Greek and Coptic</i> is sometimes used for rendering this abbreviation, but we recommend having a separate character.				
Ɔ̄	&Pbardes;	E270	F144	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH STEM

Ɔ	&pbardes;	E670	F145	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
Ɔ	&Pflour;	E27D	F146	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH
Ɔ	&pflour;	E67D	F147	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH
Ɔ	&Psquirrel;	E8AD		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL
Ɔ	&psquirrel;	E8AE		LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL
Q/	&Qslstrok;	E8B0		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE THROUGH TAIL
q	&qslstrok;	E8B1		LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
Q	&Qbardes;	E8B2		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH TAIL
q	&qbardes;	E68A	F14D	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
q	&q2app;	E8B3		LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH 2-SHAPED APPENDIX
*** Consider a new name, with r rotunda rather than 2-shaped appendix. ***				
	&q3app;	* F382 *		LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH 3-SHAPED APPENDIX
*** Missing in Andron. See workspace comment. ***				
q	&qcentrslstrok;	E8B4		LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH CENTRAL SLANTED STROKE

<p>*** To be modified in Andron. An unusual sign attested in early Icelandic script for /ng/. Cf. Hreinn Benediktsson, <i>Early Icelandic Script</i>, p. 53. See workspace comment. ***</p>				
ʀ	&rtailstrok;	E8B5		LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH TAIL STROKE
ʀ̅	&rscaptailstrok;	E8B6		LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R WITH TAIL STROKE
f̅	&slongbar;	E7FF		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH STROKE
f̅̅	&slongbarslash;	F14F	F14F	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
f̅̅̅	&slongflour;	E8B7		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH FLOURISH
<p>*** To be modified in Andron? Gerd believes that the flourish underneath the stem looks strange. See workspace comment. ***</p>				
f̅̅̅̅	&slongslstrok;	E8B8		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH SLANTED DESCENDING STROKE
t̅	&ttailstrok;	E8B9		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH TAIL STROKE
v̅	&vslash;	E8BA		LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH SHORT SLASH
<p>This character has a short diagonal stroke across the left branch and is typically used as a Roman numeral for four and a half (4½).</p>				
V̅	&Vdiagstrok;	E8BB		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
<p>This character should be unified with 2123 VERSICLE and hence withdrawn.</p>				
v̅̅̅̅	&vdiagstrok;	E8BC		LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE

This character has an emphasised stroke and can be seen as an example of case pairing with 2123 VERSICLE.				
Ꝫ	&xslashula;	E8BD		LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH ABOVE
*** To be modified in Andron. This character has a short diagonal stroke across the upper left arm and is typically used as a Roman numeral for nine and a half (9½). It is necessary to extend the upper left arm a little. ***				
	&xslashlra;	* F383 *		LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH BELOW
*** This is variant of the character above, used for nine and a half (9½). It is necessary to extend the lower right arm a little. Missing in Andron. ***				
Ʀ	Þbar;	E336		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
ƿ	þbar;	E736		LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
Ʀ̄	Þbarslash;	E337		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
ƿ̄	þbarslash;	F149		LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
Ʀ̅	Þbardes;	E3A0		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH STEM
*** To be modified in Andron? This character does not look right – the stem has been extended too far towards the bottom line. The proportions of the capital thorn is quite striking compared with the small thorn, and must somehow be retained. Compare with E336 above. ***				
ƿ̅	þbardes;	E7A0		LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
*** To be modified in Andron? What about lifting the bowl slightly? Or extending the descender slightly below the bottom line? ***				












Ƨ	þslonglig;	E734		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE THORN AND LONG S
Ƨ̄	þslongligbar;	E735		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE THORN AND LONG S WITH STROKE

Subrange 6: Combining marks

This range includes those abbreviation signs which typically occupy a position above, through or below another base line character. Combining diacritical marks are also included in this range.

Unicode 4.0 has a large selection in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000 above). The list below has additional marks.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code	(Unicode)	MUFI descriptive name
̄̇	&arbar;	F1C0		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK BAR ABOVE WITH DOT
̇	&er;	F152	F152	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT ER
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 035B in <i>Combining Diacritical Marks</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				
̇̄	&erang;	F1C7		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE ANGLE FORM
̇̄̄	&ercurl;	F1C8		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE CURLY FORM
̇̄̄̄	&ersub;	F1C9		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIG-ZAG BELOW
Attested in Old Icelandic to abbreviate ‘þær’, in contrast to the superscript form used to abbreviate ‘þeir’.				

	&ra;	F157	F157	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA OPEN A FORM
	&rabar;	F1C1		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA OPEN A FORM WITH BAR ABOVE
	&urrot;	F153	F153	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR ROUND R FORM
	&urlemn;	F1C2		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR LEMNISKATE FORM
	&ur;	F1C3		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR TILDE FORM
In v. 1.0 of the MUFI spec the glyph for this character was unfortunate. It should look like a superscript round ‘r’ lying on the side (as shown here).				
	&us;	F15B		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT US
	&combcircdbl;	F163	F163	COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE
	&combcurl;	F1C4		COMBINING CURL
	&combcurlhigh;	F1C5		COMBINING CURL HIGH POSITION
	&combdothigh;	F1CA		COMBINING DOT ABOVE HIGH POSITION
The COMBINING DOT ABOVE HIGH POSITION is an intermediate solution for the positioning of dot above tall letters. It should be deprecated when smart font allows correct positioning of 0307 COMBINING DOT ABOVE above all letters, irrespective of height or width.				
	&combflour;	F1C6		COMBINING FLOURISH

Since P WITH FLOURISH is a separate character (see subrange 5 above) the “decomposed” solution of having a combining flourish should be deprecated. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.

◌̆	&combisbelow;	F1CB		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK IS BELOW
◌̇	&combcurlbar;	F1CC		COMBINING CURLY BAR ABOVE

Frequently used in handwriting to distinguish the character ‘u’ from other *minims* (i, m, n) and thus functionally similar to the dot above the character ‘i’. For semantic reasons, it should not be unified with the similar-looking characters 0303 COMBINING TILDE (Latin script), 0342 COMBINING GREEK PERISPOMENI (Greek script) or 0DC3 COMBINING SUSPENSION MARK (Glagolitic script). The precomposed character LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CURLY BAR ABOVE is listed in subrange 27 below.

Subrange 7: Combining superscript characters

This range includes superscript characters, typically placed above another base line character. They are found in many early German printed texts, and in a large number of Medieval manuscripts. The position immediately above a base line character distinguishes them from raised interlinear characters typically occupying a position immediately after another base line character. This latter type includes a handful of phonetic modifiers such as a raised ‘w’ indicating rounding, a raised ‘h’ indicating aspiration etc.

Unicode 4.0 has a selection of 13 superscript characters in the range *Combining diacritical marks*, ‘a’, ‘e’, ‘i’, ‘o’, ‘u’, ‘c’, ‘d’, ‘h’, ‘m’, ‘r’, ‘t’, ‘v’ and ‘x’. They are located at the end of the range, 0363–036F (pp. 000–000 above).

The majority of characters in the list below are documented in Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen, *A Grammar of Möðruvallabók* (CNWS 85), Leiden 2000.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	Descriptive name
æ̆	æsup;	F011	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AE

Although a ligature, this character is named LETTER AE in the Unicode Standard (cf. 00E6 in *Latin-1 Supplement*).

ā	&anligsup;	F036	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AN
ā̇	&anscapligsup;	F03A	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL N
ao	&aoligsup;	F037	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AO
ar	&arligsup;	F038	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AR
av	&avligsup;	F039	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV
b	&bsup;	F012	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER B
Ḃ	&bscapsup;	F013	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B
ç	çsup;	F02D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA
ð	ðsup;	F014	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
ḏ	&drotsup;	F02E	COMBINING LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA
Ḋ	&dscapsup;	F016	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D
f	&fsup;	F017	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER F

ġ	&gsup;	F018	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G
Ġ	&gscapsup;	F019	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G
ı̇	&inodotsup;	F02F	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I
j̇	&jsup;	F030	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER J
ĵ	&jnodotsup;	F031	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J
k̇	&ksup;	F01B	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K
K̇	&kscapsup;	F01C	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K
l̇	&lsup;	F01D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L
L̇	&lscapsup;	F01E	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L
Ṁ	&mscapsup;	F020	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M
ṅ	⊅	F021	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER N
Ṅ	&nscapsup;	F023	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N
ø̇	øsup;	F032	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL O WITH STROKE

	&orrotsup;	* F384 *	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O R ROTUNDA
*** Added in June 2006 from a proposal by Gerhard Schumacher. Missing in Andron ***			
	&orumsup;	* F385 *	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O RUM
*** Added in June 2006 from a proposal by Gerhard Schumacher. Missing in Andron ***			
ᵒ	&psup;	F025	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER P
ᵒ	&qsup;	F033	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
ᵒ	&rrotsup;	F035	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA
	&rumsup;	* F386 *	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM
*** Added in June 2006 from a proposal by Gerhard Schumacher. Missing in Andron ***			
ᵒ	&rscapsup;	F026	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R
ᵒ	&ssup;	F027	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S
ᵒ	&slongsup;	F028	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S
ᵒ	&tscapsup;	F02A	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T
ᵒ	&trotsup;	F03B	COMBINING LATIN LETTER T ROTUNDA

ŵ	&wsup;	F03C	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER W
ŷ	&ysup;	F02B	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
Ẓ	&zsup;	F02C	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
þ	þsup;	F03D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN

Subrange 8: Punctuation marks

This range includes punctuation marks that are not included in Unicode 4.0. The common marks, such as full stop, comma, colon, semicolon, question mark, hyphen and solidus, are all found in the range *Basic Latin* (p. 000 above). Some are also located in the range *General Punctuation* (p. 000). Finally, a few punctuation marks can be identified with characters in other ranges:

- *Latin-1 Supplement*: middle dot, 00B7 (p. 000)
- *Georgian*: right-pointing triangular dots, 10FB (p. 000)
- *Mathematical Operators*: 2234, 2235, and 2237 (p. 000)

See also 2015, 29F8.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
ꞑ	&medcom;	F1E0		MEDIEVAL COMMA

Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, p. 301. According to Parkes (p. 303), this mark “appears most frequently in the work of fourteenth-century Italian scribes”.				
¶	¶g;	F1E1		PARAGRAPHUS
Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 12, 43, 305.				
ꝛ	&posit;	F1E2		POSITURA
The positura is similar to COMMA 002C, but should be kept apart from this punctuation mark due to a different and more specialised usage. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 306.				
ꝛ̇	&ductsimpl;	F1E3		SIMPLEX DUCTUS
Similar form as the <i>positura</i> , but positioned above the x height. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 307.				
ꝛ̇̇	&colelevposit;	F1E4		COLON WITH COMMA ELEVATA POSITURA
Looks like a colon and the curl of the <i>punctus elevatus</i> . Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 306.				
ꝛ̇̇̇	&colmidcomposit;	F1E5		COLON WITH MIDDLE COMMA POSITURA
Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 306.				
ꝛ̇̇̇̇	&bidotscomposit;	F1F2		TWO DOTS OVER COMMA POSITURA
Attested in Old Icelandic, e.g. in Holm perg 15 B 4to (see Hreinn Benediktsson, <i>Early Icelandic Script</i> , Reykjavík 1965, pl. 8:14) and in GKS 2365 4to (Codex Regius of the Eddic poems).				

⋮,	&tridotscomposit;	F1E6		THREE DOTS WITH COMMA POSITURA
<p>Looks like upwards-pointing triangular dots with a comma between the two lower dots. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i>, Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 307. See also 2234 above in <i>Mathematical Operators</i>. *** To be modified in Andron. The three dots should be lifted, while the comma remains on the base line. ***</p>				
⋮	&punctelev;	F161	F161	PUNCTUS ELEVATUS
↗	&punctelevdiag;	F1F0		PUNCTUS ELEVATUS DIAGONAL STROKE
<p>Variant form of the <i>punctus elevatus</i>.</p>				
!	&punctexclam;	F1E7		PUNCTUS EXCLAMATIVUS
<p>Early form with two dots below each other and a diagonal stroke on top of them. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i>, Aldershot, 1992, p. 301.</p>				
?	&punctinter;	F160	F160	PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS
~	&punctintertilde;	F1E8		PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS HORIZONTAL TILDE
<p>This is a variant of the question mark where the swash (tilde) is horizontal. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i>, Aldershot, 1992, p. 301.</p>				
∞	&punctinterlemn;	F1F1		PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS LEMNISKATE FORM
<p>Attested in Old Icelandic, but very marginal. For examples, see Holm perg 15 B 4to (cf. Hreinn Benediktsson, <i>Early Icelandic Script</i>, Reykjavík 1965, pl. 8:13 and 8:19).</p>				
ϛ	&punctpercont;	F1E9		PUNCTUS PERCONTATIVUS

Looks like a horizontally flipped (i.e. reversed) modern question mark. Used in late texts to mark the end of a question that does not require an answer (i.e. a rhetorical question), as opposed to the PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS.

;	&punctvers;	F1EA		PUNCTUS VERSUS
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Similar in shape to the semicolon (003B), but should be kept apart from this mark. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, *Pause and Effect*, Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301, 306.

;	&punctverslow;	F1EB		LOW PUNCTUS VERSUS
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*** Similar in shape to the PUNCTUS VERSUS, but placed lower. Variant which should be deprecated. Should not be added to Andron. ***

::	&renvoi;	F1EC		SIGNE DE RENVOI
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Looks like two dots over a single dot. Used to connect a marginal note to a place in the text. Looks similar to TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION below, but has a different usage and the dots are more widely spaced.

::	&quaddots;	F1ED		FOUR DOTS PUNCTUATION
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Similar to 2237 PROPORTION in Mathematical Operators, but should be recognised as a separate punctuation character and given its own code point.

::	&tridotsdownw;	F1EE		TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION
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Similar to 2235 BECAUSE in Mathematical Operators, but should be recognised as a separate punctuation character and given its own code point.

::	&tridotsupw;	F1EF		ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION
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Similar to 2234 THEREFORE in Mathematical Operators, but should be recognised as a separate punctuation character and given its own code point.
 ** Wrong code point in previous version: F1FF. Correct code point is F1EF **

⸏	&virgsusp;	F1F4		VIRGULA SUSPENSIVA
Looks like a solidus with a dot in the middle. Used to mark a very brief pause or hesitation in the text. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, p. 307.				
⸏̣	&punctflex;	F1F5		PUNCTUS FLEXUS
Looks like an open superscript ‘a’ with a dot below. Used to mark sentence-medial pauses, especially in liturgical texts where the pitch of the voice drops. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301, 306.				
⋮	&lozdots;	F1F6		PUNCTUATION MARK LOZENGE DOTS
NB! This character should be withdrawn and unified with 2058 in <i>General Punctuation</i> . For other variants of dots, see 10FB in <i>Georgian</i> (p. 000 above) and 2234, 2235 and 2237 in <i>Mathematical Operators</i> (p. 000 above).				
/	&virgmin;	F1F7		SHORT VIRGULA
Looks like a virgule, only within the x height (like a half-height slash). Attested in late paper manuscripts of Medieval Nordic verse and not to be unified with the ordinary comma; proposed by Tarrin Wills on behalf of by the international Old Norse skaldic project.				
⸏̣̣	&brevdot;	F1F3		PUNCTUATION MARK BREVE ABOVE DOT
Deprecated in v. 2.0 of the MUFI character recommendation. Probably mistaken for <i>punctus elevatus</i> , and should therefore be removed. The code point should not, however, be used for any other character.				

Subrange 9: Critical and epigraphical signs

Critical signs are used in printed editions, indicating corruptions, deletions, additions etc. The majority of these signs are already in Unicode 4.0:

- *Basic Latin*: asterisk, 002A, square brackets, 005B and 005D, curly brackets, 007B and 007D, single vertical line, 007C (cf. pp. 000–000).
- *General Punctuation*: double vertical line, 2016 (cf. p. 000)
- *Miscellaneous Mathematical Symbols-A*: double square brackets, 27E6 and 27E7, and angle brackets, 27E8 and 27E9 (cf. p. 000)

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Unicode)	MUFI descriptive name
⌈	&luhsqb;	F1D2		LEFT UPPER HALF SQUARE BRACKET
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, the character above has been assigned to code point 2E00 in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter, while the code point F1D2 should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				
⌋	&ruhsqb;	F1D3		RIGHT UPPER HALF SQUARE BRACKET
⌌	&llhsqb;	F1D4		LEFT LOWER HALF SQUARE BRACKET
⌍	&rlhsqb;	F1D5		RIGHT LOWER HALF SQUARE BRACKET
ⵀ	&luslst;	F16E	F16E	LEFT UPPER SLANTED STROKE
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, the character above has been assigned to code point 2E0C in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				
ⵁ	&ruslst;	F16F	F16F	RIGHT UPPER SLANTED STROKE
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 2E0D in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				
ⵂ	&llslst;	F1D6		LEFT LOWER SLANTED STROKE

<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 2E1C in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.</p>				
/	&rlslst;	F1D7		RIGHT LOWER SLANTED STROKE
<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 2E1D in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.</p>				
⏏	&verbarql;	F1D8		VERTICAL LINE WITH LEFT QUILL
⏏	&verbarqr;	F1D9		VERTICAL LINE WITH RIGHT QUILL
<p>This pair of brackets is used to indicate dittography (right quill, then left quill) or erasure (right quill, then left quill) in critical editions of Old Norse texts.</p>				
◦	&midring;	F1DA		MIDDLE RING
🌿	&ramus;	F1DB		PALM BRANCH
<p>*** Should be modified in Andron to an upright position. See workspace. ***</p>				
⏟	&lUbrack;	F1DC		LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
⏏	&rUbrack;	F1DD		RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
<p>This pair of characters is used to enclose Claudian letters.</p>				
))	&ldblpar;	F1DE		LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS

⸀	&rdblpar;	F1DF		RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS
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Subrange 10: Metrical symbols

This is the type of symbols used by Eduard Sievers in his *Altgermanische Metrik* (Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1893). They are still frequently used in text books, monographs and articles on Medieval Nordic metrics.

Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG) has recently proposed a set of metrical symbols for Greek. This proposal has been approved by Unicode and made part of v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard. The TLG proposal includes symbols for the short syllable (breve), for the combination of a short and long syllable (metrical short over long, or metrical long over short) and for a combination of a long and two short syllables. These characters have been added to *Miscellaneous Technical* (see p. 000 above). The default character (anceps) is identified with MULTIPLICATION SIGN (00D7) in *Latin-1 Supplement*, and the symbol for long syllable (longum) is identified with FIGURE DASH (2012) or EN DASH (2013) in *General Punctuation*. Combinations of anceps, breve or longum with acute accent, grave accent or double acute accent can be achieved by using COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT (0301), COMBINING GRAVE ACCENT (0300) or COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT (030B) in *Combining Diacritical Marks*. However, this does not work in all applications, so for the time being precomposed characters will be useful.

Junicode and Alphabetum have metrical symbols in different locations of the Private Use Area, so a code point conflict has been inevitable for this range. Since Alphabetum has the largest selection, code points in this font have been chosen, metrical symbols being placed in the F700–F71F section. However, all duplicate code points in Junicode as of version 0.6.3 are listed below. Alphabetum contains a number of additional metrical symbols, possibly of interest also for Medieval usage. See the F700–F76F section of this font.

Note that combining single and double vertical bars are located in *Combining Diacritical Marks*, code points 030D and 030E (p. 000 above). They are used to indicate stress (single bar) and stress + alliteration (double bar).

Glyph	MUIF entity	MUIF code point	(Junicode)	MUIF descriptive name
×	&metranc;	F70A	F164	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS

As stated above, this character can be encoded with 00D7 MULTIPLICATION SIGN and the entity name ‘×’. We recommend that this code point is used hereafter. – However, for those who would like to continue using the complete set of metrical symbols in the present part of the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F70A is given the entity name ‘&metranc;’ and is referred to with the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS.

×	&metrancacute;	F70B	F165	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS)
×	&metrancdblac;	F719		METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH DOUBLE ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS AND ALLITERATION)
×	&metrancgrave;	F70C	F166	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH GRAVE (SECONDARY STRESS)
×	&metrancdblgrave;	F71A		METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH DOUBLE GRAVE (SECONDARY STRESS AND ALLITERATION)
˘	&metrbreve;	F701	F16A	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE

In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 23D1 in *Miscellaneous Technical* (se p. 000 above). We recommend that this code point is used hereafter. – However, for those who would like to continue using the complete set of metrical symbols in the present part of the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F701 is given the entity name ‘&metrbreve;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE.

˘	&metrbreveacute;	F706	F16B	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS)
˘	&metrbrevedblac;	F717		METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS AND ALLITERATION)
˘	&metrbrevegrave;	F707	F16C	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH GRAVE (SECONDARY STRESS)

In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 23D2 in *Miscellaneous Technical* (se p. 000 above). We recommend that this code point is used hereafter. – However, for those who would like to continue using the complete set of metrical symbols in the present part of the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F703 is given the entity name ‘&metrbreveacr;’ and is referred to with the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM ABOVE BREVE (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE).

ᵐ	&metrmacrbreveacute;	F708		METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH ACUTE (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE WITH PRIMARY STRESS)
ᵐ	&metrmacrbrevegrave;	F709		METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH GRAVE (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE WITH SECONDARY STRESS)
ᵐ	&metrdblbrevemacr;	F72E		METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT

In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, the character METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT has been assigned to code point 23D4 in *Miscellaneous Technical* and given the descriptive name METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS. We recommend that this code point is used hereafter. – However, for those who would like to continue using the complete set of metrical symbols in the present part of the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F72E is given the entity name ‘&metrdblbrevemacr;’ and is referred to with the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT.

ᵐ	&dblbrevemacracute;	F71B		METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS)
ᵐ	&dblbrevemacrdblac;	F71C		METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH DOUBLE ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS AND ALLITERATION)
ᵐ	&metrpause;	F714		METRICAL SYMBOL PAUSE

There are several alternatives for this character in the Unicode Standard: 2227 LOGICAL AND, 2038 CARET, or (as suggested by *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*) 032D CARON BELOW. We recommend using the first of these, 2227 LOGICAL AND. This character has been added in *Mathematical Operators* above (p. 000) and should be used hereafter. – However, for those who would like to continue with the complete set of metrical symbols in the present part of the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F714 is given the entity name ‘&metrpause;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL PAUSE.

	&comdblblrevebl;	F743		COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW
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In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard this character has been assigned to code point 035C in *Combining Diacritical Marks*. We recommend that this code point is used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.

	&combtripbrevebl;	F1FC		COMBINING TRIPLE BREVE BELOW
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Added in June 2006. Proposed by Karl Pentzlin to be used below character sequences like ‘sch’ in the “Rheinische Dokumenta”, a semi-official phonetic notation of Low German dialects. *** Missing in Andron. ***

Subrange 1 I: Additional number forms

Numbers are well covered in the Unicode Standard. The originally Arabic numbers 0–9 is part of the range *Basic Latin* (p. 000 above), superscript and subscript numbers are located in the range *Superscripts and subscripts* (p. 000 above), while Roman numerals are found in the range *Number forms* (p. 000 above). The present subrange contains a small zero sign used for illegible characters and the three superscript Roman numerals I, V and X.

The characters ‘j’, ‘v’ and ‘x’ with a bar across are often used as numerals for ½, 4½ and 9½ respectively. They have been listed in subrange 5 above.

Finally, Roman numerals are often supplied with a raised ‘o’ as a morphological complement, e.g. ‘m^o’ for millesimo or ‘c^o’ for centissimo. When the small ‘o’ appear in a raised position immediately after the numeral, we recommend using 00BA MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR in *Latin-1 Supplement*, since this is a spacing character. When the ‘o’ appear in superscript position, e.g. m^o or c^o, 0366 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O in *Combining Diacritical Marks* should be used.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
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0	&smallzero;	F1BD	SMALL BASE LINE ZERO SIGN
This sign is commonly used in editions to indicate illegible characters (and could thus have been listed in subrange 9). It has the same shape as the digit 0, but is only of x height.			
V	&Vmod;	F1BE	MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER V
X	&Xmod;	F1BF	MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER X
The three raised Roman numerals I, V and X are being used by <i>Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog</i> in rendering manuscript signatures. The first of these can be encoded with 1D35 MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER I in <i>Phonetic Extensions</i> (see p. 000 above), while the latter two have been added here.			

Subrange 12: Weight, currency and measurement

Characters for weight, currency and measurement are covered in several Unicode charts. The most frequent ones, such as the dollar and pound signs, are found in *Basic Latin* and *Latin-1 Supplement*, while e.g. the prime, ‘’’, (for minutes or feet) and the double prime, ‘’’’, (for seconds or inches) are found in *General Punctuation* (2000–206F). There is also a separate chart for monetary characters, *Currency Symbols* (20A0–20CF), and several signs can be found in *Letter-like Symbols* (2100–214F). One character, 20B0 GERMAN PENNY SIGN, has been selected from *Currency symbols* (p. 000 above).

The present subrange contains additional medieval characters for these categories. It is worth noting that what was originally a measure of weight, such as the pound (*libra*), can also be understood as a currency, since these weights, typically in a precious metal like silver, became monetary symbols in their own right.

Some symbols can be analysed as modified base line characters and placed in subrange 5. That applies to the long ‘s’ with flourish used in Medieval Nordic for abbreviations of words like ‘ser’ and ‘son’, and also as an abbreviation of ‘sælda’ (of *sáld*) in the Middle Norwegian measurement *halfsælda*, ‘4 ½ pails of butter’, “hæff”. See p. 000 above.

The journal *Signa: Beiträge zur Signographie* vol. 3 (2002), “Die Zeichen des Geldes”, has an extensive discussion of monetary symbols and contains further documentation of most of the characters listed below.

Glyph	MUI entity	MUI code point	MUI descriptive name
Ⓕ	&romaslibr;	F2E0	LATIN AS LIBRALIS SIGN
Roman monetary unit, cf. Hans Biedermann and Inge Schwarz-Winklhofer, <i>Das Buch der Zeichen und Symbole</i> , Graz 1980.			
Ⓖ	&romXbar;	F2E1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X WITH BAR (DENARIUS SIGN)
*** Called ROMAN DENARIUS SIGN by David Perry in his Unicode proposal. ***			
Ⓒ	&romscapxbar;	F2E2	LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER X WITH BAR (DENARIUS SIGN)
Ⓓ	&romscapybar;	F2E3	LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH BAR
Ⓔ	&romscapslash;	F2E4	LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SLASH
The four characters above are Roman monetary units and are attested in <i>Diokletians Preisedikt</i> , ed. Siegfried Lauffer, Berlin 1971.			
Ⓕ̄	&drotbar;	F2E5	LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH BAR
Used for Denar, Denier and Pfennig, and should therefore be distinguished from the italic form of 00F0 LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH.			
Ⓕ̄	&dram;	F2E6	PHARMACEUTICAL DRAM SIGN
Officinal drachme sign.			
Ⓔ̄	&ecu;	F2E7	ECU SIGN
Ecu sign which should not be united with 20A0 EURO-CURRENCY SIGN in <i>Currency Symbols</i> .			

ƒ	&florloop;	F2E8	FLOREN SIGN WITH LOOP
Monetary sign for Floren, Gulden.			
g	&grosch;	F2E9	GROSCHEN SIGN
Monetary sign for Grossus, Gros, Groschen.			
℔	&libradut;	F2EA	DUTCH LIBRA SIGN
Monetary sign for the Dutch Libra, Libbra, Livre. This is a script variant of 2114 L B BAR SYMBOL in <i>Letterlike Symbols</i> , but with a specific usage. A similar shape is also attested in a number of Medieval Nordic sources for the (skå)lpund (lb.), cf. <i>Mål og vekt</i> (Nordisk Kultur vol. 30), Oslo–Stockholm–København 1933, p. 283 .			
℥	&librafren;	F2EB	FRENCH LIBRA SIGN
This is a simplified variant of 2114 L B BAR SYMBOL in <i>Letterlike Symbols</i> , but with a specific usage compared with this character and also sufficiently different from the Dutch shape shown above.			
ℳ	&libraital;	F2EC	ITALIAN LIBRA SIGN
Monetary sign for the Italian Lira.			
ℒ	&librafflem;	F2ED	FLEMISH LIBRA SIGN
Monetary sign for the Flemish Pfund.			
℥	&liranuov;	F2EE	LIRA NUOVA SIGN

Monetary sign for the Lira nuova, attested in a printed Italian source from the 19th century.			
£	&lirasterl;	F2EF	LIRA STERLINA SIGN
Monetary sign for the Lira sterlina, attested in a printed Italian source from the 19th century.			
⚖	&markold;	F2F0	OLD MARK SIGN
Monetary sign for the mark, used in several European countries. A similar shape is also attested in a number of Medieval Nordic sources for the Mark (m.), cf. <i>Mål og vekt</i> (Nordisk Kultur vol. 30), Oslo–Stockholm–København 1933, p. 283.			
⚖	&markflour;	F2F1	OLD FLOURISH MARK SIGN
m&	&m̄sign;	F2F2	MARKED SMALL LETTER M SIGN
m̄	&m̄signflour;	F2F3	FLOURISHED SMALL LETTER M SIGN
Ⓢ	&obol;	F2F4	PHARMACEUTICAL OBOLUS SIGN
This is the Obolus sign in medicinal usage; cf. Hans Biedermann and Inge Schwarz-Winklhofer, <i>Das Buch der Zeichen und Symbole</i> , Graz 1980. Cf. also Adriano Capelli, <i>Dizionario di abbreviature latine ed italiane</i> , 6th ed., Milano 1979, p. 411 ‘scrupulus semis’.			
⚖	&penningar;	F2F5	PENNING SIGN
Monetary unit in Medieval Nordic sources for the Penning (sg. <i>peningr</i> , pl. <i>peningar</i>), cf. <i>Mål og vekt</i> (Nordisk Kultur vol. 30), Oslo–Stockholm–København 1933, p. 283. Not to be unified with 20B0 GERMAN PENNY SIGN in <i>Currency Symbols</i> .			
⚖	&reichtalold;	F2F6	OLD REICHSTALER SIGN

ƒ	&schillgerm;	F2F7	GERMAN SCHILLING SIGN
Monetary unit, to be kept apart from 00DF LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S in <i>Latin-1 Supplement</i> .			
ƒℓ	&schillgermscript;	F2F8	GERMAN SCRIPT SCHILLING SIGN
₶	&scudi;	F2F9	SCUDI SIGN
Attested in Adriano Capelli, <i>Dizionario di abbreviature latine ed italiane</i> , 6th ed., Milano 1979, p. 411 ‘scudi’. Should not be unified with 2125 OUNCE SIGN in <i>Letterlike Symbols</i> .			
HS	&sestert;	F2FA	SESTERTIUS SIGN
Attested in Leonhard Schumacher, <i>Römische Inschriften</i> , Stuttgart 1988. This is in fact a crossbarred sequence of ‘II’ (two) and ‘S’ (semis, i.e. one half), thus expressing the value 2½ (As). *** Called ROMAN SESTERTIUS SIGN by David Perry in his Unicode proposal. ***			
₶	&sextans;	F2FB	PHARMACEUTICAL SEXTANS SIGN
Attested in Adriano Capelli, <i>Dizionario di abbreviature latine ed italiane</i> , 6th ed., Milano 1979, p. 411 ‘sextans (2 oncie)’, and Hans Biedermann and Inge Schwarz-Winklhofer, <i>Das Buch der Zeichen und Symbole</i> , Graz 1980. *** Called ROMAN SEXTANS SIGN by David Perry in his Unicode proposal. ***			
§	&soldital;	F2FC	ITALIAN SOLDI SIGN
Manuscript evidence from the 16th/17th century, supplied by M. Casanova, 2005.			
ᵒ	&ouncescript;	F2FD	SCRIPT OUNCE SIGN
Cf. Hans Biedermann and Inge Schwarz-Winklhofer, <i>Das Buch der Zeichen und Symbole</i> , Graz 1980.			

	&romas;	F2D8	ROMAN AS SIGN
	&romunc;	F2D9	ROMAN UNCIA SIGN
	&romsemunc;	F2DA	ROMAN SEMIUNCIA SIGN
	&romsext;	F2DB	ROMAN SEXTULA SIGN
	&romdimsext;	F2DC	ROMAN DIMIDIA SEXTULA SIGN
	&romsiliq;	F2DD	ROMAN SILIQUA SIGN
	&romquin;	F2DE	ROMAN QUINARIUS SIGN
	&romdupond;	F2DF	ROMAN DUPONDIUS SIGN

The 8 characters above were added in June 2006 from a proposal by David Perry. Should the descriptive name have ‘ROMAN’ or ‘LATIN’?
 *** All 8 are missing in Andron. ***

Category 2: Precomposed characters

Precomposed characters are base line characters with one or more diacritical marks. They have been coordinated with characters in the Titus project and are allocated code points in the E000–F0FF section of the Private Use Area. Precomposed characters will be decommissioned as soon as mature smart font technology is widely available.

Subrange 15: Characters with macron or overline

The overline (bar above) is probably the most used and also the most ambiguous of all abbreviation marks. There are two typical positions of the overline: above the full height of the majuscules and above the x-height of the minuscules. In the latter position it typically crosses the ascender of characters like ‘b’, ‘d’, ‘h’, ‘k’, ‘l’, ‘thorn’ and long ‘s’. If the word has a mixture of characters with and without ascenders, the bar should sometimes be kept in the upper position over all characters.

There are two typical lengths of the overline: less than the width of a character, like the macron, or the full width of the character, so that it can extend as a continuous line over several characters.

With present font technology, the overline is particularly difficult. With some fonts and operating systems it will change its vertical position depending on the height of each character. Thus, in an abbreviation such as ‘ihc’ for ‘Iesus’, the overline may have one position over ‘c’, a slightly higher position over ‘i’ and an even higher position over ‘h’.

This range is intended as a work-around until mature smart font technology is available. It has separate code points for all characters where the overline crosses the ascender, either as a single stroke (macron-length) or as a continuous stroke (overline).

Some of these characters can be identified with characters already in Unicode 4.0:

- *Latin Extended-A*: ‘d’ with stroke, 0111, ‘h’ with stroke, 0127, and ‘I’ with macron, 012A (p. 000–000).
- *Latin Extended-B*: ‘b’ with stroke, 0180 (p. 000).

A few others have been included in the Private Use Area above, subrange 5:

- *Modified base line abbreviation characters*: ‘k’ with stroke, E7C5, ‘thorn’ with stroke, E73B, and ‘long s’ with stroke, E7FF (p. 000–000).

Font designers should take care to align the overlines on all characters, i.e. those already in the Unicode Standard and those listed here.

Finally, note that this range has a combining macron and a combining overline, each in two positions: one for minuscules (in the same height as the dot over ‘i’) and one for majuscules (in the same height as the accents). These combining characters have ‘hard’ positions, so that they will have the same height regardless of the characters below. In this respect, they differ from 0304 COMBINING MACRON and 0305 COMBINING OVERLINE, which may be displayed with variable height. The combining overlines ought to have medium width, suitable for characters like ‘O’ and ‘o’.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
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◌̄	¯high;	F00A	COMBINING HIGH MACRON WITH FIXED HEIGHT (PART-WIDTH)
◌̄̄	¯med;	F00B	COMBINING MEDIUM-HIGH MACRON WITH FIXED HEIGHT (PART-WIDTH)
◌̄̄̄	&ovlhigh;	F00C	COMBINING HIGH OVERLINE WITH FIXED HEIGHT (FULL-WIDTH)
◌̄̄̄̄	&ovlmed;	F00D	COMBINING MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE WITH FIXED HEIGHT (FULL-WIDTH)
ḃ	&bovlmed;	E44D	LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
	&Covlhigh;	F7B5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
*** Added in June 2006. In use as a Roman numeral. Missing in Andron ***			
	&Crevovlhigh;	* F387 *	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED C WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
*** Added in June 2006. In use as a Roman numeral. Missing in Andron ***			
Ē	&Eogonmacr; = Ę + &combmacr;	E0BC = 0118 + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND MACRON = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING MACRON
ē	&eogonmacr; = ę + &combmacr;	E4BC = 0119 + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND MACRON = LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING MACRON
	&Dovlhigh;	F7B6	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)

*** Added in June 2006. In use as a Roman numeral. Missing in Andron ***			
ḏ	&dovlmed;	E491	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
ḥ	&hovlmed;	E517	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
ḵ	&kovlmed;	E7C3	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
Ł	&Lstrokmed;	E1B0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
ł	&lstrokmed;	E5B0	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
ḷ	&lovlmed;	E5B1	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
The overline in E5B1 has the same height as the stroke in E5B0, but has full width, thus connecting with any strokes on the previous or following character.			
ſ	&slongovlmed;	E79E	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
þ	þovlmed;	E7A2	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
Ī	&Iovlhigh;	E150	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
ī	&iovlmed;	E550	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
Ĵ	&Jmacrhigh;	E154	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
Ḷ	&Jovlhigh;	E152	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)

ĵ	&jmacrmed;	E554	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH MEDIUM-HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
ȵ	&jovlmed;	E552	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
ī	&lmacrhigh;	E596	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
ȩ	&lovlhigh;	E58C	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
	&Lovlhigh;	F7B4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
*** Added in June 2006. In use as a Roman numeral. Missing in Andron ***			
Ḿ	&Mmacrhigh;	E1B8	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
Ṁ	&Movlhigh;	E1D2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
*** Should be modified in Andron so that the overline is connecting. ***			
ṁ	&mmacrmed;	E5B8	LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH MEDIUM-HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
ṁ	&movlmed;	E5D2	LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
*** Should be modified in Andron so that the overline is connecting. ***			
Ñ	&Nmacrhigh;	E1DC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
ñ	&nmacrmed;	E5DC	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH MEDIUM-HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)

Ŏ	Ømacr; = Ø + &comblmacr;	E252 = 00D8 + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON
ø̄	ømacr; = ø + &comblmacr;	E652 = 00F8 + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON
Œ̄	&OEligmacr; = Œ + &comblmacr;	E25D = 0152 + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH MACRON = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING MACRON
œ̄	&oeligmacr; = œ + &comblmacr;	E65D = 0153 + 0304	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH MACRON = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING MACRON
Ū	Ū = U + &comblmacr;	E34D = 0056 + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH MACRON = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING MACRON
	&Vovlhigh;	F7B2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
*** Added in June 2006. In use as a Roman numeral. Missing in Andron ***			
ū	ū = u + &comblmacr;	E74D = 0075 + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH MACRON = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING MACRON
	&Xovlhigh;	F7B3	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
*** Added in June 2006. In use as a Roman numeral. Missing in Andron ***			

Subrange 16: Characters with acute accent

Unicode 4.0 has acute accent over the vowels ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’, ‘u’, ‘Y’ and ‘y’ in *Latin-1 Supplement* (p. 000 above) and over ‘Æ’, ‘æ’, ‘Ø’ and ‘ø’ in *Latin Extended-B* (p. 000). Many consonants also appear with acute accent, such as ‘C’, ‘c’, ‘L’, ‘l’, ‘N’, ‘n’, ‘R’, ‘r’, ‘S’, ‘s’, ‘Z’ and ‘z’ in *Latin Extended-A*, ‘G’ and ‘g’ in *Latin Extended-B*, and ‘K’, ‘k’, ‘M’, ‘m’, ‘P’, ‘p’, ‘W’ and ‘w’ in *Latin Extended Additional*.

Combinations of consonants and the acute accent are rare in Medieval sources but have even so been included in the present recommendation. The combining acute accent, 0301, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000), and with a smart font solution this can be used throughout this subrange.

Note that two characters have duplicate code points in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3): E20C and E60C.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ą	&Aogonacute; = A + &combogon; + &combacute;	E004 = 0041 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ą	&aogonacute; = a + &combogon; + &combacute;	E404 = 0061 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Á	&AAligacute; = &AAlig; + &combacute;	EFE0 = EF90 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
á	&aaligacute; = &aalig; + &combacute;	EFE1 = EF91 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ó	&AOligacute; = &AOlig; + &combacute;	EFE2 = EF92 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

ó	&aoligacute; = &aolig; + &combacute;	EFE3 = EF93 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Á	&AUligacute; = &AUlig; + &combacute;	EFE4 = EF94 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
á	&auligacute; = &aulig; + &combacute;	EFE5 = EF95 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Á	&AVligacute; = &AVlig; + &combacute;	EFE6 = EF96 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
á	&avligacute; = &avlig; + &combacute;	EFE7 = EF97 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Á	&AVligslashacute; = &AVligslash; + &combacute;	EBB0 = EF98 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
á	&avligslashacute; = &avligslash; + &combacute;	EBB1 = EF99 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
É	&Bacute; = B + &combacute;	E044 = 0042 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
é	&bacute; = b + &combacute;	E444 = 0062 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER B + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
É	&Dacute; = D + &combacute;	E077 = 0044 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

đ	&dcacute; = d + &combacute;	E477 = 0064 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER D + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ď	&drotacute; = &drot; + &combacute;	EBB2 = F109 + 0301		LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH ACUTE = LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ě	&Eogonacute; = E + &combogon; + &combacute;	E099 = 0035 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ě	&eogonacute; = e + &combogon; + &combacute;	E499 = 0065 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ď	&Facute; = F + &combacute;	E0F0 = 0046 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ď	&facute; = f + &combacute;	E4F0 = 0066 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER F + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ǽ	&Finsacute; = &Fins; + &combacute;	EBB3 = F10C + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ǽ	&finsacute; = &fins; + &combacute;	EBB4 = F10D + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ĥ	&Hacute; = H + &combacute;	E116 = 0048 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ĥ	&hacute; = h + &combacute;	E516 = 0068 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER H + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

Ĵ	&Jacute; = J + &combacute;	E153 = 004A + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ĵ	&jacute; = j + &combacute;	E553 = 006A + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ṁ	&Muncacute; = &Munc; + &combacute;	EBB5 = F11A + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ṁ	&muncacute; = &munc; + &combacute;	EBB6 = F225 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER UNCIAL M + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ǫ	&Oogonacute; = O + &combogon; + &combacute;	E20C = 004F + 0328 + 0301	F190	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ǫ	&oogonacute; = o + &combogon; + &combacute;	E60C = 006F + 0328 + 0301	F191	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ǫ̆	&Ocurlacute; = &Ocurl; + &combacute;	EBB7 = E3D3 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ǫ̆	&ocurlacute; = &ocurl; + &combacute;	EBB8 = E7D3 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

Ø	Øogonacute; = Ø + &combogon; + &combacute;	E257 = 00D8 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ø	øogonacute; = ø + &combogon; + &combacute;	E657 = 00F8 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Œ	&OEligacute; = Œ + &combacute;	E259 = 0152 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
œ	&oeligacute; = œ + &combacute;	E659 = 0153 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ŏ	&OOligacute; = &OOlig; + &combacute;	EFE8 = F20A + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ó	&ooligacute; = &oolig; + &combacute;	EFE9 = F20B + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ź	&rrotacute; = &rrot; + &combacute;	EBB9 = F20E + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ẛ	&slongacute; = &slong; + &combacute;	EBAF = 017F + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ť	&Tacute; = T + &combacute;	E2E2 = 0054 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ť	&tacute; = t + &combacute;	E6E2 = 0074 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER T + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

Ų	&Vacute; = V + &combacute;	E33A = 0056 + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ŵ	&vacute; = v + &combacute;	E73A = 0076 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ɔ	&Vinsacute; = &Vins; + &combacute;	EBBA = F210 + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ƶ	&vinsacute; = &vins; + &combacute;	EBBB = F211 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

Subrange 17: Characters with double acute accent

Unicode 4.0 has double acute accent over ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’ and ‘u’ in *Latin Extended-A* (p. 000 above). The list below contains additional character combinations. The combining double acute accent, 030B, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
Ǻ	&Adblac; = A + &combdblac;	E025 = 0041 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǻ	&adblac; = a + &combdblac;	E425 = 0061 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǺǺ	&AAligdblac; = &AAlig; + &combdblac;	EFEA = EF90 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT

ǣ	&aaligdblac; = &aalig; + &combdblac;	EFEB = EF91 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Æ̈	Ædblac; = Æ + &combdblac;	E041 = 00C6 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
æ̈	ædblac; = æ + &combdblac;	E441 = 00E6 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ǫ̈	&AOligdblac; = &AOlig; + &combdblac;	EBC0 = EF92 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǻ̈	&aoligdblac; = &aolig; + &combdblac;	EBC1 = EF93 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ǻ̈	&AVligdblac; = &AVlig; + &combdblac;	EBC2 = EF96 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǽ̈	&avligdblac; = &avlig; + &combdblac;	EBC3 = EF97 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ě̈	&Edblac; = E + &combdblac;	E0D1 = 0035 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ě̈	&edblac; = e + &combdblac;	E4D1 = 0065 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ě̇	&Eogondblac; = Ę + &combdblac;	E0EA = 0118 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT

ė	&eogondblac; = ę + &combdblac;	E4EA = 0119 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ī	&Idblac; = I + &combdblac;	E143 = 0049 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ĩ	&idblac; = i + &combdblac;	E543 = 0069 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER I + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ĵ	&Jdblac; = J + &combdblac;	E162 = 004A + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ĵ	&jdblac; = j + &combdblac;	E562 = 006A + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Œ	&Oogondblac; = &Oogon; + &combdblac;	EBC4 = 01EA + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
œ	&oogondblac; = &oogon; + &combdblac;	EBC5 = 01EB + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ŏ	Ødblac; = Ø + &combdblac;	EBC6 = 00D8 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ø	ødblac; = ø + &combdblac;	EBC7 = 00F8 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT

Œ	&OEligdblac; = &Oelig; + &combdblac;	EBC8 = 0152 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
œ	&oeligdblac; = œ + &combdblac;	EBC9 = 0153 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ŏ	&OOligdblac; = &OOlig; + &combdblac;	EFEC = F20A + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
oö	&ooligdblac; = &oolig; + &combdblac;	EFED = F20B + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ŵ	&Vdblac; = V + &combdblac;	E34B = 0056 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
v̄	&vdblac; = v + &combdblac;	E74B = 0076 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ŷ	&Wdblac; = W + &combdblac;	E350 = 0057 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
w̄	&wdblac; = w + &combdblac;	E750 = 0077 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER W + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ÿ	&Ydblac; = Y + &combdblac;	E37C = 0059 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ȳ	&ydblac; = y + &combdblac;	E77C = 0079 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ŷ	&YYligdblac; = &YYlig; + &combdblac;	EBCA = F212 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT

ŷ	&yyligdblac; = &yylig; + &combdblac;	EBCB = F213 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
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Subrange 18: Characters with dot above

Unicode 4.0 has 40 characters with a dot above in three ranges: ‘C’, ‘c’, ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘G’, ‘g’, ‘I’ (‘i’ is already in *Basic Latin*), ‘Z’, and ‘z’ in *Latin Extended-A*, ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘O’ and ‘o’, in *Latin-Extended-B*, and ‘B’, ‘b’, ‘D’, ‘d’, ‘F’, ‘f’, ‘H’, ‘h’, ‘M’, ‘m’, ‘N’, ‘n’, ‘P’, ‘p’, ‘R’, ‘r’, ‘S’, ‘s’, ‘T’, ‘t’, ‘W’, ‘w’, ‘X’, ‘x’, ‘Y’, ‘y’ and long ‘s’ (no capital version) in *Latin Extended Additional*.

Many of these combinations are presumably rare in Medieval sources and only a few have therefore been included in the present recommendation. The list below contains additional characters that do appear with a dot above. The combining dot above, 0307, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000).

The two characters LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH DOT ABOVE and LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH DOT ABOVE have been assigned the code points EBD8 and EBD9 respectively by the Titus project, but they are already in the Unicode Standard at code points 1E22 and 1E23 in *Latin Extended Additional* and have therefore been listed in that range.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
Ā	&AAligdot; = &AAlig; + &combdot;	EFEE = EF90 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ā	&aaligdot; = &aalig; + &combdot;	EFEF = EF91 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Æ	Ædot; = Æ + &combdot;	E043 = 00C6 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

æ̇	ædot; = æ + &combdot;	E443 = 00E6 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ȳ̇	&AYligdot; = &AYlig; + &combdot;	EFF0 = EF9A + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ȳ̇	&ayligdot; = &aylig; + &combdot;	EFF1 = EF9B + 0307	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ḃ	&bscapdot; = &bscap; + &combdot;	EBD0 = 0299 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ḍ	&drotdot; = &drot; + &combdot;	EBD1 = F109 + 0307	LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ḑ	&dscapdot; = &dscap; + &combdot;	EBD2 = 1D05 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ě̇	&Eogondot; = Ę + &combdot;	E0EB = 0118 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ě̇	&eogondot; = ę + &combdot;	E4EB = 0119 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ḟ	&Finsdot; = &Fins; + &combdot;	EBD3 = F10C + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ḟ	&finsdot; = &fins; + &combdot;	EBD4 = F10D + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

ƒ̇	&finssemiclosedot; = &finssemiclose; + &combdot;	EBD5 = F21B + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER SEMI-CLOSED INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER SEMI-CLOSED INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ƒ̈	&finsclosedot; = &finsclose; + &combdot;	EBD6 = F207 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ƒ̇	&fscapdot; = &fscap; + &combdot;	EBD7 = EF05 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ġ̇	&gscapdot; = &gscap; + &combdot;	EF20 = 0262 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĥ̇	&hscapdot; = &hscap; + &combdot;	EBDA = 029C + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĵ̇	&Jdot; = J + &combdot;	E15C = 004A + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ķ̇	&Kdot; = K + &combdot;	E168 = 004B + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ķ̇	&kdot; = k + &combdot;	E568 = 006B + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER K + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ķ̈	&kscapdot; = &kscap; + &combdot;	EBDB = 1D0B + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĺ̇	&Ldot; = L + &combdot;	E19E = 004C + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

İ	&lscapdot; = İ + &combdot;	E59E = 006C + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER L + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĭ	&lscapdot; = Ĭ + &combdot;	EBDC = 029F + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĭ	&mscapdot; = Ĭ + &combdot;	EBDD = 1D0D + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĭ	&nscapdot; = Ĭ + &combdot;	EF21 = 0274 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ŏ	&Oogondot; = Ŏ + &combdot;	EBDE = 01EA + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ŏ	&oogondot; = ŏ + &combdot;	EBDF = 01EB + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ȫ	Ødot; = Ȫ + &combdot;	EBCD = 00D8 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ȯ	ødot; = ȯ + &combdot;	EBCE = 00F8 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṗ	&pscapdot; = Ṗ + &combdot;	EBCF = 1D18 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṙ	&Qdot; = Ṙ + &combdot;	E282 = 0071 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ṙ	&qdot; = ṙ + &combdot;	E682 = 0071 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Q + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

Ṛ	&rscapdot; = &rscap; + &combdot;	EF22 = 0280 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṣ	&sscaptopdot; = &sscaptop; + &combdot;	EF23 = EF0E + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṥ	&tscaptopdot; = &tscaptop; + &combdot;	EF24 = 1D1B + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ū	&Udot; = U + &combdot;	E315 = 0055 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ū	&udot; = u + &combdot;	E715 = 0075 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ŵ	&Vdot; = V + &combdot;	E34C = 0056 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
v̇	&vdot; = v + &combdot;	E74C = 0076 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṗ	&Vinsdot; = &Vins; + &combdot;	E3E7 = F210 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ṗ	&vinsdot; = &vins; + &combdot;	E7E7 = F211 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

Subrange 19: Characters with dot below

Unicode 4.0 has no fewer than 38 characters with a dot below, i.e. essentially the whole alphabet, ‘A–Z’ and ‘a–z’, in *Latin Extended Additional*. The list be-

low contains additional character combinations. The combining dot below, 0323, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000).

Note that the position of the dot below raises problems for the font designer, especially in connection with characters that have descenders or diacritics such as the ogonek. Individually designed glyphs will thus be useful even with a smart font solution.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
Ⓐ̣	&AAligdotbl; = &AAlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF2 = EF90 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ⓐ̣	&aaligdotbl; = &aalig; + &combdotbl;	EFF3 = EF91 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Æ̣	Ædotbl; = Æ + &combdotbl;	E036 = 00C6 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOT BELOW
æ̣	ædotbl; = æ + &combdotbl;	E436 = 00E6 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ⓐ̣ⓐ̣	&AOligdotbl; = &AOlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF4 = EF92 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ⓐ̣ⓐ̣	&aoligdotbl; = &aolig; + &combdotbl;	EFF5 = EF93 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ⓐ̣ⓐ̣	&AUligdotbl; = &AUlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF6 = EF94 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ⓐ̣ⓐ̣	&auligdotbl; = &aulig; + &combdotbl;	EFF7 = EF95 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING DOT BELOW

ȅ	&AVligdotbl; = &AVlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF8 = EF96 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȇ	&avligdotbl; = &avlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF9 = EF97 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȇ	&AYligdotbl; = &AYlig; + &combdotbl;	EFFA = EF98 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȉ	&ayligdotbl; = &aylig; + &combdotbl;	EFFB = EF99 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȉ	&bscapdotbl; = &bscap; + &combdotbl;	EF25 = 0299 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȋ	&Cdotbl; = C + &combdotbl;	E066 = 0043 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȋ	&cdotbl; = c + &combdotbl;	E466 = 0063 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER C + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȍ	&dscapdotbl; = &dscap; + &combdotbl;	EF26 = 1D05 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȍ	Ðdotbl; = Ð + &combdotbl;	E08F = 00D0 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȏ	ðdotbl; = ð + &combdotbl;	E48F = 00F0 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȏ	&Eogondotbl; = Ę + &combdotbl;	E0E8 = 0118 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT BELOW

ĕ	&eogondotbl; = ę + &combdotbl;	E4E8 = 0119 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ɖ	&Fdotbl; = F + &combdotbl;	E0EE = 0046 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ƒ	&fdotbl; = f + &combdotbl;	E4EE = 0066 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER F + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ƒ	&Finsdotbl; = &Fins; + &combdotbl;	E3E5 = F10C + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ƒ	&finsdotbl; = &fins; + &combdotbl;	E7E5 = F10D + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ɠ	&Gdotbl; = G + &combdotbl;	E101 = 0047 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ǧ	&gdotbl; = g + &combdotbl;	E501 = 0067 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER G + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ɠ	&gscapdotbl; = &gscap; + &combdotbl;	EF27 = 0262 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ɔ	&Jdotbl; = J + &combdotbl;	E151 = 004A + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ƶ	&jdotbl; = j + &combdotbl;	E551 = 006A + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ƭ	&lscapdotbl; = &lscap; + &combdotbl;	EF28 = 029F + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L + COMBINING DOT BELOW

ᄀ	&mscapdotbl; = &mscap; + &combdotbl;	EF29 = 1D0D + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄁ	&nscapdotbl; = &nscap; + &combdotbl;	EF2A = 0274 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄂ	&Oogondotbl; = &Oogon; + &combdotbl;	E208 = 01EA + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK+ COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄃ	&oogondotbl; = &oogon; + &combdotbl;	E608 = 01EB + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄄ	Ødotbl; = Ø + &combdotbl;	EBE0 = 00D8 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄅ	ødotbl; = ø + &combdotbl;	EBE1 = 00F8 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄆ	&OOligdotbl; = &OOlig; + &combdotbl;	EFFC = F20A + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄇ	&ooligdotbl; = &oolig; + &combdotbl;	EFFD = F20B + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄈ	&Pdotbl; = P + &combdotbl;	E26D = 0050 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄉ	&pdotbl; = p + &combdotbl;	E66D = 0070 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER P + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᄊ	&Qdotbl; = Q + &combdotbl;	E288 = 0051 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q + COMBINING DOT BELOW

q̇	&qdotbl; = q + &combdotbl;	E688 = 0071 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER Q + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ṛ	&rscapdotbl; = &rscap; + &combdotbl;	EF2B = 0280 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ṛ	&rrotdotbl; = &rrot; + &combdotbl;	E7C1 = F20E + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ṣ	&sscaptopdotbl; = &sscaptop; + &combdotbl;	EF2C = EF0E + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ẛ	&slongdotbl; = &slong; + &combdotbl;	E7C2 = 017F + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ṥ	&tscaptopdotbl; = &tscaptop; + &combdotbl;	EF2D = 1D1B + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Þ̇	Þdotbl; = Þ + &combdotbl;	E39F = 00DE + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN + COMBINING DOT BELOW
þ̇	þdotbl; = þ + &combdotbl;	E79F = 00FE + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ṽ	&Vinsdotbl; = &Vins; + &combdotbl;	E3E6 = F210 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ṽ	&vinsdotbl; = &vins; + &combdotbl;	E7E6 = F211 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING DOT BELOW

Subrange 20: Characters with diaeresis

Unicode 4.0 has double dot (diaeresis) over the vowels ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’, ‘u’, and ‘y’ in *Latin-1 Supplement* (p. 000 above), and over ‘Y’ in *Latin Extended-A* (p. 000), as well as over the consonants ‘H’, ‘h’, ‘W’, ‘w’, ‘X’, ‘x’ and ‘t’ in *Latin Extended Additional* (p. 000).

Combinations with consonants and diaeresis are presumably rare in Medieval sources and have therefore not been included in the present recommendation. The list below contains additional vowels that do appear with diaeresis.

The combining diaeresis, 0308, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
Ä	&AAliguml; = &AAlig; + &combuml;	EF FE = EF90 + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ä	&aaliguml; = &aalig; + &combuml;	EF FF = EF91 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DIAERESIS
Æ	Æuml; = Æ + &combuml;	E042 = 00C6 + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DIAERESIS
æ	æuml; = æ + &combuml;	E442 = 00E6 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ÿ	&Juml; = J + &combuml;	EBE2 = 004A + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ÿ	&juml; = j + &combuml;	EBE3 = 006A + 0308	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING DIAERESIS
Ö	&OOliguml; = &OOlig; + &combuml;	EBE4 = F20A + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ö	&ooliguml; = &oolig; + &combuml;	EBE5 = F20B + 0308	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DIAERESIS

Œ	&PPliguml; = &PPlig; + &combuml;	EBE6 = F1FF + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP + COMBINING DIAERESIS
œ	&ppliguml; = &pplig; + &combuml;	EBE7 = EED6 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP + COMBINING DIAERESIS
Û	&Vuml; = V + &combuml;	E342 = 0056 + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ü	&vuml; = v + &combuml;	E742 = 0076 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ÿ	&YYliguml; = &YYlig; + &combuml;	EBE8 = F212 + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ÿ	&yyliguml; = &yylig; + &combuml;	EBE9 = F213 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY + COMBINING DIAERESIS

Subrange 2 I: Characters with hook above

Unicode 4.0 has a hook above (curl) in combination with ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘Y’ and ‘y’ in *Latin Extended Additional* (p. 000 above). However, this curl is loose and has a different design from the one used in e.g. Medieval Nordic sources, so for this reason these and a few other characters have been given separate code points in the list below. The combining curls, F1C5 (high position) and F1C4 (medium-high position), are located in PUA subrange 6 *Combining marks* (p. 000).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
À	&Acurl; = A + &combcurl;	E033 = 0041 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING CURL
á	&acurl; = a + &combcurl;	E433 = 0061 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING CURL

Æ	Æcurl; = Æ + &combcurl;	EBEA = 00C6 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING CURL
æ	æcurl; = æ + &combcurl;	EBEB = 00E6 + F1C5	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING CURL
Ē	&Ecurl; = E + &combcurl;	E0E9 = 0035 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING CURL
ē	&ecurl; = e + &combcurl;	E4E9 = 0065 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING CURL
Ī	&Icurl; = I + &combcurl;	E12A = 0049 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING CURL
ī	&icurl; = i + &combcurl;	E52A = 0131 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I + COMBINING CURL
Ĵ	&Jcurl; = J + &combcurl;	E163 = 0049 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING CURL
ĵ	&jcurl; = j + &combcurl;	E563 = F40B + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING CURL
Ŏ	&Ocurl; = O + &combcurl;	E3D3 = 004F + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING CURL
ō	&ocurl; = o + &combcurl;	E7D3 = 006F + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING CURL
Ø	Øcurl; = Ø + &combcurl;	E3D4 = 00D8 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING CURL

ø	øcurl; = ø + &combcurl;	E7D4 = 00F8 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING CURL
Ū	&Ucurl; = U + &combcurl;	E331 = 0055 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING CURL
û	&ucurl; = u + &combcurl;	E731 = 0075 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING CURL
Ÿ	&Ycurl; = Y + &combcurl;	E385 = 0059 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING CURL
ÿ	&ycurl; = y + &combcurl;	E785 = 0079 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING CURL

Subrange 22: Characters with ogonek

Unicode 4.0 has ogonek with ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’ and ‘e’ in *Latin Extended-A* (p. 000 above), and ‘O’ and ‘o’ in *Latin Extended-B* (p. 000). The list below contains additional character combinations. The combining ogonek, 0328, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000).

Glyph	MUIFI entity	MUIFI code point	MUIFI descriptive name
Æ̇	Æogon; = Æ + &combogon;	E040 = 00C6 + 0328	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH OGONEK = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING OGONEK
æ̇	æogon; = æ + &combogon;	E440 = 00E6 + 0328	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH OGONEK = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING OGONEK
AV̇	&AVligogon; = &AVlig; + &combogon;	EBF0 = EF96 + 0328	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH OGONEK = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING OGONEK

ą	&avligogon; = &avlig; + &combogon;	EBF1 = EF97 + 0328	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH OGONEK = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING OGONEK
Ć	&Cogon; = C + &combogon;	E076 = 0043 + 0328	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH OGONEK = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C + COMBINING OGONEK
ć	&cogon; = c + &combogon;	E476 = 0063 + 0328	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH OGONEK = LATIN SMALL LETTER C + COMBINING OGONEK
Ę	&Eogoncurl; = E + &combogon; + &combcurl;	EBF2 = 0035 + 0328 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING CURL
ę	&eogoncurl; = e + &combogon; + &combcurl;	EBF3 = 0065 + 0328 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING CURL
Ń	&Oogoncurl; = O + &combogon; + &combcurl;	E24F = 004F + 0328 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING CURL
ń	&oogoncurl; = o + &combogon; + &combcurl;	E64F = 006F + 0328 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING CURL
Œ	Øogon; = Ø + &combogon;	E255 = 00D8 + 0328	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND OGONEK = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING OGONEK
œ	øogon; = ø + &combogon;	E655 = 00F8 + 0328	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND OGONEK = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING OGONEK

Ŧ	&Togon; = T+ &combogon;	E2EE = 0054 + 0328	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH OGONEK = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T + COMBINING OGONEK
ț	&togon; = t + &combogon;	E6EE = 0074 + 0328	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH OGONEK = LATIN SMALL LETTER T + COMBINING OGONEK

Subrange 23: Characters with breve

Unicode 4.0 has breve over the vowels ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’ and ‘u’, and also over the consonant ‘g’, all in *Latin Extended-A* (p. 000 above). The list below contains additional character combinations. The combining breve, 0306, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000).

Note that all four characters in the list below have duplicate code points in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ā	Æbreve; = Æ + &combbreve;	E03F = 00C6 + 0306	F13C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING BREVE
ă	æbreve; = æ + &combbreve;	E43F = 00E6 + 0306	F13D	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING BREVE
Ŏ	Øbreve; = Ø + &combbreve;	EBEE = 00D8 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING BREVE
ø	øbreve; = ø + &combbreve;	EBEF = 00F8 + 0306		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING BREVE
Ÿ	&Ybreve; = Y + &combbreve;	E376 = 0054 + 0306	F140	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING BREVE

ÿ	&ybreve; = y + &combbreve;	E776 = 0079 + 0306	F141	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING BREVE
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Subrange 24: Characters with macron and breve

Unicode 4.0 has no precomposed characters with both macron and breve. The list below contains expected character combinations.

Note that seven of the characters in the list below have duplicate code points in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3): E410, E43D, E4B7, E537, E61B, E70B and E775. The combining macron, 0304, and the combining breve, 0306, are located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000–000).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ă	&Amacrbreve; = a + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E010 = 0041 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ă	&amacrbreve; = a + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E410 = 0061 + 0304 + 0306	F171	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
Ă	Æmacrbreve; = Æ + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E03D = 00C6 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ă	æmacrbreve; = æ + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E43D = 00E6 + 0304 + 0306	F173	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE

Ě	&Emacrbreve; = E + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E0B7 = 0035 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ě	&emacrbreve; = e + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E4B7 = 0065 + 0304 + 0306	F175	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
Ī	&Imacrbreve; = I + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E137 = 0049 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ī	&imacrbreve; = i + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E537 = 0069 + 0304 + 0306	F177	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER I + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
Ŏ	&Omacrbreve; = O + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E21B = 004F + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ō	&omacrbreve; = o + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E61B = 006F + 0304 + 0306	F179	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
Ŏ̇	Ømacrbreve; = Ø + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E253 = 00D8 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ø	ømacrbreve; = ø + &comblmacr; + &combbreve;	E653 = 00F8 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE

Ū	&Umacrbreve; = U + &comblmacr; + &comblbreve;	E30B = 0055 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ū	&umacrbreve; = u + &comblmacr; + &comblbreve;	E70B = 0075 + 0304 + 0306	F17B	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
Ÿ	&Ymacrbreve; = Y + &comblmacr; + &comblbreve;	E375 = 0054 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ÿ	&yacrbreve; = y + &comblmacr; + &comblbreve;	E775 = 0079 + 0304 + 0306	F17D	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE

Subrange 25: Characters with macron and acute

Unicode 4.0 has macron and acute over the vowels ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘O’ and ‘o’ in *Latin Extended Additional* (p. 000 above). The list below contains additional character combinations.

Note that five characters in the list below have duplicate code points in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3): E40A, E43A, E535, E709 and E773. In addition, Junicode has code points for ‘e’ with macron and acute, F185, and ‘o’ with macron and acute, F189. Since the latter two characters are in *Latin Extended Additional*, at code points 1E16 and 1E52 respectively, they might be considered for deprecation (cf. pp. 000 and 000 above).

The combining macron, 0304, and the combining acute accent, 0301, are located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 000).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
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Ā	&Aamacracute; = a + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E00A = 0041 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ā	&amacracute; = a + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E40A = 0061 + 0304 + 0301	F181	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
Ā̇	Æmacracute; = Æ + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E03A = 00C6 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ā̇	æmacracute; = æ + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E43A = 00E6 + 0304 + 0301	F183	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
Ī	&Imacracute; = I + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E135 = 0049 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ī	&imacracute; = i + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E535 = 0069 + 0304 + 0301	F187	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER I + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
Ŏ	Ømacracute; = Ø + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	EBEC = 00D8 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ō	ømacracute; = ø + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	EBED = 00F8 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE

Ū	&Umacracute; = U + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E309 = 0055 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ū	&umacracute; = u + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E709 = 0075 + 0304 + 0301	F18B	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
Ÿ	&Ymacracute; = Y + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E373 = 0054 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ÿ	&ymacracute; = y + &comblmacr; + &comblacute;	E773 = 0079 + 0304 + 0301	F18D	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE

Subrange 26: Characters with dot above and acute accent

Unicode 4.1 has no characters with dot and acute. This combination of diacritical marks is found over vowels in Icelandic manuscripts, and although the two marks could be described as stacking (the dot, then the accent), they should be rendered side by side.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
Ǻ	&Adotacute; = A + &comblcdot; + &comblacute;	EBF4 = 0041 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

ǎ	&adotacute; = a + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF5 = 0061 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ě	&Edotacute; = E + &combdot; + &combacute;	E0C8 = 0035 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ě	&edotacute; = e + &combdot; + &combacute;	E4C8 = 0065 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ẹ̌	&Eogondotacute; = E + &combogon; + &combdot; + &combacute;	E0EC = 0035 + 0328 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ẹ̌	&eogondotacute; = e + &combogon; + &combdot; + &combacute;	E4EC = 0065 + 0328 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ī	&Idotacute; = I + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF6 = 0049 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ī	&idotacute; = i + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF7 = 0069 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER I + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ŏ	&Odotacute; = O + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF8 = 004F + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

ö	&odotacute; = o + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF9 = 006F + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ö	&Oogondotacute; = O + &combogon; + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFA = 004F + 0328 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ö	&oogondotacute; = o + &combogon; + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFB = 006F + 0328 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ø	Ødotacute; = Oslash + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFC = 00D8 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ø	ødotacute; = oslash + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFD = 00F8 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ů	&Udotacute; = U + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFE = 0055 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ů	&udotacute; = u + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFF = 0075 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ÿ	&Ydotacute; = Y + &combdot; + &combacute;	E384 = 0059 + 030B + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

ÿ	&ydotacute; = y + &combdot; + &combacute;	E784 = 0079 + 030B + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
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Subrange 27: Characters with other diacritics

This subrange contains a few characters with other types of diacritics. There are two pair of characters with combining circumflex, over <ea> and <eu>. They are used in post-medieval Faroese sources, but since some of these texts (like many Icelandic ones) are discussed or cited in the context of medieval sources they should be allowed here. The same applies to the two characters, <i> and <u>, with inverted breve below. They are frequently found in grammars of Medieval Nordic and sometimes also in the transcription of medieval sources, typically used for the asyllabic (consonantal) form of these characters, i.e. <j> and <v>.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
ï	&ibrevinvbl; = i + &combbrevinvbl;	E548 = 0069 + 032F	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER I + COMBINING INVERTED BREVE BELOW
ù	&ubrevinvbl; = u + &combbrevinvbl;	E727 = 0075 + 032F	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING INVERTED BREVE BELOW
êa	&eacombcirc; = e + a + &combcircdbl;	EBBD = 0065 + 0061 + F163	LATIN SMALL LETTER EA WITH COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE
êu	&eucombcirc; = e + u + &combcircdbl;	EBBE = 0065 + 0075 + F163	LATIN SMALL LETTER EU WITH COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE
ũ	&ucurlbar; = i + &combcurlbar;	EBBF = 0069 + F1CC	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CURLY BAR ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING CURLY BAR ABOVE

Frequently used in handwriting to distinguish the character ‘u’ from other *minims* (i, m, n). Similarly, the character ‘i’ was written without any distinctive mark in a great number of medieval manuscripts, but the dot (or an accent) was increasingly used in order to distinguish ‘i’ from other *minims* (m, n, u).

Subranges 28–29:

Reserved for future additions.

Category 3: Variant letter forms

Important note: Variant letter forms should only be used when their form is considered to be of importance and the distinction between the “standard” character and the variant form carries paleographical, phonetic, semantic or other types of meaning.

This category contains a selection of major variant letter forms in Medieval European writing in the Latin alphabet. Many letter forms in this section are not likely to be recognised as characters in the Unicode sense of the word. All the same, the distinction between characters and variant letter forms is not always clear-cut, and a handful of letters in this list have in fact been selected for the medievalist proposal to Unicode N3027 and may eventually enter the Unicode Standard.

In v. 1.0, this category was divided according to national or regional criteria, with one subrange for Nordic characters and one for English characters. However, due to the dissemination of styles across Medieval Europe, many characters belong to more than one range. For this reason, the variant letter forms are listed alphabetically.

No code points from v. 1.0 have been changed, but since characters are listed alphabetically, code points will no longer be contiguous. Code points for variant letter forms commence with F200. To minimise conflicts with Junicode, code points in this font have been used wherever possible.

Latin script is bicameral having the opposition between capital (majuscule) and small (minuscule) letters. Uncial script was initially unicameral, but a distinction gradually emerges in semi-uncial script. Since the perspective in this recommendation is the bicameral script introduced with the Caroline minuscule around 800, uncial letter forms have been classified as being either small or capital. The default case is that uncial letter forms were accommodated within the ‘x’ height, meaning that they should be classified as small letters.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
À	&Asqu;	F13A	F13A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A SQUARE FORM
This particular variant is found in some manuscripts, particularly CCC 173, the Parker Chronicle.				
	&aunc;	F214		LATIN SMALL LETTER A UNCIAL FORM ** Wrong glyph in Andron **
This is the very typical uncial shape, with a diagonal stroke and a long, but very narrow loop to the left. It is also found in Caroline minuscules, as a variant to the open u-shaped form (see below). ** Presently missing in Andron **				
ɑ	&ains;	F200		LATIN SMALL LETTER A INSULAR FORM
This is the single-storey ‘a’ of the Insular script, similar in shape to modern italic ‘a’. It is also found in later half-uncial script, but can probably most easily be associated with Insular script.				
Δ	&Ains;	F201		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A INSULAR FORM

This is the enlarged variant of ‘a’, triangular in shape. Cf. D.A. Seip, <i>Palæografi: Norge og Island</i> (Nordisk kultur 23:B), Oslo etc. 1954, p. 27. Within a duocameral script it should probably be classified as a capital rather than as an enlarged minuscule.				
ɑ	&aopen;	F202		LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN A CAROLINE FORM
This is the traditional ‘open a’ from early Caroline minuscules, similar in shape to ‘cc’ and easily mistaken for ‘u’.				
a	&aneckless;	F215		LATIN SMALL LETTER NECKLESS A
A variant form of ‘a’ attested in Old Icelandic script.				
ɑ	&aclose;	F203		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED A GOTHIC FORM
This form of ‘a’ is often referred to as ‘two storey’ (‘to-etasje’). Cf. D.A. Seip, <i>Palæografi: Norge og Island</i> (Nordisk kultur 23:B), Oslo etc. 1954, p. 70.				
Ɔ	&Csqu;	F106	F106	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C SQUARE FORM
English usage. From the font Junicode.				
ɔ	&drot;	F109	F109	LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA
This letter form can be traced back to (half)-uncial script, and is also typical of Insular script. We therefore recommend a general name like D ROTUNDA rather than UNCIAL D or INSULAR D. Similar considerations apply to LATIN SMALL LETTER T ROTUNDA (p. 000 below).				
δ	&dscript;	F216		LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D
Used for the voiced dental fricative in some editions of Medieval Welsh texts, and by some Indo-Europeanists.				
Ɔ	&Eunc;	F10A	F10A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM

Ǝ	&Euncclose;	F217		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED E UNCIAL FORM
Ǝ	&eunc;	F218		LATIN SMALL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM
e	&eext;	F219		LATIN SMALL LETTER E EXTENDED BAR FORM
This is the quite common form of ‘e’ where the horizontal bar extends to the right of the loop.				
e	&etall;	F21A		LATIN SMALL LETTER E TALL FORM
This is a form of the ‘e’ where the loop is distinctly higher than the ordinary ‘x’ height.				
F	&Fins;	F10C		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F
The capital Insular ‘f’ has not been included in the present version of Junicode (0.6.3), but since the small variant is located at F10D, the code point F10C has been selected here. This particular shape of the ‘f’ is first seen in uncial script, but can probably be most uniquely associated with Insular script.				
f	&fins;	F10D	F10D	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F
Ɔ	&finssemiclose;	F21B		LATIN SMALL LETTER SEMI-CLOSED INSULAR F
This is an intermediate type between the original Insular letter form and the closed, Gothic type.				
f	&finsdothook;	F21C		LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOTTED HOOKS
This is a variant where the two hooks have been reduced to two dots, like a colon.				
Ɔ	&finsclose;	F207		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F

Ɔ	&Gsqu;	F10E	F10E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G SQUARE FORM
Ɔ	&Gins;	F10B		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR G
The capital Insular ‘g’ was not included in Junicode, but since the small variant is located at F10F, the vacant code point F10B has been selected here.				
Ɔ	&gins;	F10F	F10F	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character has been assigned to code point 1D79 in <i>Phonetic Extensions</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. Note that this allocation has been based on the usage of this character in phonetic notation of Irish. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				
g	&gdivloop;	F21D		LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH SEPARATE LOOPS
g	&glglowloop;	F21E		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED G WITH LARGE LOWER LOOP
g	&gsmllowloop;	F21F		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED G WITH SMALL LOWER LOOP
h	&Hunc;	F110	F110	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL H
Classified as Insular in v. 1.0 and reclassified as uncial in v. 2.0 of the MUFI character recommendation.				
h	&hrdes;	F23A		LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
	&llong;	F7B8		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LONG I
*** Added in June 2006, according to a proposal from David Perry. Missing in Andron ***				

ǀ	&ilong;	F220		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG I
ǁ	&jnodot;	E55C	F6BE	LATIN SMALL LETTER J DOTLESS
<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode standard, this character has been assigned to code point 0237 in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> (see p. 000 above). This code point should be used hereafter. The present code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character. Also note that the entity name in analogy with ‘&inodot;’ should be ‘&jnodot;’ rather than the one recommended code point in v. 1.0, i.e. ‘&jdl;’.</p>				
ƙ	&kunc;	F208		LATIN SMALL LETTER K UNCIAL FORM
<p>This character should be drawn like a small capital ‘K’, although with the right part (the angle) shaped like a ‘c’.</p>				
ƚ	&ksemiclose;	F221		LATIN SMALL LETTER K SEMI-CLOSED FORM
<p>This is an intermediate type between the Caroline letter form and the closed, Gothic type. Cf. the three Insular ‘f’ variants above.</p>				
ƚ	&kclose;	F209		LATIN SMALL LETTER K CLOSED FORM
ǃ	&lides;	F222		LATIN SMALL LETTER L DESCENDING
<p>Attested in Codex Regius of the Eddic poems.</p>				
ƞ	&mrdes;	F223		LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
<p>This character is typically used in word-final position.</p>				
Ɔ	&Munc;	F11A	F11A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M

Ⓜ	&Muncdes;	F224		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
Ⓜ	&munc;	F225		LATIN SMALL LETTER UNCIAL M
Ⓜ	&muncdes;	F226		LATIN SMALL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
ℳ	&M5leg;	F227		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER FIVE-LEGGED M
The five-legged ‘M’ is an archaic form of the letter ‘M’, and was used to abbreviate the praenomen Manius; cf. e.g. René Cagnat, <i>Cours d’epigraphie latine</i> , 4th ed., Paris: Fontemoing, 1914. Also attested in print in Leonhard Schumacher, <i>Römische Inschriften</i> , Stuttgart 1988.				
ŋ	&nrdes;	F228		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
This character is typically used in word-final position with the meaning /n/, and should thus be kept apart from 014E LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NG in <i>Latin Extended-A</i> , cf. p. 000 above. It should also be kept apart from 019E LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LONG RIGHT LEG in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> , cf. p. 000 above.				
Ŋ	&Nrdes;	F229		LATIN LETTER CAPITAL N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
Ŋ	&nscaprdes;	F22A		LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
Ŋ	&nscapldes;	F22B		LATIN SMALL CAPITAL N WITH LEFT DESCENDER
This is a typical Insular form of the character; basically a small capital ‘N’, but with a left descender, and a low crossbar, like the two letter forms above.				
Ɔ	&Qstem;	F22C		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STEM
Ɔ	&Rrot;	F22D		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R ROTUNDA

Ꝛ	&rrot;	F20E		LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA
ꝛ	&rins;	F125	F125	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R
	&sclose;	F128		LATIN SMALL LETTER S CLOSED FORM
*** Added in June 2006 as a case pair for LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S CLOSED FORM. Missing in Andron. Code point from the Junicode area. ***				
ꝛ	&Sclose;	F126	F126	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S CLOSED FORM
This character is included for reasons of compatibility with the Junicode font. It is possibly a design by the type cutter of the original Junius font.				
ꝛ	&sins;	F22E		LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S
ꝛ	&slongdes;	F127	F127	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S DESCENDING
This character extends below the base line, while the ordinary long ‘s’ is located on the base line.				
ꝛ	&trot;	F129	F129	LATIN SMALL LETTER T ROTUNDA
This letter form can be traced back to (half)-uncial script, and is also typical of Insular script. Since this letter form is also found on the Continent, we recommend naming the character T ROTUNDA rather than INSULAR T, (as in v. 1.0 of the recommendation). Similar considerations apply to LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA (p. 000 above).				
ꝛ	&Trot;	F22F		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T ROTUNDA
ꝛ	&Vwelsh;	F230		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V

Ƶ	&vwelsh;	F231		LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V
Used in Medieval Welsh manuscripts and printed sources.				
Ʒ	&Vins;	F210		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND)
ƶ	&vins;	F211		LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND)
The capital and small Insular ‘v’ are partially similar to 01F7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER WYNN and 01BF LATIN LETTER WYNN in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> . Note that the Medieval Nordic variants are open, resembling the character ‘y’, and are transliterated with ‘v’, not with ‘w’ like in Old English.				
Ʒ	&xldes;	F232		LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH LEFT DESCENDER
ƶ	&yrgmainstrok;	F233		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH RIGHT MAIN STROKE
This is one of several distinct variants of the ‘y’ letter.				
Ʒ	&Yloop;	F236		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH LOOP
ƶ	&yloop;	F237		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH LOOP
This pair of characters is used by some Welsh medievalists to denote the <i>schwa</i> sound of ⟨y⟩.				

Comments: The characters LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z at F238 and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z at F239 have been removed.

There is also a long ‘z’, ‘z̄’, but we believe this character should be unified with the ‘ezh’ character; cf. 0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH in *IPA Extensions* and 01B7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH in *Latin Extended-B* (pp. 000 and 000 above).

Additional characters: From F23A to F2DF and F2FE to F3FF, a total of 426 slots. **[**UPDATE THESE FIGURES**]** In addition, there are approx. 100 unallocated slots in the section F100–F1FF. Junicode has English letter forms in this section. This leaves a total of approx. 530 available slots in the F100–F3FF section of the Private Use Area. Alphabetum uses F400 and upwards for a number of other characters, and Titus occupies the E000–F0FF section.

C: Stylistic and ornamental variants

This category contains letter shapes that most likely should be seen as stylistic or ornamental variants. The Old English and the Nordic styles of *thorn* is a particularly apt example. This character is typically drawn quite differently in Old English, ‘þ’ and ‘ƥ’ (shown in Junicode), and in Nordic, ‘P’ and ‘þ’ (shown in Times). Yet, it is the same character. It was in fact borrowed from Old English into Nordic writing in the 11th century and remains to this day in Icelandic and Faroese. Old English, in its turn, borrowed the character from the Runic alphabet, but Runes are recognised as a separate script, and the Runic *thorn*, ‘ᚦ’, has a separate code point at 16A6.

With modern smart font technology such as Microsoft’s OpenType and Apple’s AAT, variant forms may be associated with specific characters in a font. For

example, old style numerals (0123456789) can be given as variants to modern tabular numerals (012345689), ligatures (e.g. ff, fi and fj) to non-ligated sequences (e.g. ff, fi and fj), and one or more stylistic variants can be given for each character, e.g. for ornamental usage. Even if smart font technology is not fully supported by all computer applications and there still is some competition between the technologies, we believe that smart font technology has reached sufficient maturity and should be adopted for stylistic and ornamental variants.

With modern smart font technology, it is not necessary to assign separate code points to stylistic variants. Thus, a text which has been encoded with the standard code points for capital and small *thorn*, 00DE and 00FE, will look differently in an Old English style font like Junicode and in most other fonts, but the character encoding will not be affected and there is thus no risk of loss of or change of information.

Some variants have been assigned separate code points in the Private Use Area by Adobe and other companies, notably old style numerals (F730–F739) and small capitals (F761–F77A, F7E0–F7FF). A few code points have also been given by MUFI. These code points are listed below, but, if possible, we recommend that variants are not assigned to code points in the Private Use Area, but to the code point of its “mother” character.

Note that with the variants listed in this section, it is not always obvious what is the “standard” or default form of a character and what is the variant form. For example, in a font like Junicode, the Old English style of the capital *thorn*, ‘Þ’, is the default form and the Nordic style, ‘P’, is the variant form; in most other fonts it will be the other way round. Similarly, in many fonts the modern style numerals, 012345689, are the default number forms and the old style numerals, 0123456789, are variants, but an increasing number of fonts prefer to have old style numerals as default.

In SGML/XML encoding, variants may be described by use of markup, whether by entities or by elements. In the table below we list recommended entity names, but the variants in question may equally well be described by use of appropriate elements.

I: Variant number forms

There are four commonly recognised forms of numerals. The most important distinction is between modern style numerals in which all figures have equal height, 012345689, and old style numerals in which figures have ascenders or descenders or remain within the x height, 0123456789. In addition, both types can be proportional, i.e. with varying width (‘0’ being wider than ‘1’), or tabular, i.e. with a fixed width so that they will line horizontally as well as vertically in a table. The full set is thus (a) modern style proportional, 012345689, (b) old style proportional, 0123456789, (c) modern style fixed width and (d) old style fixed width. Although a full set of four types can be useful, we believe that in most cases two sets will be sufficient. Thus a font with old style numerals as default should have modern style numerals as variants, and the other way round. Since modern style numerals have been displayed above on 0030–0039 (p. 000) we give the old style numerals below. Note that 012 are drawn within the x height, 34579 are descending and 68 are ascending.

If numerals are encoded in SGML/XML without any markup, they will be displayed by the default style in a font, whether that is modern style or old style. If a particular style for some reasons is intended, separate entity names can be used, as suggested here. However, we believe that specific entity names should be used with great caution.

Important! Note that the code points assigned by Adobe in this section, i.e. between F730 and F739, are assigned to other characters in the Alphetum font. This is an additional reason to use smart font technology and not assign code points to variant number forms.

Glyph	MUIF entity	MUIF code point	Adobe code point	MUIF descriptive name
0	&oldstprop0;	—	F730	DIGIT ZERO OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
1	&oldstprop1;	—	F731	DIGIT ONE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
2	&oldstprop2;	—	F732	DIGIT TWO OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
3	&oldstprop3;	—	F733	DIGIT THREE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
4	&oldstprop4;	—	F734	DIGIT FOUR OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
5	&oldstprop5;	—	F735	DIGIT FIVE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
6	&oldstprop6;	—	F736	DIGIT SIX OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
7	&oldstprop7;	—	F737	DIGIT SEVEN OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
8	&oldstprop8;	—	F738	DIGIT EIGHT OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
9	&oldstprop9;	—	F739	DIGIT NINE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL

2: Ornamental small caps

Small caps, ABCDE, are capitals drawn within the x height of the font or slightly larger. While many applications offer small caps from scaled-down capitals, true small caps are drawn as individual characters with differences in weight and proportion compared with ordinary capitals. Small caps are used ornamentally, e.g. in headings, or they are used for emphasis. In many traditions, especially in German typography, small caps are used for AUTHORS’S names. From a functional point of view, the usage of small caps is parallel to the usage of *italics* or **bold**.

Ornamental small caps should be kept strictly apart from “true” small caps. In phonetic alphabets such as the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) and the Uralic Phonetic Alphabet (UPA), small caps are used to denote particular sounds. For example, the small caps ‘ɾ’ denotes an uvular *r* sound in IPA and therefore has a separate code point in the Unicode Standard, 0280. In Old Norse, geminates are sometimes rendered by small caps, so that ‘ɾ’ means ‘rr’. Thus, ‘vár’ = ‘várr’ (our) is a different word from ‘vár’ (spring). In all of these cases, small caps have a separate meaning and should be encoded as separate characters with separate code points.

Adobe has assigned code points in the Private Use Area for small caps. They are listed here, but as pointed out above, we recommend that ornamental small caps are not assigned to code points in the Private Use Area, but to the code point of its “mother” character using smart font technologies. Four characters have been added at vacant code points in the Adobe range, viz. F77D LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL WYNN ORNAMENTAL, F77E LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL EZH ORNAMENTAL, F77F LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL YOGH ORNAMENTAL and F7F7 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL LIGATURE OE ORNAMENTAL.

If small caps are encoded in SGML/XML without any markup, they will be displayed by ordinary characters. If ornamental small caps for some reasons should be encoded as such, separate entity names can be used, as suggested here. However, we recommend that specific entity names should be used with great caution. Note that the entity names for “true” small caps under no circumstance should be used, since these characters have a different meaning and usage. Thus, ‘—scapx’ has been suggested here (for “small caps extra”) rather than ‘—scap’ (for small caps with a specific meaning).

Important! Note that the code points assigned by Adobe (and a few by MUFI) in this section, i.e. between F761 and F7FF, are assigned to other characters in the Alphabetum font. This is an additional reason to use smart font technology (or having small caps in a separate font).

Characters in this section are displayed in the font Cardo.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	Adobe code point	MUFI descriptive name
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A	&ascapx;	—	F761	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A ORNAMENTAL
B	&bscapx;	—	F762	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B ORNAMENTAL
C	&cscapx;	—	F763	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL C ORNAMENTAL
D	&dscapx;	—	F764	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D ORNAMENTAL
E	&escapx;	—	F765	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E ORNAMENTAL
F	&fscapx;	—	F766	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F ORNAMENTAL
G	&gscapx;	—	F767	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G ORNAMENTAL
H	&hscapx;	—	F768	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H ORNAMENTAL
I	&iscapx;	—	F769	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I ORNAMENTAL
J	&jscapx;	—	F76A	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL J ORNAMENTAL
K	&kscapx;	—	F76B	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K ORNAMENTAL
L	&lscapx;	—	F76C	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L ORNAMENTAL
M	&mscapx;	—	F76D	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M ORNAMENTAL

N	&nscapx;	—	F76E	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N ORNAMENTAL
O	&oscapx;	—	F76F	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O ORNAMENTAL
P	&pscax;	—	F770	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P ORNAMENTAL
Q	&qscapx;	—	F771	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Q ORNAMENTAL
R	&rscapx;	—	F772	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R ORNAMENTAL
S	&sscax;	—	F773	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S ORNAMENTAL
T	&tscapx;	—	F774	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T ORNAMENTAL
U	&uscax;	—	F775	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U ORNAMENTAL
V	&vscapx;	—	F776	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL V ORNAMENTAL
W	&wscapx;	—	F777	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL W ORNAMENTAL
X	&xscapx;	—	F778	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL X ORNAMENTAL
Y	&yscapx;	—	F779	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Y ORNAMENTAL
Z	&zscapx;	—	F77A	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Z ORNAMENTAL

Ɔ	&wynnscapx;	F77D	—	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL WYNN ORNAMENTAL
Ʒ	&ezhscapx;	F77E	—	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL EZH ORNAMENTAL
ƹ	&yoghscapx;	F77F	—	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL YOGH ORNAMENTAL
À	àscapx;	—	F7E0	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH GRAVE ORNAMENTAL
Á	áscapx;	—	F7E1	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH ACUTE ORNAMENTAL
Â	âscapx;	—	F7E2	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH CIRCUMFLEX ORNAMENTAL
Ã	ãscapx;	—	F7E3	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH TILDE ORNAMENTAL
Ä	äscapx;	—	F7E4	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH DIAERESIS ORNAMENTAL
Å	åscapx;	—	F7E5	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH RING ORNAMENTAL
Æ	æscapx;	—	F7E6	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL AE ORNAMENTAL
Ç	çscapx;	—	F7E7	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL C WITH CEDILLA ORNAMENTAL
È	èscapx;	—	F7E8	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH GRAVE ORNAMENTAL
É	éscapx;	—	F7E9	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH ACUTE ORNAMENTAL

Ê	êscapx;	—	F7EA	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH CIRCUMFLEX ORNAMENTAL
Ë	ëscapx;	—	F7EB	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH DIAERESIS ORNAMENTAL
Ì	ìscapx;	—	F7EC	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH GRAVE ORNAMENTAL
Í	íscapx;	—	F7ED	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH ACUTE ORNAMENTAL
Î	îscapx;	—	F7EE	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH CIRCUMFLEX ORNAMENTAL
Ï	ïscapx;	—	F7EF	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH DIAERESIS ORNAMENTAL
Ð	ðscapx;	—	F7F0	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL ETH ORNAMENTAL
Ñ	ñscapx;	—	F7F1	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH TILDE ORNAMENTAL
Ò	òscapx;	—	F7F2	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH GRAVE ORNAMENTAL
Ó	óscapx;	—	F7F3	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH ACUTE ORNAMENTAL
Ô	ôscapx;	—	F7F4	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH CIRCUMFLEX ORNAMENTAL
Õ	õscapx;	—	F7F5	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH TILDE ORNAMENTAL
Ö	öscapx;	—	F7F6	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH DIAERESIS ORNAMENTAL

Œ	&oeligscapx;	F7F7	—	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL LIGATURE OE ORNAMENTAL
Ø	øscapx;	—	F7F8	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE ORNAMENTAL
Ù	ùscapx;	—	F7F9	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH GRAVE ORNAMENTAL
Ú	úscapx;	—	F7FA	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH ACUTE ORNAMENTAL
Û	ûscapx;	—	F7FB	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH CIRCUMFLEX ORNAMENTAL
Ü	üscapx;	—	F7FC	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH DIAERESIS ORNAMENTAL
Ý	ýscapx;	—	F7FD	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Y WITH ACUTE ORNAMENTAL
Þ	þscapx;	—	F7FE	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL THORN ORNAMENTAL
ÿ	ÿscapx;	—	F7FF	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Y WITH DIAERESIS ORNAMENTAL

3: Swash characters

This section contains characters that have various types of flourishes (often referred to as swash characters). They occur in cursive script across Europe and are usually regarded as pure embellishments.

In Middle English studies, however, it has been a long-standing difficulty how to interpret certain flourishes in the manuscripts. Some believe the flourishes are suspensions for final -e ligatured to the letter; others believe they are meaningless flourishes. The dilemma for the transcriber is that, if he encodes as letter + suspension, he has resolved the ambiguity perhaps inappropriately, while, if he omits the flourish he has dismissed the possibility that it has meaning.

In general, we recommend using smart font solutions to encode characters with flourishes. However, for a limited set of characters attested in Middle English studies by the SEENET project, we have given code points (as far as possible using already existing Junicode code points).

Glyph	MUI entity	MUI code point	Junicode code point	MUI descriptive name
	&dflour;	F193	F193	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH FLOURISH
	&fflour;	F194	F194	LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH FLOURISH
	&gflour;	F196	F196	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH FLOURISH
	&kflour;	F195	F195	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH FLOURISH
	&nflour;	F23B		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH FLOURISH
	&rflour;	F23C		LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH FLOURISH
	&tflour;	F23D		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH FLOURISH
*** Missing in Andron. ***				

4: Regional styles

Across Europe, there was a number of regional styles in medieval writing. The Old English and Nordic style of *thorn* has already been discussed, and to this

can two styles of the *eth* be added, distinguished by the curvature and angle of the ascender. Since the glyphs in the Unicode Standard have the Nordic style, only the Old English stylistic variants are listed below. However, the default style varies from font to font. In most fonts, the Nordic style is default and an Old English style may be added with smart font technology. In some fonts, like Junicode, the Old English style is default and the Nordic style has been added as a variant form.

The list of characters with regional styles is potentially very long. Presently it is limited to the variants of the *thorn* and *eth*, since these characters are so frequent and have so distinct shapes in most Old English and Old Norse texts, especially the capital form of the *thorn*. We recommend that all MUIF compatible fonts include these variants.

Note that different code points have *not* been assigned to the stylistic variants. They should be encoded with the code points in the Unicode Standard.

Characters in this section are displayed in the font Junicode.

Glyph	Code point	MUIF code point	Adobe code point	MUIF descriptive name
þ	00FE	—	—	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN OLD ENGLISH STYLE
Þ	00DE	—	—	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN OLD ENGLISH STYLE
ð	00F0	—	—	LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH OLD ENGLISH STYLE

5: Other variants

This section contains variants that do not fit into any of the subranges above. Presently, only one variant is listed here, the long ‘s’ without a hackle. From a typographical point of view, we believe that the form with hackle, as seen at 017F above (p. 000) is the preferred form, but font designers who would like to make a variant without a hackle can do so by smart font technology.

The character is displayed in the font ReykjavikTimes.

Glyph	Code point	MUIF code point	Adobe code point	MUIF descriptive name
f	017F	—	—	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITHOUT HACKLE

Appendix

Additions and changes in v. 2.0 of the recommendation

A number of characters have been added in v. 2.0, a few have received new code points, and several entity and descriptive names have been changed. This is a complete list of changes.

Characters are listed in order of appearance in the recommendation.

I. New characters

0106 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH ACUTE
0107 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH ACUTE
0130 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE
0139 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH ACUTE
013A LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH ACUTE
0141 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE
0142 LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE
0143 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH ACUTE
0144 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH ACUTE
0154 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH ACUTE
0155 LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH ACUTE
015A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH ACUTE
015B LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH ACUTE
017B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE
017C LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE
01E4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH STROKE
01E5 LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH STROKE
01EC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND MACRON
01ED LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND MACRON
01F4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH ACUTE
01F5 LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH ACUTE
0261 LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT G
0272 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK
0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH
02BC MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE
02C8 MODIFIER LETTER VERTICAL LINE
02E3 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL X

0315 COMBINING COMMA ABOVE
0327 COMBINING CEDILLA
033E COMBINING VERTICAL TILDE
0359 COMBINING ASTERISK BELOW
035B COMBINING ZIGZAG ABOVE
035C COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW
1D18 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P
1D35 MODIFIER LETTER CAPITAL I
1E22 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH DOT ABOVE
1E23 LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH DOT ABOVE
1E30 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH ACUTE
1E31 LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH ACUTE
1E3E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH ACUTE
1E3F LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH ACUTE
1E44 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH DOT ABOVE
1E45 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH DOT ABOVE
1E54 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH ACUTE
1E55 LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH ACUTE
1E58 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOT ABOVE
1E59 LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOT ABOVE
205C DOTTED CROSS
2070 SUPERSCRIPT ZERO
2074 SUPERSCRIPT FOUR
2075 SUPERSCRIPT FIVE
2076 SUPERSCRIPT SIX
2077 SUPERSCRIPT SEVEN
2078 SUPERSCRIPT EIGHT
2079 SUPERSCRIPT NINE
2080 SUBSCRIPT ZERO
2081 SUBSCRIPT ONE
2082 SUBSCRIPT TWO
2083 SUBSCRIPT THREE
2084 SUBSCRIPT FOUR

2085 SUBSCRIPT FIVE
2086 SUBSCRIPT SIX
2087 SUBSCRIPT SEVEN
2088 SUBSCRIPT EIGHT
2089 SUBSCRIPT NINE
20B0 GERMAN PENNY SIGN
2108 SCRUPLE
2114 L B BAR SYMBOL
211E PRESCRIPTION TAKE
211F RESPONSE
2180 ROMAN NUMERAL ONE THOUSAND C D
2181 ROMAN NUMERAL FIVE THOUSAND
2182 ROMAN NUMERAL TEN THOUSAND
2183 ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED
2190 LEFTWARDS ARROW
2191 UPWARDS ARROW
2192 RIGHTWARDS ARROW
2193 DOWNWARDS ARROW
221E INFINITY
2227 LOGICAL AND
2235 BECAUSE
2237 PROPORTION
2248 ALMOST EQUAL TO
2260 NOT EQUAL TO
22D7 GREATER-THAN WITH DOT
23D1 METRICAL BREVE
23D2 METRICAL LONG OVER SHORT
23D3 METRICAL SHORT OVER LONG
23D4 METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS
25AA BLACK SMALL SQUARE
25AB WHITE SMALL SQUARE
25B9 WHITE RIGHT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE
25C3 WHITE LEFT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE

25CC DOTTED CIRCLE
2766 FLORAL HEART
2767 ROTATED FLORAL HEART BULLET
2AFD DOUBLE SOLIDUS OPERATOR
2E00 RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER
2E0C LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
2E0D RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET
2E1C LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET
2E1D RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASEN BRACKET
FB00 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FF
FB01 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI
FB02 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL
FB03 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFI
FB04 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFL
FB05 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S T
FB06 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE ST
EF9F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER BROKEN L
EEC0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL
EEC1 LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL
E3E4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S
EFA0 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA CLOSED FORM
EFA1 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E
EFA2 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NECKLESS A V
EFDF LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE AA
EFDE LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE AO
EEFC LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL INSULAR F
EEFD LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL DOTLESS I
EEFE LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL DOTLESS J
EFDD LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE OE
F1A0 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON
F1A1 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON
F1A2 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON DESCENDING
F1A3 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON WITH DOT

F1A4 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON WITH DOT
F1A5 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING BASE-LINE CAPITAL US
F1A6 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING BASE-LINE US
F1A7 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL ET WITH STROKE
F15C LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL RUM
F15D LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL IS
F1A8 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SCRIPT S WITH LOW INITIAL STROKE
F15E LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)
F1A9 LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED F
F1AA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER HALF H
F1AB LATIN SMALL LETTER HALF H
E8A0 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL STROKE
E8A2 LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE
E8A1 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE
E8A4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE
E8A5 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
E8A6 LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
E8A7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE
E8A8 LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE
E8A9 LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH TAIL STROKE
E8AA LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TAIL STROKE
E8AB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY
E8AC LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY
E8AD LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL
E8AE LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL
E8B0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE THROUGH TAIL
E8B1 LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
E8B2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH TAIL
E8B3 LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH 2-SHAPED APPENDIX
E8B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH CENTRAL SLANTED STROKE
E8B5 LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH TAIL STROKE
E8B6 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R WITH TAIL STROKE
E8B7 LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH FLOURISH

E8B8 LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH SLANTED DESCENDING STROKE
E8B9 LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH TAIL STROKE
E8BA LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH SHORT SLASH
E8BB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
E8BC LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
E8BD LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH ABOVE
E336 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
E337 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
E3A0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
F1C7 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE ANGLE FORM
F1C8 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE CURLY FORM
F1C9 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIG-ZAG BELOW
F1CA COMBINING DOT ABOVE HIGH POSITION
F1CB COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK IS BELOW
F1CC COMBINING CURLY BAR ABOVE
F036 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AN
F03A COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL N
F037 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AO
F038 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AR
F039 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV
F02D COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA
F02E COMBINING LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA
F02F COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I
F030 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER J
F031 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J
F032 COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL O WITH STROKE
F033 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
F035 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA
F03B COMBINING LATIN LETTER T ROTUNDA
F03C COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER W
F03D COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN
F1E0 MEDIEVAL COMMA
F1E1 PARAGRAPHUS

F1E2 POSITURA
F1E3 SIMPLEX DUCTUS
F1E4 COLON WITH COMMA ELEVATA POSITURA
F1E5 COLON WITH MIDDLE COMMA POSITURA
F1E2 THREE DOTS WITH COMMA POSITURA
F1E7 PUNCTUS EXCLAMATIVUS
F1E8 PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS HORIZONTAL TILDE
F1E9 PUNCTUS PERCONTATIVUS
F1EA PUNCTUS VERSUS
F1EB LOW PUNCTUS VERSUS
F1EC SIGNE DE RENVOI
F1ED FOUR DOTS PUNCTUATION
F1EE TWO DOTS OVER ONE DOT PUNCTUATION
F1EF ONE DOT OVER TWO DOTS PUNCTUATION
F1F4 VIRGULA SUSPENSIVA
F1F5 PUNCTUS FLEXUS
F1F6 PUNCTUATION MARK LOZENGE DOTS
F1F7 SHORT VIRGULA
F1D8 VERTICAL LINE WITH LEFT QUILL
F1D9 VERTICAL LINE WITH RIGHT QUILL
F1DA MIDDLE RING
F1DB PALM BRANCH
F1DC LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
F1DD RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
F1DE LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS
F1DF RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS
F72E METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT (= 23D4 METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS)
F1BD SMALL BASE LINE ZERO SIGN
F1BE MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER V
F1BF MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER X
F2E0 LATIN AS LIBRALIS SIGN
F2E1 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X WITH BAR (DENARIUS SIGN)
F2E2 LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER X WITH BAR (DENARIUS SIGN)

F2E3 LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH BAR
F2E4 LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER D WITH SLASH
F2E5 LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH BAR
F2E6 PHARMACEUTICAL DRAM SIGN
F2E7 ECU SIGN
F2E8 FLOREN SIGN WITH LOOP
F2E9 GROSCHEN SIGN
F2EA DUTCH LIBRA SIGN
F2EB FRENCH LIBRA SIGN
F2EC ITALIAN LIBRA SIGN
F2ED FLEMISH LIBRA SIGN
F2EE LIRA NUOVA SIGN
F2EF LIRA STERLINA SIGN
F2F0 OLD MARK SIGN
F2F1 OLD FLOURISH MARK SIGN
F2F2 MARKED SMALL LETTER M SIGN
F2F3 FLOURISHED SMALL LETTER M SIGN
F2F4 PHARMACEUTICAL OBOLUS SIGN
F2F5 PENNING SIGN
F2F6 OLD REICHSTALER SIGN
F2F7 GERMAN SCHILLING SIGN
F2F8 GERMAN SCRIPT SCHILLING SIGN
F2F9 SCUDI SIGN
F2FA SESTERTIUS SIGN
F2FB PHARMACEUTICAL SEXTANS SIGN
F2FC ITALIAN SOLDI SIGN
F2FD SCRIPT OUNCE SIGN
E0BC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND MACRON
E4BC LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND MACRON
E1B0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
E1DC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
E5DC LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER)
E252 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON

E652 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON
E25D LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH MACRON
E65D LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH MACRON
E34D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH MACRON
E74D LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH MACRON
E004 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE
E404 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE
EBB0 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE AND ACUTE
EBB1 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH STROKE AND ACUTE
E044 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B WITH ACUTE
E444 LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH ACUTE
E077 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH ACUTE
E477 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH ACUTE
EBB2 LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH ACUTE
E0F0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH ACUTE
E4F0 LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH ACUTE
EBB3 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH ACUTE
EBB4 LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH ACUTE
E116 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH ACUTE
E516 LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH ACUTE
EBB5 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH ACUTE
EBB6 LATIN SMALL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH ACUTE
EBB7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL AND ACUTE
EBB8 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL AND ACUTE
E259 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH ACUTE
E659 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH ACUTE
EBB9 LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA WITH ACUTE
EBAF LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH ACUTE
E2E2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH ACUTE
E6E2 LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH ACUTE
EBBA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH ACUTE
EBBB LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH ACUTE
EBC0 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE

EBC1 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC2 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC3 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
E0EA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE
E4EA LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC5 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC6 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC7 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC8 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
EBC9 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
E350 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
E750 LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
EBCA LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
EBCB LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
E043 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DOT ABOVE
E443 LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DOT ABOVE
EBD0 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B WITH DOT ABOVE
EBD1 LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH DOT ABOVE
EBD2 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D WITH DOT ABOVE
E0EB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE
E4EB LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE
EBD3 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE
EBD4 LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE
EBD5 LATIN SMALL LETTER SEMI-CLOSED INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE
EBD6 LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE
EBD7 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F WITH DOT ABOVE
EBDA LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H WITH DOT ABOVE
E15C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DOT ABOVE
E168 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DOT ABOVE
EBDB LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K WITH DOT ABOVE
E19E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT ABOVE
E59E LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH DOT ABOVE

EBDC LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L WITH DOT ABOVE
EBDD LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M WITH DOT ABOVE
EBDE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE
EBDF LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE
EBCD LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE
EBCE LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE
EBCF LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P WITH DOT ABOVE
E282 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DOT ABOVE
E682 LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DOT ABOVE
E315 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE
E715 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE
E036 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DOT BELOW
E436 LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DOT BELOW
EBE0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT BELOW
EBE1 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT BELOW
EBE2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DIAERESIS
EBE3 LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH DIAERESIS
EBE4 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH DIAERESIS
EBE5 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH DIAERESIS
EBE6 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP WITH DIAERESIS
EBE7 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP WITH DIAERESIS
E342 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DIAERESIS
E742 LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DIAERESIS
EBE8 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY WITH DIAERESIS
EBE9 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY WITH DIAERESIS
EBEA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH CURL
EBEB LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH CURL
EBF0 LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH OGONEK
EBF1 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH OGONEK
E076 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH OGONEK
E476 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH OGONEK
EBF2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND CURL
EBF3 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND CURL

E2EE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH OGONEK
EBEE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND BREVE
EBEF LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND BREVE
E253 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND BREVE
E653 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND BREVE
EBEC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND ACUTE
EBED LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND ACUTE
EBF4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBF5 LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
E0C8 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
E4C8 LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
E0EC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
E4EC LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBF6 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBF7 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBF8 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBF9 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBFA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBFB LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBFC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBFD LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBFE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
EBFF LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE
E548 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW
E727 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH INVERTED BREVE BELOW
EBBD LATIN SMALL LETTER EA WITH COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX
EBBE LATIN SMALL LETTER EU WITH COMBINING CIRCUMFLEX
EBBF LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CURLY BAR ABOVE
F214 LATIN SMALL LETTER A UNCIAL FORM
F215 LATIN SMALL LETTER NECKLESS A
F216 LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D
F217 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED E UNCIAL FORM
F218 LATIN SMALL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM

F219 LATIN SMALL LETTER E EXTENDED BAR FORM
F21A LATIN SMALL LETTER E TALL FORM
F21B LATIN SMALL LETTER SEMI-CLOSED INSULAR F
F21C LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOTTED HOOKS
F21D LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH SEPARATE LOOPS
F21E LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED G WITH LARGE LOWER LOOP
F21F LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED G WITH SMALL LOWER LOOP
F23A LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F220 LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG I
F221 LATIN SMALL LETTER K SEMI-CLOSED FORM
F222 LATIN SMALL LETTER L DESCENDING
F223 LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F224 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F225 LATIN SMALL LETTER UNCIAL M
F226 LATIN SMALL LETTER UNCIAL M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F227 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER FIVE-LEGGED M
F228 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F229 LATIN LETTER CAPITAL N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F22A LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F22B LATIN SMALL CAPITAL N WITH LEFT DESCENDER
F22C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STEM
F22D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R ROTUNDA
F22E LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S
F22F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T ROTUNDA
F230 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V
F231 LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V
F232 LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH LEFT DESCENDER
F233 LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH RIGHT MAIN STROKE
F236 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH LOOP
F237 LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH LOOP
F23B LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH FLOURISH
F23C LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH FLOURISH
F23D LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH FLOURISH

EFA3 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AF
EFA4 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A INSULAR F
EFA5 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AG
EFA6 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AL
EFA7 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AN
EFA8 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL N
EFA9 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AP
EFAA LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AR
EFAB LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL R
EFAC LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A THORN
EEC2 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE BB
EEC3 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE BG
EEC4 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE CK
EEC5 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE CT
EEC6 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE D ROTUNDA D ROTUNDA
EEC7 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE EY
EEC8 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE F A WITH DIAERESIS
EEC9 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FJ
F1BC LATIN SMALL LIGATURE F O WITH DIAERESIS
EECA LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FR
EECB LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FT
EECC LATIN SMALL LIGATURE F U WITH DIAERESIS
EECD LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FY
EECE LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFT
EECF LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FFY
EED0 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FTY
EED1 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE GG
EED2 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE GD
EED3 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE G D ROTUNDA
EED4 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE G ETH
EED5 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE SMALL CAPITAL N LONG S
EFAD LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OC
F1FF LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP

EED6 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP
EED7 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP WITH FLOURISH
EBA0 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S A WITH DIAERESIS
EBA1 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S H
EBA2 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S I
EBA3 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S L
EBA4 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S O WITH DIAERESIS
EBA5 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S P
EBA6 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S
EBA7 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S I
EBA8 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S L
EBA9 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S TI
EBAA LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S TR
EBAB LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S U WITH DIAERESIS
EBAC LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S INSULAR V
EED8 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TR
EED9 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TT
EEDA LATIN SMALL LIGATURE T ROTUNDA T ROTUNDA
EEDB LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TY
EEDC LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TZ

LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH 3-SHAPED APPENDIX
LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH BELOW
LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED C WITH HIGH OVERLINE
LATIN SMALL LETTER S CLOSED FORM
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE O R
COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE O RUM
LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E
LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH TAIL STROKE
ROMAN UNCIA SIGN
ROMAN SEMIUNCIA SIGN
ROMAN SEXTULA SIGN

ROMAN DIMIDIA SEXTULA SIGN
ROMAN SILIQUA SIGN
ROMAN QUINARIUS SIGN
ROMAN DUPONDIUS SIGN
ROMAN AS SIGN

2. Characters with new or changed code points

0237 LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J: E55C in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 0237 (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
035B COMBINING ZIGZAG ABOVE: F152 in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 035B (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
035C COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW: F743 in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 035C (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
1D79 LATIN SMALL INSULAR G: F10F in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 1D79 (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
1E6A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE: 1E6C wrongly assigned to this character in v. 1.0 MUI changed to the correct 1E6A
1E6B LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE: 1E6D wrongly assigned to this character in v. 1.0 MUI changed to the correct 1E6A
2012 FIGURE DASH: F700 in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 2012
2227 LOGICAL AND: F714 in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 2227
23D1 METRICAL BREVE: F701 in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 23D1 (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
23D2 METRICAL LONG OVER SHORT: F703 in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 23D2 (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
23D3 METRICAL SHORT OVER LONG: F702 in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 23D3 (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
23D4 METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS: F72E in v. 1.0 of the MUI spec should be changed to 23D4 (introduced in the Unicode Standard v. 4.1)
E736 LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE: Code point changed from E73B to E736 (as in the Titus project).

3. Characters with new or changed entity names

0027 APOSTROPHE: entity name &apo; should no longer be used for the apostrophe as an abbreviation character. We recommend using 02BC MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE in Spacing Modifying Letters for this purpose. This character has the entity name &apomod;.
002E FULL STOP: entity ‘˙’ should no longer be used for the full stop as an abbreviation character, since this name conflicts with the ISO entity for 02D9. The name ‘&punct;’ does not conflict with any other known ISO name.
00DF LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S: When used as an abbreviation mark, we recommend the entity name &semis;.

014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG: When used as a a ligature of ‘n’ and ‘g’, we recommend the entity name &nglig;.

025F LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J WITH STROKE: The entity name &jdtlstrok; has been changed to &jnodotstrok; in analogy with the ISO entity name ı for 0131 LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I.

0305 COMBINING OVERLINE: When used as an abbreviation mark, we recommend the entity name &bar; rather than &combovl;.

201B SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK: In v. 1.0 the recommended entity name was ‘&rsquolrev;’, but the ‘l’ is misleading and should be removed. In analogy with ‘’’ (2019) above, the entity name should be ‘&rsquorev;’, where ‘rev’ means ‘reverted’.

2234 THEREFORE: New MUFI entity coined in analogy with ‘&quaddot;’ and also ‘&tridotright;’ 10FB in *Georgian* (p. 000 above).

F20C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LOOP: Entity name changed from &OEligred; in v. 1.0 to the present &Oloop;

F20D LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP: Entity name changed from &oeligred; in v. 1.0 to the present &olloop;

EF15 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL THORN: Entity name changed from &thscap; in v. 1.0 to the present &tornscap;

EEE4 LATIN ENLARGED LETTER D ROTUNDA: Entity name changed from &duncenl; in v. 1.0 to the present &drotenl;

F151 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING RAISED US: Entity name changed from &ussep; in v. 1.0 to the present &usmod;

F153 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIP UR ROUND R FORM: Entity name changed from &ur2; to &urrot;

F1C2 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIP UR LEMNISKATE FORM: Entity name changed from &ur8; to &urlemn;

F1C3 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIP UR TILDE FORM: Entity name changed from &ur8open; to &ur;

F1F2 TWO DOTS OVER COMMA POSITURA: Entity name changed from &diacom; to &bidotscomposit;

F1F1 PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS LEMNISKATE FORM: Entity name changed from &quest8; to &punctinterlemn;

F70A METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS: Entity name changed from &anc; to &metranc;

F70B METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH ACUTE: Entity name changed from &ancacute; to &metrancacute;

F719 METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH DOUBLE ACUTE: Entity name changed from &ancdblac; to &metrancdblac;

F70C METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH GRAVE: Entity name changed from &ancgrave; to &metrancgrave;

F71A METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH DOUBLE GRAVE: Entity name changed from &ancdblgrave; to &metrancdblgrave;

F701 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE: Entity name changed from ˘ to &metrbreve;

F706 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH ACUTE: Entity name changed from &breveacute; to &metrbreveacute;

F717 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE: Entity name changed from &brevedblac; to &metrbrevedblac;

F707 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH GRAVE: Entity name changed from &brevegrave; to &metrbrevegrave;

F718 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH DOUBLE GRAVE: Entity name changed from &brevedblgrave; to &metrbrevedblgrave;

F700 METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM: Entity name changed from ¯ to &metrmacr;

F704 METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH ACUTE: Entity name changed from ¯acute; to &metrmacracute;

F715 METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH DOUBLE ACUTE: Entity name changed from ¯dblac; to &metrmacrdblac;

F705 METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH GRAVE: Entity name changed from ¯grave; to &metrmacrgrave;

F716 METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH DOUBLE GRAVE: Entity name changed from ¯dblgrave; to &metrmacrdblgrave;

F702 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM: Entity name changed from ¯breve; to &metrmacrbreve;

F703 METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM ABOVE BREVE: Entity name changed from &brevemacr; to &metrbrevemacr;
F708 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH ACUTE: Entity name changed from ¯breveacute; to &metrmacrbreveacute;
F709 METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH GRAVE: Entity name changed from ¯brevegrave; to &metrmacrbrevegrave;
F71B METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH ACUTE: Entity name changed from &dblbrevemacracute; to &metrdblbrevemacracute;
F71C METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH DOUBLE ACUTE: Entity name changed from &dblbrevemacrdblac; to &metrdblbrevemacrdblac;
F201 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A INSULAR FORM: Entity name changed from &ainsenl; to &Ains;
F109 LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA: Entity name changed from &dunc; to &drot;
F10A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM: Entity name changed from &eunc; to &Eunc;
F110 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL H: Entity name changed from &hins; to &Hunc;
F11A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M: Entity name changed from &munc; to &Munc;
F129 LATIN SMALL LETTER T ROTUNDA: Entity name changed from &tunc; to &trot;

4. Characters with new or changed descriptive names

0027 APOSTROPHE: LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN APOSTROPHE deprecated;
00DF LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S: When used as an abbreviation mark, we recommend the name LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SEMIS.
014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG: The name LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NG recommended when this character is a ligature of ‘n’ and ‘g’.
0237 LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J: The name LATIN SMALL LETTER J DOTLESS in v. 1.0 to be deprecated.
2015 HORIZONTAL BAR: The name HORIZONTAL DASH in MUFI v. 1.0 to be deprecated.
E270 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH STEM: New name, changed from LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
E270 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH STEM: New name, changed from LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
E8B2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH TAIL: New name, changed from LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
F204 LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH RIGHT UPPER LOOP: New name, chg. from LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AE WITH MISSING BOTTOM STROKE.
F20C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LOOP: New name, changed from LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH MISSING BOTTOM STROKE
F20D LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP: New name, changed from LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH MISSING BOTTOM STROKE
F156 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON DESCENDING: new name, changed from LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CON
F151 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING RAISED US: New name, changed from SPACING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT US (9-SIGN)
F155 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK): New name, changed from LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN FINAL ET

- F155 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK): New name, changed from LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL FINAL ET
- F142 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL ET: New name, changed from LATIN ABBREVIATION LARGE SIGN ET
- F157 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA OPEN A FORM: New name, changed from COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA(OMEGA SIGN).
- F1C1 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA OPEN A FORM WITH BAR ABOVE: New name, changed from COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA (OMEGA SIGN) WITH BAR ABOVE.
- F153 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR ROUND R FORM: New name, changed from COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR (2-SIGN).
- F1C2 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR LEMNISKATE FORM: New name, changed from COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR (8 SIGN).
- F1C3 COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR TILDE FORM: New name, changed from COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR (OPEN 8 SIGN).
- F15B COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT US: new name, changed from COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT US (9-SIGN)
- F163 COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE: New name, changed from COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX OVER TWO CHARACTERS.
- F1F2 TWO DOTS OVER COMMA POSITURA: New name, changed from PUNCTUATION MARK DIAERESIS ABOVE COMMA.
- F161 PUNCTUS ELEVATUS: New name, changed from PUNCTUATION MARK PUNCTUS ELEVATUS.
- F1F0 PUNCTUS ELEVATUS DIAGONAL STROKE: New name, changed from PUNCTUATION MARK PUNCTUS ELEVATUS DIAGONAL STROKE.
- F160 PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS: New name, changed from PUNCTUATION MARK PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS.
- F1F1 PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS LEMNISKATE FORM: New name, changed from QUESTION MARK HORIZONTAL 8 FORM.
- F200 LATIN SMALL LETTER A INSULAR FORM: New name, changed from LATIN SMALL LETTER A INSULAR
- F201 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A INSULAR FORM: New name, changed from LATIN ENLARGED SMALL LETTER INSULAR A
- F202 LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN A CAROLINE FORM: New name, changed from LATIN SMALL LETTER A OPEN FORM
- F203 LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED A GOTHIC FORM: New name, changed from LATIN SMALL LETTER A CLOSED FORM
- F109 LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA: New name, changed from LATIN LETTER UNCIAL D
- F10A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM: New name, changed from LATIN LETTER UNCIAL E
- F207 LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F: New name, changed from LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F CLOSED FORM
- F110 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL H: New name, changed from LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR H
- F208 LATIN SMALL LETTER K UNCIAL FORM: New name, changed from LATIN LETTER UNCIAL K
- F11A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M: New name, changed from LATIN LETTER UNCIAL M
- F129 LATIN SMALL LETTER T ROTUNDA: New name, changed from LATIN LETTER UNCIAL T

5. Characters with different descriptive names in the medievalist proposal to Unicode

Glyph	Code point	MUFI descriptive name, v. 2.0	Medievalist proposal descriptive name, January 2006
Ɔ	F1A0	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED C
ɔ̇	F1A1	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C
᠚	F1A2	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON DESCENDING	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CON
᠛	F156	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON DESCENDING	LATIN SMALL LETTER CON
Ɔ̇	F1A3	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON WITH DOT	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT
ɔ̇̇	F1A4	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON WITH DOT	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT
ʹ	F151	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING RAISED US	MODIFIER LETTER US
Ꝛ	F15C	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL RUM	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA
ꝛ	F154	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN RUM	LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA
ꝛ	F15D	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL IS	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER IS

ſ	F15A	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN IS	LATIN SMALL LETTER IS
ſ	F1A8	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SCRIPT S WITH STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER UM
3	F15E	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ET
3	F155	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)	LATIN SMALL LETTER ET
d	E8A0	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER DUM
m	E8A9	LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH TAIL STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER MUM
n	E8AA	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TAIL STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER NUM.
r	E8B5	LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH TAIL STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM
R	E8B6	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R WITH TAIL STROKE	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL RUM
f	E7FF	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH HIGH STROKE
t	E8B9	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH TAIL STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER TUM
◌̘	F1C9	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIG-ZAG BELOW	COMBINING ZIGZAG BELOW
◌̙	F157	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERScript RA OPEN A FORM	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A

̂	F1C3	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPIT UR TILDE FORM	COMBINING UR ABOVE
̃	F15B	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPIT US	COMBINING US ABOVE
̄	F14C	COMBINING CURL	COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE
̅	F1CB	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK IS BELOW	COMBINING IS BELOW
̆	F039	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV	COMBINING SMALL LETTER AV
⌋	F1D3	RIGHT UPPER HALF SQUARE BRACKET	TOP RIGHT HALF SQUARE BRACKET
⌋	F1D4	LEFT LOWER HALF SQUARE BRACKET	BOTTOM LEFT HALF SQUARE BRACKET
⌋	F1D5	RIGHT LOWER HALF SQUARE BRACKET	BOTTOM RIGHT HALF SQUARE BRACKET
⌋	F1D8	VERTICAL LINE WITH LEFT QUILL	RIGHT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL
⌋	F1D9	VERTICAL LINE WITH RIGHT QUILL	LEFT VERTICAL BAR WITH QUILL
Ł	E1B0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE (ACROSS ASCENDER)	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE
ł	E5B0	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE (ACROSS ASCENDER)	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE
Ɔ	F210	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND)	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VEND

