

MUFI character recommendation

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

Œ † ð þ á æ † þ ƿ ƕ 9 æ ʒ 3 æ ø Æ ƒ ó ȳ ú ȳ ð þ τ 7 ƆP : † ¶

※ Part 2: Code chart order

※ Version 2.0 (22 December 2006)

※ Compliant with the Unicode Standard version 5.0

※ Medieval Unicode Font Initiative (MUFI)

※ www.mufi.info

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Editor

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Background

Version 1.0 of the MUI recommendation was published electronically and in hard copy on 8 December 2003. It was the result of an almost two-year-long electronic discussion within the Medieval Unicode Font Initiative (<http://www.mufl.info>), which was established in July 2001 at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds. 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 1.0 of the recommendation is compliant with the Unicode Standard version 4.0.

Version 2.0 is a major update, published electronically on 22 December 2006. It contains a few corrections of misprints in version 1.0 and 516 additional characters (of which 123 are from charts in the official part of the Unicode Standard and 393 are additions to the Private Use Area). There are also 18 characters which have been decommissioned from the Private Use Area due to the fact that they have been included in later versions of the Unicode Standard (and, in one case, because a character has been withdrawn). The net addition is thus **498** characters, making a total of **1326** characters. This version of the recommendation is compliant with the Unicode Standard version 5.0.

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, symbols, and finally geometrical and metrical characters. Part 2 lists the characters according to the code charts in the Unicode Standard.

Part 1 is intended for casual users, because it is fairly easy to find any particular character simply by browsing through the document on screen or in print. Part 2 is intended for encoders and font designers, because it lists characters according to Unicode code charts and accordingly in ascending code-point order. It also shows the structure of the Private Use Area more clearly than Part 1. In general, it contains more information than Part 1; it displays decommissions from version 1.0 to 2.0 on a coloured background, it includes appendices specifying all change from version 1.0 to 2.0, and it distinguishes between ISO entity names (where applicable) and MUI-recommended entity names.

Contributors and meetings

Since work with this recommendation began in August 2001, a number of people have given help and advice (in alphabetical order): Jim Allan (U.S.), Deborah W. Anderson (Berkeley, CA), Peter S. Baker (Charlottesville, VA), Michael Beddow (Leeds), Florian Grammel (København), Michael Gullick (Stevenage, UK), Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson (Reykjavík), António H.A. Emiliano (Lisboa), Michael Everson (Westport, Ireland), Jost Gippert (Frankfurt am Main), Bjarki M. Karlsson (Reykjavík), Diana Luft (Cardiff), Alec McAllister (Leeds), Juan-José Marcos (Plasencia, Spain), Rick McGowan (Unicode consortium), Susana T. Pedro (Lisboa), David J. Perry (Rye, NY), Gunnar Pettersen (Oslo), Gerhard Schumacher (Köln), Andreas Stötzner (Leipzig), Jo Rune Ugulen (Bergen), Tor Ulset (Oslo), Ken Whistler (Unicode consortium), Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen (Leiden), Tarrin Wills (Sydney) and Christian Wittern (Kyoto).

In addition to electronic discussions, the MUFI group has also held informal meetings in Oxford (June 2003), Bergen (August 2003), Lisboa (March 2005), Leipzig (August 2005) and Bonn (June 2006). The project has also been presented at several conferences, including the International Medieval Congress in Leeds (July 2003), the ALLC/AHC congress in Göteborg (June 2004) and the 27th Internationalization and Unicode conference in Berlin (April 2005).

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

This version of the recommendation was published on the MUFI web site, <http://www.mufl.info>, on 22 December 2006. It also has a persistent URL at the University Library in Bergen, <http://hdl.handle.net/1956/2003>

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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 co-ordinate 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, and 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, there are few or sometimes no printed 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 belong to the font *Andron Scriptor Web* and 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 (<http://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	
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 existing entity names. An updated list of ISO-conformant entities can be found at the Oasis web site: <http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/xml-ISOents.txt>

1.3. Code points

Code points are given in hexadecimal format and refer to the Unicode Standard version 5.0. The allocation of code points in the Private Use Area has been co-ordinated 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 MUIFI web site (<http://www.mufl.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, in this recommendation, this prefix has been omitted.

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, co-ordinated with the Titus project. Metrical characters are co-ordinated with the Alphabetum font and located in the F700–F76F section.

Characters in the PUA have been divided into subranges. Note that code points are not necessarily allocated contiguously.

Because 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 been accepted by Unicode. These characters are highlighted in yellow, as explained on p. 12.

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, for easier reference, characters are given in alphabetical order.

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. For example, the character located at 223B in *Mathematical Operators* (p. 67 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 contain a large numbers of precomposed characters, i.e. base characters with one or more diacritical 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, Unicode is very unwilling 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”, “combining ogonek” and “combining acute accent”, or 006F + 0328 + 0301 (or as a combination of “o with ogonek” and “combining 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” + “combining 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 can equally well be decomposed. All precomposed characters can in fact be reduced to sequences of base and combining 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 (such as Modern English).

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

and vice versa. Therefore, 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 are 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. Unicode resources and proposals

There are several useful web resources for the Unicode Standard and Unicode fonts. Links to further resources can be found on numerous web sites.

3.1. The Unicode Standard

The Unicode Standard can be accessed at <http://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.

3.2. The Titus project

The Titus project (Thesaurus Indogermanischer Text- und Sprachmaterialien), founded by Jost Gippert (University of Frankfurt), has developed a font with several thousand characters in the Private Use Area (code points E000–FOFF), primarily for use in comparative linguistics. The allocation of codepoints in Titus and the MUI character recommendation has been co-ordinated in order to avoid unnecessary code-point conflicts. For a full overview, see the Titus website at <http://titus.uni-frankfurt.de>

3.3. The Junicode font

Junicode is a font designed by Peter S. Baker (University of Virginia) on the basis of Junius, a 17th century font for Old English. It is available as a Unicode font (hence the name Junicode) on <http://junicode.sourceforge.net> with a number of characters in the Private Use Area. The allocation of code points in the MUI character recommendation has been co-ordinated with Junicode.

3.4. The Medieval Unicode Font Initiative

The Medieval Unicode Font Initiative (MUI) was established in July 2001 with the aim of co-ordinating work among Medieval scholars, and disseminating

inexpensive or, if possible, free fonts for Medievalists. Several fonts compliant with version 1.0 of the MUIFI recommendation have already been published on the MUIFI web site, <http://www.mufl.info/fonts>. We expect that several fonts compliant with version 2.0 will be published shortly. *Andron Scriptor Web* v. 2.0 is the first of these fonts and is published simultaneously with the recommendation.

3.5. Proposals to Unicode

Members of the MUIFI group and other scholars have been co-ordinating 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 many base characters. This proposal is being edited by Michael Everson and is available from the MUIFI 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. Another proposal for Medieval punctuation marks, also edited by Michael Everson, is under development and will probably be finalised in the first half of 2007. In addition, two proposals by David J. Perry, US, one on Roman weight and monetary symbols and one on characters for classical Latin, should be mentioned. Some of the characters in these proposals have been included in the MUIFI recommendation. Both proposals are available from the website *Fonts For Scholars*, <http://www.scholarsfonts.net>. For updates on all four proposals, see the Unicode web site.

If these proposals are finally accepted, in whole or in part, 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, as listed in this document.

4. 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 MUIFI-compliant fonts, but if a document is displayed with another, non-compliant font, these characters will appear incorrectly (with the unlikely exception of characters that by coincidence are located at the same code points in two different fonts). For documents with a 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 a short life expectancy, characters may be used with less caution, as long as future problems of storage and interchangeability are considered.

MUIFI 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 MUIFI-compliant fonts may lack characters of this type (or, preferably, they should be shown with a warning sign). For this reason, anyone who uses a MUIFI-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 might not be accessible at a later date.

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 has been added immediately below. The colour yellow colour is also used to indicate deprecation, i.e. that a certain character should no longer be used. Example:

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
◌̆	&er;	F152	F152	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT ER
<p>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. 44). This code point (035B) should be used hereafter. The present code (F152) point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.</p>				

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 should be used for characters that have been accepted by Unicode and that, 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 ⸑ (1D79 in Phonetics Extensions)

The decommissioned 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 above-mentioned proposals to Unicode are successful, perhaps as many as 150 characters could 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
		&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
%	&percent;		0025	PERCENT SIGN
&	&		0026	AMPERSAND
In SGML/XML encoded documents, the ampersand is the opening character of an entity name, as exemplified throughout this recommendation. To avoid confusion, the ampersand as such can be encoded with the entity ‘&’. In Medieval primary sources, the ampersand was used as an abbreviation for the conjunction ‘and’ (Latin ‘et’, Medieval Nordic ‘ok’, etc.), in which case it can be specified by markup, e.g. by the <abbr> element.				

'	'		0027	APOSTROPHE
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, '''. In Medieval script, 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 Modifying Letters for this purpose.				
((0028	LEFT PARENTHESIS
))		0029	RIGHT PARENTHESIS
*	*		002A	ASTERISK
+	+		002B	PLUS SIGN
,	,		002C	COMMA
-	‐		002D	HYPHEN-MINUS
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. 57 below), and for an unambiguous <i>minus</i> character, see 2212 MINUS in <i>Mathematical Operators</i> (p. 66).				
.	.		002E	FULL STOP
The full stop is often used as a mark of abbreviation, typically in suspended (truncated) words. If an encoder wants to make a distinction between the full stop as a punctuation mark and as an abbreviation mark, we recommend that the same character, 002E FULL STOP, should be used in both cases, but that the abbreviation mark is specified by markup, e.g. by the <abbr> element.				
/	/		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
;	;		003B	SEMICOLON

In Medieval script, a sign looking like the semicolon was commonly used as an abbreviation for ‘eð’ or ‘ed’, cf. LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SEMICOLON at F1AC in the Private Use Area subrange 4 below (p. 87). If an encoder wants to use 003B SEMICOLON for the abbreviation sign, we recommend that this usage should be specified by markup, e.g. by the <abbr> element.

<	<		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
[[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

{	&lcurly;		007B	LEFT CURLY BRACKET
	|		007C	VERTICAL LINE
}	&rcurly;		007D	RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
~		&tild;	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
	 		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

°	°		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. 106).				
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		00DF	LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
In Medieval sources, the ‘sharp s’ can also be used as an abbreviation character, in which case it may be specified by markup, e.g. by the <abbr> element.				
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 the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 128 characters. The selection below contains 65 characters, mostly precomposed characters with macron, breve, stroke, dot above, and ogonek.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode 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
Č	Ċ		010A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE
č	ċ		010B	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT ABOVE
Đ	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
ě		&ebreve;	0115	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH BREVE
Ě	Ė		0116	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE
ě	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
ğ	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
İ	İ		0130	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE
ı	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		014B	LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG
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
ö	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
Ů	Ŭ		016C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH BREVE
ů	ŭ		016D	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH BREVE
Ů	Ű		0170	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE

ú	ű		0171	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOUBLE ACUTE
Ų	Ų		0172	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH OGONEK
ų	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
ſ		&slong;	017F	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S

4: Latin Extended-B

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 208 characters, of which 37 characters have been selected here. 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

ƙ		&khook;	0199	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH HOOK	
For a similar-looking but separate character, the ligature of ‘k’ and long ‘s’, see PUA subrange 5. (Note the hackle of the long ‘s’ in that character.)					
ł		&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 is seldom used. For the small form, the small capital R should be used, cf. 0280 on p. 40 below.					
Ƶ		&Zstrok;	01B5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH STROKE	
ƶ		&zstrok;	01B6	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH STROKE	
Ʒ		&EZH;	01B7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH	
ƿ		&wynn;	01BF	LATIN LETTER WYNN	
Ā		Æmacr;	01E2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON	
ā		æmacr;	01E3	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH MACRON	
Ɠ		&Gstrok;	01E4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH STROKE	
Ɣ		&gstrok;	01E5	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH STROKE	
Œ		&Oogon;	01EA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK	

o		&oogon;	01EB	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK	
Ō		&Oogonmacr;	01EC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND MACRON	
ō		&oogonmacr;	01ED	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND MACRON	
The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 erroneously claims that the pair of characters above 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	
ȝ		&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	
ĵ		&jnodot;	0237	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J	
This character was added in v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard.					
Ĵ		&Jbar;	0248	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE	
ĵ		&jbar;	0249	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE	
The two characters above were added in v. 5.0 of the Unicode Standard.					

5: IPA Extensions

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 96 characters. The selection below contains 19 characters, mostly small capitals. Additional small capitals are located in *Phonetic Extensions*, pp. 47–48 below, and PUA subrange 2 *Small capitals*, pp. 81–82 below.

In many contexts, the whole set of IPA characters are used, e.g. in the phonological analysis of Medieval languages. Although they are not needed for the actual transcription of Medieval texts, we recommend that MUFI-compatible fonts should include the complete range of IPA characters.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
ɔ		&ooopen;	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, either 2183 and 2184 in <i>Number forms</i> (pp. 64–65) or the characters F1A2, F156, F1A3 and F1A4 in the Private Use Area subrange 4 below (p. 86). Also note that the LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O is usually rendered as a turned ‘c’ glyph, ‘ɔ’ (i.e. rotated 180°). The <i>con</i> abbreviation sign should rather be rendered with a reversed ‘c’ glyph, ‘ɔ’ (i.e. flipped horizontally).</p>					
ɖ		&dtail;	0256	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL	
ƚ		&jnodotstrok;	025F	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J WITH STROKE	
<p>In many fonts, this character looks like an ‘f’ that has been turned (i.e. rotated 180°), but according to the descriptive name it should be designed as a dotless ‘j’ with a horizontal stroke. The turned ‘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 0248 and 0249 in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> above.</p>					
ɡ		&gopen;	0261	LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT G	
Ɔ		&gscap;	0262	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G	

ħ		&hhook;	0266	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK	
See PUA subrange 5 for a similar-looking but separate character, the ligature of ‘h’ and long ‘s’ (note the hackle of the long ‘s’ in that character).					
ı̇		&istrok;	0268	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH STROKE	
I		&iscap;	026A	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I	
ɲ		&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		&rscap;	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 the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 80 characters. The selection below contains 9 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
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 should be used as an abbreviation character.					
‡		&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 the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 112 characters, of which 39 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, pp. 95–98. 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	

◌̄		&bar;	0305	COMBINING OVERLINE	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK BAR ABOVE
<p>The character above is frequently used as an abbreviation mark in Medieval (and Classical) manuscripts. We therefore recommend the entity name ‘&bar;’ rather than the more cumbersome ‘&combv1;’. As a rule, abbreviation marks behave as overlines, i.e. they should connect with adjoining characters. In that way, a continuous overline over more than one character can be displayed by a sequence of single-character overlines.</p>					
◌̆		&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 RIGHT	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK COMMA ABOVE RIGHT
◌̏		&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	
		&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	
		&combastbl;	0359	COMBINING ASTERISK BELOW	
		&er;	035B	COMBINING ZIGZAG ABOVE	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE
		&combdbrebebl;	035C	COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW	
		&asup;	0363	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A	
		&esup;	0364	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E	

i ◌̇		&isup;	0365	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER I	
o ◌̇		&osup;	0366	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O	
u ◌̇		&usup;	0367	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER U	
c ◌̇		⫐	0368	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C	
d ◌̇		&dsup;	0369	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER D	
h ◌̇		&hsup;	036A	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER H	
m ◌̇		&msup;	036B	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER M	
r ◌̇		&rsup;	036C	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R	
t ◌̇		&tsup;	036D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER T	
v ◌̇		&vsup;	036E	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER V	
x ◌̇		&xsup;	036F	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER X	

8: Greek and Coptic

Only two characters have been selected from this range, which contains 127 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. At present, 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’. 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 should include the whole range of Greek characters.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
Θ	Θ		0398	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA
θ	θ		03B8	GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA

The *theta* characters are sometimes used as an abbreviation sign for *obit* ‘he/she died’, but we recommend using the alternative *obit* pair of characters in subrange 5 of the Private Use Area (p. 89 below). See also the introduction in Ernst W.E. Hübner, *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae Latinae*, Berlin: Reimer 1885 (rpt. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1979), in which he states that the *theta* should be kept apart from the *obit* sign (barred ‘o’).

9: Georgian

Only a single character has been selected from this range, which contains 83 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. This character has a duplicate code point in Junicode (v. 0.6.12).

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

10: Runic

Two characters have been selected from this range, which contains 81 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. Both characters were used as abbreviation signs in the context of the Latin alphabet; ƿ for ‘fé’ (cattle/goods) and ƿ for ‘maðr’ (man). Although not a part of the Latin alphabet, we recommend that MUFI-compatible fonts should include the whole Runic alphabet.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
ƿ		&fMedrun;	16A0	RUNIC LETTER FEHU FEOH FE F	RUNIC MEDIEVAL LETTER F
ƿ		&mMedrun;	16D8	RUNIC LETTER LONG-BRANCH-MADR M	RUNIC MEDIEVAL LETTER M

11: Phonetic Extensions

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 128 characters, of which 18 have been selected here, the majority being small capitals. For additional small capitals, see *IPA Extensions*, pp. 39–41 above, and PUA subrange 2 *Small capitals*, pp. 81–82 below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Descriptive name
À		&ascap;	1D00	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A
Æ		æscap;	1D01	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL AE
Ĉ		&cscap;	1D04	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL C
Ď		&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		&Imod;	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. 110).</p>				

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

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 246 characters. The selection below contains 88 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. 136, 143 and 150 below. Note that two characters below have duplicate code points in Junicode (v. 0.6.12), 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
ĥ		&hdot;	1E23		LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH DOT ABOVE
Ħ		&Hdotbl;	1E24		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH DOT BELOW
ĥ		&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
ķ		&kdotbl;	1E33		LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DOT BELOW
Ḷ		&Ldotbl;	1E36		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT BELOW
ł		&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
ṛ		&rdot;	1E59		LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH DOT ABOVE
Ṛ̣		&Rdotbl;	1E5A		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DOT BELOW
ṛ̣		&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
Ṣ̣		&Sdotbl;	1E62		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW
ṣ̣		&sdotbl;	1E63		LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW
Ṫ		&Tdot;	1E6A		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE
ṫ		⃛	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
Ạ		&Adotbl;	1EA0		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW
ạ		&adotbl;	1EA1		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOT BELOW
Ả		&Ahook;	1EA2		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE
ả		&ahook;	1EA3		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH HOOK ABOVE
Ǻ		&Abreveacute;	1EAE		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE
ǻ		&abreveacute;	1EAF		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH BREVE AND ACUTE
Ẹ		&Edotbl;	1EB8		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW
ẹ		&edotbl;	1EB9		LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT BELOW
Ỉ		&Ihook;	1EC8		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE
ỉ		&ihook;	1EC9		LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH HOOK ABOVE
Ị		&Idotbl;	1ECA		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW

ï		&idotbl;	1ECB		LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT BELOW
Ȫ		&Odotbl;	1ECC		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW
ȫ		&odotbl;	1ECD		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT BELOW
Ȭ		&Ohook;	1ECE		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE
ȭ		&ohook;	1ECF		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HOOK ABOVE
Ȯ		&Udotbl;	1EE4		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW
ȯ		&udotbl;	1EE5		LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DOT BELOW
Ȱ		&Uhook;	1EE6		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE
ȱ		&uhook;	1EE7		LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HOOK ABOVE
ÿ		&Ydotbl;	1EF4		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW
Ț		&ydotbl;	1EF5		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT BELOW
Ȟ		&Yhook;	1EF6		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE
ȟ		&yhook;	1EF7		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH HOOK ABOVE

13: General Punctuation

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 100 characters (plus 6 deprecated ones). The selection below contains 50 characters, including a number of spaces with no visible glyph. Note that some of the space characters, e.g. 2009, can be used to distinguish between varying widths of space between words. Some scholars believe there may be two different widths of the space in some Medieval manuscripts, the thinner space being used in compounds or sequences of (e.g.) preposition and noun.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUIF entity	Code point	(Unicode)	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	
		&zersp;	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. 15 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 (pp. 107–108).						
—	–		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. 7 above).

,	‚	&lsquolow;	201A		SINGLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	
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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. 7 above).

„	„	&ldquolow;	201E		DOUBLE LOW-9 QUOTATION MARK	
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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	
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•	•		2022		BULLET	
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▸		&tribull;	2023		TRIANGULAR BULLET	
.		&sgldr;	2024		ONE DOT LEADER	
..		&dblldr;	2025		TWO DOT LEADER	
<p>Most likely by mistake, two entities, ‘&nldr;’ (“en leader”) and ‘&mldr;’ (“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. 7 above).</p>						
...	…		2026		HORIZONTAL ELLIPSIS	
.		&hyphpoint;	2027		HYPHENATION POINT	
		&nnbsp;	202F		NARROW NO-BREAK SPACE	
‰	‰		2030		PER MILLE SIGN	
'	′		2032		PRIME	
”	″		2033		DOUBLE PRIME	
<		‹	2039		SINGLE LEFT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	
<p>The entity ‘&laquo;’ is also being used for this character, but has here been reserved for 00AB in <i>Latin-1 Supplement</i> (p. 23 above).</p>						
>		›	203A		SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK	
<p>The entity ‘&raquo;’ is also being used for this character, but has here been reserved for 00BB in <i>Latin-1 Supplement</i> (p. 24 above).</p>						

※		&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 SMALL ET
As of Junicode version 0.6.12, this character is no longer located at F143, but has been moved to 204A.						
ℙ		&revpara;	204B		REVERSED PILCROW SIGN	
∴		&lozengedot;	2058		FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION	
⋈		&dotcross;	205C		DOTTED CROSS	

14: Superscripts and subscripts

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 34 characters. The selection below, which is new in v. 2.0 of the MUI 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 both in display and in print. The superscript numbers 1, 2 and 3 are included in *Latin-1 Supplement*, p. 24 above, as 00B9, 00B2 and 00B3 respectively.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUI 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	SUBSCRIPT TWO
3		&sub3;	2083	SUBSCRIPT THREE
4		&sub4;	2084	SUBSCRIPT FOUR
5		&sub5;	2085	SUBSCRIPT 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 the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 22 characters. Only a single character has been chosen here, the German penny sign. For other monetary (and weight) symbols, see the Private Use Area, subrange 12, below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
₰		&pennygerm;	20B0	GERMAN PENNY SIGN

I 6: Letterlike Symbols

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 79 characters. Here, eight characters have been selected. Additional or alternative forms for several of these characters are found in the Private Use Area below.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI descriptive name
Ð		&scruple;	2108	SCRUPLE	
℔		&lbar;	2114	L B BAR SYMBOL	
See subrange 12 in the Private Use Area for additional forms of this symbol (pp. 112–113 below).					
℞		&Rtailstrok;	211E	PRESCRIPTION TAKE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH TAIL STROKE
℟		&Rslstrok;	211F	RESPONSE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
It is questionable whether 211E PRESCRIPTION TAKE and 211F RESPONSE should be recognised as different characters, but, because they in fact appear as different characters in the Unicode Standard, we recommend that both should be included in MUFI-compatible fonts.					
℥		&Vslstrok;	2123	VERSICLE	
See E8BC in subrange 5 in the Private Use Area for a small form of this character.					
℥		&ounce;	2125	OUNCE SIGN	
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.					

Ɔ		&Fturn;	2132	TURNED CAPITAL F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED F
Ɔ		&fturn;	214E	TURNED SMALL F	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED F

This pair of characters is used for one of the Claudian letters in Latin epigraphy. Note that the small form is a turned small capital ‘F’ rather than a turned minuscule ‘f’. TURNED SMALL F at 214E was added in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0 for reasons of case pairing. For additional Claudian letters, see the two reversed ‘C’ characters at 2183 and 2184 in *Number forms*, and the two half ‘H’ characters at 2C75 and 2C76 in *Latin Extended-C*.

17: Number Forms

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, this range has 50 characters, comprising a number of vulgar fractions and Roman numerals. As a rule, we recommend that Roman numerals should be encoded using the ordinary characters I, V, X, L, C and D. The five numerals selected here are combinations of ‘C’ and/or ‘D’ outside the ordinary alphabet, and the reversed ‘C’, which could be used as a Roman numeral as well as an abbreviation sign for ‘con’, and a Claudian letter.

Note that two superscript Roman numerals have been added in the Private Use Area, subrange 11 (p. 110).

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name	MUFI 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		&CONbase;	2183	ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON

<p>In addition to its usage as a Roman numeral, this character was frequently used as an abbreviation for ‘con’. It is also known as a Claudian letter, antisigma. The suggested entity name here is based upon its usage as an abbreviation character for ‘con’.</p>					
↷		&conbase;	2184	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON
<p>This is the lowercase version of 2183 ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED. It was added in v. 5.0 of the Unicode Standard for reasons of case pairing. The suggested entity name refers to the usage as an abbreviation character for ‘con’. A similar-looking character is 0254 LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O in <i>IPA Extensions</i> above, but that character is usually rendered as a turned ‘c’ glyph, ‘ɔ’ (i.e. rotated 180°). The ‘con’ abbreviation sign should rather be rendered with a reversed ‘c’ glyph, ‘ɔ’ (i.e. flipped horizontally).</p>					

18: Arrows

In the Unicode Standard v. 5.0, 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
→		&arrslrw;	2192	RIGHTWARDS ARROW
↓		&arrsldw;	2193	DOWNWARDS ARROW

19: Mathematical Operators

Ten characters have been selected from this range, which contains 256 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. Because six of them have a non-mathematical usage, alternative MUFI descriptive names have been assigned. Note that 223B has a duplicate code point in Junicode (v. 0.6.12).

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. 109).						
∴		&tridotupw;	2234		THEREFORE	PUNCTUATION MARK UPWARDS-POINTING TRIANGULAR DOTS
There is an ISO entity name for this character, ‘∴’, but we have given an entity name which better reflects the shape. This character can also be used as a punctuation mark, but we recommend F1EF in the Private Use Area, subrange 8 (p. 103 below), as a punctuation character.						
∵		&tridotdw;	2235		BECAUSE	PUNCTUATION MARK DOWNWARDS-POINTING TRIANGULAR DOTS
This character can also be used as a punctuation mark, but we recommend F1EE in the Private Use Area (p. 103 below) as a punctuation character.						
∴		&quaddot;	2237		PROPORTION	PUNCTUATION MARK FOUR DOTS
This character can also be used as a punctuation mark, but we recommend F1ED in the Private Use Area (p. 102 below) as a punctuation character.						

̣		&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, *Pause and Effect*, Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 303.

20: Miscellaneous Technical

Four metrical characters have been selected from this range, which contains a total of 242 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. 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), COMBINING 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	MUIFI 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

21: Geometric Shapes

Five characters have been selected from this range, which contains 96 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. 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* (Copenhagen 1989–).

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
■		&squareblsm;	25AA	BLACK SMALL SQUARE
□		&squarewhsm;	25AB	WHITE SMALL SQUARE
▷		&trirightwh;	25B9	WHITE RIGHT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE
◁		&trileftwh;	25C3	WHITE LEFT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE
⦿		&circledot;	25CC	DOTTED CIRCLE

The character above can be used as a place holder for base-line characters when displaying diacritical marks. See examples in *Combining Diacritical Marks* above (p. 42). Although the Unicode character 25CC has a size similar to capital ‘O’, we recommend that it should be drawn with the size of a small ‘o’.

22: Dingbats

Three characters have been selected from this range, which contains 174 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0.

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
🌿		&hederarot;	2767	ROTATED FLORAL HEART BULLET	ROTATED HEDERA

The two characters above are also known as Aldine leaf (English) or Aldusblatt (German). The name *hedera* refers to HEDERA (HELIX), the Latin name for ivy, which this leaf resembles.

23: Miscellaneous Mathematical Symbols-A

Four characters have been selected from this range, which contains 39 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. Note that the angle brackets from this range have been chosen rather than 2329 and 232A in *Miscellaneous Technical*, because the latter are canonically 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 the Unicode Standard v. 5.0.

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 <i>Basic Latin</i> (p. 15 above). Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, p. 301.					

25: Latin Extended-C

Two characters have been selected from this range, which contains 17 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. The whole range was introduced in this version of the Unicode Standard.

Glyph	ISO entity	MUFI entity	Code point	Unicode descriptive name
Ɔ		&Hhalf;	2C75	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER HALF H

Ɔ		&hhalf;	2C76	LATIN SMALL LETTER HALF H
<p>This casing pair is used for a Claudian letter in Latin epigraphy. Note that the small form is based on a small capital ‘H’ rather than a minuscule ‘h’. For additional Claudian letters, see the two turned ‘F’ characters at 2132 and 214E in <i>Letterlike Symbols</i>, and the two reversed ‘C’ characters at 2183 and 2184 in <i>Number forms</i>.</p>				

26: Supplemental Punctuation

Five characters have been selected from this range, which contains 26 characters in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. 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. 104).

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
⋘		&llslst;	2E1C	LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET	RIGHT LOWER SLANTED STROKE
<p>In Medieval Nordic editing this stroke is typically used to indicate the <i>end</i> of text added in the margin and is for this reason called ‘RIGHT’.</p>					
⋙		&rlslst;	2E1D	RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET	LEFT LOWER SLANTED STROKE
<p>In Medieval Nordic editing this stroke is typically used to indicate the <i>beginning</i> of text added in the margin and is for this reason called ‘LEFT’.</p>					

27: Alphabetic Presentation Forms

All seven Latin characters have been selected from this range, which in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0 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
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
ft		&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. Before using any characters in this area, please read section 4 in the introduction, p. 11 above.

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 Junicode and the PUA of other fonts that were co-ordinated by the MUIFI group. The code points given in the MUIFI 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 part of a composite character. The allocation of code points has been co-ordinated 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, 9 and 11 in the F100–F1FF section (wherever possible, using already existing Junicode code points), subrange 10 in the F700–F71F section (using already existing Alphabetum code points), and subrange 12 in the F2D0–F2FF section.

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

Subrange I: Ligatures

Ligatures are two base-line characters that 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 identical. 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 or change of meaning, while structural ligatures must not be split. The ligatures in *Alphabetic Presentation Forms* (p. 72 above) are prime examples of non-structural ligatures.

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 does not recognise any of the ligatures in the list below, but 16 of them have been included in the medievalist January 2006 proposal to Unicode (‘**AA**’, ‘**aa**’, ‘**AO**’, ‘**æ**’, ‘**AJ**’, ‘**ai**’, ‘**Aʹ**’, ‘**aw**’, ‘**Aʹ**’, ‘**æ**’, ‘**Aʹ**’, ‘**ay**’, ‘**Oʹ**’, ‘**oʹ**’, ‘**OO**’ and ‘**oo**’).

(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	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	Descriptive name
AA	&AAlig;	EF90	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA
aa	&aalig;	EF91	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA
æ	&aacloselig;	EFA0	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA CLOSED FORM
This is a variant form of the ‘aa’ ligature.			
æ	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.			
Æ	&AnecklessElig;	EFAE	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E
æ	&anecklesselig;	EFA1	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E

AO	&AOlig;	EF92	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO
o	&aolig;	EF93	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO
Œ	&AOligred;	F205	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO NECKLESS
œ	&aoligred;	F206	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO NECKLESS
The two characters above should be analysed as a ligature of ‘a+o’ without the neck of ‘a’, but can be described as the character ‘o’ with a lower left loop.			
AU	&AUlig;	EF94	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU
ai	&aulig;	EF95	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU
AV	&AVlig;	EF96	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV
av	&avlig;	EF97	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV
av	&anecklessvlig;	EFA2	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NECKLESS 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
ay	&aylig;	EF9B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY

Ꞓ	&Lbrk;	EF9F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER BROKEN L
ꞑ	&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>			
ꞒꞒ	&LLligbar;	EEC0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL
ꞑꞑ	&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	&ooloop;	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

According to v. 5.0 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 GROßE DUDEN). The earliest attested example in print is from 1879. For a full discussion of this character, see the journal SIGNA vol. 9 (2006).

Ŵ	&YYlig;	F212	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE YY
ŵ	&yylig;	F213	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE YY

The ‘y+y’ ligature was introduced by the Icelandic Jón Ólafsson from Grunnavík in the 18th century. Cf. Jón Helgason, *Jon Olafsson fra Grunnavik*, Copenhagen 1926. From a graphical point of view, it could also be described as a ‘v+y’ ligature.

(b) Non-structural ligatures

Non-structural ligatures do not have a separate sound value. Many of the ligatures below 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
ƿ	&afinslig;	EFA4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A INSULAR F
ǻ	&aglig;	EFA5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AG
ǿ	&allig;	EFA6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AL

ǎ	&anlig;	EFA7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AN
ǣ	&anscaplig;	EFA8	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL N
ǫ	&aplig;	EFA9	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AP
ǻ	&arlig;	EFAA	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AR
ǿ	&arscaplig;	EFAB	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL R
ƿ	&athornlig;	EFAC	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A THORN
ƒ	&bblig;	EEC2	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE BB
ƒ	&bglig;	EEC3	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE BG
ƒ	&cklig;	EEC4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE CK
ƒ	&ctlig;	EEC5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE CT
ƒ	&drotrotlig;	EEC6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE D ROTUNDA D ROTUNDA
ƒ	&eylig;	EEC7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE EY
ƒ	&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	&ftyilig;	EED0	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FTY
gg	&gglig;	EED1	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE GG
gd	&gdlig;	EED2	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE GD
ḡ	&gdrotlig;	EED3	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE G D ROTUNDA
ǧ	&gethlig;	EED4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE G ETH

ſ	&nscapslonglig;	EED5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE SMALL CAPITAL N LONG S
œ	&oclig;	EFAD	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OC
PP	&PPlig;	EEDD	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP
pp	&pplig;	EED6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP
ꝑꝑ	&ppflourlig;	EED7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP WITH FLOURISH
fä	&slongaumllig;	EBA0	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S A WITH DIAERESIS
fh	&slonghlig;	EBA1	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S H
fi	&slongilig;	EBA2	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S I
fl	&slongllig;	EBA3	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S L
fö	&slongoumllig;	EBA4	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S O WITH DIAERESIS
fp	&slongplig;	EBA5	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S P
ff	&slongsllonglig;	EBA6	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S
ffi	&slongsllongilig;	EBA7	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S I
ffl	&slongsllongllig;	EBA8	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S LONG S L

fti	&slongtilig;	EBA9	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S TI
ft̃r	&slongtr̃lig;	EBAA	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S TR
f̃ü	&slonguumllig;	EBAB	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S U WITH DIAERESIS
f̃	&slongvinslig;	EBAC	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE LONG S INSULAR V
tr	&tr̃lig;	EED8	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TR
tt	&tt̃lig;	EED9	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE TT
ƿ	&trot̃rot̃lig;	EEDA	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE T ROTUNDA T ROTUNDA
ty	&tỹlig;	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.

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has allocated nine small capitals to the range *IPA Extensions*, sc. ‘B’, ‘G’, ‘H’, ‘I’, ‘L’, ‘N’, ‘Œ’, ‘R’ and ‘Y’ (cf. pp. 39–41 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. pp. 47–48 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.

Small capital ‘F’ and ‘S’ have been included in the medievalist January 2006 proposal to Unicode.

Glyph	MUIF entity	MUIF code point	MUIF 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
X	&xscap;	EF11	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL X
þ	þscap;	EF15	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL THORN

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).

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 does not recognise enlarged minuscules.

Glyph	MUIF entity	MUIF code point	MUIF descriptive name
Ǻ	&aenl;	EEE0	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL A

Ƕ	&aaligenl;	EFDF	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE AA
Ƿ	&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
ð	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;	EEFF	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL INSULAR F
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
ȷ	&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
Ʒ	&penl;	EEF1	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL P
ƹ	&qenl;	EEF2	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL Q
ƚ	&renl;	EEF3	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL R
ƚ	&senl;	EEF4	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL S

t	&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 the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. An exception is the Tironian sign for ‘et’, which is found in the range *General punctuation*, 204A (p. 60 above).

- *Basic Latin*: The ampersand, 0026, for ‘et’ (= the conjunction ‘and’), (p. 14)
- *Spacing Modifying Letters*: The apostrophe, 02BC, for ‘i’ or ‘e’ (p. 41).
- *Runic*: The runic ‘f’, 16A0, for ‘fé’ and the runic ‘m’, 16D8, for ‘maðr’, both frequently used in Old Norse manuscripts (p. 47).
- *Number forms*: The reversed ‘C’, 2183 and 2184, for ‘con’ (pp. 64–65).
- *Mathematical Operators*: The homothetic sign, 223B, for ‘est’ (p. 67).
- *Dingbats*: The Latin cross, 271D, for ‘kross’ (p. 69).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Unicode)	MUFI descriptive name
9	&CONdes;	F1A2		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON DESCENDING
9	&condes;	F156	F156	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON DESCENDING
<p>This character has a descender, ‘x9x’. Another form does not have a descender and looks like a reversed ‘C’. This character, which also was used as a Roman numeral and as a Claudian letter, antisigma, is located in <i>Number forms</i> at 2183 and 2184, see pp. 64–65 above.</p>				
Ⓣ	&CONdot;	F1A3		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON WITH DOT
Ⓣ	&condot;	F1A4		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON WITH DOT
’	&usmod;	F151	F151	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING RAISED US
9	&USbase;	F1A5		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING BASE-LINE CAPITAL US
<p>This character is positioned on the base line and has capital form (full height).</p>				
9	&usbase;	F1A6		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING BASE-LINE SMALL US
<p>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.</p>				
7	&ET;	F142	F142	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL ET
<p>The small form of the above character is 204A TIRONIAN SIGN ET in <i>General Punctuation</i>.</p>				
7	&ETslash;	F1A7		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL ET WITH STROKE

Ʒ	&etslash;	F158		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL ET WITH STROKE
Ꝛ	&RUM;	F15C		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL RUM
ꝛ	&rum;	F154	F154	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL RUM
Ɔ	&de;	F159		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL DE
Ꝕ	&IS;	F15D		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL IS
ꝕ	&is;	F15A		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL IS
Ꝗ	&sstrok;	F1A8		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SCRIPT S WITH STROKE
This character can also be used for the ‘soldi’ sign, cf. subrange 12 below (p. 115).				
ꝛ	&ETfin;	F15E		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)
Ꝝ	&etfin;	F155	F155	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL 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 described 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.				
;	&sem;	F1AC		LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SEMICOLON

The character 003B SEMICOLON can be used for the frequent abbreviation sign of similar shape. However, some encoders might want to have a separate character, in which case we recommend using F1AC LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SEMICOLON. Neither character should be unified with F1EA PUNCTUS VERSUS, which is a punctuation mark (see p. 100 below).

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. The ligatures in this subrange have been included here rather than in subrange 1, because they have some type of modification, typically a stroke across part of the character.

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 does not recognise any abbreviation characters of this type, but many of them have been included in the medievalist January 2006 proposal to Unicode.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
dꞥ	&dtailstrok;	E8A0		LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL STROKE
h̄	&hslonglig;	EBAD		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE H AND LONG S
The MUFI character recommendation v. 1.0 recommended using 0266 LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK for this character, but we believe that it should be analysed as a separate character, because it is in fact a ligature of ‘h’ and long ‘s’ and thus should be designed with the hackle of long ‘s’.				
h̄̄	&hslongligbar;	E7C7		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE H AND LONG S WITH STROKE
k̄	&kslonglig;	EBAE		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE K AND LONG S
The MUFI character recommendation v. 1.0 recommended using 0199 LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH HOOK for this character, but we believe that it should be analysed as a separate character, because it is in fact a ligature of ‘k’, and long ‘s’ and thus should be designed with the hackle of long ‘s’.				

ƙ	&kslongligbar;	E7C8		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE K AND LONG S WITH STROKE
Ƙ	&Kbar;	E8A4		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE
ƙ	&kbar;	E7C5	F14B	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE
Ƙ	&Kstrleg;	E8A5		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
ƙ	&kstrleg;	E8A6		LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
Ƙ	&Kstrascleg;	E8A7		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE
ƙ	&kstrascleg;	E8A8		LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE
ł	<ailstrok;	E8AF		LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH TAIL STROKE
մ	&mtailstrok;	E8A9		LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH TAIL STROKE
ռ	&ntailstrok;	E8AA		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TAIL STROKE
⓪	&OBIIT;	E8AB		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY
⓪	&obiit;	E8AC		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY

Used as abbreviation for *obiit* ('he/she died'). The character 03B8 GREEK SMALL LETTER THETA in *Greek and Coptic* is sometimes used for rendering this abbreviation, but we recommend having a separate character.

Ɔ	&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
qr	&q2app;	E8B3		LATIN SMALL LETTER Q LIGATED WITH R ROTUNDA
q3	&q3app;	E8BF		LATIN SMALL LETTER Q LIGATED WITH FINAL ET
q	&qcentrslstrok;	E8B4		LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH CENTRAL SLANTED STROKE

This is an unusual sign attested in early Icelandic script for /ng/. Cf. Hreinn Benediktsson, *Early Icelandic Script*, Reykjavík 1965, p. 53.

ŕ	&rtailstrok;	E8B5		LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH TAIL STROKE
Ŕ	&rscaptailstrok;	E8B6		LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R WITH TAIL STROKE
f	&slongbar;	E7FF		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH STROKE
ƒ	&slongbarslash;	F14F	F14F	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
ſ	&slongflour;	E8B7		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH FLOURISH
ƒ	&slongslstrok;	E8B8		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH SLANTED DESCENDING STROKE
ŧ	&ttailstrok;	E8B9		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH TAIL STROKE
v	&vslash;	E8BA		LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH SHORT SLASH
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).				
Ƶ	&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.				
ƶ	&xslashula;	E8BD		LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH ABOVE
Ʒ	&xslashlra;	E8BE		LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH BELOW
The two characters above are typically used as a Roman numeral for nine and a half (9½).				

Ʀ	Þbar;	E336		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
ƿ	þbar;	E736		LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
Ƣ	Þbarslash;	E337		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
ƣ	þbarslash;	F149		LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
Ƨ	Þbardes;	E3A0		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH STEM
ƨ	þbardes;	E7A0		LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
Ʀ	þslonglig;	E734		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE THORN AND LONG S
Ƨ	þslongligbar;	E735		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE THORN AND LONG S WITH STROKE









Subrange 6: Combining marks


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

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has a large selection in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (pp. 42–44 above). In the medievalist January 2006 proposal to Unicode, several additional combining marks have been included.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
◌̄̇	&arbar;	F1C0		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK BAR ABOVE WITH DOT

◌̥	&er;	F152	F152	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT ER
<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 035B in <i>Combining Diacritical Marks</i> (see p. 44 above). We recommend that this code point should be used hereafter. The F152 code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.</p>				
◌̦	&erang;	F1C7		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE ANGLE FORM
◌̧	&ercurl;	F1C8		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG ABOVE CURLY FORM
◌̨	&ersub;	F1C9		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIGZAG BELOW
<p>Attested in Old Icelandic to abbreviate ‘þær’, in contrast to the superscript form used to abbreviate ‘þeir’.</p>				
◌̩	&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
<p>In v. 1.0 of the MUFI character recommendation the glyph for this character was unfortunate. It should look like a superscript round ‘r’ lying on the side (as shown here).</p>				
◌̮	&us;	F15B		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT US

	<code>&combcurl;</code>	F1C4		COMBINING CURL
	<code>&combcurlhigh;</code>	F1C5		COMBINING CURL HIGH POSITION
	<code>&combdothigh;</code>	F1CA		COMBINING DOT ABOVE HIGH POSITION
<p>The COMBINING DOT ABOVE HIGH POSITION is an intermediate solution for the positioning of a dot above tall letters. It should be deprecated when Smart Font software allows correct positioning of 0307 COMBINING DOT ABOVE above all letters, irrespective of height or width.</p>				
	<code>&combflour;</code>	F1C6		COMBINING FLOURISH
<p>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.</p>				
	<code>&combisbelow;</code>	F1CB		COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK IS BELOW
	<code>&combcurlbar;</code>	F1CC		COMBINING CURLY BAR ABOVE
<p>Frequently used in handwriting to distinguish the character ‘u’ from other <i>minims</i> (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.</p>				
	<code>&combeircdbl;</code>	F163	F163	COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE
	<code>&combdbbrevebl;</code>	F743		COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW
<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 035C in <i>Combining Diacritical Marks</i>. We recommend that this code point should be used hereafter. The F743 code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.</p>				



	&combtripbrevebl;	F1FC	COMBINING TRIPLE BREVE BELOW
Used below character sequences like ‘sch’ in the “Rheinische Dokumenta”, a semi-official phonetic notation of Low German dialects.			

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.

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 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. 44–45 above). In the medievalist January 2006 proposal to Unicode, several additional combining superscript characters were included.

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
	æsup;	F011	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
Although a ligature, this character is named LETTER AE in the Unicode Standard (cf. 00E6 in <i>Latin-1 Supplement</i>).			
	&anligsup;	F036	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AN

ā̇	&anscapligsup;	F03A	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE A SMALL CAPITAL N
æ̇	&aoligsup;	F037	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO
aṙ	&arligsup;	F038	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AR
av̇	&avligsup;	F039	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV
ḃ	&bsup;	F012	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER B
Ḃ	&bscapsup;	F013	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B
ç̇	çsup;	F02D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA
ð̇	ðsup;	F014	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH
ḏ̇	&drotsup;	F02E	COMBINING LATIN LETTER D ROTUNDA
Ḋ	&dscapsup;	F016	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D
ḟ	&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
ĵ	&jsup;	F030	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER J
ĵ̇	&jnodotsup;	F031	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J
ķ	&ksup;	F01B	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K
Ķ	&kscapsup;	F01C	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K
ĺ	&lsup;	F01D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L
Ľ	&lscapsup;	F01E	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L
Ṁ	&mscapsup;	F020	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M
ñ	⊅	F021	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER N
Ñ	&nscapsup;	F023	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N
ø̇	øsup;	F032	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE
ø̂	&orrotsup;	F03E	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O R ROTUNDA
ø̃	&orumsup;	F03F	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O RUM

p̣	&psup;	F025	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER P
q̣	&qsup;	F033	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
ṛ	&rrotsup;	F035	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA
ʀ̣	&rumsup;	F040	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM
Ṛ	&rscapsup;	F026	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R
ṣ	&ssup;	F027	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S
f̣	&slongsup;	F028	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S
Ṭ	&tscapsup;	F02A	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T
τ̣	&trotsup;	F03B	COMBINING LATIN LETTER T ROTUNDA
ẉ	&wsup;	F03C	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER W
ỵ	&ysup;	F02B	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
ẓ	&zsup;	F02C	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z
þ̣	þsup;	F03D	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN

Subrange 8: Punctuation marks

This range includes punctuation marks that are not included in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0. The common marks, such as full stop, comma, colon, semicolon, question mark, hyphen and solidus, are all found in the range *Basic Latin* (pp. 14–17 above). Some are also located in the range *General Punctuation* (p. 56). Finally, a few punctuation marks can be identified with characters in other ranges:

- *Latin-1 Supplement*: middle dot, 00B7 (p. 24)
- *Georgian*: right-pointing triangular dots, 10FB (p. 46)
- *Mathematical Operators*: 2234, 2235, and 2237 (p. 66)

At the time of publication, a proposal to Unicode for Medieval punctuation is in preparation (cf. p. 11 above). It will include a number of the characters below.

Glyph	MUIF entity	MUIF code point	(Junicode)	MUIF descriptive name
•	&hidot;	F1F8		DISTINCTIO
Described by the grammarian Donatus, who distinguishes between three positions of the dot: on the baseline (to be unified with 002E FULL STOP), middle height (to be unified with 00B7 MIDDLE DOT) and the high dot, shown here. See also Isidore of Sevilla, <i>Etymologiae</i> I 20. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, p. 13, says that the <i>distinctio</i> was used to indicate “a final pause, after a <i>periodus</i> , or where the <i>sententia</i> is completed”.				
ꞥ	&posit;	F1E2		COMMA 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.				
ꞥ	&ductsimpl;	F1E3		HIGH COMMA POSITURA (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.				

;	&punctvers;	F1EA		PUNCTUS VERSUS
Similar in shape to the semicolon (003B), but should be kept apart from this mark. Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301, 306.				
·7	&punctposit;	F1E4		PUNCTUS WITH COMMA POSITURA
Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 306.				
:7	&colmidcomposit;	F1E5		COLON WITH MIDDLE COMMA POSITURA
Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301 and 306.				
∴	&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
This punctuation mark looks like an upwards-pointing triangle of dots with a comma between (and below) 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> .				
↗	&punctelev;	F161	F161	PUNCTUS ELEVATUS
This form of the <i>punctus elevatus</i> is typically found in English manuscripts and is sometimes seen as the default form. Sometimes called ‘tick and point’, e.g. by N.R. Ker, <i>English Manuscripts in the Century after the Norman Conquest</i> , Oxford, 1960, p. 46.				
↘	&punctelevdiag;	F1F0		PUNCTUS ELEVATUS DIAGONAL STROKE

Variant form of the <i>punctus elevatus</i> .				
ꞥ	&punctelevhiback;	F1FA		PUNCTUS ELEVATUS WITH HIGH BACK
Variant form of the <i>punctus elevatus</i> found in manuscripts in the Low countries, eastern France and the Rhineland.				
ꞥ̇	&punctelevhack;	F1FB		PUNCTUS ELEVATUS WITH HACKLE
Variant form of the <i>punctus elevatus</i> found in manuscripts from southern Germany.				
ꞥ̂	&punctflex;	F1F5		PUNCTUS FLEXUS
Looks like the digit 7 with a dot below, sometimes referred to as ‘seven and point’ (e.g. by N.R. Ker, <i>English Manuscripts in the Century after the Norman Conquest</i> , Oxford, 1960, p. 47). Also called PUNCTUS CIRCUMFLEXUS. Used to mark sentence-medial pauses, especially in liturgical texts where the pitch of the voice drops. Cf. also Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 301, 306. Note that the shape in Parkes’ book looks more like an open ‘a’ than ‘7’, but this is basically a question of variance.				
ꞥ!	&punctexclam;	F1E7		PUNCTUS EXCLAMATIVUS
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.				
ꞥ?	&punctinter;	F160	F160	PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS
ꞥ̃	&punctintertilde;	F1E8		PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS HORIZONTAL TILDE
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.				
ꞥ∞	&punctinterlemn;	F1F1		PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS LEMNISKATE FORM

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).				
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.				
~	&wavylin;	F1F9		WAVY LINE
Frequently used in English manuscripts in the 12th century in the form of a wavy line or sometimes a straight line. Placed slightly above the base line.				
?	&medcom;	F1E0		MEDIEVAL COMMA
Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, p. 301. According to Parkes, this mark “appears most frequently in the work of fourteenth-century Italian scribes” (p. 303).				
¶	¶g;	F1E1		PARAGRAPHUS
Cf. Malcolm B. Parkes, <i>Pause and Effect</i> , Aldershot, 1992, pp. 12, 43, 305.				
∴	&renvoi;	F1EC		SIGNE DE RENVOI
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
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
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
Similar to 2234 THEREFORE in Mathematical Operators, but should be recognised as a separate punctuation character and given its own code point.				
⸏	&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.				
/	&virgmin;	F1F7		SHORT VIRGULA
Looks like a virgule, but confined within the ‘x’ height (like a half-height slash), e.g. ‘x / x’. Attested in late paper manuscripts of Medieval Nordic verse and not to be unified with the ordinary comma.				
◌̇	&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. Many of these signs are already in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0:

- *Basic Latin*: asterisk, 002A, square brackets, 005B and 005D, curly brackets, 007B and 007D, single vertical line, 007C (cf. pp. 15–22).
- *General Punctuation*: double vertical line, 2016 (cf. p. 57).
- *Miscellaneous Mathematical Symbols-A*: double square brackets, 27E6 and 27E7, and angle brackets, 27E8 and 27E9 (cf. pp. 69–70).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
⌈	&luhsqb;	F1D2		LEFT UPPER HALF SQUARE BRACKET
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 2E00 in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 71 above). The 2E00 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
⌍	&rllhsqb;	F1D5		RIGHT LOWER HALF SQUARE BRACKET
ⵀ	&luslst;	F16E	F16E	LEFT UPPER SLANTED STROKE
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 2E0C in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 71 above). The 2E0C code point should be used hereafter, while the F16E 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 was assigned to code point 2E0D in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 71 above). The 2E0D code point should be used hereafter, while the F16F code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				

\	&lslst;	F1D6	LEFT LOWER SLANTED STROKE
<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 2E1C in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 71 above). The 2E1C code point should be used hereafter, while the F1D6 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 was assigned to code point 2E1D in <i>Supplemental Punctuation</i> (see p. 71 above). The 2E1D code point should be used hereafter, while the F1D7 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
C	&lUbrack;	F1DC	LEFT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
C	&rUbrack;	F1DD	RIGHT SIDEWAYS U BRACKET
<p>This pair of characters is used to enclose Claudian letters in Latin epigraphy.</p>			
))	&ldblpar;	F1DE	LEFT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS
((&rdblpar;	F1DF	RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS

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 was 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 pp. 67–68 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 is 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 0.6.12 are listed below. Alphabetum contains a number of additional metrical symbols, possibly also of interest 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. 43 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 the 00D7 code point should be used hereafter. However, for those who would like to continue using the set of metrical symbols in the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F70A should be given the entity name ‘&metranc;’ and 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
<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 23D1 in <i>Miscellaneous Technical</i> (se p. 67 above). We recommend that the 23D1 code point should be used hereafter. However, for those who would like to continue using the set of metrical symbols in the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F701 should be given the entity name ‘&metrbreve;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE.</p>				
˘	&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)
˘	&metrbrevedblgrave;	F718		METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH DOUBLE GRAVE (SECONDARY STRESS AND ALLITERATION)
—	&metrmacr;	F700	F167	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM

As stated above, this character can be encoded with 2012 FIGURE DASH and the entity name ‘&numdash;’. We recommend that the 2012 code point should be used hereafter. However, for those who would like to continue using the set of metrical symbols in the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F700 should be given the entity name ‘&metrmacr;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM.

┌	&metrmacracute;	F704	F168	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS)
≡	&metrmacrdblac;	F715		METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH DOUBLE ACUTE (SECONDARY STRESS)
┐	&metrmacrgrave;	F705	F169	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH GRAVE (SECONDARY STRESS)
≡	&metrmacrdblgrave;	F716		METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH DOUBLE GRAVE (SECONDARY STRESS AND ALLITERATION)
ᵿ	&metrmacrbreve;	F702		METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE)

In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 23D3 in *Miscellaneous Technical* (se p. 68 above). We recommend that the 23D3 code point should be used hereafter. However, for those who would like to continue using the set of metrical symbols in the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F702 should be given the entity name ‘&metrmacrbreve;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE).

ᵿ	&metrbrevemacr;	F703		METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM ABOVE BREVE (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE)
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In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 23D2 in *Miscellaneous Technical* (se p. 67 above). We recommend that the 23D2 code point is used hereafter. However, for those who would like to continue using the set of metrical symbols in the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F703 should be given the entity name ‘&metrbrevemacr;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM ABOVE BREVE (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE).

Ɱ	&metrmacrbreveacute;	F708		METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH ACUTE (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE WITH PRIMARY STRESS)
Ɐ	&metrmacrbrevegrave;	F709		METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH GRAVE (SHORT OR LONG SYLLABLE WITH SECONDARY STRESS)
Ɒ	&metrdblbreveacr;	F72E		METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT
<p>In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, the character METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT was assigned to code point 23D4 in <i>Miscellaneous Technical</i> and given the descriptive name METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS. We recommend that the 23D4 code point should be used hereafter. However, for those who would like to continue using the set of metrical symbols in the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F72E should be given the entity name ‘&metrdblbreveacr;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT.</p>				
ⱱ	&metrdblbreveamacracute;	F71B		METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS)
Ⱳ	&metrdblbreveamacrdblac;	F71C		METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH DOUBLE ACUTE (PRIMARY STRESS AND ALLITERATION)
ⱳ	&metrpause;	F714		METRICAL SYMBOL PAUSE
<p>There are several alternatives for this character in the Unicode Standard: 2227 LOGICAL AND, 2038 CARET, or (as suggested by <i>Thesaurus Linguae Graecae</i>) 032D CARON BELOW. We recommend using the first of these, 2227 LOGICAL AND. This character has been added in <i>Mathematical Operators</i> above (p. 66) and should be used hereafter. However, for those who would like to continue with the complete set of metrical symbols in the Private Use Area, we recommend that the character F714 should be given the entity name ‘&metrpause;’ and the descriptive name METRICAL SYMBOL PAUSE.</p>				

Subrange 11: Additional number forms

Numbers are well covered in the Unicode Standard. The originally Arabic numbers 0–9 are part of the range *Basic Latin* (p. 16 above), and superscript and subscript numbers are located in the range *Superscripts and subscripts* (pp. 61–62 above), while Roman numerals are found in the range *Number forms* (pp. 64–65 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’ appears in a raised position immediately after the numeral, we recommend using 00BA MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR in *Latin-1 Supplement*, because this is a spacing character. When the ‘o’ appears 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
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: ‘x 000 x’.			
V	&Vmod;	F1BE	MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER V
X	&Xmod;	F1BF	MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER X
The three raised Roman numerals I, V and X are 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. 48 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. 62 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 E8B7 LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH FLOURISH (p. 91 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	ROMAN 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 J. Perry in his Unicode proposal of 5 May 2006.			
Ⓒ	&romscapxbar;	F2E2	LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER X WITH BAR (DENARIUS SIGN)
Ⓓ	&romscopybar;	F2E3	LATIN SMALL CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH BAR

ϒ	&romscapdslash;	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.			
Ɔ	&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.			
Ɔ	&dram;	F2E6	PHARMACEUTICAL DRAM SIGN
Officinal drachme sign.			
€	&ecu;	F2E7	ECU SIGN
Attested in Cristoph Pflugbeil, <i>Anfangsgründe der kaufmännischen Rechenkunst</i> , Leipzig 1773.			
℔	&florloop;	F2E8	FLOREN SIGN WITH LOOP
Monetary sign for Floren, Gulden.			
℔	&grosch;	F2E9	GROSCHEN SIGN
Monetary sign for Grossus, Gros, Groschen.			
℔	&libradut;	F2EA	DUTCH LIBRA SIGN
General Dutch sign for libra. A similar shape is also attested in a number of Medieval Nordic sources for the (skål)pund (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.			
ℓ	&libraital;	F2EC	ITALIAN LIBRA SIGN
Italian monetary sign for libra.			
ℓ	&libraflem;	F2ED	FLEMISH LIBRA SIGN
Monetary sign for the Flemish pound.			
ℓ	&liranuov;	F2EE	LIRA NUOVA SIGN
ℓ	&lirasterl;	F2EF	LIRA STERLINA SIGN
The two lira signs above are 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⌘	&msign;	F2F2	MARKED SMALL LETTER M SIGN

	&msignflour;	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
	&schillgerm;	F2F7	GERMAN SCHILLING SIGN
Monetary unit, to be kept apart from 00DF LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S in <i>Latin-1 Supplement</i> .			
	&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> .			
	&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 J. Perry in his Unicode proposal of 5 May 2006.			

⚖	&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 J. Perry in his Unicode proposal.			
§	The Italian ‘soldi’ sign (attested in manuscripts from the 16th/17th centuries) can be unified with F1A8 LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SCRIPT S WITH STROKE in the Private Use Area, subrange 4 above (p. 87).		
Ⓞ	&ouncescrypt;	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
ℒ	&romsemunc;	F2DA	ROMAN SEMIUNCIA SIGN
ℷ	&romsext;	F2DB	ROMAN SEXTULA SIGN
ℷ̄	&romdimsext;	F2DC	ROMAN DIMIDIA SEXTULA SIGN
»	&romsiliq;	F2DD	ROMAN SILIQUA SIGN
ⅴ	&romquin;	F2DE	ROMAN QUINARIUS SIGN
Ⓕ	&romdupond;	F2DF	ROMAN DUPONDIUS SIGN
The 8 characters above belong to the Unicode proposal of 5 May 2006 by David J. Perry.			

Subranges 13–14:

Reserved for future additions.

Category 2: Precomposed characters

Precomposed characters are base-line characters with one or more diacritical marks. They have been co-ordinated 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. In 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 widely 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).

Note that several characters in this range were used as Roman numerals: ‘C’ with overline, F7B5, reversed ‘C’ with overline, F23F, ‘D’ with overline, F7B6, ‘I’ with overline, E58C, ‘L’ with overline, F7B4, ‘M’ with overline, E1D2, ‘V’ with overline, F7B2, and ‘X’ with overline, F7B3.

Some of these characters can be identified with characters already in the Unicode Standard v. 5.0:

- *Latin Extended-A*: ‘d’ with stroke, 0111, ‘h’ with stroke, 0127, and ‘I’ with macron, 012A (pp. 31–32).
- *Latin Extended-B*: ‘b’ with stroke, 0180 (p. 35).

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 (pp. 89–91).

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.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
̄ ◌	¯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)
̄ b	&bovlmed;	E44D	LATIN SMALL LETTER B WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
̄ C	&Covlhigh; = C + &bar;	F7B5 = 0043 + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C + COMBINING OVERLINE
̄ C	&romnumCrevovl; = &CONbase; + &bar;	F23F = 2183 + 0305	ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED WITH OVERLINE = ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED + COMBINING OVERLINE

Ḑ	&Dovlhigh; = D + &bar;	F7B6 = 0044 + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D + COMBINING OVERLINE
ḑ	&dovlmed;	E491	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
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
ḥ	&hovlmed;	E517	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
Ī	&Iovlhigh; = I + &bar;	E150 = 0049 + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING OVERLINE
ī	&iovlmed; = i + &bar;	E550 = 0069 + 0305	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH + COMBINING OVERLINE
Ĵ	&Jmacrhigh; = J + &combmacr;	E154 = 004A + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING MACRON
Ĵ	&Jovlhigh; = J + &bar;	E152 = 004A + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING OVERLINE
ĵ	&jmacrmed; = j + &combmacr;	E554 = 006A + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH MEDIUM-HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING MACRON

ĵ	&jovlmed; = j + &bar;	E552 = 006A + 0305	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING OVERLINE
ķ	&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)
ĵ	&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.			
Ļ	&Lovlhigh; = L + &bar;	F7B4 = 004C + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L + COMBINING OVERLINE
Ī	&lmacrhigh; = l + &combmacr;	E596 = 006C + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER L + COMBINING MACRON
Ĵ	&lovlhigh; = l + &bar;	E58C = 006C + 0305	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER L + COMBINING OVERLINE
Ī	&Mmacrhigh; = M + &combmacr;	E1B8 = 004D + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M + COMBINING MACRON
Ī	&Movlhigh; = M + &bar;	E1D2 = 004D + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M + COMBINING OVERLINE
ṁ	&mmacrmmed; = m + &combmacr;	E5B8 = 006D + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH MEDIUM-HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER M + COMBINING MACRON

\bar{m}	&movlmed; = M + &bar;	E5D2 = 006D + 0305	LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER M + COMBINING OVERLINE
\bar{N}	&Nmacrhigh; = N + &combmacr;	E1DC = 004E + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N + COMBINING MACRON
\bar{n}	&nmacrmed; = n + &combmacr;	E5DC = 006E + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH MEDIUM-HIGH MACRON (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN SMALL LETTER N + COMBINING MACRON
\bar{O}	Ømacr; = Ø + &combmacr;	E252 = 00D8 + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON
\bar{o}	ømacr; = ø + &combmacr;	E652 = 00F8 + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON
$\bar{Œ}$	&OEligmacr; = Œ + &combmacr;	E25D = 0152 + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH MACRON = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING MACRON
$\bar{œ}$	&oeligmacr; = œ + &combmacr;	E65D = 0153 + 0304	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH MACRON = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING MACRON
\bar{f}	&slongovlmed;	E79E	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)
\bar{V}	&Vmacr; = V + &combmacr;	E34D = 0056 + 0304	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH MACRON = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING MACRON

Ṫ	&Vovlhigh; = V + &bar;	F7B2 = 0056 + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING OVERLINE
v̄	&vmacr; = v + &combmacr;	E74D = 0076 + 0304	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH MACRON = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING MACRON
X̄	&Xovlhigh; = X + &bar;	F7B3 = 0058 + 0305	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER) = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
þ̈	þovlmed;	E7A2	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH MEDIUM-HIGH OVERLINE (ACROSS ASCENDER)

Subrange 16: Characters with acute accent

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has acute accent over the vowels ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’, ‘u’, ‘Y’ and ‘y’ in *Latin-1 Supplement* (pp. 25–30 above) and over ‘Æ’, ‘æ’, ‘Ø’ and ‘ø’ in *Latin Extended-B* (p. 37). 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. 42), and with a Smart Font solution this can be used throughout this subrange.

Note that two characters have duplicate code points in Junicode (v. 0.6.12): 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; + &combacutecaron;	E404 = 0061 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ÁÁ	&AAligacute; = &AAlig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE0 = EF90 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
áá	&aaligacute; = &aalig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE1 = EF91 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ÁÓ	&AOligacute; = &AOlig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE2 = EF92 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
óó	&aoligacute; = &aolig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE3 = EF93 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ÁÚ	&AUligacute; = &AUlig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE4 = EF94 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
áu	&auligacute; = &aulig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE5 = EF95 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ÁŮ	&AVligacute; = &AVlig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE6 = EF96 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
áv	&avligacute; = &avlig; + &combacutecaron;	EFE7 = EF97 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ÁŮ̂	&AVligslashacute; = &AVligslash; + &combacutecaron;	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
Đ	&Dacute; = D + &combacute;	E077 = 0044 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
đ	&dacute; = d + &combacute;	E477 = 0064 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER D + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Đ	&drotacute; = &drot; + &combacute;	EBB2 = F109 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ę	&Eogonacute; = E + &combogon; + &combacute;	E099 = 0045 + 0328 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ę	&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
Ĳ	&Facute; = F + &combacute;	E0F0 = 0046 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

ƒ	&facute; = f + &combacute;	E4F0 = 0066 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER F + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ƒ	&Finsacute; = &Fins; + &combacute;	EBB3 = F10C + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ƒ̃	&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

Ų	&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
ų	&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
Ŏ	&Ocurlacute; = &Ocurl; + &combacute;	EBB7 = E3D3 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
õ	&ocurlacute; = &ocurl; + &combacute;	EBB8 = E7D3 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Œ	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
œ	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

Ó	&Oligacute; = &Olig; + &combacut;	EFE8 = F20A + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ó	&ooligacute; = &oolig; + &combacut;	EFE9 = F20B + 0301		LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ŕ	&rrotacute; = &rrot; + &combacut;	EBB9 = F20E + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ẛ	&slongacute; = &slong; + &combacut;	EBAF = 017F + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ť	&Tacute; = T + &combacut;	E2E2 = 0054 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ť	&tacute; = t + &combacut;	E6E2 = 0074 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER T + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ů	&Vacute; = V + &combacut;	E33A = 0056 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ů	&vacute; = v + &combacut;	E73A = 0076 + 0301		LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ŵ	&Vinsacute; = &Vins; + &combacut;	EBBA = F210 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ŵ	&vinsacute; = &vins; + &combacut;	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

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has double acute accent over ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’ and ‘u’ in *Latin Extended-A* (pp. 34–35 above). The list below contains additional character combinations. The combining double acute accent, 030B, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 43).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
Ǻ	&Adblac; = A + &comdblac;	E025 = 0041 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǻ	&adblac; = a + &comdblac;	E425 = 0061 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǺǺ	&AAligdblac; = &AAlig; + &comdblac;	EFEA = EF90 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǻǻ	&aaligdblac; = &aalig; + &comdblac;	EFEB = EF91 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ǽ	Ædblac; = Æ + &comdblac;	E041 = 00C6 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǽ	ædblac; = æ + &comdblac;	E441 = 00E6 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǺǾ	&AOligdblac; = &AOlig; + &comdblac;	EBC0 = EF92 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǻǾ	&aoligdblac; = &aolig; + &comdblac;	EBC1 = EF93 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT

Ǻ	&AVligdblac; = &AVlig; + &combdblac;	EBC2 = EF96 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ǻ	&avligdblac; = &avlig; + &combdblac;	EBC3 = EF97 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ě	&Edblac; = E + &combdblac;	E0D1 = 0045 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ě	&edblac; = e + &combdblac;	E4D1 = 0065 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ě̈	&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
ě̈	&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
ī	&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

Ŏ	&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
ŏ	&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
Ŏ̈	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
ŏ̈	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
Œ̈	&OEligdblac; = Œ + &combdblac;	EBC8 = 0152 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
œ̈	&oeligdblac; = œ + &combdblac;	EBC9 = 0153 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ŏ̈̈	&OOligdblac; = &OOlig; + &combdblac;	EFEC = F20A + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ö̈	&ooligdblac; = &oolig; + &combdblac;	EFED = F20B + 030B	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ÿ̈	&Vdblac; = V + &combdblac;	E34B = 0056 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT

ŷ	&vdblac; = v + &combdblac;	E74B = 0076 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ŵ	&Wdblac; = W + &combdblac;	E350 = 0057 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ŵ	&wdblac; = w + &combdblac;	E750 = 0077 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER W WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER W + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ŷ	&Ydblac; = Y + &combdblac;	E37C = 0059 + 030B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
ŷ	&ydblac; = y + &combdblac;	E77C = 0079 + 030B	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOUBLE ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING DOUBLE ACUTE ACCENT
Ÿ	&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

Subrange 18: Characters with dot above

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 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 therefore a limited number of characters have been included in the present recommendation. The combining dot above, 0307, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 43).

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
Ǻ	&AAligdot; = &Aalig; + &combdot;	EFEE = EF90 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ǻ	&aaligdot; = &aalig; + &combdot;	EFEF = EF91 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ǽ	Ædot; = Æ + &combdot;	E043 = 00C6 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ǽ	ædot; = æ + &combdot;	E443 = 00E6 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ǻ	&AYligdot; = &AYlig; + &combdot;	EFF0 = EF9A + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ǻ	&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 SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL 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

Ė	&Eogondot; = Ę + &combdot;	E0EB = 0118 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ė	&eogondot; = ę + &combdot;	E4EB = 0119 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ƒ̇	&Finsdot; = &Fins; + &combdot;	EBD3 = F10C + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ƒ̈	&finsdot; = &fins; + &combdot;	EBD4 = F10D + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ƒ̈̇	&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
ƒ̈̈	&finsclosedot; = &finsclose; + &combdot;	EBD6 = F207 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ḟ	&fscapdot; = &fscap; + &combdot;	EBD7 = EF05 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ḡ	&gscapdot; = &gscap; + &combdot;	EF20 = 0262 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ḩ	&hscapdot; = &hscap; + &combdot;	EBDA = 029C + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĵ	&Jdot; = J + &combdot;	E15C = 004A + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

Ķ	&Kdot; = K + &combdot;	E168 = 004B + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ķ	&kdot; = k + &combdot;	E568 = 006B + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER K + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ķ̇	&kscapdot; = &kscap; + &combdot;	EBDB = 1D0B + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĺ	&Ldot; = L + &combdot;	E19E = 004C + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ĺ	&lđot; = l + &combdot;	E59E = 006C + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER L + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ĺ̇	&lscapdot; = &lscap; + &combdot;	EBDC = 029F + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṁ	&mscapdot; = &mscap; + &combdot;	EBDD = 1D0D + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṇ	&nscapdot; = &nscap; + &combdot;	EF21 = 0274 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ȫ	&Oogondot; = &Oogon; + &combdot;	EBDE = 01EA + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ȫ	&oogondot; = &oogon; + &combdot;	EBDF = 01EB + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ȭ	Ødot; = Ø + &combdot;	EBCD = 00D8 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

ø	ødot; = ø + &combdot;	EBCE = 00F8 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṗ	&pscapdot; = &pscap; + &combdot;	EBCF = 1D18 + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṙ	&Qdot; = Q + &combdot;	E282 = 0071 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ṙ	&qdot; = q + &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	&sscapdot; = &sscap; + &combdot;	EF23 = EF0E + 0307	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
Ṥ	&tscapdot; = &tscap; + &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
Ṫ	&Vdot; = V + &combdot;	E34C = 0056 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ṽ	&vdot; = v + &combdot;	E74C = 0076 + 0307	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER V + COMBINING DOT ABOVE

Ų	&Vinsdot; = &Vins; + &combdot;	E3E7 = F210 + 0307	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH DOT ABOVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING DOT ABOVE
ų	&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

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 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 below contains additional character combinations. The combining dot below, 0323, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 43).

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
AẠ	&AAligdotbl; = &AAlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF2 = EF90 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DOT BELOW
aạ	&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

Ȧ	&AOligdotbl; = &AOlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF4 = EF92 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȧ	&aoligdotbl; = &aolig; + &combdotbl;	EFF5 = EF93 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AO + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȫ	&AUligdotbl; = &AUlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF6 = EF94 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȫ	&auligdotbl; = &aolig; + &combdotbl;	EFF7 = EF95 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AU + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȭ	&AVligdotbl; = &AVlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF8 = EF96 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȭ	&avligdotbl; = &avlig; + &combdotbl;	EFF9 = EF97 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȯ	&AYligdotbl; = &AYlig; + &combdotbl;	EFFA = EF9A + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AY + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȯ	&ayligdotbl; = &aylig; + &combdotbl;	EFFB = EF9B + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AY + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȱ	&bscapdotbl; = &bscap; + &combdotbl;	EF25 = 0299 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ç	&Cdotbl; = C + &combdotbl;	E066 = 0043 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ç	&cdotbl; = c + &combdotbl;	E466 = 0063 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER C + COMBINING DOT BELOW

Đ	&dscapdotbl; = &dscap; + &combdotbl;	EF26 = 1D05 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ð	Ðdotbl; = Ð + &combdotbl;	E08F = 00D0 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ð	ðdotbl; = ð + &combdotbl;	E48F = 00F0 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ě	&Eogondotbl; = Ę + &combdotbl;	E0E8 = 0118 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ě	&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
Ɔ	&Finsdotbl; = &Fins; + &combdotbl;	E3E5 = F10C + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ɸ	&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
ɠ	&gdotbl; = g + &combdotbl;	E501 = 0067 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER G + COMBINING DOT BELOW

Ġ	&gscapdotbl; = &gscap; + &combdotbl;	EF27 = 0262 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ĵ	&Jdotbl; = J + &combdotbl;	E151 = 004A + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ĵ	&jdotbl; = j + &combdotbl;	E551 = 006A + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER J + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ľ	&lscapdotbl; = &lscap; + &combdotbl;	EF28 = 029F + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ṁ	&mscapdotbl; = &mscap; + &combdotbl;	EF29 = 1D0D + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ṇ	&nscapdotbl; = &nscap; + &combdotbl;	EF2A = 0274 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȫ	&Oogondotbl; = &Oogon; + &combdotbl;	E208 = 01EA + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK+ COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȫ	&oogondotbl; = &oogon; + &combdotbl;	E608 = 01EB + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ȭ	Ødotbl; = Ø + &combdotbl;	EBE0 = 00D8 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ȭ	ødotbl; = ø + &combdotbl;	EBE1 = 00F8 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING DOT BELOW
Ɔ	&OOligdotbl; = &OOlig; + &combdotbl;	EFFC = F20A + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOT BELOW

∞	&ooligdotbl; = &oolig; + &combdotbl;	EFFD = F20B + 0323	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OO + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑭ	&Pdotbl; = P + &combdotbl;	E26D = 0050 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑬ	&pdotbl; = p + &combdotbl;	E66D = 0070 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER P + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑮ	&Qdotbl; = Q + &combdotbl;	E288 = 0051 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑯ	&qdotbl; = q + &combdotbl;	E688 = 0071 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER Q + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑲ	&rscapdotbl; = &rscap; + &combdotbl;	EF2B = 0280 + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑷ	&rrotdotbl; = &rrot; + &combdotbl;	E7C1 = F20E + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑹ	&sscaptopdotbl; = &sscaptop; + &combdotbl;	EF2C = EF0E + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑿ	&slongdotbl; = &slong; + &combdotbl;	E7C2 = 017F + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑽ	&tscaptopdotbl; = &tscaptop; + &combdotbl;	EF2D = 1D1B + 0323	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T + COMBINING DOT BELOW
ᑾ	&Vinsdotbl; = &Vins; + &combdotbl;	E3E6 = F210 + 0323	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + COMBINING DOT BELOW

Ƶ	&vinsdotbl; = &vins; + &combdotbl;	E7E6 = F211 + 0323	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) WITH DOT BELOW = LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND) + 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

Subrange 20: Characters with diaeresis

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has double dot (diaeresis) over the vowels ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’, ‘u’, and ‘y’ in *Latin-1 Supplement* (pp. 25–30 above), and over ‘Y’ in *Latin Extended-A* (p. 35), as well as over the consonants ‘W’ and ‘w’ in *Latin Extended Additional* (p. 53).

Combinations with consonants and diaeresis are presumably rare in Medieval sources and therefore have not been included in the present recommendation. The list below contains additional vowels that do appear with diaeresis, including the semi-vowels ‘j’ and ‘v’ (and also, unusually, the ligature ‘pp’).

The combining diaeresis, 0308, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 43).

Glyph	MUI entity	MUI code point	MUI descriptive name
Ä̇	&AAliguml; = &AAlig; + &combuml;	EF90 = EF90 + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ä̇	&aaliguml; = &aalig; + &combuml;	EF91 = EF91 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA + COMBINING DIAERESIS
Æ̇	Æuml; = Æ + &combuml;	E042 = 00C6 + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DIAERESIS

ä	æuml; = æ + &combuml;	E442 = 00E6 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING DIAERESIS
Ĵ	&Juml; = J + &combuml;	EBE2 = 004A + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ĵ	&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
Ï	&PPliguml; = &PPlig; + &combuml;	EBE6 = EEDD + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE PP + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ï	&ppliguml; = &pplig; + &combuml;	EBE7 = EED6 + 0308	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE PP + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ÿ	&Vuml; = V + &combuml;	E342 = 0056 + 0308	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DIAERESIS = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V + COMBINING DIAERESIS
ÿ	&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 curl above (reversed ogonek)

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has a curl above in combination with ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘Y’ and ‘y’ in *Latin Extended Additional* (pp. 54–55 above). This curl, which is described as a hook in the Standard, is loose and has a different design from the fixed one used in e.g. Medieval Nordic sources. In fact, the latter form might equally well be described as a reversed ogonek. For this reason ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘Y’, ‘y’ 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. 94).

Glyph	MUIF entity	MUIF code point	MUIF descriptive name
Ă	&Acurl; = A + &combcurl;	E033 = 0041 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING CURL
ă	&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
Ě	&Ecurl; = E + &combcurl;	E0E9 = 0045 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING CURL
ě	&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

ı	&icurl; = i + &combcurl;	E52A = 0069 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER 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 = 006A + 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
ȯ	&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
Ũ	&Ucurl; = U + &combcurl;	E331 = 0055 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING CURL
ú	&ucurl; = u + &combcurl;	E731 = 0075 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING CURL
Ỳ	&Ycurl; = Y + &combcurl;	E385 = 0059 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING CURL
ỳ	&ycurl; = y + &combcurl;	E785 = 0079 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING CURL

Subrange 22: Characters with ogonek

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has ogonek with ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’ and ‘e’ in *Latin Extended-A* (pp. 30–32 above), and ‘O’ and ‘o’ in *Latin Extended-B* (pp. 36–37). The list below contains additional character combinations. The combining ogonek, 0328, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 44).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI 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
av̇	&avligogon; = &avlig; + &combogon;	EBF1 = EF97 + 0328	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV WITH OGONEK = LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AV + COMBINING OGONEK
Ç̇	&Cogon; = C + &combogon;	E076 = 0043 + 0328	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH OGONEK = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C + COMBINING OGONEK
ç̇	&cogon; = c + &combogon;	E476 = 0063 + 0328	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH OGONEK = LATIN SMALL LETTER C + COMBINING OGONEK
Ě̇	&Eogoncurl; = E + &combogon; + &combcurl;	EBF2 = 0045 + 0328 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING CURL
ě̇	&eogoncurl; = e + &combogon; + &combcurl;	EBF3 = 0065 + 0328 + F1C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND CURL = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING CURL

Œ	&Oogoncurl; = O + &combogon; + &combcurl;	E24F = 004F + 0328 + F1C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND CURL = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING CURL
œ	&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
ø	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

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has breve over the vowels ‘A’, ‘a’, ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘I’, ‘i’, ‘O’, ‘o’, ‘U’ and ‘u’ in *Latin Extended-A* (pp. 30–34 above). The list below contains additional character combinations. The combining breve, 0306, is located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 43).

Note that four of the six characters in the list below have duplicate code points in Junicode (v. 0.6.12).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ǽ	Æbreve; = Æ + &combbreve;	E03F = 00C6 + 0306	F13C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING BREVE
ǣ	æbreve; = æ + &combbreve;	E43F = 00E6 + 0306	F13D	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING BREVE
Ǿ	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

Subrange 24: Characters with macron and breve

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 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 Junicode (v. 0.6.12): E410, E43D, E4B7, E537, E61B, E70B and E775. The combining macron, 0304, and the combining breve, 0306, are located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (pp. 42–43).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ǻ	&Amacrbreve; = a + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E010 = 0041 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ǻ	&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
Ǽ	Æmacrbreve; = Æ + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E03D = 00C6 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ǽ	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
Ǿ	&Emacrbreve; = E + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E0B7 = 0045 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE

Ě	&emacrbreve; = e + &combmacr; + &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 + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E137 = 0049 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ĩ	&imacrbreve; = i + &combmacr; + &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 + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E21B = 004F + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ō	&omacrbreve; = o + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E61B = 006F + 0304 + 0306	F179	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
Ŏ̊	Ømacrbreve; = Ø + &combmacr; + &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
ō̊	ømacrbreve; = ø + &combmacr; + &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 + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E30B = 0055 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE

ŭ	&umacrbreve; = u + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E70B = 0075 + 0304 + 0306	F17B	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
Ÿ	&Ymacrbreve; = Y + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	E375 = 0059 + 0304 + 0306		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON AND BREVE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING BREVE
ÿ	&yacrbreve; = y + &combmacr; + &combbreve;	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

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 has macron and acute over the vowels ‘E’, ‘e’, ‘O’ and ‘o’ in *Latin Extended Additional* (pp. 31 and 33 above). The list below contains additional character combinations.

Note that five characters in the list below have duplicate code points in Junicode (v. 0.6.12): 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. 31 and 33 above).

The combining macron, 0304, and the combining acute accent, 0301, are located in *Combining Diacritical Marks* (p. 42).

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Junicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ā	&Amacracute; = a + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E00A = 0041 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE

ă	&amacracute; = a + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E40A = 0061 + 0304 + 0301	F181	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER A + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
Ā	Æmacracute; = Æ + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E03A = 00C6 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
æ	æmacracute; = æ + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E43A = 00E6 + 0304 + 0301	F183	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER AE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
Ī	&Imacracute; = I + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E135 = 0049 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
î	&imacracute; = i + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E535 = 0069 + 0304 + 0301	F187	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER I + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
Ŏ	Ømacracute; = Ø + &combmacr; + &combacute;	EBEC = 00D8 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ø	ømacracute; = ø + &combmacr; + &combacute;	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 + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E309 = 0055 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE

ú	&umacracute; = u + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E709 = 0075 + 0304 + 0301	F18B	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER U + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ÿ	&Ymacracute; = Y + &combmacr; + &combacute;	E373 = 0059 + 0304 + 0301		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH MACRON AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y + COMBINING MACRON + COMBINING ACUTE
ý	&ymacracute; = y + &combmacr; + &combacute;	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

The Unicode Standard v. 5.0 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 preferably be rendered side by side.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	MUFI descriptive name
Ǻ	&Adotacute; = A + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF4 = 0041 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ǻ	&adotacute; = a + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF5 = 0061 + 0307 + 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 = 0045 + 0307 + 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 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER E + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ě	&Eogondotacute; = E + &combogon; + &combdot; + &combacute;	E0EC = 0045 + 0328 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ě	&eogondotacute; = e + &combogon; + &combdot; + &combacute;	E4EC = 0065 + 0328 + 0307 + 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 + 0307 + 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 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER I + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ö	&Odotacute; = O + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBF8 = 004F + 0307 + 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 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

Ŏ	&Oogondotacute; = O + &combogon; + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFA = 004F + 0328 + 0307 + 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 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH OGONEK AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING OGONEK + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ő	Ødotacute; = Oslash + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFC = 00D8 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ő	ødotacute; = oslash + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFD = 00F8 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER O + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
Ű	&Udotacute; = U + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFE = 0055 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT
ű	&udotacute; = u + &combdot; + &combacute;	EBFF = 0075 + 0307 + 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 + 0307 + 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 + 0307 + 0301	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DOT ABOVE AND ACUTE = LATIN SMALL LETTER Y + COMBINING DOT ABOVE + COMBINING ACUTE ACCENT

Subrange 27: Characters with other diacritics

This subrange contains a few characters with other types of diacritics. There are two pairs of characters with combining circumflex, over <ea> and <eu>. They are used in Post-Medieval Faroese sources, but, because 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
êá	&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
êú	&euombcirc; = 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, phonological, semantic or other types of meaning.

This category contains a selection of major variant letter forms in Medieval European writing in the Latin alphabet. In v. 1.0 of the MUI character recommendation, 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, because 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 emerged in Semi-Uncial script. The perspective in this recommendation is the bicameral script introduced with the Carolingian minuscule around 800, so 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.

Some scholars prefer to view Latin script as tricameral rather than bicameral, making a distinction between majuscules, mediuscules and minuscules. In this model, Uncial letter forms would probably be defined as mediuscules, and should be drawn larger than ‘x’ height. For a discussion of this tricameral model, see Andreas Stötzner, “Die Andron – Erweiterte typographische Möglichkeiten mit einer neuen Satzschrift”, *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch 2004*, vol. 79, Mainz: Gutenberg-Gesellschaft, pp.11–25, particularly pp. 21–25.

Within each standard character, variant letter forms are listed in roughly chronological order of the style to which they belong or with which they should be associated, viz. Uncial (including Semi-Uncial), Carolingian, Insular, Proto-Gothic (or Late Carolingian) and Gothic. If a variant letter form can be associated with several styles, it is considered a general variant and listed first among the variant letter forms.

Glyph	MUFI entity	MUFI code point	(Unicode)	MUFI descriptive name
Ǽ	&Asqu;	F13A	F13A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A SQUARE FORM
This particular variant is found in some manuscripts, particularly CCC 173, the Parker Chronicle.				
ǣ	&aunc;	F214		LATIN SMALL LETTER A UNCIAL FORM
This is the very typical Uncial shape, with a diagonal main stroke and a long, but very narrow loop to the left. It is also found in Carolingian minuscules, as a variant to the open u-shaped form (see below).				
Ǽ	&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.				
Ǽ	&aains;	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 Semi-Uncial script, but can probably be most easily associated with Insular script.				
Ꝫ	&aopen;	F202		LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN A CAROLINGIAN FORM
This is the traditional ‘open a’ from early Carolingian minuscules, similar in shape to ‘cc’ and easily mistaken for ‘u’.				
ǰ	&aneckless;	F215		LATIN SMALL LETTER NECKLESS A
A variant form of ‘a’ attested in Old Icelandic script.				

ǎ	&aclose;	F203		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED A GOTHIC FORM
This form of ‘a’ is often referred to as ‘two storey’ (‘to-etasjes’). Cf. D.A. Seip, <i>Palæografi: Norge og Island</i> (Nordisk kultur 23:B), Oslo etc. 1954, p. 70.				
Ĉ	&Csqu;	F106	F106	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C SQUARE FORM
Middle English usage. From the font Junicode.				
ç	&ccurl;	F198		LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CURL
Middle English usage. Not in previous versions of Junicode.				
ð	&drot;	F109	F109	LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA
This letter form can be traced back to (Semi)-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. 165 below).				
ḏ	&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.				
ḑ	&dcurl;	F193	F193	LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CURL
Middle English usage. From the font Junicode, but redrawn here.				
Ɔ	&Eunc;	F10A	F10A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM
Ɔ̅	&Euncclose;	F217		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED E UNCIAL FORM

€	&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
f	&fins;	F10D	F10D	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F
This form is first seen in Uncial script, but can probably be most uniquely associated with Insular script. It was introduced in early Norwegian script in the 12th century (and subsequently in Icelandic script) and was retained in the formal Gothic script of the 14th century.				
ƒ	&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. Common in 13th century Medieval Nordic script.				
ƒ	&finsclose;	F207		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F
This is the closed, Gothic form of the original Insular lettershape, found in Medieval Nordic script.				

f̄	&fcurl;	F194	F194	LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH CURL
Middle English usage. From the font Junicode, but redrawn here.				
Ḡ	&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, because the small variant is located at F10F, the vacant code point F10B has been selected here.				
Ʒ	&gins;	F10F	F10F	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 1D79 in <i>Phonetic Extensions</i> (see p. 49 above), based on its usage in phonetic notation of Irish. The 1D79 code point should be used hereafter, while the F10F code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character.				
ḡ	&gcurl;	F196	F196	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CURL
Middle English usage. From the font Junicode, but redrawn here.				
ğ	&gdivloop;	F21D		LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH SEPARATE LOOPS
ġ	&glglowloop;	F21E		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED G WITH LARGE LOWER LOOP
g̈	&gsmllowloop;	F21F		LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED G WITH SMALL LOWER LOOP
h̄	&Hunc;	F110	F110	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H UNCIAL FORM

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
I	&Ilong;	F7B8		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LONG I
Frequently used in Classical epigraphy. From a Unicode proposal by David J. Perry.				
l	&ilong;	F220		LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG I
J	&jnodot;	E55C		LATIN SMALL LETTER J DOTLESS
In v. 4.1 of the Unicode Standard, this character was assigned to code point 0237 in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> (see p. 38 above). The 0237 code point should be used hereafter, while the E55C code point should be retained for backwards compatibility and not used for any new character. Also note that the entity name in analogy with ‘ı’ should be ‘&jnodot;’ rather than the one recommended in v. 1.0 of the MUFI character recommendation, i.e. ‘&jdl;’.				
ƀ	&kunc;	F208		LATIN SMALL LETTER K UNCIAL FORM
This character is discussed by Hreinn Benediktsson, <i>Early Icelandic Script</i> , Reykjavík 1965, p. 46.				
k	&ksemiclose;	F221		LATIN SMALL LETTER K SEMI-CLOSED FORM
This is an intermediate type between the Carolingian letter form and the closed, Gothic type. Cf. the three Insular ‘f’ variants above.				
ƀ	&kclose;	F209		LATIN SMALL LETTER K CLOSED FORM
ƀ	&kcurl;	F195	F195	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CURL
Middle English usage. From the font Junicode, but redrawn here.				

l	&lides;	F222		LATIN SMALL LETTER L DESCENDING
Attested in Codex Regius of the Eddic poems.				
ᄚ	&Munc;	F11A	F11A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M UNCIAL FORM
ᄛ	&Muncdes;	F224		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M UNCIAL FORM WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
ᄜ	&munc;	F225		LATIN SMALL LETTER M UNCIAL FORM
ᄝ	&muncdes;	F226		LATIN SMALL LETTER M UNCIAL FORM WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
ᄞ	&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.				
ᄟ	&mrdes;	F223		LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
This character is typically used in word-final position.				
ᄠ	&Nrdes;	F229		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
ᄡ	&nrdes;	F228		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
This character is typically used in word-final position with the meaning /n/, and should be kept apart from 014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG in <i>Latin Extended-A</i> , cf. p. 33 above.				

Ŋ	&nscaprdes;	F22A		LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
Ŋ	&nscaplides;	F22B		LATIN LETTER 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.				
ŋ	&nflour;	F19A		LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH FLOURISH
Middle English usage. Not in previous versions of Junicode.				
Ŧ	&Qstem;	F22C		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STEM
Ŧ	&Rrot;	F22D		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R ROTUNDA
Ŧ	&rrot;	F20E		LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA
Ŧ	&rins;	F125	F125	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R
Ŧ	&rflour;	F19B		LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH FLOURISH
Middle English usage. Not in previous versions of Junicode.				
Ŧ	&Sclose;	F126	F126	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S CLOSED FORM
This letter form is possibly a design by the type cutter of the original Junius font.				
Ŧ	&sclose;	F128		LATIN SMALL LETTER S CLOSED FORM
Small form of LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S CLOSED FORM.				

ſ	&sins;	F22E		LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S
The Insular ‘s’ can easily be taken for the long-stemmed Carolingian ‘r’, i.e. ‘ſ’. For the latter letter form, we recommend using 027C in <i>IPA Extensions</i> .				
ſ	&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.				
Ƨ	&Trot;	F22F		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T ROTUNDA
Ƨ	&trot;	F129	F129	LATIN SMALL LETTER T ROTUNDA
This letter form can be traced back to (Semi)-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. 159 above).				
Ƨ	&tcurl;	F199		LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CURL
Middle English usage. Not in previous versions of Junicode.				
Ƨ	&Vwelsh;	F230		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V
Ƨ	&vwelsh;	F231		LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V
Used in Medieval Welsh manuscripts and printed sources.				
Ƨ	&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’ as in Old English.				
ƶ	&xldes;	F232		LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH LEFT DESCENDER
Ʒ	&yrgmainstrok;	F233		LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH RIGHT MAIN STROKE
This is one of several distinct variants of the ‘y’ letter.				
Ƹ	&Yloop;	F236		LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH LOOP
ƹ	&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⟩.				
ƺ	The long ‘z’ should be encoded with the ‘ezh’ character; cf. 0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH in <i>IPA Extensions</i> and 01B7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH in <i>Latin Extended-B</i> (pp. 40 and 36 above)			

Additional characters: From F240 to F2CF and from F300 to F3FF, there are total of 400 unallocated slots. In addition, there are approximately 100 unallocated slots in the section F100–F1FF. Junicode has English letter forms in this section. This leaves a total of approx. 500 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 should be regarded as most likely to be 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 ‘ǰ’ (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.

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 (o123456789) 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 though 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 now reached sufficient maturity and should be adopted for stylistic and ornamental variants.

In 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 different 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 or change of information.

Some variants have been assigned to 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). However, it seems that Adobe is changing policy in this matter and would like to avoid using code points in the Private Use Area. Rather, OpenType or similar technologies are advocated by Adobe for variant forms of numerals, small capitals and the like. For this and other reasons, we recommend that a variant should not be assigned to a code point 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, o123456789, 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. However, since we believe that the variants listed in this section should be handled by Smart Font technology, we give the same code points as for the “standard” characters.

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. 16) we give the old style numerals below. Note that ‘012’ are drawn within the ‘x’ height, ‘34579’ are descending and ‘68’ are ascending.

Glyph	Code point	MUIF descriptive name
0	0030	DIGIT ZERO OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
1	0031	DIGIT ONE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
2	0032	DIGIT TWO OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
3	0033	DIGIT THREE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
4	0034	DIGIT FOUR OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
5	0035	DIGIT FIVE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
6	0036	DIGIT SIX OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
7	0037	DIGIT SEVEN OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL

8	0038	DIGIT EIGHT OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL
9	0039	DIGIT NINE OLD STYLE PROPORTIONAL

2: Typographical small capitals

Small capitals, ‘ABCDE’, are capitals drawn within the ‘x’ height of the font or slightly taller. The Unicode Standard has accepted a number of small capitals used in phonetic notations, e.g. in *IPA Extensions* and in *Phonetic Extensions*. To these, this recommendations has added a handful of small capitals used to denote geminates in Old Norse, cf. subrange 2 above. We shall refer to this type as *linguistic* small capitals, since they have a separate meaning from their capital counterparts. For example, 0280 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R, ‘r’ is used to denote a uvular r-sound and cannot be represented by 0052 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R, ‘R’. See e.g. Geoffrey K. Pullum and William A. Ladusaw, *Phonetic Symbol Guide*, 2nd ed., Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, pp. 167–68. As a rule, linguistic small capitals are drawn wholly within the ‘x’ height of the font.

Another type of small capitals are used for emphasis, subtitles or abbreviations, especially in fonts with tall ascenders (which means that sequences of full capitals look more obtrusive than in fonts with shorter ascenders). In many traditions, especially in German typography, small capitals are used for AUTHORS’ names. From a functional point of view, this usage is parallel to the usage of *italics* or **bold**. We shall refer to this type as *typographical* small capitals. Typographical small capitals are as a rule drawn slightly taller than the ‘x’ height of the font.

Typographical small capitals should be kept strictly apart from linguistic small capitals. While linguistic small capitals have their own code points and thus are separate characters, typographical small capitals should be treated as variants of ordinary capitals. While e.g. ‘This book was written by JOHN SMITH’ is typographically less elegant than ‘This book was written by JOHN SMITH’ (or, possibly better, ‘JOHN SMITH’) the distinction between the full capitals and the small capitals does not count as any linguistic distinction. JOHN SMITH is identical to JOHN SMITH or, for that matter, *John Smith* and **John Smith**.

Adobe has assigned code points in the Private Use Area for typographical small capitals in the section F761–F7FF. As with the variant number forms, we recommend that typographical small capitals should not be assigned to code points in the Private Use Area, but to the code point of its “mother” character using Smart Font technologies.

If a font is extended with typographical small capitals, it should as a minimum have the characters ‘A–Z’, including frequently used accented characters and some ligatures. The list below contains a suggested minimum but can easily be extended.

Glyph	Code point	MUFI descriptive name
A	0041	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
B	0042	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL B TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
C	0043	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL C TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
D	0044	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL D TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
E	0045	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
F	0046	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
G	0047	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
H	0048	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL H TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
I	0049	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
J	004A	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL J TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
K	004B	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL K TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
L	004C	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
M	004D	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM

N	004E	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
O	004F	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
P	0050	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Q	0051	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Q TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
R	0052	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
S	0053	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
T	0054	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL T TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
U	0055	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
V	0056	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL V TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
W	0057	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL W TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
X	0058	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL X TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Y	0059	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Y TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Z	005A	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Z TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM

À	00C0	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH GRAVE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Á	00C1	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH ACUTE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Â	00C2	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH CIRCUMFLEX TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ã	00C3	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH TILDE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ä	00C4	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH DIAERESIS TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Å	00C5	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL A WITH RING TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Æ	00C6	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL AE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ç	00C7	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL C WITH CEDILLA TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
È	00C8	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH GRAVE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
É	00C9	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH ACUTE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ê	00CA	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH CIRCUMFLEX TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ë	00CB	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL E WITH DIAERESIS TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ì	00CC	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH GRAVE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM

Í	00CD	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH ACUTE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Î	00CE	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH CIRCUMFLEX TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ï	00CF	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL I WITH DIAERESIS TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ñ	00D1	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH TILDE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ò	00D2	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH GRAVE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ó	00D3	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH ACUTE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ô	00D4	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH CIRCUMFLEX TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Õ	00D5	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH TILDE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ö	00D6	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL O WITH DIAERESIS TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Œ	0152	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL LIGATURE OE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ø	00D8	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ù	00D9	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH GRAVE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ú	00DA	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH ACUTE TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM

Ū	00DB	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH CIRCUMFLEX TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Û	00DC	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL U WITH DIAERESIS TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM
Ÿ	0178	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL Y WITH DIAERESIS TYPOGRAPHICAL FORM

3: 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 be added two styles of the *eth*, 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 such distinct shapes in most Old English and Old Norse texts, especially the capital form of the *thorn*. We recommend that all MUFI-compatible fonts should 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	MUFI descriptive name
þ	00FE	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN OLD ENGLISH STYLE

ƿ	00DE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN OLD ENGLISH STYLE
ð	00F0	LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH OLD ENGLISH STYLE

4: Other variants

This section contains variants that do not fit into any of the sections 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. 35) 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	MUFI descriptive name
ſ	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

The official part of the Unicode Standard

Latin Extended-A

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
017C LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE
017B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH DOT ABOVE

Latin Extended-B

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
0237 LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE
0248 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE
0249 LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE

IPA Extensions

0261 LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT G
0268 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH STROKE
0272 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH LEFT HOOK
0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH

Spacing Modifying Letters

02BC MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE
02C8 MODIFIER LETTER VERTICAL LINE
02E3 MODIFIER LETTER SMALL X

Combining diacritical Marks

0315 COMBINING COMMA ABOVE RIGHT
0327 COMBINING CEDILLA
0333 COMBINING DOUBLE LOW LINE

033E COMBINING VERTICAL TILDE
 033F COMBINING DOUBLE OVERLINE
 0359 COMBINING ASTERISK BELOW
 035B COMBINING ZIGZAG ABOVE
 035C COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW

Greek and Coptic

0398 GREEK CAPITAL LETTER THETA

Phonetic Extensions

1D18 LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL P
 1D35 MODIFIER LETTER CAPITAL I
 1D79 LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G

Latin Extended Additional

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

General Punctuation

2058 FOUR DOT PUNCTUATION
 205C DOTTED CROSS

Superscripts and subscripts

2070 SUPERSCRIPIT ZERO
 2074 SUPERSCRIPIT FOUR
 2075 SUPERSCRIPIT FIVE
 2076 SUPERSCRIPIT SIX
 2077 SUPERSCRIPIT SEVEN

2078 SUPERSCRIPIT EIGHT
 2079 SUPERSCRIPIT 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

Currency Symbols

20B0 GERMAN PENNY SIGN

Letterlike Symbols

2108 SCRUPLE
 2114 L B BAR SYMBOL
 211E PRESCRIPTION TAKE
 211F RESPONSE
 2123 VERSICLE
 2125 OUNCE SIGN
 2132 TURNED CAPITAL F
 214E TURNED SMALL F

Number Forms

2180 ROMAN NUMERAL ONE THOUSAND C D
 2181 ROMAN NUMERAL FIVE THOUSAND
 2182 ROMAN NUMERAL TEN THOUSAND
 2183 ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED
 2184 LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C

Arrows

2190 LEFTWARDS ARROW
 2191 UPWARDS ARROW
 2192 RIGHTWARDS ARROW

2193 DOWNWARDS ARROW

Mathematical Operators

221E INFINITY

2227 LOGICAL AND

2235 BECAUSE

2237 PROPORTION

2248 ALMOST EQUAL TO

2260 NOT EQUAL TO

22D7 GREATER-THAN WITH DOT

Miscellaneous Technical

23D1 METRICAL BREVE

23D2 METRICAL LONG OVER SHORT

23D3 METRICAL SHORT OVER LONG

23D4 METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS

Geometric Shapes

25AA BLACK SMALL SQUARE

25AB WHITE SMALL SQUARE

25B9 WHITE RIGHT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE

25C3 WHITE LEFT-POINTING SMALL TRIANGLE

25CC DOTTED CIRCLE

Dingbats

2766 FLORAL HEART

2767 ROTATED FLORAL HEART BULLET

Supplemental Mathematical Operators

2AFD DOUBLE SOLIDUS OPERATOR

Latin Extended-C

2C75 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER HALF H

2C76 LATIN SMALL LETTER HALF H

Supplemental Punctuation

2E00 RIGHT ANGLE SUBSTITUTION MARKER

2E0C LEFT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET

2E0D RIGHT RAISED OMISSION BRACKET

2E1C LEFT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET

2E1D RIGHT LOW PARAPHRASE BRACKET

Alphabetic Presentation Forms

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

The Private Use Area of the Unicode Standard

Category 1: Base characters

Subrange 1: Ligatures

EFA0 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AA CLOSED FORM

EFAE LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E

EFA1 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NECKLESS A E

EFA2 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE NECKLESS A V

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

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
 EEDD 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

Subrange 3: Enlarged minuscules

EFDF LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE AA
 EFDE LATIN ENLARGED LETTER SMALL LIGATURE AO
 EEFF 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

Subrange 4: Base-line abbreviation characters

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 STROKE
 F15E LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)
 F1AC LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SEMICOLON

Subrange 5: Modified base-line abbreviation characters

E8A0 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH TAIL STROKE
 EBAD LATIN SMALL LIGATURE H AND LONG S (no longer unified with 0266
 LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK)
 EBAE LATIN SMALL LIGATURE K AND LONG S (no longer unified with 0199
 LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH HOOK)

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
 E8AF LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH TAIL 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 LIGATED WITH R ROTUNDA
 E8BF LATIN SMALL LETTER Q LIGATED WITH FINAL ET
 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
 E8BC LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
 E8BD LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH ABOVE
 E8BE LATIN SMALL LETTER X WITH SHORT SLASH BELOW
 E336 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
 E337 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
 E3A0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DE-
 SCENDER

Subrange 6: Combining marks

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
 F1FC COMBINING TRIPLE BREVE BELOW

Subrange 7: Combining superscript characters

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
 F03E COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE O R ROTUNDA
 F03F COMBINING LATIN SMALL LIGATURE O RUM
 F033 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
 F035 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA
 F040 COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM
 F03B COMBINING LATIN LETTER T ROTUNDA
 F03C COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER W
 F03D COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN

Subrange 8: Punctuation marks

F1F8 DISTINCTIO
 F1E2 COMMA POSITURA
 F1E3 HIGH COMMA POSITURA (SIMPLEX DUCTUS)
 F1EA PUNCTUS VERSUS

F1E4 PUNCTUS WITH COMMA POSITURA
 F1E5 COLON WITH MIDDLE COMMA POSITURA
 F1E6 THREE DOTS WITH COMMA POSITURA
 F1FA PUNCTUS ELEVATUS WITH HIGH BACK
 F1FB PUNCTUS ELEVATUS WITH ONSET
 F1F5 PUNCTUS FLEXUS
 F1E7 PUNCTUS EXCLAMATIVUS
 F1E8 PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS HORIZONTAL TILDE
 F1E9 PUNCTUS PERCONTATIVUS
 F1F9 WAVY LINE
 F1E0 MEDIEVAL COMMA
 F1E1 PARAGRAPHUS
 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
 F1F7 SHORT VIRGULA

Subrange 8: Critical and epigraphical signs

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

Subrange 10: Metrical symbols

F72E METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT (= 23D4 METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS)

Subrange 11: Additional number forms

F1BD SMALL BASE LINE ZERO SIGN
 F1BE MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER V

F1BF MODIFIER CAPITAL LETTER X

Subrange 12: Weight, currency and measurement

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
 F2FD SCRIPT OUNCE SIGN
 F2D8 ROMAN AS SIGN
 F2D9 ROMAN UNCIA SIGN

F2DA ROMAN SEMIUNCIA SIGN
F2DB ROMAN SEXTULA SIGN
F2DC ROMAN DIMIDIA SEXTULA SIGN
F2DD ROMAN SILIQUA SIGN
F2DE ROMAN QUINARIUS SIGN
F2DF ROMAN DUPONDIUS SIGN

Category 3: Precomposed characters

Subrange 15: Characters with macron or overline

F7B5 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
F23F ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED WITH OVERLINE
F7B6 LATIN CAPITAL D WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
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)
F7B4 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
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
F7B2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)
E74D LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH MACRON
F7B3 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X WITH HIGH OVERLINE (ABOVE CHARACTER)

Subrange 16: Characters with acute accent

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
Subrange 17: Characters with double acute accent
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

Subrange 18: Characters with dot above

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
 EBD F LATIN CAPITAL SMALL 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

Subrange 19: Characters with dot below

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

Subrange 20: Characters with diaeresis

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

Subrange 21: Characters with curl above (reversed ogonek)

EBEA LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE WITH CURL
 EBEB LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH CURL

Subrange 22: Characters with ogonek

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

Subrange 23: Characters with breve

EBEE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND BREVE

EBEF LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND BREVE

Subrange 24: Characters with macron and breve

E253 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND BREVE

E653 LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND BREVE

Subrange 25: Characters with macron and acute

EBEC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND ACUTE

EBED LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE AND MACRON AND ACUTE

Subrange 26: Characters with dot above and acute accent

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

Subrange 27: Characters with other diacritics

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

Category 3

Variant letter forms

F214 LATIN SMALL LETTER A UNCIAL FORM

F215 LATIN SMALL LETTER NECKLESS A

F198 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CURL

F216 LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D

F193 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH CURL

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

F194 LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH CURL

F196 LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CURL

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
F7B8 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LONG I
F220 LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG I
F221 LATIN SMALL LETTER K SEMI-CLOSED FORM
F195 LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH CURL
F222 LATIN SMALL LETTER L DESCENDING
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
F223 LATIN SMALL LETTER M WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F229 LATIN LETTER CAPITAL N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F228 LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F22A LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER
F22B LATIN SMALL CAPITAL N WITH LEFT DESCENDER

F19A LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH FLOURISH
F22C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STEM
F22D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R ROTUNDA
F19B LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH FLOURISH
F126 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S CLOSED FORM
F128 LATIN SMALL LETTER S CLOSED FORM
F22E LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S
F22F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T ROTUNDA
F199 LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH CURL
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

2. Characters with new code points

Characters which have been accepted by the Unicode Standard receive the new, official code points and are removed from the Private Use Area (although the old code points should not be used for other characters for reasons of backward compatibility). Mistakes and duplications may also lead to a character being moved to a new code point.

Glyph	MUFI v. 1.0	MUFI v. 2.0	Descriptive name	Reason
ĵ	E55C	0237	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J	Added in Unicode v. 4.1.
◌̧	F152	035B	COMBINING ZIGZAG ABOVE	Added in Unicode v. 4.1.
◌̨	F743	035C	COMBINING DOUBLE BREVE BELOW	Added in Unicode v. 4.1.
Ʒ	F10F	1D79	LATIN SMALL INSULAR G	Added in Unicode v. 4.1.
Ṫ	1E6C	1E6A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE	Wrong codepoint in MUFI v. 1.0.
ṭ	1E6D	1E6B	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH DOT ABOVE	Wrong codepoint in MUFI v. 1.0.
—	F700	2012	FIGURE DASH	Recommended by TLG for metrical encoding.
^	F714	2227	LOGICAL AND	Recommended by TLG for metrical encoding.
◌̣	F701	23D1	METRICAL BREVE	Added in Unicode 4.1; recommended by TLG.

Ɔ	F703	23D2	METRICAL LONG OVER SHORT	Added in Unicode 4.1; recommended by TLG.
Ɔ̣	F702	23D3	METRICAL SHORT OVER LONG	Added in Unicode 4.1; recommended by TLG.
Ɔ̣̣	F72E	23D4	METRICAL LONG OVER TWO SHORTS	Added in Unicode 4.1; recommended by TLG.
ƥ	E73B	E736	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE	Moved to existing Titus codepoint.
Ƨ	E8A1	0248	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J WITH STROKE	Added in Unicode 5.0.
Ƨ̣	E8A3	0249	LATIN SMALL LETTER J WITH STROKE	Added in Unicode 5.0.

3. Characters with new entity names

Several entity names have been changed for reasons of clarity or consistency. Note that the entity names in the MUFI character recommendation are suggestions only; in any SGML/XML project, entities can be defined independently. In MUFI v. 1.0, a handful of characters were given alternative entity names. These alternatives have all been removed in MUFI v. 2.0. We recommend that any distinctions should be made by using markup rather than diverging entity names.

Glyph	Code point	MUFI v. 1.0	MUFI v. 2.0	Descriptive name	Reason
&	0026	& or &et;	&	AMPERSAND	No need for the alternative entity name ‘&et;’, since abbreviation usage can be indicated by markup.
‘	0027	' or &apo;	'	APOSTROPHE	No need for the alternative entity name ‘&apo;’ since abbreviation usage can be indicated by markup, or by 02BC MODIFIER LETTER APOSTROPHE.
.	002E	. or ˙	.	FULL STOP	No need for the alternative entity name ‘˙’, since abbreviation usage can be indicated by markup. Also note that 02D9 DOT ABOVE rightly has (and should continue to have) the entity ‘˙’.
;	003B	; or &ed;	;	SEMICOLON	No need for the alternative entity name ‘&ed;’ since abbreviation usage can be indicated by markup, or by F1AC LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SEMICOLON.

ƀ	0199	&kslonglig; <i>or</i> &khook;	&khook;	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH HOOK	The entity ‘&kslonglig;’ now refers to the new character LATIN SMALL LIGATURE K AND LONG S at EBAE in PUA subrange 5.
o	0254	&con;	&ooopen;	LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN O	Should not be used for the ‘con’ abbreviation and should for that reason have a more descriptive entity.
ƚ	025F	&jdtlstrok;	&jnodotstrok;	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS J WITH STROKE	By analogy with 0131 LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I with the entity name ‘ı’.
h	0266	&hslonglig; <i>or</i> &hhook;	&hhook;	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH HOOK	The entity ‘&hslonglig;’ now refers to the new character LATIN SMALL LIGATURE H AND LONG S at EBAD in PUA subrange 5.
̄	0305	&combovl;	&bar;	COMBINING OVERLINE	For this frequently used abbreviation mark, we recommend the simpler entity name ‘&bar;’.
‘	201B	&rsquolrev;	&rsquorev;	SINGLE HIGH-REVERSED-9 QUOTATION MARK	The ‘l’ is misleading and should be removed. In analogy with ‘’’ (2019), the entity name should be ‘&rsquorev;’, where ‘rev’ means ‘reversed’.
ƿ	16A0	&frun;	&fMedrun;	RUNIC MEDIEVAL LETTER F	To make room for more runes it is necessary to distinguish between major forms of the runic alphabet.

Ψ	16D8	&frun;	&fMedrun;	RUNIC MEDIEVAL LETTER M	As above.
∴	2234	∴	&tridotupw;	PUNCTUATION MARK UPWARDS-POINTING TRIANGULAR DOTS	New entity name coined in analogy with ‘&quaddot;’ and ‘&tridotright;’ 10FB in <i>Georgian</i> .
Œ	F20C	&OEligred;	&Oloop;	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LOOP	Clearer entity name.
œ	F20D	&oeligred;	&oloop;	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP	Clearer entity name.
Ɔ	EF15	&thscap;	þscap;	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL THORN	By analogy with 00FE ‘þ’.
Ɔ	EEE4	&duncenl;	&drotelnl;	LATIN ENLARGED LETTER D ROTUNDA	Revised analysis.
ꝰ	F151	&ussep;	&usmod;	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING RAISED US	Better description.
ꝰ̇	F153	&ur2;	&urrot;	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR ROUND R FORM	Better description.
ꝰ̈	F1C2	&ur8;	&urlemn;	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR LEMNISKATE FORM	Better description.
ꝰ̇̃	F1C3	&ur8open;	&ur;	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR TILDE FORM	Simplified description for default form.
∴̇	F1F2	&diacom;	&bidotscomposit;	TWO DOTS OVER COMMA POSITURA	By analogy with other <i>positura</i> marks.

∞	F1F1	&quest8;	&punctinterlemn;	PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS LEM-NISKATE FORM	For reasons of consistency.
×	F70A	&anc;	&metranc;	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS	Specification of metrical usage.
×	F70B	&ancacute;	&metrancacute;	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
×	F719	&ancdblac;	&metrancdblac;	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
×	F70C	&ancgrave;	&metrancgrave;	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH GRAVE	Specification of metrical usage.
×	F71A	&ancdblgrave;	&metrancdblgrave;	METRICAL SYMBOL ANCEPS WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	Specification of metrical usage.
˘	F701	˘	&metrbreve;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE	Specification of metrical usage.
˘	F706	&breveacute;	&metrbreveacute;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
˘	F717	&brevedblac;	&metrbrevedblac;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
˘	F707	&brevegrave;	&metrbrevegrave;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH GRAVE	Specification of metrical usage.
˘	F718	&brevedblgrave;	&metrbrevedblgrave;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	Specification of metrical usage.












—	F700	¯	&metrmacr;	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM	Specification of metrical usage.
┌	F704	¯acute;	&metrmacracute;	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
≡	F715	¯dblac;	&metrmacrdblac;	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
┐	F705	¯grave;	&metrmacrgrave;	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH GRAVE	Specification of metrical usage.
≡	F716	¯dblgrave;	&metrmacrdblgrave;	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM WITH DOUBLE GRAVE	Specification of metrical usage.
ᵐ	F702	¯breve;	&metrmacrbreve;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM	Specification of metrical usage.
ᵐ	F703	&brevemacr;	&metrbrevemacr;	METRICAL SYMBOL LONGUM ABOVE BREVE	Specification of metrical usage.
ᵐ	F708	¯breveacute;	&metrmacrbreveacute;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
ᵐ	F709	¯brevegrave;	&metrmacrbrevegrave;	METRICAL SYMBOL BREVE ABOVE LONGUM WITH GRAVE	Specification of metrical usage.
ᵐ	F71B	&dblbrevemacracute;	&metrdblbrevemacracute;	METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.
ᵐ	F71C	&dblbrevemacrdblac;	&metrdblbrevemacrdblac;	METRICAL SYMBOL RESOLVED LIFT WITH DOUBLE ACUTE	Specification of metrical usage.

À	F201	&ainsenl;	&Ains;	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A INSULAR FORM	Revised analysis.
ð	F109	&dunc;	&drot;	LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA	Revised analysis.
Ɔ	F10A	&eunc;	&Eunc;	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM	Revised analysis.
ĥ	F110	&hins;	&Hunc;	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL H	Revised analysis.
Ɔ	F11A	&munc;	&Munc;	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER UNCIAL M	Revised analysis.
τ	F129	&tunc;	&trot;	LATIN SMALL LETTER T ROTUNDA	Revised analysis.

4. Characters with new descriptive names

Descriptive names are given as a help for understanding characters. Even if they are not strictly necessary in practical use, they should be perspicuous and consistent, and for that reason several descriptive names have been changed from MUFI v. 1.0 to v. 2.0.

Glyph	Code point	MUFI v. 1.0 descriptive name	MUFI v. 2.0 descriptive name	Reason
ƿ	16A0	RUNIC LETTER F	RUNIC MEDIEVAL LETTER F	To distinguish between different forms of the runic alphabet.
ƿ	16D8	RUNIC LETTER M	RUNIC MEDIEVAL LETTER M	As above.
—	2015	HORIZONTAL DASH	HORIZONTAL BAR	Name as in Unicode.
Ɔ	E270	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH STEM	Unfortunate description; the stroke crosses the stem, not the descender.
Ɔ	E3A0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH STEM	Unfortunate description; the stroke crosses the stem, not the descender.
Ɔ	E8B2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH TAIL	Unfortunate description; the stroke crosses the tail, not the descender.
æ	F204	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE AE WITH MISSING BOTTOM STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE WITH RIGHT UPPER LOOP	Consistency in naming.

	F20C	LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE WITH MISSING BOTTOM STROKE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LOOP	Consistency in naming.
	F20D	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE WITH MISSING BOTTOM STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP	Consistency in naming.
	F156	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CON	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON DESCENDING	Better description.
	F151	SPACING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT US (9-SIGN)	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SPACING RAISED US	Better description.
	F155	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN FINAL ET	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL FINAL ET (3-SHAPED MARK)	Better description.
	F142	LATIN ABBREVIATION LARGE SIGN ET	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL ET	Consistency in naming.
	F157	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA (OMEGA SIGN)	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA OPEN A FORM	Better description.
	F1C1	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA (OMEGA SIGN) WITH BAR ABOVE	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA OPEN A FORM WITH BAR ABOVE	Better description.
	F153	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR (2-SIGN)	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR ROUND R FORM	Better description.
	F1C2	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR (8 SIGN)	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR LEMNISKATE FORM	Better description.
	F1C3	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR (OPEN 8 SIGN)	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR TILDE FORM	Better description.

◌̆	F15B	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPER-SCRIPT US (9-SIGN)	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPER-SCRIPT US	Better description.
◌̆◌̆	F163	COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX OVER TWO CHARACTERS	COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE	Consistency in naming.
⋮	F1F2	PUNCTUATION MARK DIAERESIS ABOVE COMMA	TWO DOTS OVER COMMA POSITURA	Consistency in naming.
◌̇	F161	PUNCTUATION MARK PUNCTUS ELEVATUS	PUNCTUS ELEVATUS	Consistency in naming.
◌̇/	F1F0	PUNCTUATION MARK PUNCTUS ELEVATUS DIAGONAL STROKE	PUNCTUS ELEVATUS DIAGONAL STROKE	Consistency in naming.
◌̇?	F160	PUNCTUATION MARK PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS	PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS	Consistency in naming.
∞	F1F1	QUESTION MARK HORIZONTAL 8 FORM	PUNCTUS INTERROGATIVUS LEMNISKATE FORM	Better description.
ɑ	F200	LATIN SMALL LETTER A INSULAR	LATIN SMALL LETTER A INSULAR FORM	Consistency in naming.
Δ	F201	LATIN ENLARGED SMALL LETTER INSULAR A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A INSULAR FORM	Revised analysis.
α	F202	LATIN SMALL LETTER A OPEN FORM	LATIN SMALL LETTER OPEN A CAROLINGIAN FORM	Revised analysis.
ⱱ	F203	LATIN SMALL LETTER A CLOSED FORM	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED A GOTHIC FORM	Revised analysis.
ð	F109	LATIN LETTER UNCIAL D	LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA	Revised analysis.

Ɔ	F10A	LATIN LETTER UNCIAL E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E UNCIAL FORM	Consistency in naming.
Ɔ	F207	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F CLOSED FORM	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED INSULAR F	Consistency in naming.
Ɔ	F110	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR H	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H UNCIAL FORM	Revised analysis.
Ɔ	F208	LATIN LETTER UNCIAL K	LATIN SMALL LETTER K UNCIAL FORM	Consistency.
Ɔ	F11A	LATIN LETTER UNCIAL M	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M UNCIAL FORM	Revised analysis.
Ɔ	F129	LATIN LETTER UNCIAL T	LATIN SMALL LETTER T ROTUNDA	Revised analysis.

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

In the medievalist proposal to Unicode edited by Michael Everson, several characters have different descriptive names from the ones chosen in MUFI v. 2.0.

Glyph	Code point	MUFI descriptive name, v. 2.0	Medievalist proposal descriptive name, January 2006
Œ	F1A2	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON DESCENDING	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CON
œ	F156	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL CON DESCENDING	LATIN SMALL LETTER CON
Ɔ	F1A3	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL CON WITH DOT	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT
ᶘ	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
Œ	F15C	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL RUM	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA
œ	F154	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL RUM	LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA
Œ	F15D	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN CAPITAL IS	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER IS
ſ	F15A	LATIN ABBREVIATION SIGN SMALL IS	LATIN SMALL LETTER IS
ſ̣	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 SMALL 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
ꞥ	F1C9	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK ZIG-ZAG BELOW	COMBINING ZIGZAG BELOW
Ꞧ	F157	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT RA OPEN A FORM	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A
ꞧ	F1C3	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT UR TILDE FORM	COMBINING UR ABOVE
Ꞩ	F15B	COMBINING ABBREVIATION MARK SUPERSCRIPT US	COMBINING US ABOVE

◌̣	F1C4	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
Ƶ	F210	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND)	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VEND
ƶ	F211	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR V (VEND)	LATIN SMALL LETTER VEND
ð	F109	LATIN SMALL LETTER D ROTUNDA	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D

