

**Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set  
International Organization for Standardization  
Organisation internationale de normalisation  
Международная организация по стандартизации**

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**Introduction.**

A set of characters used by specialists in medieval European philology and linguistics is absent from the Universal Character Set. These characters differ in nature; some are original ligatures which acquired letter status due to their phonemic value; some are letterforms distinct from other letterforms innovated to distinguish sounds; some are combining diacritical letters used in abbreviations or suspensions of various kinds; and some are best described as “letters with syllabic content”.

**Theoretical preliminaries.**

Contemporary medievalist philologists and linguists want to be able to represent typographically (in printed format and on computer screens) the *character sets* which were in use for many centuries in several regions of medieval Europe. Those character sets derive from the common Latin script and contained many characters which simply disappeared with the development of contemporary printing conventions. Early printers made abundant use of “special” medieval characters, but eventually these fell out of use, with notable exceptions like \$, ſ, &, Ç, ~, @, and the 7 used in Ireland.

Contemporary philologists and linguists who want to study the graphemic conventions in use in medieval times—thereby drawing solid or grounded conclusions about the nature and structure of the language systems represented in writing—must rely on *bona fide transcriptions* of the texts. Bona fide transcriptions are only possible when the elemental character set used in the manuscripts is encoded uniquely and available for use in fonts.

What most philologists did in the 20th century was to publish *transliterations*, that is, editions which substitute modern characters (or sequences of modern characters) for the original medieval characters. Transliteration-based editions are virtually useless for those scholars who are interested in the study of medieval writing systems, phonology, and even textual structure. Transliterations (or “normalized editions”) and even translations may, of course, be required for editions aimed at students or the general public, but the base texts must result from *transcribing* the sources: the first step must always be a transcription.

Transcription is an editorial process which does not entail the replacement or the distortion of the original character set. A bona fide transcription of a Runic, Coptic, or Egyptian Hieroglyphic text can be no less than a close rendition of the original characters, using typographic versions of Runic letters, Coptic letters, and Hieroglyphic characters. The same practice must apply to European medieval texts.

The practice of *expanding abbreviations* common to medievalists throughout the 20th century is not *transcription*, but simply *transliteration*: abbreviations, or brachygraphemes, were special characters. (Brachygraphy is, according to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, “The art or practice of writing with abbreviations or with abbreviated characters; shorthand, stenography.”) Many of these graphemes were polyvalent—that is, they could be transliterated into different sequences of “normal letters”, according to textual context, country, region, time period, and even individual scribal practices. Polyvalence is not a

uncommon feature of alphabetic writing systems, as our own modern spelling systems show; for instance, in European Portuguese orthography the letter E can have the values [ɛ], [e], [ɛ̃], [i], [j], [i̇], [ĩ], and Ø; this letter combined with *-m* or *-n* can further represent [ẽ] and [ẽĩ]. Graphemic polyvalence results in many instances from language change and from the conservative nature of spelling systems.

Another common practice in the 20th century was to eliminate the original punctuation and to add modern punctuation—many scholars believed that medieval punctuation served no discernable purpose. “Modernization” of the use of capital letters was also standard practice.

A medieval character set makes it possible to shed many “chronocentric” biases and prejudices which tainted many editorial efforts in the 19th and 20th centuries in many countries, rendering the ensuing editions virtually useless for at least some kinds of contemporary research. This *does not mean* that medievalist scholars wish or even need to represent in print every minutia that handwritten sources present—that is palaeography proper. In medieval texts this is a particularly delicate issue, because scholars have to deal with a considerable amount of regional or individual stylistic variation. The rationale behind encoding medieval characters and designing medieval fonts is not to capture in print every single glyph variation (a task which is virtually impossible and also meaningless), but to capture the *character set* used in the manuscripts under scrutiny. We understand the character/glyph model and how it applies to the medieval character set.

Accurate transcriptions of medieval texts allow scholars to quote medieval texts without distorting their graphemic content, and allow the texts to be studied by means of computer applications such as concordance generators and wordlist generators. Accurate transcriptions which make use of a medieval character set are a means to preserve—and interchange—all the relevant graphemic, textual, and linguistic information contained in a text; they are also indirectly a means to contribute to the preservation of Europe’s early heritage.

### Case-pairing.

Most of the casing pairs shown below are attested in the examples. Those which are not, fall into two categories: those for which no capital can be constructed (such as LONG S) and those for which natural capitals can be easily formed. In an early version of this document we had proposed a single lower-case character <y> LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE in use by some Welsh medievalists to indicate an epenthetic schwa sound (Figure 8). Subsequently we discovered that this character *and its capital* are balloting in FPDAM2, as a character used in the Lubuagan Kalinga language of the Philippines. Because of the general structural feature of the Latin script (from a theoretical point of view), and in order to facilitate modern casing operations for these letters, we have judged it appropriate to supply case-pairs for all the letters which admit of them. In a scholarly publication, for instance, an article title at the top of a journal page might be set in all caps; it would be nonsensical for all but one or two of the medievalist Latin letters to be able to be cased with an all caps command. (This precedent was set with the encoding of the archaic Coptic extensions.)

### Discussion.

**1. Letters used for medieval Welsh.** While the character set used in medieval Welsh manuscripts and the scholarship that treats them differs little from that used to represent the modern language today, it does feature some unique characters. It is important for medievalists to be able to represent these characters in transcription as they may have phonetic implications, many of which have not been adequately documented or studied. LATIN LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL, a ligatured double ll, is often, though not always, used to represent the voiceless lateral fricative <ll> [ɬ] as opposed to the voiced <ll> [l]. In the case of LATIN LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V, the distribution of the character is even less well-understood, as the unique character is used to represent a number of sounds, all regularly written with other more common characters. Through including these characters more regularly in transcription it is hoped that further light will be shed on these matters. The other characters proposed represent the attempts of nineteenth- and twentieth-century grammarians to represent Welsh phonology, and will be of use to scholars wishing to quote from those works.

- <ll ll̄> The voiceless lateral fricative written <ll> in modern Welsh may be written in medieval Welsh as a joined ligature of <ll̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL. Its capital form <ll̄> LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL has been used as an abbreviation by John Morris-Jones (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 52).
- <ð> The letter <ð> LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D written distinctly from <d> in Thomas Jones' 1941 edition of *Brut y Tywysogyon: Peniarth MS. 20*; Nordic medievalists also make use of this letter (Figures 1, 5, 21, 29, 30, 39, 40, 53, 70, 73).
- <δ> Some Welsh medievalists (and other Indo-Europeanists of a certain era) also use <δ> LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D to write this sound in transcription. While this letter may sometimes have been *represented* in print by using a DELTA from a Greek lead-type font, it *derives* from the handwritten Latin d, and behaves like a Latin letter in ordering and is found *alongside* Greek text proper (Figures 6, 7, 8, 41).
- <v ʋ> A unique <v> LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V is used distinctly from <u>, <v>, and <w>, though it is true to say that the phonetic value of all four of these letters is polyvalent in medieval Welsh (Figures 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13).
- <ŷ y> Some Welsh medievalists use LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH LOOP to indicate the schwa sound of <y> (Figure 14).
- <2 ʀ> As in many medieval traditions, <2> LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA is distinguished from <r> LATIN SMALL LETTER R. This named character is derived from a positional variant of <r> following <o> in the South Italian Beneventan, though in medieval Welsh and Nordic it is not limited to this position. In any case, Welsh and Nordic medievalists distinguish R from R ROTUNDA in their printed editions; the letter is also common in early printed texts throughout Europe (Figures 1, 3, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, 35, 36, 38, 42, 50, 70, 71, 73). The case-pairing <2> LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R ROTUNDA is attested in texts from the 15th century (Figure 68 shows it in RUM ROTUNDA form, but it does occur on its own).

**2. Letters used for medieval Nordic vowels.** Medieval Nordic orthographies innovated a number of letters out of original Latin script ligated letters. Some of these letters are well known today, as the letters <Æ æ Æ œ>. Other ligatures were used for a while, but have since been superseded by other orthographic conventions. In general, ligatures denoted length, such as <aa> and <oo>, or umlaut, such as the u umlaut of /a/ represented by <æ> and <a>, and the i umlaut of /o/ represented by <σ>. Many of the ligatures were polyvalent, such as <a>, which could represent the u umlaut of /a/, the diphthong /au/ and in some cases the i umlaut of /o/. Hreinn Benediktsson's *Early Icelandic Script* (1965) remains one of the best introductions to the complex relationship between vocalic phonemes and their representation in early vernacular writing. Due to the complexity of this relationship and the value of early medieval documents for the understanding of the linguistic development of the Old Norse language, the characters listed below are being used in a great number of printed editions, as well as in lexicographical works, in particular *Dictionary of Old Norse prose* (Degnbol et al. 1995).

- <AA aa> LATIN LETTER AA is used for phonemic /a:/ (Figures 18, 19, 23, 28, 34, 82).
- <AO ao> LATIN LETTER AO is used for phonemic /q/ (Figures 15, 16, 17, 20, 66, 83)
- <AJ aj> LATIN LETTER AU is used for phonemic /au/, /q/, /ø/, and /ø:/ (Figure 38, 72, 84)
- <AV av> LATIN LETTER AV is used for phonemic /au/, /q/, /ø/, and /ø:/ (Figures 18, 21, 24, 42, 70, 72, 78, 85)
- <AV̄ av̄> LATIN LETTER AV WITH HORIZONTAL BAR is used for phonemic /q/, /ø/, /ø:/, and /ɛ:/ (Figure 24, 78, 86)
- <AY ay> LATIN LETTER AY is used for phonemic /q/, /ø:/, and /ey/ (Figure 69)
- <OO oo> LATIN LETTER OO is used for phonemic /o:/, (Figures 28, 87)
- <Ō ō> LATIN LETTER O WITH LOOP is used for phonemic /q/, /ø:/, and /ey/ (Figures 19, 25, 35, 36, 73)
- <WY wy> LATIN LETTER VY is used for phonemic /y:/ (Figure 28).

This collection of characters is a superset of the letters found in the medieval Nordic corpus; no single manuscript contains all of them. Note also that none of these characters is a “ligature” that can be broken; indeed, all of them are known to bear diacritical marks.

**3. Letters used for medieval Nordic consonants.** The consonantal system in Medieval Nordic diverged less from other European languages and the need for new characters were correspondingly less. Noteworthy, however, is the use of small capitals for geminate consonants.

- <Ł ł> LATIN LETTER BROKEN L was used for phonemic /l:/ (Figures 70, 83)
- <Ŵ ŵ> LATIN LETTER VEND (ultimately derived from the English letter WYNN) for phonemic /v/ or /u/. Some editions use u, v, and ŵ in the same text (Figures 21, 26, 35, 36, 42, 88).
- <ƒ ƒ> The Icelandic First Grammarian’s orthography made use of small capital letters to indicate gemination of consonant sounds, as Uralic linguists did centuries later. Between letters encoded already for Uralicist and IPA use, most of the Latin alphabet is already encoded as small capitals; while <ƒ> LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F and <Ɲ> LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S are yet missing from the UCS (Figures 22, 62). It should be noted that of the traditional Latin alphabet, if these two are added, only \*SMALL CAPITAL Q and \*SMALL CAPITAL X will remain unencoded.

#### 4. Letters used for medieval Ibero-Romance.

- <ŷ ŷ> The Latin alphabet we use today is only one of several variants. Our own lowercase “Roman” type is derived from the Carolingian variant of the Latin script; the Insular and Germanic variants are fairly familiar to us, having enjoyed a period of typographic development as Gaelic and Fraktur, and a handful of letters from the Insular tradition have been adopted by the Carolingian tradition for one purpose or another (WYNN (as VEND) was used in Old Icelandic and Old Norwegian until ca. 1300; THORN and ETH are still used in Icelandic; Insular g and d have been resurrected by linguists). The Visigothic variant of the Latin script, however, was replaced before the advent of typography, and its unique letterforms were simply lost to the Carolingian, apart from the <ŷ ŷ> LATIN LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z. The Carolingian script was introduced in Northern Iberia in the 11th century—in Catalonia, the Spanish Mark of the Carolingian Empire, it was introduced earlier—but it only gained widespread use in the course of the the 12th century; the Visigothic script was extinct in the second half of the 12th century (1172 is the date for the last known original Portuguese document). The Visigothic <ŷ> was employed alongside the Carolingian <z>, and came to be used mainly to represent the voiceless alveolar affricate [ts], while <z> was used mainly for the voiced alveolar affricate [dz] in Old Portuguese, Old Leonese, and Old Castilian. In time, as Carolingian practices replaced all memory of the Visigothic, the head of the <ŷ> was reanalyzed, its tail reduced, resulting in a new letter <ç>. While in modern analysis the tail <ç> is known as a *cedilla/zedilla* ‘little z’, in fact the whole letter is, in origin, a <z>. Documents exist in which <ç> and <ŷ> and <z> are distinct (see Figures 43, 44, 114).

**5. Other letters of the Insular tradition.** One of the letters of the Insular tradition has already been encoded at U+1D79. (A large number of letters in the Fraktur tradition have been encoded for use in mathematics.) The set of Insular letters which differ significantly enough from Carolingian to warrant distinction is small; medievalists have used them in typeset editions of Germanic and Celtic languages since the 16th century. *Modern* Germanic and Celtic languages do not use these letters, and *modern* Germanic and Celtic fonts which use Fraktur and Insular letterforms employ them as glyph variants pertaining to the entire font. The Insular letters proposed here are only to facilitate the specific need of historical linguistic specialists to differentiate the Insular letters from the Carolingian.

Insular and Carolingian letters coexisted but were often used in different contexts in Britain and Ireland in the Early Middle Ages, for example Insular letters being used for writing English and Carolingian for Latin. They were also mixed to varying degrees, and this unique variant of the Latin

alphabet was exported to the Nordic countries in the 11th century; due to its dual inheritance it has often been termed Carolingian-Insular. Since the letter shapes of Insular and Carolingian script ultimately derive from Uncial script, the majority of Insular and Carolingian letters are basically identical, but a handful letters had quite distinct shapes and usage in Insular script, as we know it from English and Nordic writings. Four of these letters are already in the Standard; THORN (from the Runic alphabet), ETH, WYNN (also from the Runic alphabet), and INSULAR G. The letters THORN and ETH are still used in Icelandic, while WYNN was accepted by the Standard due to its usage in early English sources and INSULAR G on foot of its usage as a phonetic character. We now propose to add five distinct letter forms to the Standard, i.e. INSULAR D, INSULAR F, INSULAR R, INSULAR S, and INSULAR T. It should be underlined that it is not a question of adding Insular variants of every Latin character; it is a short list of distinctive letters that have been recognised as separate characters for several centuries in Medieval English and Nordic writing, and which have been used alongside and in contrast to their Carolingian counterparts. In Medieval Nordic editorial practice, these letters are rendered as separate characters in great many editions and distinguished from their Carolingian-based counterparts <d>, <f>, <r>, <s> and <t>. This is in part because the presence of these letters is used as a dating criterion (for example, INSULAR R fell out of use around 1200, while INSULAR F continued to be used well into the 14th century), and in part because they are used in contrast to their Carolingian counterparts. In Ælfric’s Old English grammar, the scribe, and the modern medievalist, distinguishes between <ƿ> and <f>, between <ƿ> and <r>, between <ƿ> and <s>, and between <t> and <t> (Figure 39). In the sample from the edition of AM 645 4to <ƿ> and <f> are distinguished (Figure 38), and also in the catalogue by Kålund 1889 (Figure 71).

- <ƿ ƿ> LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F (Figure 70), LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F (Figures 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 70, 71, 73)
- <ƿ> LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R (Figures 29, 30, 37, 39, 40)
- <ƿ> LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S (Figures 16, 29, 30, 37, 39, 40)
- <t> LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T (Figures 29, 30, 37, 39, 40)

**6. Letters used for medieval abbreviations.** Medieval manuscripts, in both Latin and vernacular languages, use abbreviations extensively. Many of these are abbreviations for whole words, created by omitting letters, such as *s̄ps* for *spiritus*; often a line is placed over the letter(s) as an abbreviation marker, as shown here. Such “logographic” or “lexical” abbreviations can usually be represented through characters already encoded in the UCS. In other cases, however, only a part of a word is abbreviated; for example, the prefix *con-* is represented with the letter *ɔ*. A number of such syllabic abbreviations, well-documented and commonly used in several languages, require letters or combining marks that are not in the UCS. A range of Latin letters, modified by strokes or hooks, is used to represent a variety of words, syllables, or quasi-syllabic letter sequences. That they are polyvalent is a chief indicator for the requirement to encode these “abbreviation letters” as characters, since they cannot be composed of any specific string of other characters; neither can they be decomposed into a single string. Of these abbreviations:

- <K̄ k̄> LATIN LETTER K WITH STROKE is used for several types of abbreviations in Old Norse, frequently in various forms of the verb *s̄k skulu* ‘shall’ or for *konungr* ‘king’ (fig. K); also used for Latin *karta, kartula, kalendas* (Figures 33, 45, 74, 89).
- <P̄ p̄> LATIN LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER is used for Latin and Romance *per, par, por*, and for *pri* in Cornish *pvector privector* ‘privacy’ (Figures 46, 47, 50, 54, 55, 58, 60, 63).
- <P̄ p̄> LATIN LETTER P WITH FLOURISH is used for *pro, por* (Figures 46, 47, 50, 52, 58, 60, 61, 63).
- <Q̄ q̄> LATIN LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER is used for *quam, que, quan-* (*q̄do quando, q̄tum quantum*), *qui-* (*q̄l̄z quilibet, q̄dem quidem*) and in Irish for *ar* (Figures 16, 17, 46, 49, 51, 53, 59, 63).
- <K̄ k̄> LATIN LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE is used for *kalendas* and *karta* (Figure 45).

- <K̄ k̄> LATIN LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE is used for *karta(m)* ‘document, writ’ when <k> LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE is used for *karta* (Figure 45).
- <L̄ l̄> LATIN LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE is used for Latin *el, ul, vel*, for Irish *nó* ‘or’, for Norse *eða* ‘or’, for *el* in *vī vel* ‘well’, for *æl* in *mīti mælti* ‘spoke’, for *al* in *skt skal* ‘shall’ (Figure 32, 51, 52, 60, 73).
- <Ō ō> LATIN LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY is used for Latin *obiit* ‘he died’ (Figures 89, 90).
- <P̄ p̄> LATIN LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL is used for Latin *prae* ‘before, in front of’ (Figure 111).
- <Q̄ q̄> LATIN LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE is used for Latin *quod* ‘what’, *qui* ‘who’, *que* ‘that’, Portuguese *q̄ quem* ‘who’, Irish *ar* ‘on’ (Figures 58, 59, 61, 63, 64).
- <f̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE is used for Portuguese *ser* (*fvir servir* ‘to serve’), *sere* (*fno sereno* ‘serene’), *sir*, and by itself it also stands for Latin *solidi, sed, sunt, secundum*, etc., and for Portuguese *soldo(s)* (Figures 46, 48, 58).
- <f̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH HIGH STROKE is used in Norse with <ḷ> for *ft skal* ‘shall’ and also for *sm*, e.g. *rof hualanefi Rosmhvalanesi*, place name from *rosmhvalr* ‘walrus’ (Figure 91).
- <V̄ v̄> LATIN LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE is used for Portuguese *ver* ‘to see’, *conḡsa conversa* ‘conversation’, for *vere* in *ḡador vereador* ‘town councillor’, *vir* ‘to come’, and Latin *uirgo* ‘virgin’ (Figure 65).
- <Ḟ ḟ> LATIN LETTER THORN WITH STROKE is used for Old Norse *ḡat, ḡess, ḡor-, ḡæt* (Figures 29, 32, 33, 40, 73, 79).
- <Ḟ̄ ḟ̄> LATIN LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER is used for Old Norse *ḡeim, ḡeir* (Figures 42, 79, 80).

**7. Letters with syllabic content.** This set of characters are also abbreviations, but might be better considered as “letters with syllabic content”, because their reading tends to be less polyvalent than those of the abbreviation characters discussed above.

- <3̄ 3̄> LATIN LETTER ET IS USED FOR Latin *-et* in *vīz videlicet* (whence “viz.”), *hab3̄ habet* ‘has’, for *-m* in *ablūnez ablutionem* ‘ablution’, for *-ue* in *usq3̄ usque* ‘until, till, up to’, for *-que* in *qui93̄ quicumque* ‘whoever’, for *-us* in *āquib3̄ aliquibus* ‘to someone’, for *-est* in Latin *potest pot3̄* ‘is able’, and for medial and final *eḡ* in Norse *m3̄ meḡ* ‘with’, *m3̄an meḡan* ‘while’ (Figures 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 77).
- <Ḣ̄ ḣ̄> LATIN LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT IS USED FOR Latin *con-* and *com-* in *ḡfmas confirmans* ‘confirming, witnessing’, *-us* and *-os* in Portuguese *soldḡ soldos* (for *solidos*) ‘a unit of currency’, *maladḡ malos* ‘serfs’ (Figures 115, 116).
- <Ḣ̄̄ ḣ̄̄> LATIN LETTER IS IS USED FOR Latin *-is* in *dtḢ̄̄ dictis* ‘from having said’, *impḢ̄̄ imperatoris* ‘ruler, emperor’, and for *ys* and *es* in Cornish manuscripts: *godḢ̄̄ godys* ‘god’s’, *servantḢ̄̄ servantes* ‘servants’, *metḢ̄̄ metḢ̄̄ys* ‘met’ (Figures 56, 57).
- <9̄ 9̄> LATIN LETTER CON IS USED FOR Latin *con* and *cum* and *co* and *us* and *os* (Figures 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 61).
- <Ḣ̄̄̄> MODIFIER LETTER US IS USED FOR Latin *-us* in *manḢ̄̄̄ manus* ‘hand’, *idḢ̄̄̄ idus* ‘ides’ (and thousands of other words) and final *os* in Latin, Portuguese, and Castilian: *oleyrḢ̄̄̄ oleyros* ‘potters’, *nḢ̄̄̄ nos* ‘we’, *uḢ̄̄̄ uos* ‘you’, and for *us* in Norse: *hḢ̄̄̄ hús* ‘house’ (Figures 50, 52, 59, 67).
- <Ḣ̄̄̄̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER DUM IS USED BY ITSELF FOR Latin *dum* ‘while, whilst’, *die* ‘day’, Portuguese *dia* pl. *dias* ‘day’. (Figure 92).
- <Ḣ̄̄̄̄̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER LUM IS USED FOR *-los* (Figure 93).
- <Ḣ̄̄̄̄̄̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER MUM IS USED FOR Latin *-mum* in *primḢ̄̄̄̄̄̄ primum* ‘first’ (Figure 92, 113).
- <Ḣ̄̄̄̄̄̄̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER NUM IS USED FOR Latin *-num* in *aeternḢ̄̄̄̄̄̄̄ aeternum* ‘eternal’, *unḢ̄̄̄̄̄̄̄ unum* ‘one’ (Figure 92, 113).
- <Ḣ̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄> LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM IS USED FOR Latin *-rum* in *martirḢ̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄ martirum* ‘martyr’, *integrḢ̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄ integrum* ‘intact, whole, undivided’ (Figures 92, 93, 113).

- <2̣ ʒ̣> LATIN LETTER RUM ROTUNDA is used for *-rum* and *-rom* in Latin *nōẓoẓ nostrorum* ‘of our’, Portuguese *foẓ forom* ‘they went, they were’ (Figures 33, 53, 61, 64, 66, 93).
- <Ṛ> LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL RUM is used for Latin *-rum* and *-rom* in *quoṛ quorum* (Figures 59, 63).
- <ṭ> LATIN SMALL LETTER TUM is used for Latin *-tum* in *tanṭ tantum* ‘so much’, *quanṭ quantum* ‘how much?’ (Figures 58, 113).
- <Ů> LATIN SMALL LETTER UM is used for *um* and *us* in Latin ‘*ductiḅ aquaṛ*’ ‘*ductibus aquarum*’ ‘to the water streams’, for *os* in Latin-Portuguese *cuḅ cubus*, *cubos* ‘cubic measuring container’, *nepṭ neptos* ‘grandson’, and for *un* in Latin *voḷtas voluntas* ‘will’, *ṃdum mundum* ‘world’ (Figure 94).

It should be noted that these letters were widely used over a long period throughout Europe. As far west as Ireland, these conventional letters were used, sometimes for purposes quite different from their original use. The phrase *nó ro-fetatar connachta* ‘or the Connachtmen found out’ could be written *ṭ rof̣tatq̣ ōṇ̃a*, where *ṭ* Latin *uel* ‘or’ is used for Irish *nó* ‘or’, where the Tironian sign  $\tau$  is used for *et*, where *q̣* is used for *ar* ‘on’, where *ōṇ̃* is used for *conn* (= *coñ*), and where *ṇ̃* Latin *sed* ‘but’ is used for Irish *acht* ‘but’. Old Icelandic manuscripts were among the most abbreviated of all vernacular European manuscripts; in some cases almost every word in a line was abbreviated (Figures 36, 42)

**8. Combining characters.** Thirteen combining superscript letters are already encoded to represent medieval Germanic manuscripts. These comprise half of the basic Latin alphabet, shown in bold type here: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**. We propose to add seven more basic superscript letters attested in medieval manuscripts which will bring the repertoire to 20 of the 26 letters: **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**. (It should be noted that of the traditional Latin alphabet, if these ten are added, only \*COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER B, \*COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER F, \*COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER J, \*COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER P, \*COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Q, and \*COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER W will remain unencoded.) We also propose to encode superscripted æ, œ, a, ç, ð, ð̇, G, L, M, N, R, 2, and f.

It should be noted explicitly that the combining “capitals” in Old Norse are considered as combining *small capitals*. Thus a COMBINING SMALL CAPITAL G would be an abbreviation for <gg>, in the same manner as a LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G (on the base line, that is) would be understood as equivalent to <gg>. The relative x-height of the COMBINING SMALL CAPITALS is the same as that of the x-height COMBINING SMALL LETTERS. The reason Old Norse added a few small capitals as superscript characters—in addition to the inventory of ordinary small characters—is the peculiar Old Icelandic custom of using small capitals for geminates; this practice was transferred to the practice of abbreviation by way of superscript characters.

- <ᶒ> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AE is used in Old Norse *atq̣ðamikill atqvæðamikill* ‘resolute’ (Figures 80, 95)
- <ᶑ> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AO is used in Old Norse *heĩq̣mo heimqvaomo* ‘return home’ (Figure 96)
- <ᶑ̇> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AV is used in Old Norse *ḃṗḟ ḟózla, brauðsḟózla* ‘feeding with bread’ (Figure 97)
- <ᶑ̇̇> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA is used for Portuguese *ç̇ conq̇elho* ‘municipality’ (Figure 110)
- <ᶑ̇̇̇> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D is used in Old Norse for *iȧṙ, iki jarðríki* ‘the kingdom of earth’ (Figure 78)
- <ᶑ̇̇̇̇> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH is used in Old Norse *spiȯṫ spiȯtið* ‘the spear’ (Figure 98)
- <ᶑ̇̇̇̇̇> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G is used in Old Norse as a morphological complement in numbers (Figure 99)

- <◌̊> COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G is in Old Norse as a morphological complement in numbers: *x̊<sup>o</sup> tottogo* ‘thirtieth’ (Figure 100)
- <◌̋> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K is used in Old Norse for *ik, ic, ek, ec*, for example *ḿ mik* ‘me’ (Figure 101)
- <◌̌> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L is used for Latin *ñ nihil* ‘nothing’, Portuguese *ḡ geral* ‘general’. Old Norse *ṭ til* ‘to’ (Figures 33, 102)
- <◌̍> COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L is used for *ill* in Old Norse *mik mikill* ‘great, tall’ (Figure 103)
- <◌̎> COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M is used in Old Norse *ñ honum* ‘him’ (Figure 104)
- <◌̏> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER N is used for in Latin *ũ unde* ‘from’, *ã ante* ‘before’, *qũ quando* ‘when’, Old Norse *sið<sup>n</sup> siðan* ‘since’ (Figure 78)
- <◌̐> COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N is used for *enn* in Old Norse *ṁ menn* ‘men’ (Figures 81, 104)
- <◌̑> COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R is used for *Gunn̑ Gunnarr* ‘Gunnar’ (Figure 107)
- <◌̒> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA is used for Latin *uuò quatuor* ‘four’, Portuguese *ḑto porto* ‘harbour’, *Ḟ Martim* ‘Martin’, Old Norse *sp̑ði spurði* ‘asked’ (Figures 67, 77)
- <◌̓> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S is used for Old Norse *ḑ þess* ‘this’, *ḥ hans* ‘his’ (Figures 76, 78)
- <◌̔> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S is used for Latin *ũ duos* ‘two’, *uũ tres* ‘three’ (Figure 108)
- <◌̕> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Y is used in Old Norse for *ḑr fyrr* ‘before’ (we present no figure but the identification is certain)
- <◌̖> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z is used for *ḑ quadz* ‘said’ (Figures 33, 74, 78, 109)

In addition to these, seven other combining marks are proposed here.

- <◌̗̘> COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE is used to denote the two diphthongs [ea] and [ou] in the first Faroese orthography by Jens Christian Svabo (1746–1824)—it is also used in editions of Old English poetry to indicate disyllabic pronunciation of a diphthong that is normally monosyllabic (Figures 27, 31)
- <◌̙> COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE is used for marking vowel-length in Norse or to indicate vowel affection— so *ò* represents i-mutated *ø* (Figures 19, 23, 25, 28, 42). This is a true OGONEK; examples occur of letters which have both COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE and COMBINING OGONEK.
- <◌̚> COMBINING ZIGZAG BELOW is used for *ḑ<sup>z</sup> þær* ‘they f.’ together with COMBINING ZIGZAG ABOVE (Figures 105, 106)
- <◌̛> COMBINING IS BELOW is used in Visigothic script for *is* in *noḡ nobis* ‘to us’, *script̛ scriptis* ‘written’, *dic̛ dictis* ‘said’ (Figure 112)
- <◌̜> COMBINING UR ABOVE is used for *ur* in *dic̛<sup>u</sup> dicitur* ‘is said’, *uoc̛<sup>u</sup> uocatur* ‘is called’ (Figures 32, 60, 61)
- <◌̝> COMBINING US ABOVE is used for medial and final *us* in *mañ manus* ‘hand’, medial *os* in *ḑt post* ‘after’, *ḑp̑itus praepositus* ‘prelate, leader, governor, prevost’ (Figures 32, 33, 39, 46, 49, 51, 52)
- <◌̞> COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE is used for *ua* in *ḑ qua* ‘as’, *ḡrda guarda* ‘guard’, for *ra* or *ar* in Latin *con̄ contra* ‘against’, *suḑ supra* ‘above’, Portuguese *comḑ compra* ‘a purchase’, *ḿia maria* ‘Maria’, *ḑte parte* ‘part’, for numerals *ṽ quinta* ‘fifth’, *ĩ prima* ‘first’, *una* ‘one’ (Figures 33, 47, 67, 73, 76).

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## Examples

<p>l. 73] a meibyon idwal.          dec mlyned<sup>1</sup> adeuge-          in a nawkant oed          oed krift<sup>2</sup> pan ðiua-          wyd<sup>3</sup> dyted ðwywei-          th ygan veibyon idw-          al yago ayeuaf<sup>4</sup> ac y-          llawd<sup>5</sup> y kenedlo-          eo dwnwallawn.≠          ≧blwyðyn wedy hyn-</p>	<p>nō hēt lib. Baf.          win vab hywel. achon-          galach vzenhin ywer-          don a las.≧blwyð-          yn wedy h̄ny yllas          gwgawn vab gwry-          ad.<sup>17</sup> ac y bu yr haf tef-          fawc.≧Teir blyneð          wedy h̄ny y diffeith-          yawð ywein<sup>18</sup> ygozw-          yð.≧blwyn<sup>19</sup> wedy h̄y-</p>
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**Figure 1.** Sample from Jones 1941 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D (distinguished in use from LATIN SMALL LETTER D), LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA (used alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER R), and LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER S).

§ 22. i. In O. W. the sound *ll* was written **l** initially, and **ll** medially and finally; as *leill* ox. ‘others’, *lenn* m.c. ‘cloak’ *guollung* JUV. ≡ *gwoollung* ‘release’. In *dluithruim* JUV., if rightly analysed into *llwyth* ‘weight’ and *rhwyf* ‘oar’, we have **dl-** for **pl-**, the usual imitation of the *ll* sound, § 17 vii, proving the sound to be as old as the 9th cent., though then usually written **l-** initially. The imitation **thl** is common in the earliest Norman records, but has not been used by Welsh writers.

ii. In Ml. W. the *ll* sound is represented by **ll**; in some MSS., e.g. the R.B., it is ligatured thus **ll̄**, enabling it to be distinguished from double **l** as in *callon* R.M. 106 ‘heart’, *Iollo* R.P. 1369, 1407, *kollyn* R.B. 1073 ‘pivot’, which we now write *calon*, *Iolo*, *colyn*, § 54 ii. The ligatured capital **ll̄** has been used from the Ml. period to the present day in lettering done by hand.

iii. In Mn. W. **ll** is used.

**Figure 2.** Sample from Jones 1913, showing both LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL.

dda vzenhin vab kaddell yn rfein. Ac ybu varó elen. Deg  
 mly. arhugein a naócant o. o. c. pan las gruffud ab ywein  
 ygan wyr keredigyaón. Ac ybu ryfel bzun. Ac ybu varó  
 hennyrrth vab clydaóc ameuryc y vzaót. Ac y bu varó  
 edelftan bzenhin yfaefon. Deugein mlyned anaócant  
 o. o. c. pan vu varó alloyc vzenhin. Achadell vab  
 arthuael awenóynóyt. Ac idwal vab rodzi Ac elifed  
 yvzaót alas ygan yfaefon. Ac ybu varó lumbert efcob  
 mynyó Ac vffa vab llaur. Amozcleif [144b] efgob bangoz  
 a vuant veiró. Achynan vab elifed awenóynóyt Ac  
 eueuryf efcob mynyó avu varó. Yftrat chet adiffeithóyt  
 ygan yfaeffon. Ahowel da vab cadell vzenhin. pen  
 amolyant yr holl vzytanyeit a vu varó. Achadegaón vab

**Figure 3.** Sample from Jones 1941 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL, LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V and LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA (used alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER R).

- I.H.S.: Ieuan ap Hywel Swardwal, c. 1470; ref. as for H.S., q.v.
- I.Laf.: Ieuan Llavar, c. 1590.
- Io.G.=I.G.
- I.R.: Ieuan ap Bhydderch ab Ieuan Llwyd, c. 1420.
- I.T.: Ieuan Tew o Gydwelli, c. 1460 (often confused with the later, and lesser, Ieuan Tew who graduated at the Caerwys Eisteddfod of 1568).
- L.G.C.: Lewis Glyn Cothi, fl. 1440–80; ref. to *Gwaith Lewis Glyn Cothi . . . Oxford 1837*.
- L.M.: Lewis Morris (Llywelyn Ddu o Fôn), 1701–65.
- L.Môn: Lewis Môn, c. 1500.
- L.Mor.: Lewis Morgannwg, c. 1520.
- LL.: Llawdden (Llandeilo, MSS. 320), c. 1460.
- LL.G.: Llywelyn Goch Amheurig Hen, c. 1380.
- M.: Meilyr (Anglesey), c. 1137.
- M.B.: Madog Benfras, c. 1380.
- M.D.: Madog Dwygraig, c. 1370.
- M.K.: Maurice Kyffin; ref. to *Deffynniad Ffydd Eglwys Loegr 1595*, reprint ed. by Wm. Prichard Williams, Bangor 1908.
- M.LL.: Morgan Llwyd o Wynedd, 1619–1659; ref. to *Gweithiau Morgan Llwyd o Wynedd*, i ed. by Thomas E. Ellis, Bangor 1899; ii ed. by John H. Davies, Bangor 1908.
- M.R.: Maredudd ap Rhys, c. 1440.

Figure 4. Sample from Jones 1913, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL.

1 dec . . . nawkant] pedair blynedd a naw kant C, Naw kant a 10. mlynedd a 40. | D. 2 oed krist] i oed B. 3 losced BCD. 4 a Jeuan meibion Idwal voel ap anarawd ap Rodri mawr BCD. 5 lladdwyd gan D. 6 holl' dda BCD. 7 Idwal voel ap anarawd BCD. 8 holl' dda ap kadeit BCD. 9 gwrgystu]—C. 10 gwarth BC. 11 hi[mawr]—D. 12 holl' BD. 13 gwiriad ap Rodri BCD. 14 diffeithwyd . . . iðwal] Ac i diffeithiodd meibion Idwal geredigion BCD. 15 mervryn BCD. 16 y bu varw . . . a las] i llas gonglach vrenin Jwerddon BCD. 17 +ap Rodri BC, Gwiriad ap Rodri D. 18 +ap holl' dda BCD. 19 Blwyddyn BCD. 20 iðwal] yowain ap holl' dda BCD. 21 diffeithwyd . . . abloyc] diffeithiodd meibion abloic wyddel gaer gubi, a llyn BCD. 22 Pann oedd oed krist 60 a 000 | llas Idwal ap Rodri mawr B. Vygain a nawkant i llas eidwal

Figure 5. Sample from Jones 1941 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D.

§ 91. i. Ar. **dh** (Lat. *f*-, *-d*-, *-b* ; Gk. *θ* ; Germ. *d* ; Lith. *d* ; Skr. *dh*) and Ar. **d** (Lat. *d* ; Gk. *δ* ; Germ. *t* ; Lith. *d* ; Skr. *d*) appear as **d** in Kelt. Examples: **dh** : Ar. *\*dhuor-* : *\*dhur-* > Lat. *foris*, Gk. *θύρα*, E. *door* : W. *dōr* < *\*dhur-ā*, *drws* 'door' < *\*dhru-st-* < *\*dhur-* § 63 viii (1), Ir. *dorus* (intrusive *o*?)—Ar. *\*dhub-* > W. *dwfn* § 90.—Ar. *√ereudh-* > Lat. *ruber*, Gk. *ἐρυθρός* : W. *rhudd* 'red' < Kelt. *\*roud-*. — **d** : Ar. *√demā-* : F<sup>o</sup>R *\*domā-* > Lat. *domi-tus* : W. *dof* 'tame' ; RR *\*dēmā-* > Gk. *δ-δάμα-ros* : W. *dafad* 'sheep'.—Ar. *\*dékḡ* > Lat. *decem*, Gk. *δέκα*, Goth. *tahun*, Lith. *dėszimt*, Skr. *dāśa* : Ir. *deich n-*, W. *deg* 'ten'.—Ar. *√dejeu-* > W. *duw*, *dydd*, § 63 vii (4).—Ar. *√qerōd-* : R<sup>2</sup> *urōd-* > Lat. *rādix* ; VR *\*urōd-* > Gk. *πάδαμνος*, Lat. *rādīus* : W. *gwraidd* 'roots' ; RV *\*urōd-* > Ir. *frēm* 'root' < *\*urōd-mā*, W. *greddf* 'instinct' for *\*gwredf* § 102 iii (2) < *\*urōd-mā*, § 63 vii (3).

Figure 6. Sample from Jones 1913, showing both GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D.

<p>drycin 30, 182 drych 76-7, 88 drygioni 226, 261 drygwaith 57 dryw 112, 225 du 96, 179, 234-5 dudprwt 183, 327, 338 dych 339 ducho 440 dug 80, 370 dugum 338, 370 du hun 275 dull 136 Dunawd 14, 94 duog 256 duon 41 duw 69, 80, 83, 112, 114, 129, 220, 451 duwdab 230 duwgwyl 59 duwiau 199, 220 duw Iau 59 duwies 114 duwiol 114</p>	<p>dybyð 362, -4 dycco 328 dychan 267 dychlamu 266 dychleim 117 dychlud 266 dychryn 214, 266 dychwelaf 141, 159 dychweled, -ant 329 dydd 83, 129, 215, -8, 220, -5 dyddbarn 59 dyddbrawd 59, 228 dydd da 451 dyddfu 147 dyddhau 183 dydo 362, -4, -8 dyduc 338 Dyfed 109 dyveinw 53 Dyfi 225 dyvi 362, -4 Dyfnawal 190</p>	<p>dÿn 14, 38, 91, 146, 154, 200, -4, 210, -6, 223 dyna 440 dynan 221, -3, 226, -9 dynedon 214 dynes 223 dyniador 214 dynion 27, 71, 95, 200, -4, 210 dynionach 215 dynol 38 dynyawl 38 dyor (fy)ðyn 323 dyppo 363, -6 dyrchaf-ael, -el 267, 345-6, 389 dyrchafaf 345-6 dyrchavaud 323 dyrhaif 345 dyrchevid 345 dyre 363, -6 dyred 266, 363, 366, -9 dyrchawr 324</p>	<p>dywoethut 329 dywod, see dywad dieithr, 420 ddim 424, 434 ddarn tra-dwrn 62 e (aff.) 277 e 'to' 16 e, ed, see y, yd e-, ech-, eh- 142, 250, 267 eang 63, 237 eb, ebr, ebe 376-7 eb- 267 ebill 201 ebol 75, 128, 201 Ebrill 92, 164, 182, 221 ebrwydd 267 ech-, see e- echdoe 267, 437 echnos 267, 437 echrys 240</p>
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Figure 7. Sample from Jones 1913, showing both LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D equated with traditional Welsh orthographic <dd> and ordered as that digraph is in Modern Welsh.

(2) The sound intended to be represented was the glide between the consonants, which was becoming perceptible as a dull sound resembling *y*. It was naturally written *i* in O. W., *e* in B.CH., these being the signs for *y*, see iii above. It was not written where no audible glide developed, as in *nt*, *rth*, *rð*, and was rare where the glide was voiceless, as before *ch*. It did not form a full syllable in Ml. W., at least in the standard pronunciation, for (a) it is occasionally written in groups where it is generally omitted, and which seem never to have been syllabic, as in *meirych* W.M. 41 ≡ *meirch* R.M. 28 'horses'; (β) it is sometimes found medially where it could not be syllabic, as in *kenedyloed* L.A. 11 ≡ *kenedloed* M.A. 169 'nations', *dadeleu* A.L. i 20 ≡ *dadleu* 'lawsuit'; (γ) it does not affect the accentuation; thus in

*côllofyn gwed e|lofyn y gwe|ðe|eu*,—R.P. 1239

'Upholder in fearless manner of prayers', the *e* of *e|lofyn* is accented to correspond to the *i* of *gwe|ðe|eu*; (δ) it does not count as a syllable in Ml. verse; the above is a line of nine syllables; in the following cywydd couplet the *cynghanedd* requires *chalych* to be read as an absolute monosyllable, as it is pronounced at the present day:

*Pwy a allei, pei pennsaer,  
peintyaw a chalych pwynt vy chwaer?*—I.G., R.P. 1408.

'Who could, though he were a master, paint with chalk my sister's mien?'

In the quotations in the present work this non-syllabic *y* is represented thus, *y*.

(3) In Mn. lit. W. the epenthetic *y* is simply dropped; thus *pobl*, *ffenstr*, *ofn*. The non-syllabic pronunciation continued to be the only one admissible in *cynghanedd*, and so remained the standard literary form; and the mute *y* came to be dropped in writing to prevent ambiguity. [In one form of *cynghanedd*, however, exemplified by—

Figure 8. Sample from Jones 1913, showing both GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D, and LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH STROKE.

[u] and [u̥] are represented by *w* and *ŵ*, earlier by *u*, *v*, and *w*: *newyn* 'hunger' BD 56. 2, *kynnŵryf* 'commotion' LIA 60. 5, *diuet* 'end' BBC 29. 2, *adav* 'promise' BD 8. 32; *o* (rare): *guero* 'bitter' CA 37. 938.

Figure 9. Sample from Evans 1976 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V in roman and italic styles.

§ 8. (a) *w* is represented by *u, v, w, 6* (see § 1). It drops before *w*, but in MW orthography it is sometimes written: *cadwwn* ‘I would keep’ RM 51. 25 = *cadwn* PKM 57. 22.

Figure 10 Sample from Evans 1976 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V ranked with *u, v, and w*.

\*\*) *Glabrabc* = Clārāc(ensis)?

†) *Górtheyrn Górtheneu* = Gŵor-Theyrn of Corthenew, i. e., Corthönavia. He was descended from Gloyó Gwaltir (MS. *G6alltir*), who may be the same as Gloyó Gwlat Lydau (MS. *lydan*). Gwaltir = Gwalwys, Gaul; and Cortheneu, Gwlad Lydau, and Gwaltir recall two glosses in Steinmeyer’s ‘Althochdeutsche Glossen’, III. 610, viz. ‘Gallia’: *uualho lant*; ‘Chorthonicum’: *auh uualho lant*. Cf. Mr. Henry Bradley’s article ‘Chorthonicum’: English Historical Review, April 1904, and Thurneysen’s ‘Altbretonische Glossen’, Ztschr. f. celt. Philologie II, 83.

††) *Mana6, rectius Manau*. This word is everywhere written Manaw

Figure 11. Sample from Anscombe 1907 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V. Note that the glyph used for the MIDDLE-WELSH V is 6-like, but differs from the actual DIGIT SIX as typeset here.

ST.14, l.i. **dedwyd**, see IV.11.iii, note.

l.ii. **meryd**, see IV.5.i, note.

**Man**, see Bull. III, p.56. “Wicked.”

l.iii. **cr6ybyr**, see st.8, l.ii, note; here = “hoarfrost”.

**Sarchara6r dall**, according to the usual order of these gnomes, should mean “the prisoner is blind”, perhaps because of the darkness of his prison; but “the blind man is a prisoner” gives so much better and more probable sense that it is the more likely rendering.

ST.15, l.i. **Digoll bre**, cf. *ac y kych6ynnyssont...parth a chevyn Digoll, a g6edy eu dyuot hyt 6m perued y ryt ar Hafren...*, WBM, 209; *Lluest Gatwalla6n...y6 g6ar haf Digoll uynyd*, RBH, 1043, 23. “Cefn Digoll, the Welsh name formerly given to the Long Mountain or Mynydd Hir, south of Welshpool”, ACL, III, p.51, s.v. *coll*.

Figure 12. Sample from Jackson 1935 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V.

(2) In Early Ml. W., the sound *w*, both vocalic and consonantal was written *u* (or *v*) and *w*, and as the former also represents the sound *u*, and both represent the sound *f*, the spelling is often ambiguous. In Late Ml. W. the uncertainty is partly removed by the restriction of *w* and the use of *6* (a peculiar shape of *v*) to represent the *w* sounds. The characters *w* and *6* represent both *w* and *6* almost indifferently. Theoretically perhaps *w* stood for *w*, and the R.B. scribe wishing to distinguish between *gwyr* ‘men’ and *g6wr* ‘knows’ writes them *gwyr, g6wr* respectively, R.G. 1118; there seems to be a slight predominance of the *w* value for *w*, but no systematic distinction is made between the sounds, whole pages frequently occurring, e.g., in *w.m.*, where *6* is used exclusively for both.

✎ In this work Late Ml. W. *6* is transcribed *w*, as nothing is gained by reproducing a distinction which would often be misleading if taken to have a phonetic significance.

(3) In Mn. W. the sound is represented by *w*.

G.R. uses *u*; and J.D.R. a peculiar character based on *6*, a late script form of *6*; § 7 ii.

Figure 13. Sample from Jones 1913 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V.

§ 16. i. **y** has two sounds, the clear and the obscure.

The clear sound of **y** is a peculiar *i*-sound very difficult to acquire. It is a dull *i* produced further back than ordinary *i*. The sound is very similar to French *u* in its effect upon the ear, and has the same absolute pitch; but it is produced quite differently. The French *u* is an *i* pronounced with rounded lips, but the Welsh *y* is an *i* pronounced further back, but with open lips; see the diagram, § 9. Ml. W. had both sounds, written **u** and **y** respectively; but gradually the rounded sound, which was written **u**, was replaced by the unrounded sound, though still continuing to be written **u**, the result being that Welsh has now the unrounded sound only, written **u** and **y**.

The sound *y* is long as in *dŷn* 'man' or short as in *bryn* 'hill'. It cannot be medium except when written as *u*, as in *úno* 'to unite', and in the word *gyda* for *gyd a*, § 82 ii (2).

In S. W. dialects both *u* and *y* are sounded as *i* or nearly so.

The obscure sound of **y** is the sound of the Eng. *o* in *ivory*. It is medium or short in the penult, or short in an unaccented syllable. It is long in the penult before a vowel or *h* as *cy-oedd*, *cy-hoedd*, and in the name of the letter **y**.

✎ In this grammar the character **y** is used as in ordinary written Welsh to represent both the clear and the obscure sound; but when it is required to distinguish between them, the character **u** is used to denote the clear, and **y** to denote the obscure sound. —Note that **y** is the clear *y* in the diphthong *wy*, and when circumflexed, *ŷ*.

A special character for the sound *y* was used by some 16th century scribes, and is regularly employed by J.D.R. and Dr. Davies in their grammars. A distinctive character is also needed for the clear sound; and **u** is convenient because it suggests **u** which has now the same sound.

NOTE.—The idea that **y** has borrowed its clear sound from **u**, which, as we have seen, is the exact reverse of the truth, has led some writers to call *y* the primary, and *y* the secondary sound of **y**. The former is of course secondary, being the obscured form of *y* and other sounds.

¶ On the use of the two sounds of **y** see § 82.

Figure 14. Sample from Jones 1913 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH LOOP.

#### CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Contractions, abbreviations, digraphs or ligatures, and subscript letters have been described in § 5. In this edition I have silently written *m*, *mh*, *n*, *ar*, *air*, and *chd* for the respective abbreviations. On the other hand I have retained *7* and *&* as in *A*. I have printed *i* in the normal way where *A* has subscript *i*, and I have treated subscript *a* in the same way. I have printed the ligatures *a* and *ao* as separate letters, and I have used *r* for both semi-uncial and uncial type lower-case *r*. Apart from a few instances I have used *ea* for tall *e*, but I have used *e* for it in the first element in *degh-eisimplaír* 23.12. When there is a length-mark over tall *e* I print *éa* except when it occurs in the group *éo*.

Figure 15. Sample from Ó Cuív 1994 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AO and discussing the editor's representation of the text in modern transcription, referring to LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA, which he calls "semi-uncial".





I. + dat. A. (loc. stat.) 1) þá, i // on, at, in: hann var a hesti i solar upprás Heið 71<sup>27</sup>; Þrúðr sat á miðjum palli 48 NjM 89<sup>7</sup>; Hrafnar ii. sitia á axlvn honvm SnE 42<sup>24</sup>; Þá verðr Oddi ljóð á munni (o: þá lēben // o: on his lips) QrvM 76<sup>11</sup>; Hann ... drap huern þann mann, er æ var skipinu 51 BevB 236<sup>53</sup>; oc andaz hann á gotone GrgKon<sup>1</sup> 228<sup>22</sup>; Ek sa ... menn leika æ velle CecB 286<sup>21</sup>; a stronðinni Heiðy 104<sup>5</sup>; Hafit natsaði a heidinni Heið 78<sup>21</sup>; hann ... huilldiz

Figure 18. Sample from Degnbol et al., 1995, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AV and LATIN SMALL LETTER AA.

**al-menni-liga** adv. □

generelt, i almindelighed, i fællig // generally, in general, jointly: skorin var upp heraur oc send alla uega fra. Biorgyn ok þanninn stefnt almenniliga HákEirsp 584<sup>35</sup>; [var þessi tiundar gerd almenniliga lögtekin aa Islande] var. ÁKr 32<sup>11</sup>: AM 350 fol “E”; j þeira priuilegijs sem henni (o: kirkjunni) hafa veitt verit ýfer andligum lutum eða stundligum auðæfum almenniliga [var. almenniligha StatJón AM 347 fol 93va<sup>21</sup>] eða einsliga StatJón 182<sup>27</sup>; ok slikt værd a læggðiz sæm þa gengær almenneleg hæ manna millum RbHM (\*1293) 22<sup>22</sup>; æighu men almenneleg ha j Vangs kirkiu sokn at halda ok vp gera loden DN VI (\*1343>Langebek<sup>x</sup>) 187<sup>27</sup>; item: Krók 32<sup>26</sup>

Gloss.: CIV; Fr; CIVSuppl all-; NO (almenniligr)

**al-menni-ligr** adj.

1) fælles, almen, offentlig, almindeligt kendt // common, general, public, generally known: at hann skyldi vera grafvinn við almenniligan veg (alfarvej // common highway) AugA 147<sup>8</sup>; geck ek forðum ut af þessu huse eigi almenniligt hlid, sem godir menn ... hellðr um eitt port leyniligt MarE 586<sup>20</sup>; Ek var seautian ær edr meirr sem almenniligh puta, neitandi engum minn likama Mar240a 896<sup>1</sup>; þo at ver gæfuem nokor bref vtt hædan fra ... vm nokorn almennilegan rett j kaupstad ædr bygðum. þa vilium ver med engom lundum at fyrnæmd priuilegia liggi þar vndir DN II (1348) 240<sup>12</sup>; Suo ok ef nockur dirfiz at vfrelsa vinnu monnum eða þronostu monnum klerka eða kirkna ... legiandi a þa fiólskýlði almenniligt eða einslig StatJón 178<sup>20</sup>; Um kirkju grið. oc grið um Olafs messo. oc um oll þau grið er almæneleg ero oc

Dormivitque ... cum patribus suis Vulg 3Reg 11,43); þa er þeir hafa fram geingit vm almenniligar dyr daudans sem ekki holdd ma fordazst EViðA 114<sup>11</sup>; Frakkakóngr gengr fram almenniligan veg, ok verðr svá höfðingjaskipti Æv<sup>48</sup> 154<sup>20</sup>

3) (om møder, forsamlinger, etc. // of official meetings, assemblies, etc.) almennilig prestastefna møde for alle præster // congress/council for all priests: æ almenneligre prestastefnu voru vær j dom nefnder DI V (1462) 366<sup>18</sup>; item: DI V (\*1462>apogr<sup>x</sup>) 364<sup>34</sup>; DI IX (\*1533>Lbs 62<sup>x</sup>) 660<sup>3</sup> almennilig stefna offentlig retsmøde // public court session: var ... bonde ... a almennileghre stæfnu j gardhe minum (o: lögmanns) ok stofuo DN XI (1336) 277; komo þeir aa almænnilægha stæmfnu firir os (o: Hallvarð byskup i Ósló) j Saxa viik j Þiodalynghs sokn aa Vestfold DN I (1367) 301<sup>2</sup>; item: DN II (1337) 190<sup>5</sup> almenniligt þing 1) ting hvor alle mænd har ret og pligt til at møde // thing (“þing”)/assembly which all men have the right and an obligation to attend: Enn æ hueriu lögþingi ok ollum ødrum almennilighum þingum RbNM (\*1303)<sup>2</sup> 596; Ek N Nson kongs vmbodz mann j N þingi set hier j dag almenniligt hieradz þing JurFo mððs 108<sup>10</sup>; þa latte konungs afni stemfna almennilegt Opyrþing GulKrNA 309<sup>1</sup>; æ almenniligv avgsararþing DI V (1474) 756<sup>26</sup>; atti huan þing almennilikt i þonum SvEirsp 294<sup>33</sup>; item: DI V (1455) 130<sup>2</sup>; HákFris 555<sup>7</sup> ● 2) stort kirkemøde, synode // General Council, synod: Hann (o: páfinn) hélt almenniligt þing i Latran, svá at upp sátu M. tvau hundrat ok xiiij formenn heilagrar kirkju GBpD 51<sup>30</sup>; Ed fiorda þing [var. + almenniligt] var i Callcidonia er. StórþingVér625 74<sup>4</sup>: AM 731 4<sup>ox</sup> “B5”

Figure 19. Sample from Degnbol et al., 1995, showing COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER AA with a double acute accent, LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LOOP, and LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP.

længsel efter at få gave tilbage // desire to get back a gift  
 leggja aptrmund [á ■]: Epa hver se sva ófroþr nu þa at eige vite þat þo at su giof es hver óþæg guþe es aftmund es a læg (o: lögð, cf. ed. note). þót fyrst se með allgöþom vilcaunet • HómÍsl<sup>33</sup>(1993) 51v<sup>35</sup> leikr aptrmund [at !] [e-m]: tak sjálfr við þinn, ef þú þykkisk ofgefit hafa, eða þér leiki aptrmund [var. aptur mundur AM 309 4<sup>o</sup> “C”] at Laxd 273<sup>13</sup>

Figure 20. Sample from Degnbol et al., 1995, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AO.

vm lit fem graf en fvm gæpa fæzlo fæm akrrar Enn | <sup>13</sup>fvm taka 675  
 reiri hlvti fem foglar eða þær Allir hlvtir ero goðer ok til | <sup>14</sup>mana  
 vrfta fkapðir allir <Discipvlv/ > Hvar var adamr fkapað: <Magif-  
 r> Jftað þeim | <sup>15</sup>er ebron hæitir þar fem hann ðo fðan ok var  
 rayenn en hann var i paraðifo <Discipvlv/ > | <sup>16</sup>Hvart er paraðifvf  
 Magifter> hinn feg:fti ftað: þat er i aftri þar er allzkþnftre | <sup>17</sup>ok  
 llðin i mot meinom manna Ef mað: berkiramakligri tið af eino  
 e | <sup>18</sup>þa hvng:ar hann allði fðan En ef hann berkir af oð:ro tre þa

Figure 21. From Firchow and Grimstad 1989, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER VEND, LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, and LATIN SMALL LETTER AV.

Enn fyrir því nv at fvmir sam hliðendr hafa fín liknefki ok nafn ok iartein en fvmir hafa |<sub>9</sub> hofvðstaf liknefki ok nafn ok iartein en fvmir hafa hofvðstaf liknefki ok fkipat ftq- |<sub>10</sub> fvm fvmra i nafni ok avkit at kvæði bæði nafnf ok iarteinar en fvmir hallda liknefki fínv |<sub>11</sub> ok er þo mínkat at kvæði nafnf þeira ok iartein f v er þeir fkvlo hafa í málinv fkal þeiri lik |<sub>12</sub> er i nafninv verð[r] þa fkal nv fyna leita bæði liknefki þeira ok sva nofn fyrir ofan ritín at yfir |<sub>13</sub> þat megí nv allt faman líta er aðr var fvnðr lavflega vm rétt[.]

- |<sub>13-14</sub> be. ebb. che. ecc. de. edd[.]  
 b. B. c. K. d. D.
- |<sub>14-15</sub> ef. eff. ge. egg. eng. ha. el. ell. em. emm. en. enn. pe. epp.  
 f. F. g. G. g. h. l. L. m. M. n. N. p. P.
- |<sub>15</sub> er. err[.] ef. eff. te ett ex  
 r R f S T. X.
- [the]
- |<sub>16</sub> þ.

But now, inasmuch as some consonants have their (own) shape and name and value—while some have the shape and name and value of a capital—and some (again) have the shape of a capital and (have) the letters (re)arranged (88:10) in (their) name and the sound extended both in (their) name and in (their) value—and some (still) retain their shape, and yet the sound of their name is reduced and the value that they are to have in discourse is to be like the (value) that obtains in (their) name—(we) shall now try to show both their shapes and also (their) names written above, so that one may now survey at once everything that before was discussed separately:

- be. ebb. che. ecc. de. edd.
- b. B. c. K. d. D.
- ef. eff. ge. egg. eng. ha. el. ell. em. emm. en. enn. pe. epp. (88:15)
- f. F. g. G. g. h. l. L. m. M. n. N. p. P.
- er. err. es. ess. te. ett. ex.
- r. R. s. S. T. X.
- the.
- þ.

Figure 22. From Hreinn Benediktsson 1972, showing LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F and LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S.

septimo ydus nouembris. kómo a stefnu fyrir okkr sira Bauduarr þorsteinsson af einni halfu. En Jllughe þorsteinsson af annarri halfu. kerde fyrr nefndr sira bóduarr til Jllugha fyrir | <sup>3</sup> okkr af veghna kirkiu sinnar a Greniadaar stóðum. berande fram in scriptis so fallen libellum sem her sechi. Ek bóduar p(restr) þorsteinsson kerer þersa luthe til þin Jllughe þorsteinsson að þu hafuir haft ok hafua lætet nethia drath ek laxa stanghan i laxar oosè Jtem hefuir þu hafth la | <sup>4</sup> xa v kéré þij er nidr hafde brotet. ok þu lezst upp gerha annan thimaa ek kirkian a greniad-arstodum a Jarder fyrir ofuan ok ek. hefuir þu þetta gerth ok hafth an minu orlofui. En J sumar a skinnaa [st]óðum fyrir þauð ek þér. ok gæfth ek sauk a þæ fremstu sem ek mætthe a leggja at | <sup>5</sup> laughum. ok soo gerhi ek enn fyrir þat er sidan hefuir hafth uerith er ek bannade. kref ek her J dægh af halfuu greniadaar stadæa kirkiu ok minna at þu synir mer heimold þina hui þu hefuir so gerth.

Figure 23. Sample from Stefán Karlsson 1963, showing COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE and LATIN SMALL LETTER AA.

eH fverþ hf kverH bitu oc  
 bunapr hf ifteH þro  
 uar h lagþr ihagho.  
 CHþ goþiþ þaumb  
 eirref æti blþax  
 ar . er h flvþi vr lanoi  
 at h fluttife meþ fei

Figure 24. Sample from Dahlerup 1880 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AV, LATIN SMALL LETTER AV WITH HORIZONTAL BAR, and LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA.

5) *aldri svá om end aldrig så, uanset hvor // regardless of how:* Þo at ek se i myrkvastofu settr, þa ma ek i brautu komaz, *aldri* er hon sva rambygd *Pétr<sup>21x</sup> 17440*; Føðer bonde geste æigi sua marga [*var. Aldri* fode bonde sua marga gæsta] oc gefr han suida at eta þa of han sæck .iij. morkum *var. BorgKr<sup>1</sup> 34111; AM 68 4<sup>o</sup> "C"*; ef nóckr stæli þar eda gerdi adra illzku. þa veri hann *aldri* sta rikr at hann skyldi eigi vppi hanga *KlmA1980 3715*; hann (*o: gud*) þvær af manningum i skirninni allar syndir. *aldri* hefir hann aðr sva ilt gort. ef hann gengr til skripta fyrir kenni manni *RRÓT 32615; item: Jón<sup>1x</sup> 43129; SnE 427*

Figure 25. Sample from Degnbol et al., 1995 showing COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE and LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP.

æigi marghyrðr flyia gio oc alla hegomlega dryckiu. Ræfsa oc stulðe oc allar aðrar heimsligar [f<1] uspæcter Þat er oc siðgæði at sea pæl við munnæiðum eða bolbcœnum 35 eða gaudripi oc allu þæru tungu skœde. Spæ sia oc við þvi at pæra orðþarps maðr firi 84 heimska mænn oc oraðpanða. en ænn siðr pæita þeim fylgð til sinnar folsko. † oc F 166 pæra hældr hatarði alla oraðpænðe Þat er oc siðgæði at / flyia tafl oc tæninga kast port kvænna hus eða æiða uscera. Lyghi pitni eða aðra gio eða saurlifi. Þat er oc siðgæde at hafa sec reinliga hvartpæggia at mat ocklæðum pæra rackr at husum æf hann 40 á eða skipum eða hæstum eða þ-p-þ papnum Væra oc for siall en æigi alœypinn. oc þo

Figure 26. Sample from Holm-Olsen 1945 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER VEND

130 TUJRIKS KAPPAR

11. Virgar raj aa Skogvin fram  
 Tujriks Kappun fraa  
 Taa vear Risin sovnatur  
 aa gæmni Vødli laa.

12. Taa seji Virgar Véalindsoon  
 Mæavurin eer han hævur  
 Stat aa fotur o veer tujtt Lujv.  
 Risi! eer tú Mævur.

13. Heer eru ikkji so mengjir scaman  
 eát Ee eáist Menn  
 Gak aa Skéu Lujn ungi Mævur  
 sova viil Eenn.

14. Virgar læt taa Sjemming lejpa  
 firi hans Brinju brajã  
 Risin lejp taa fimmur aa Fotur  
 sujna Janstong à rajã.

Figure 27. Sample from Matras 1939 showing COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE in Faroese text.

tjær þier ei at þreya. Ásmundr spýr hana, hvar af hwn þeckte sig; segest hana  
 9 þó ecke fyrrer sjeð hafa; Eða nockra, henne frammar, til flestra lista. Aldrei hefe  
 Eg sjeð þig fyrrer, seger hwn; Enn hitt veit Eg, at Hilldur hefur á þú lagdt; so  
 og ertu vitur Madur, ef þú nærer lengre vid alldur at togast. Ásmundr spýr  
 12 hana ad Nafne; Enn hwn qvæst Oottaheita; Minn Fader hét Ane; Mooder  
 Mijn Ama; Enn Brooder Minn Átrun. Og mjög illver at vita, at Kóngs Son  
 Wif-ham skule so hardlega halldenn í þessum á-lögum. Er Eg reidubwen hön-  
 15 um hier á Batur at raada, ef Eg mætte. Þýr hwn sig nw til ferar, takande Bat  
 einn ljiten, og hielt frá Lande. Sat Móder hennar Ama epte mjög hýgg.

162r Ásmundr gjeck þadan á Skoogienn | leingra fram, hvar hann mæter einu  
 18 Dýre, hvert hann hraustlega ýfer-vann; Enn sem hann hafde þat unned, sier  
 hann einn mikenn og frijdann Riddara hleypa fram wr Skógienum. Þesse  
 hafde öll vopn þrýdeleg; Og er hann sjer Dýret daudt liggia á vellenum,  
 21 bregdur hann Sverdenu. Ásmundur giórer þat og ljika. Var þeirra Einviige

Figure 28. Sample from Aðalheiður Guðmundsdóttir 2001 showing COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE, LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AA, LATIN SMALL LETTER AA (with a double acute accent), LATIN SMALL LETTER VY (with a double acute accent), and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OO.

ÐA ic þa þur leof. cræð Boetius. geomtenðe þun-  
 gen hæpe. ða com ðær gan in to me heorecund  
 þurðom. 7 þ min munnenðe Mōð mid hif þorðum  
 zeznettes 7 þur cræþ. þu ne eart þu re mon þe on  
 minne fcole þære arde 7 zelæneð. Ac hronon þurðe  
 þu mid þurum þoruld þorðum þur þrife zerpenceð.  
 buton ic þat þ þu hæpfe þara þanna to hræfe þorðiten  
 ðe ic þe æn realde. Ða cluðe þe þurðom 7 cræþ.  
 Geþraþ nu aringede þoruld þorðra of minef þezenef  
 Mōde. þorþan ze rind þa hæpfe þreapen. Lætaþ  
 hine ekt hreorþan to minum lamum. Ða eode re  
 þurðom heaf. epeþ Boetius. minum hreorþendan  
 zepohre. 7 hit þra morolil hræt hreza uparænde. ad-  
 þuzðe þa minnef Mōder eazan. and hit þran bliþum

Figure 29. Sample from Johnson 1828 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S, and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T.

To STARVE. v. n. [creapfan, Sax. sterven,  
 Dut. to die.]  
 l. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.  
 To her came message of the murderment,  
 Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless starve.  
 Fairfax.

Wrought. [wrocht, Sax. The preter. and  
 part. pass. as it seems, of work; as the  
 Dutch wrochten makes gewacht; or, more  
 analogically, of the old word wreak.]  
 l. Effected; performed.  
 Why trouble ye the woman, for she hath wrought a  
 good work upon me?  
 Matthew xxvi. 10.

Figure 30. Samples from Johnson 1828, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T, and LATIN LETTER WYNN.

folce tō frōfre; fyrenðearfe ongeat,  
 þē hīe ær drugon aldor(lē)ase  
 lange hwīle; him þæs Lifrēa,  
 wuldres Wealdend woroldare forgeaf,  
 Bēowulf wæs brēme — blād wide sprang —  
 Scyldes eafera Scedelandum in.

Figure 31. Sample from Klaeber 1950 showing COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE in Old English text.

<p>þ vīlek biððaat hand fala þ vīg þau ē fī haða ordi't  a þīginu at minū hluta t þ a ekk falli þar þ  niðr brēnu malit. flukt mltu þr Giž.h) A. 3 hiallti 15  3 v þta geck saman fættin. v þa handfalat i .xij.  m dóm. V Sn.g. þ gð 3 aðrer goder mñ m; hm.  var þa saman iafnat vigū en bætt þr ē v fñm voru  þr gðu 3 v brēnu malin. Skyllði Nial bæta þren 18  nū mān giollðū. en þgðoru tuēnū. vig fkp. fky  llði iafnt 3 .h. htanef goda tuēnū mangioll  ðū fkyllði bæta huarn þra Gmf 3 helga. þa fky  yllðu ein māngiollð kōa þ hūn añað. a vig þor  ðar ka .f. v ecki fæzt. fl. v 3 gr vtan 3 aller þn  nu mñ 3 fkyllði ē þ fārum af nēa h villði. En ef  h færi ē vtan 3 aðrer þr áð þr vetr v i liðñ. þa 146  fkyllði h 3 aller brēnu mñ va fek fkoğ mñ 3 v  3 þ mlt. at lyfa fkyllði fekt þra. firt ē þr villði</p>	<p>ða lð 3 s a fiall 3 þ norðan eyiafialla iokul. 3  letti ē fyr en h kō hei t funaþellz. Nu er  þ t malf ē riðu hallr ē at h haðe lagt vgill  ðan fon fin 3 vān þ t fatta. þa bættu hm aller  þing heyindr 3 vð þ ē mīna fé en .vii.j.c. filþrf  en þ v fñ mān giollð. En aller aðrer þr ē m;  fl. hoþðu vit fengv en þ bætr þ vanfa finñ  3 vndu v it vesta Sigf. fl. ðuoiðuz heima .ij.  nætr. en hīn þriða ð riðu þr aufr t rauþar  fellt 3 v þ v nottina. þr v lamar .xv. 3 vgðu at  fer allz ecki. þr riðu þaðan sið 3 ætluðu aufr  t hauþða brecku v quellit. þr aðu i flitg dal 3  toku þ a fik fuefi mikīn. af kara 3 þorgeiri  v ē þ t malf at taka ē þr kī eo at þr riðu  27 N aufr iþ markarþliot 3 s aufr t felia  lðz mula. þ fundu þr koñ nockurar þ</p>
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Figure 32. Sample from van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING UR ABOVE, COMBINING US ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, and LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE.

<p>H avfkk fitr nu i bui sinu af þm þræðz  3 gīz hñgin a en efra allðr. en ly  nir fi ero nu þrofkaðer. þlekr g  ir þu a þei be ē heif a kábf nefi 3 ley  fr .h. vt þe fi. Epf þta kuangaz h  3 þek konu þrar ē gjaflaug het. ðot  t arnbiarnar fleitubiarnar .f. 3 þor  laugar þðar .ð. þ hoþða. þ v gofugt q  vánfang. v gjaflaug ven kona 3 of</p>	<p>ði þ melk.) ē nēmi ek at þu fer ábatf  fonr kallabr lengr. 3 ef þ nēr v þori  ni at þu þikiz haða þ oþliuð þa m  ek hellðr þ t vna at gipf þirni. ef  þu ræz þa t þar. hellor en aðr. þt ek  15 ætla at h leggr fñm voruna. sua fē þu  kant þ þaurf t. ef h nair raðahag  v mik. er þ 3 til koftar at .h. munu  18 þa .ij. hluf illa lika. þa ē h fpyk</p>
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Figure 33. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE, COMBINING US ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z.

Ano 1343 Wijgdur Eirekur áboti til Þijngeýra: Sjira Einar Hafliða-  
son for bunadi til Breidabolstadar j Westarþor: AA bui æri giordust  
Byskupar hardir miog wid lærða og leika. á Íslandi

Figure 34. From Eiríkur Þormóðsson & Guðrún Ása Grímsdóttir, 2003, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AA and LATIN SMALL LETTER AA.

Kong Magnus Hákonsson tar korsbrødrene i Nidaros med deres faste og rørlige gods i kongelig vern og varetekt.

Orig. på perg. DAM 1,4—NRA (fra Trondhjem Stiftskiste).  
 Kongens segl henger ved (rep. 1938) i seglreim av forskjelligfargede (silke)tråder. Nsig. Kongesig. s. 4. pl. V 1. 2.  
 Trykt: Schöningh Anh s. 64; Thorkelin II s. 51; DN II:12; faksimile i Tr. hist. s. I 187.  
 Jfr. Hægstad Tr. s. 14, Kongebrev s. 7.

Magnus konongr sunr Hakonar konongr fænder lærðom mannum oc lærdom bondom oc búþægnom yer-  
 andom oc yðrkomanðom ollum guðf ynum oc sinum þeim sem þetta bref þea eða høyrta. *Quediu. Guðs. oc*  
*sina.* Ver þilium ollum mannum | kunnict gera at yer hayum. tækit hina kærø broðr þara kærðbroðr i Nidarose  
 oc allan þeirra yarnað huf þeirra | oc hærbyrgi oc allt annat huart sem þat er minni lutr eða mæ'iri er þær  
 æigu eða æigande yærða i lande oc i laufum oryri | under guðf hægnad oc yart kononglect traust oc yald. biðium  
 yer þæss alla guðf yini oc yara at þer se yini | þærta oc vilian sun með fullkomlegre yinatto | oc goðyilia. þirir-  
 biðom yer huærium manne þæim eða þeirra yarnaðe i noccorom lut at miþþyrma eða rangt gera. En ef noccor  
 diryir fik til þæss at hann gængr upp a þa eða þeirra yærtað með opriki eða opcappe umfram log eða rettende

Figure 35. Sample from Hødnebø 1960, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER VEND, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP, and LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA.

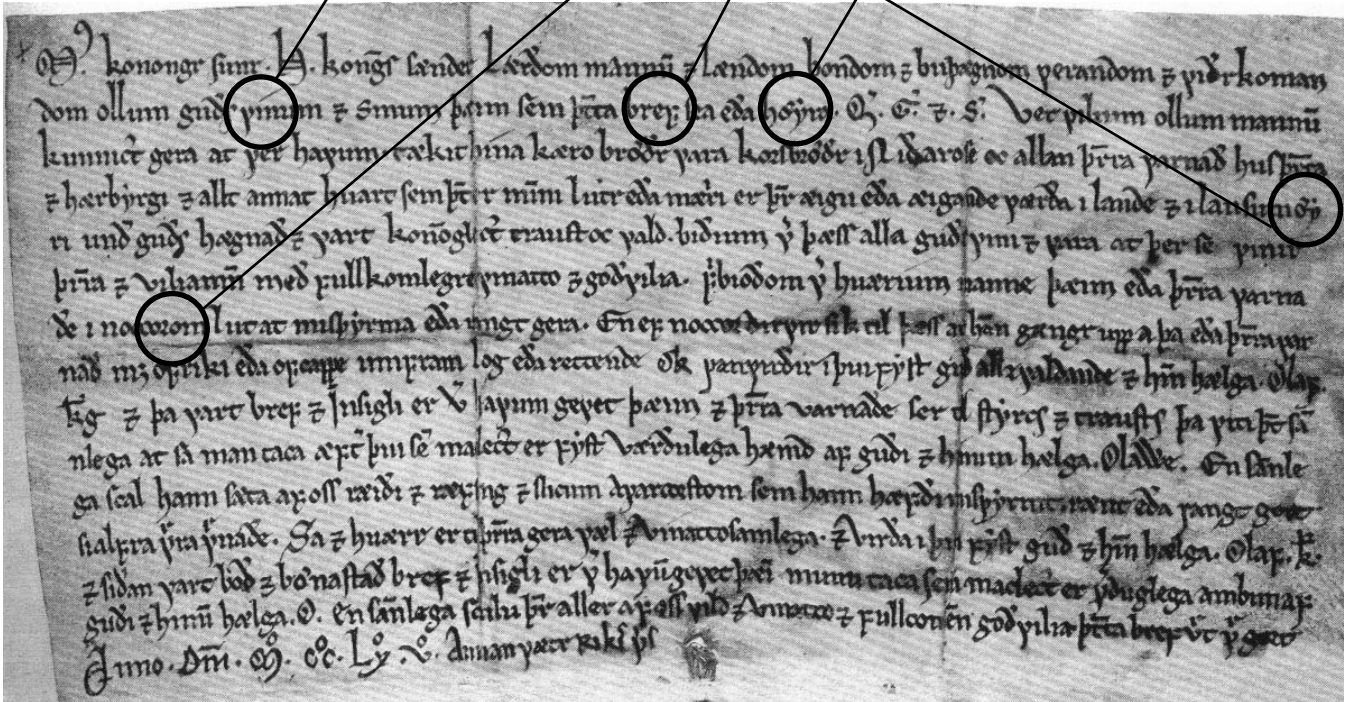


Figure 36. Sample from Hødnebø 1960; this is the same text as edited above in Figure 35.

THE ELEGANT SAXON, the last and most refined phase of Anglo-Saxon calligraphy, was superior in regularity to any writing of the period on the continent; as was, indeed, the earliest "Roman-Saxon." The example (No. 4, Plate X.), is from the Homily of Elfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was written in Saxon about the year 960 A.D. The abbreviation signifying "that," occurs twice in this specimen; which reads in Saxon, "Dat læton beð ðat hæfð orzin," &c.; which may be translated, "That which is latest, that hath beginning," &c. One of the most remarkable specimens of elegant Saxon writing, is the book containing Cædmon's poetical paraphrase of the Books of Genesis and Daniel, written towards the close of the tenth century, and now in the Bodleian Library. The Saxon p (w) as used in *þitena-gimotes*, *witena gemotes* (legislative assemblies), is evidently a corruption of the Roman *v* written in the uncial manner **VV**: the first stroke having been lengthened, by Saxon scribes, below the line. This character doubled, pp, gives nearly the form of our modern w.

Figure 37. Sample from Humphreys [1868], showing LATIN LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S, and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T.

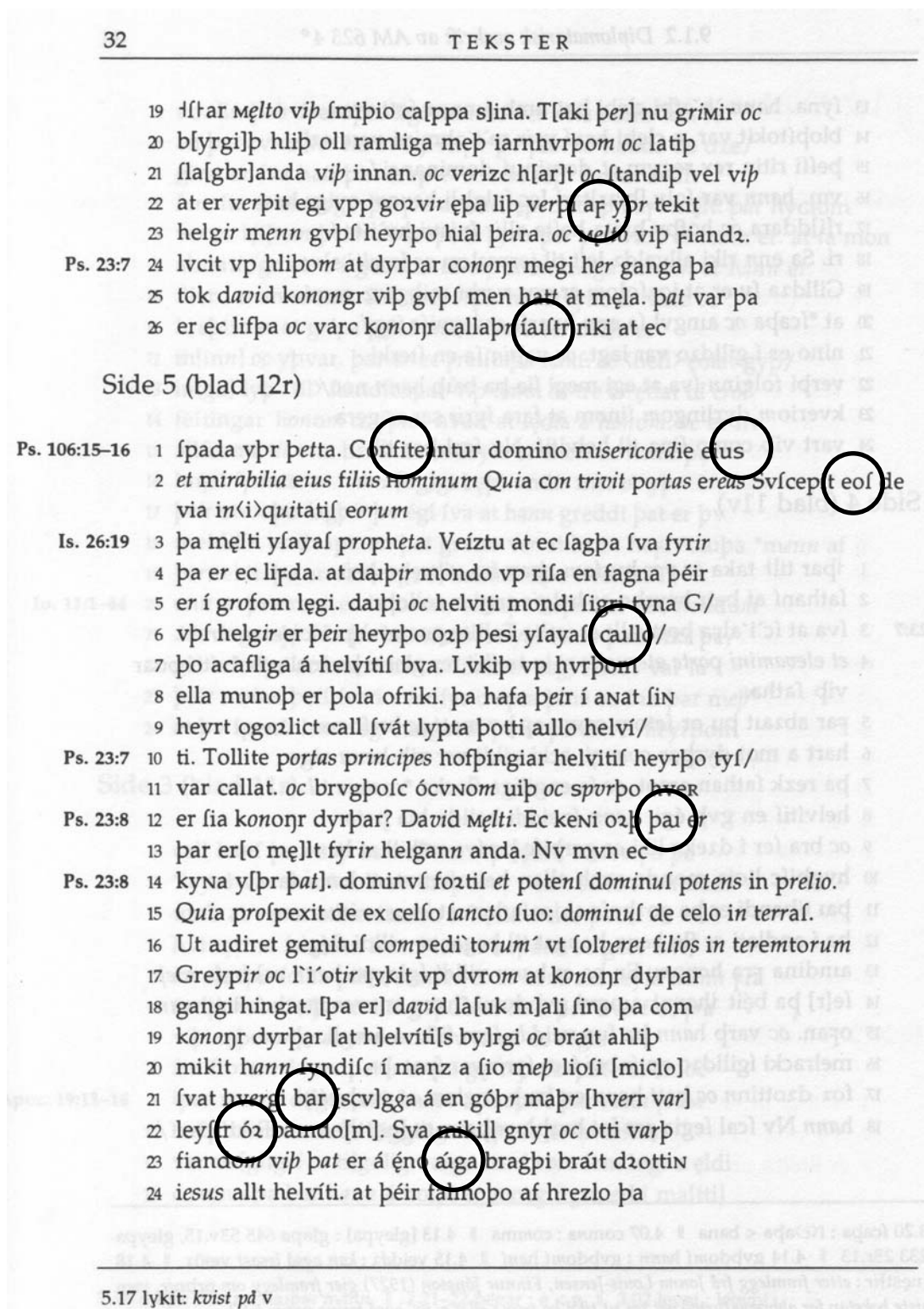
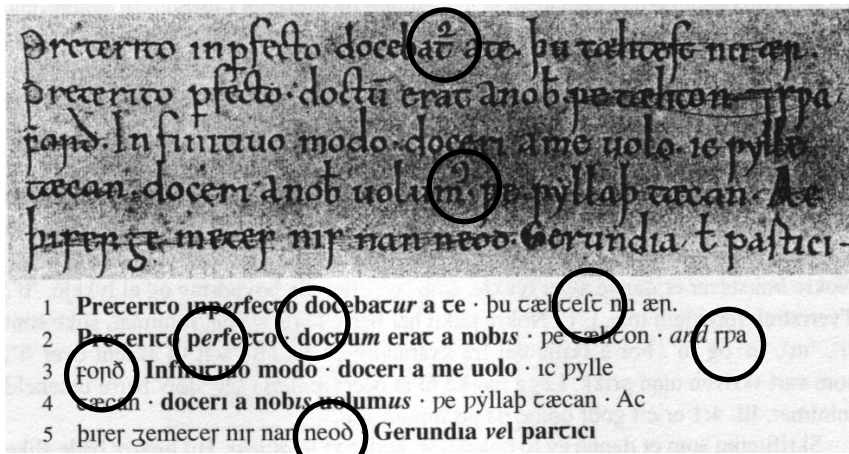
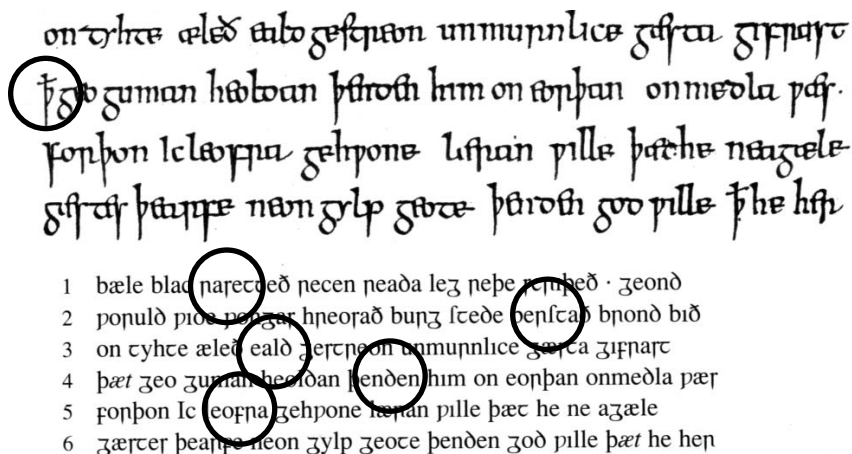


Figure 38. Sample from Haugen 1992, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER F), LATIN SMALL LETTER AU, LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER S), and LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER R).





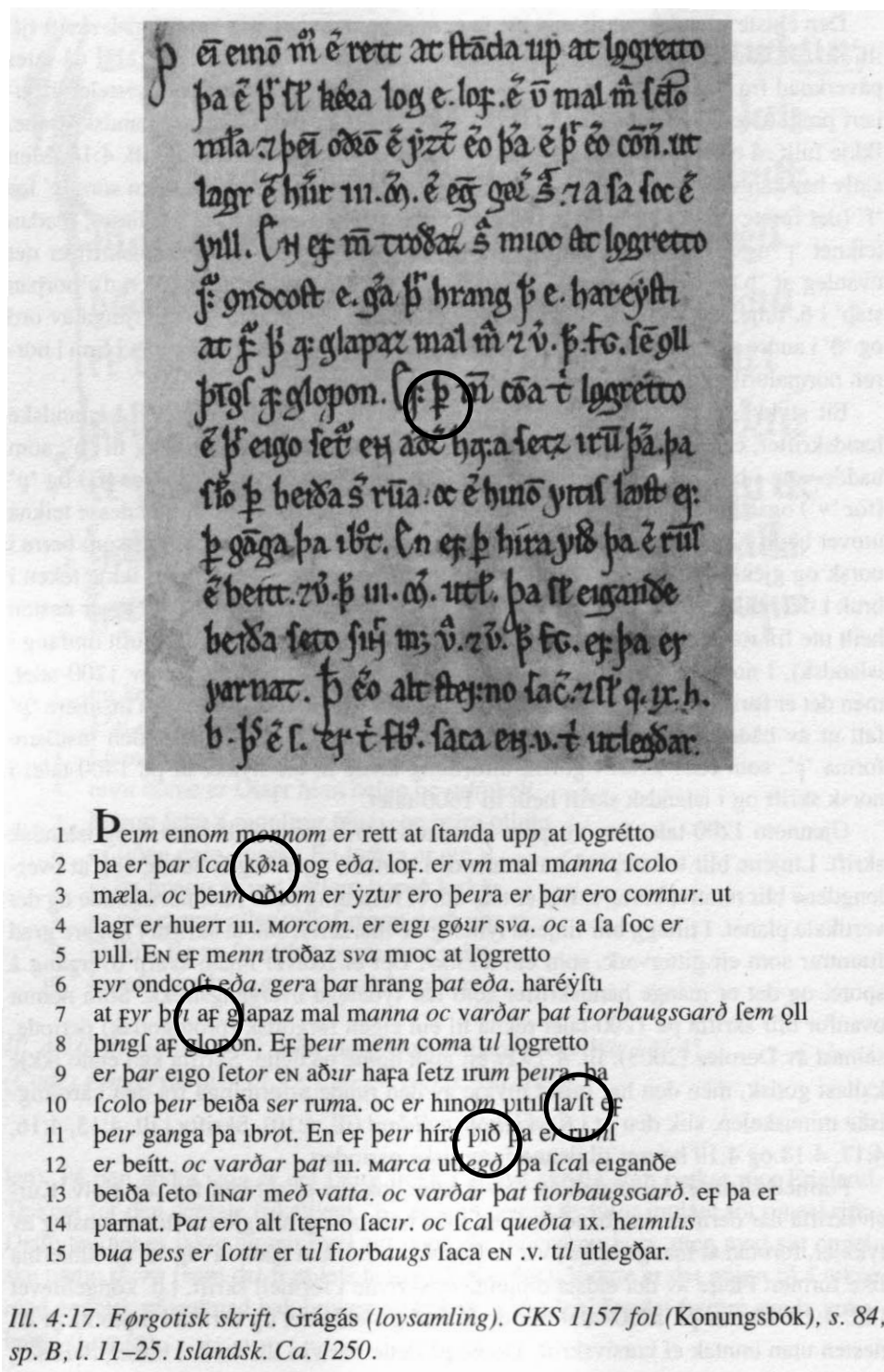
**Figure 39.** Sample from Haugen 2004, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER D), LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER F), LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER R) LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S), and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T. The MS above shows COMBINING UR ABOVE and COMBINING US ABOVE.



**Figure 40.** Sample from Haugen 2004, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S), and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T.

• j. **an-āpa-** Adj. ('wo kein Wasser ist' sva.) 'trocken' von Speisen, 'ungemischt' vom Wein: *gamta x'astem apom yaomca asom apom mabuca apom* "trockenes gargekochtes Fleisch... und ungemischten Wein" V. 5. 52. A) als neutr. Subst. 'Wüste. ἡ ἄνυδρος': *yat wā apom ai apom kor-naoiti* [*yat wā apom ai apom kor-naoiti*]<sup>1)</sup> "wo man zur Wüste hin Wasser schafft" V. 3. 4.  
 Komp. mit *ap-*, in Anschluss an den AS. — ai. vgl. *anapa-* Adj.; np. *nāb* 'ungemischt', arm. LW. *anapak*. — Pü.: *anāp*, (zu V. 3): *kē an i anāpōmand o apōmand kunēt*, erl.: *ku wēs u frēh apē kunēt an i apōmand* und *apōmand ap daxšak zamik kunēt*. — <sup>1)</sup> Unpassende Zutat, die in Ml 3 fehlt. Vgl. Pü. und die Erl. dazu.

**Figure 41.** Sample from Bartholomae 1961, showing both GREEK SMALL LETTER DELTA alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D.



**Figure 42.** Sample from Haugen 2004, showing the high number of abbreviations in the Icelandic manuscript tradition. Characters used in the transcription are LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER AV, and LATIN SMALL LETTER VEND.

Outro grafema bastante usado durante o século XIII, mas alcançando, por vezes, os primeiros anos do século XIV, é <ξ>, herdado também da letra visigótica: z e ξ eram para os escribas da letra visigótica dois modos de escrever o z (1); contudo, ξ caracteriza sobretudo o último período desse tipo de letra (2). Quando se introduziu a letra francesa, os copistas, habituados a escrever em letra visigótica, continuaram a usar durante algum tempo, ao lado do z francês, o ξ visigótico (3).

Analisemos seguidamente os processos gráficos utilizados nos documentos portugueses da região de Entre-Douro-e-Minho para representar a africada (mais tarde, fricativa) pré-dorso-alveolar surda.

A grafia dos textos portugueses apresenta-se mais estabilizada que a dos textos galegos estudados, sendo bastante menor o número de grafemas equivalentes utilizados na transcrição do referido fonema. Vale a pena tornar presente, uma vez mais (1), que os textos portugueses agora publicados são algumas dezenas de anos mais tardios que os galegos. Efectivamente, é de 1281 o documento mais antigo relativo a Portugal (cf. 1281 M 151), ao passo que os da Galiza remontam ao ano 1255 (cf. 1255 L 19).

São os seguintes os grafemas utilizados na transcrição do fonema indicado: z; ξ; c; ç; çh.

O grafema z, bastante frequente nos documentos galegos do séc. XIII (2), é pouco usado nos textos portugueses. Aparece em documentos do mesmo século, mas, excepcionalmente, ocorre também num texto do início do século XIV, numa forma, aliás, várias vezes repetida. Menciono as formas registadas: *Lourêzo* (1281 M 151, 2v.), *Marzo* (1281 M 151), *conozuda* (1285 DL 139), *prezenza* (1285 DL 139), *Bastuzo* (topón. correspondente à forma actual *Bastuço*, no concelho de Barcelos) (1317 M 154, linhas 2, 16, 18, 37) (3).

Outro grafema que, tal como o anterior, foi herdado da letra visigótica é ξ. Nos documentos portugueses não há exemplos tão seguros de ξ como nos documentos galegos; parece estar-se já na transição de ξ para ç (4). Como exemplos um tanto duvidosos citarei as formas *Maξéeyra* (top.), *Morouξof* (top.), *Lourêξo* (1282 DL 137), *condiξon* (1284 DL 138), *faξo* (1287 DL 140), *partyξom* (1287 DL 140), *auêξa* (1289 DL 141), *preξenξa* (1289 DL 141), etc.

O emprego claro e inequívoco de ç surge desde fins do século XIII, tanto quando seguido de vogal anterior como posterior: *ceruyço* (1289 DL 141), *çidade* (1331 M 156), *rraçoyro*, *rreçebedor*, *Gonçalo*, *arçebispo*, *seruiço* (1331 M 156), *Çeo* (1309 DL 142), *merçéé* (1309 DL 142), *acaecer* (1309 DL 142), *speçial mēte* (1315 DL 145), *pareçia* (1315 DL 145), *arçebispo* (1303 M 153), *çē* (1317 M 154), *Çidral* (top.) (1327 M 155), etc.

Contudo, quando seguida de vogal anterior, usa-se também c que, neste contexto, se vai tornando cada vez mais frequente (1). Como resultado da propagação analógica de c seguido de e ou i, ocorre também, ainda que de modo esporádico, antes de vogal não anterior, ou seja, quando seguido de a, o, u: *jaçēca* (1282 DL 137) *asucadera* 'sucadera' (1331 M 156), *facam* 'façam', *condicam*, *condicooes* «*Lourenco Afomfo*», *faca* 'faça', *doacom*, etc. (1448 DL 147) (2). A fim de evitar erros de leitura ou uma deficiente interpretação deste tipo de formas, na transcrição dos textos acrescentou-se a cedilha, mas assinalou-se a correcção nas notas do aparato crítico (3).

De modo excepcional, aparece ainda o grafema çh: *archidiago* (1411 M 167).

Figure 43. Sample from Maia 1986, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER VISIGOTHIC z alongside ç and z.

PORTUGAL (região de Entre-Douro-e-Minho)  
 PROVÍNCIA DO DOURO LITORAL

137

1282. Maia.

*O mosteiro de Vairão escamba com Pedro Eanes Pimentel uma leira que tem nos Morouços, freguesia de Macieira, por uma herdade chamada Agro Tarrío.*

Sabbham quãtoſ este testemoço uirẽ e léer ouirẽ *que* donna Sancha Efteuaiz, |<sup>2</sup> abbadessa do moesteyro de Vayram, emsenbra cono conueto desse mééfmo logar, roga|<sup>3</sup>rum, mandarum e certas outorgarũ a my Pedro Perez, publico tabellion da Maya, *que* fo|<sup>4</sup>ffe áá quitáá d Maçéeyra, *que* é nho termho do julgado de Faria, e *que* escambasse a |<sup>5</sup> Pedro Heanez Dymẽtel e a fa molher, Maria Perez, hũa leyra d'erdade *que* o dito |<sup>6</sup> moesteyro a éesse logo de Macéeyra, a qual leyra é dita dof Morouçof e a jaçẽ|<sup>7</sup>ça a ppar da vinha do dito Pedro Heanez de cõtra aguyhõ e *que* reſebelle em canbo por |<sup>8</sup> eſa leyra outra herdade *que* fosse cumunal a eſsa leyra e *que* a recebelle para o dito mo|<sup>9</sup>esteyro. E eu Pedro Perez, tabellion de fufo dito, per mandado e per outorgamẽto da aba|<sup>10</sup>defa e do conueto de fufo dito, fúuy ao dito logo de Macéeyra e uy a leyra |<sup>11</sup> de fufo dita e em nome e em logo da dita abbadessa e do dito conueto entregey |<sup>12</sup> a dita leyra ao dito Pedro Heanez e áa dita ſſa molher e reſeby delhef polha dita leyra |<sup>13</sup> em canba para o dito moesteyro hũu herdamẽto *que* é dito Agro Tarrío, o qual herdamẽ|<sup>14</sup>to a my entregou o dito Pedro Heanez e a dita ſſa molher; o qual herdamẽto eu reçe|<sup>15</sup>by para o dito moesteyro. Aqueſto fóoy feyto nho moesteyro de Vayram, feria .V.ª, |<sup>16</sup> iij. diaf do mef de Deçẽbro, era .M.ª CCC.ª XX.ª Of que forũ presentef: dõ Gommez Lou|<sup>17</sup>rençõ de Cuya; Gil do Rego, caualeyro; Johã Lourẽſo, efcudeyro de Chorẽty, Pedro Fernãdez, |<sup>18</sup> efcudeyro do dito don Gomez; Joham Aluo e Martin Pááy, cappelahef do dito moe|<sup>19</sup>steyro, *tesfes*; e eu Pedro Perez, publico tabellion da Maya, a todaſ eſtaſ couſſaf de |<sup>20</sup> ſſuſto ditaſ presente fúuy e a rogo do dito Pedro Heanez eſte testemoço emde |<sup>21</sup> feyto cõ mha mááo *propria* o eſcreuj e ééle eſte meu fi (+) nal pugj em |<sup>22</sup> testemoço de uerdade.

A. N. T. T. Mosteiro de Vairão (Vila do Conde). Maço 5. — 150 × 145 mm.  
 Linha 3, *certas*: lê-se claramente *certas* por *cartas*. — Linhas 6-7, *jaçẽça*: ausência

Figure 44. Sample from Maia 1986, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z alongside ç and z.














K	(k) kalumnia (calumnia) VIII		(k) kalendarum XIII f.
K	(K) Karolus [Carolus de Tocco] (abbr. giur.) XIV		(k) kalendae. - kaput [Caput]
.k	(k) kapitulo IX p.		(K) Kapitulum (Capitulum) IX
	(k) kalendas VIII f.		(k) kalendas XIV
	(k) karte (carte) XV m.		(K) Karolus (Carolus) XV
	(K) Kaput (Caput) VIII		(K) Karolus (Carolus) XIV
	(k) karissime (Carissime) VIII		(Kª) Kastrá (Castrá) VIII
	(k) kalendas X f.		(KA) Karolus (nei sigilli) XIV

Figure 45. Sample from Cappelli 1973, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE, and LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE.

§ 3. Symbols of Abbreviation in Codex

The symbols of abbreviation employed in the codex are the following: a small diamond-shaped mark, often accompanied by oblique strokes to the lower right or left or upper right: ◆◆◆◆; a horizontal and vertical til: ~<sup>1</sup>; a superposed letter *i*; a superposed letter *o* (212, 1, 14); the letter *q̃* (*q̃*) with transverse bar: *q̃* (100, 2, 1), *q̃* (216, 2, 11); an inverted *c*: *o* (91, 1, 7), the well-known hanging figure *g*; a transverse bar across long *f*; a horizontal bar and a curved back loop on the stem of the letter *p* *p̄*.

The use of these symbols is systematic, but at times the scribe utilized them at his pleasure, according to the space at his disposal, and with a practiced eye always fixed on equality in length of lines.

**Figure 46.** Sample from Carter 1941, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER CON, LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, and LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH.

15 E por q̃ sei tan ben p̄ b̄a fe.  
 que nō sei cousa nō mundo mellor  
 q̃ ia entanto comeu uiuo for  
 nulla cousa nō me pode guardar.  
 daq̃sta cuita que leuo leuar.  
 20 se eu de uos algun ben nō ouuer  
 e o q̃ mende guardar nō poder  
 ia me nō pode enal p̄star señor  
 Ca esta cuíta señor tan gñd e  
 comeu uos dixe ía o e mañor  
 e ben creede q̃ nō e mēor  
 25 e ora por d̄s q̃ us<sup>1</sup> fez falar  
 mui ben señor.7 mui b̄e semellar  
 doede u9 de mi se u9 puguer  
 e seo fezerdes ia foy moller  
 que xe penso de sa alma peor.

**Figure 47.** Sample from Carter 1941, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER CON, and LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH.

(80, 2) Beno creede mais por uos buscar  
 muito fuic enquanteu uiuo for  
 e por que u9 fez parecer mellor  
 25 deus doutra dona e mellor falar.  
 e el que u9 tal fez semalgū ben.

**Figure 48.** Sample from Carter 1941, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE and LATIN SMALL LETTER CON.

10 E polo ben que uus q̄r outrosi  
 Por quam mansa e por q̄ de b̄o prez  
 e por quam aposto u9 fez falar  
 nostro sennor e por que u9 datar  
 fez mais fremoso de quantas el fez  
 15 E polo ben que u9 q̄r outrosi

**Figure 49.** Sample from Carter 1941, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE, and LATIN SMALL LETTER CON.

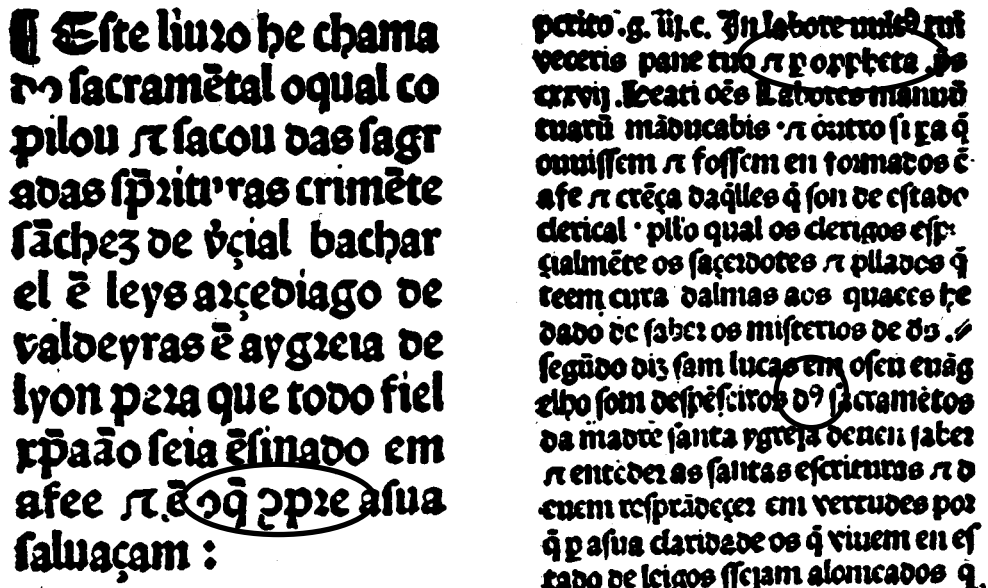


Figure 50. Sample from Pacheco 1988, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C, LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH, and LATIN SMALL LETTER CON: *o q̄ opze, com que compre; p o ppheta, per o propheta; d<sup>o</sup>, dos.*

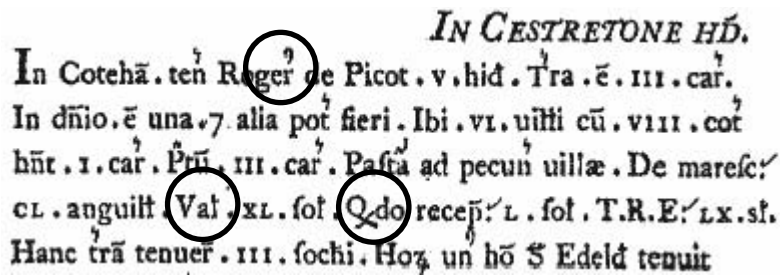


Figure 51. Sample from Farley 1783, showing COMBINING US ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE, and LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER.

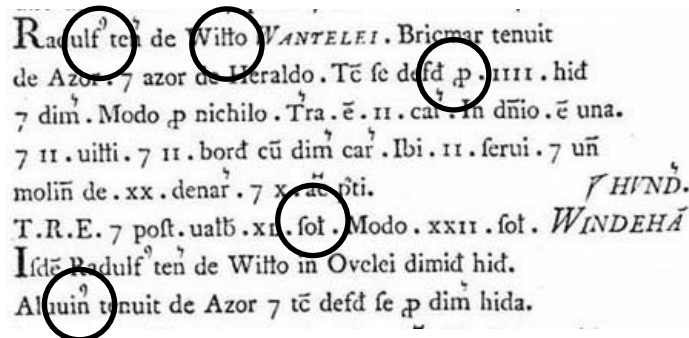


Figure 52. Sample from Farley 1783, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH, LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE, MODIFIER LETTER US, and COMBINING US ABOVE.

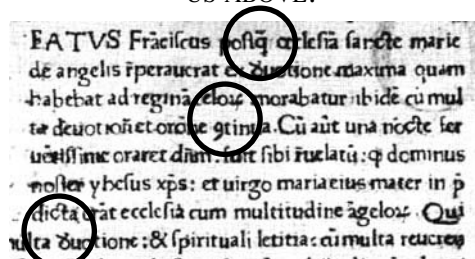
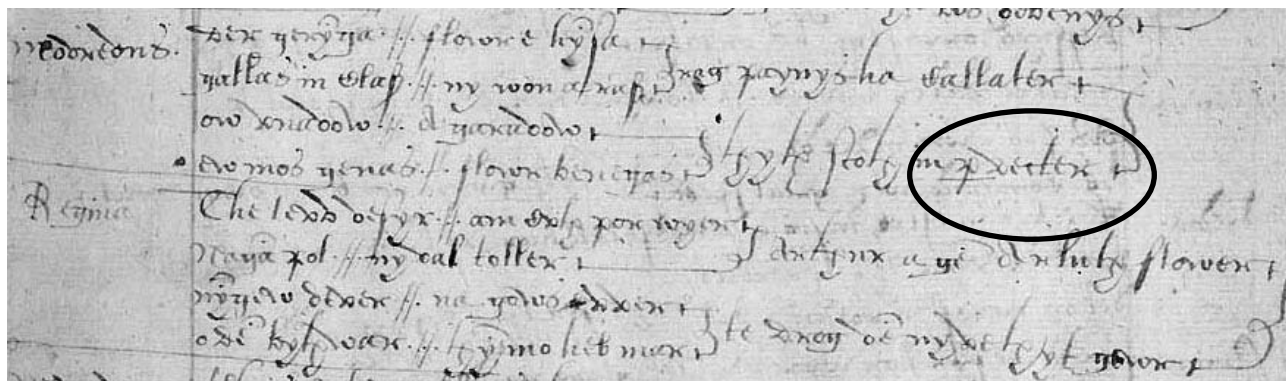


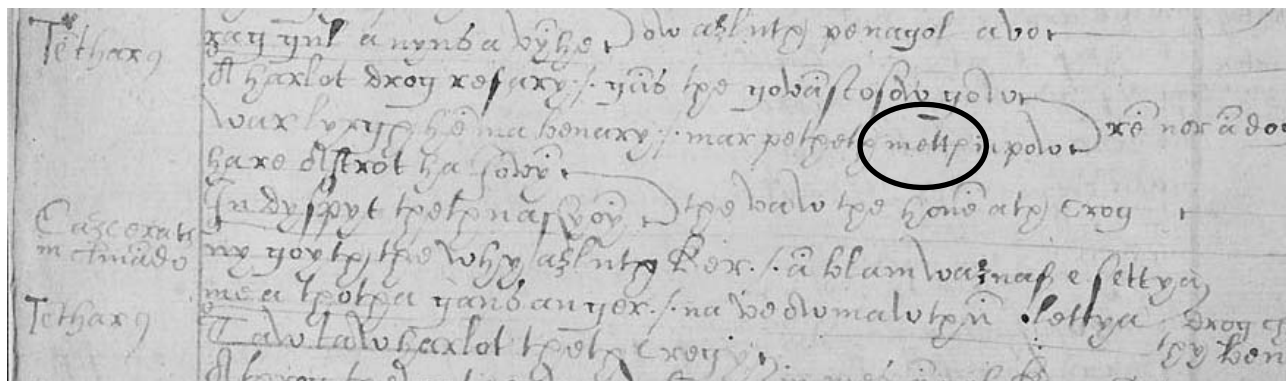
Figure 53. Sample from Bartoli 1470, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER CON, and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D.



**Figure 54.** Folio 2r, National Library of Wales MS 23849D, stanzas 384 and 385 of *Bewnans Ke*, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER with the reading *pri*.

292	BEWNANS KE	
	Nyng ew ow thowl servya an Jowl. Le ew gena', war ow ena! gans cletha bos debennys.	2940
	MODREDUS	
384	Der gerynga, flowr e hynsa, galsof in claf. Ny won a raf rag paynys ha callater. Ow unadow, a garadow, ew mos genas, flowr benegas thy'th scothva in <u>privecter.</u>	2944  2948
	REGINA	
385	The leud desyr a'm cuth por wyer. Na gampoll a! Ny dal tolla Arthur, agen arluth flower. Nyng ew dever. Na gows ever. A den, byth war!	2952  2956
	nyngew ow thowl / servya an Iowl / le ew gena / war ow ena / gans cletha bos debennys	
	MODREDUS	
384	Der gerynga / flowr e hynsa / gallas in claf / ny won a raf / rag paynys ha callater / <u>ow unadow</u> / A garadow / ew mos genas / flowr benegas / thyth scoth it <u>pvecter</u>	

**Figure 55.** The same text as in Figure 54, from Thomas and Williams [in press], showing the edited and the uncorrected text of *Bewnans Ke*, with LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER with the reading *pri*.



**Figure 56.** Folio 2r, National Library of Wales MS 23849D, stanzas 384 and 385 of *Bewnans Ke*, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER IS.

46 **BEWNANS KE**  
 Ow maw nying ewgy gena'.  
 Orth ow otham e' a fyl.  
 Gallas the'n fo.  
 Byttegyns, parys ove 456  
 rag gruthyl myns a vynhe,  
 ow arluth, penag a vo.

**TEUTHARUS**  
 60 A, harlot, drog re fary  
 gans the govanscosow gow! 460  
 Warlyrgh hemma benary  
 mar petheth mettys 'n pow,  
 re'n nor a'm dog  
 ha re Astrot ha Jovyn 464  
 in dyspyt the'th nassyoyn,  
 the vaw the honen a'th crog.

**CARCERATOR *inclinando***  
 61 Ny goyth thewhy, arluth ker,  
 an blam warnaf e settya. 468  
 Me a thothy a gans an ger,  
 na ve ow maw thu'm lettya,  
 drog-chawns th'y ben!

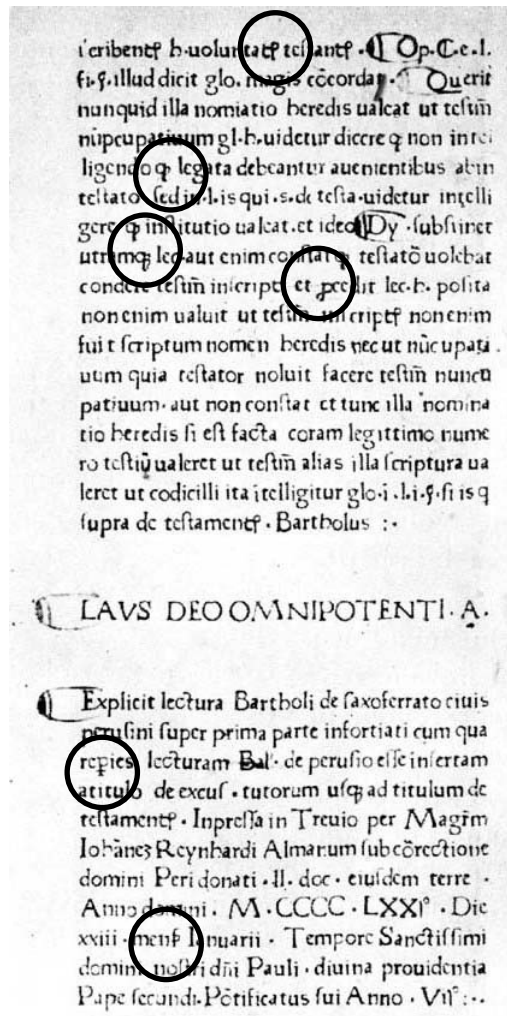
**TEUTHARUS**  
 Taw, taw, harlot, the'th cregy! 472  
 A throg thewath re wyrwhy!

*ow maw nyingewgy gena / orth ow otham e a fyl / gallus then fo /  
 byttegyns parys ove / rag gul a nyns a vynhe / ow arluth penagol a vo*

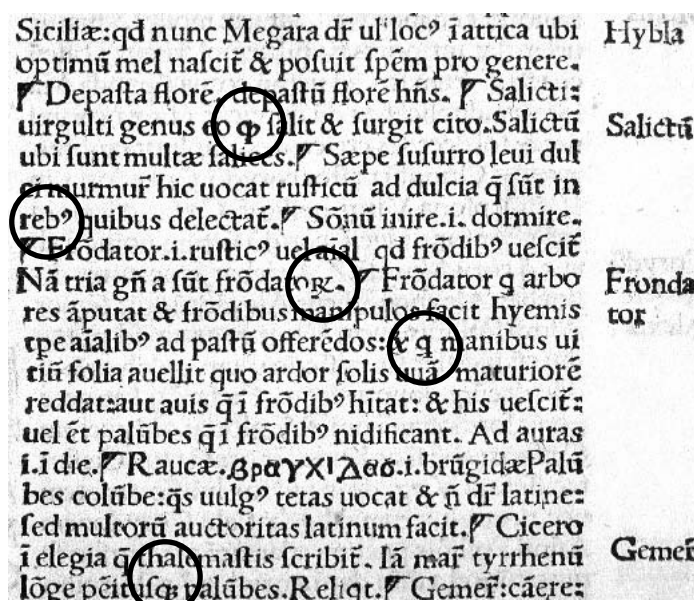
**TETHARUS**  
 60 A harlot drog refary / gans the govanscosow gow / war lyrgh hemma  
 benary / mar petheth mettys in pow / ren nor am dog / ha re Astrot ha  
 Iovyn / In dyspyt them nassyoyn / the vaw the honen ath crog

**Figure 57.** The same text as in Figure 56, from Thomas and Williams [in press], showing the edited and the uncorrected text of *Bewnans Ke*, with LATIN SMALL LETTER IS.

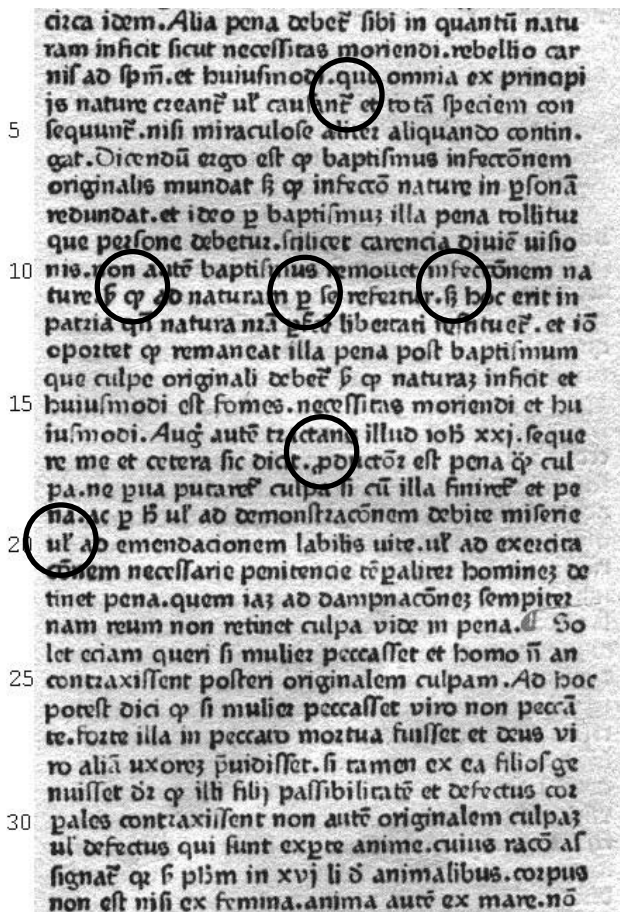




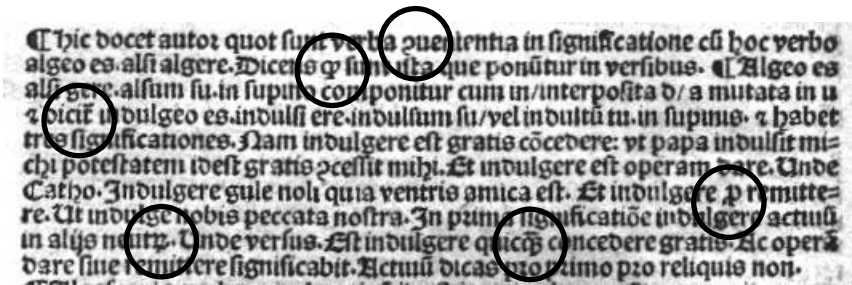
**Figure 58.** Sample from Saxoferrato 1471, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER TUM, LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER ET, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, and LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE.



**Figure 59.** Sample from Virgile 1509, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE, MODIFIER LETTER US, LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL RUM, LATIN LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, and LATIN SMALL LETTER ET (attached to a q in the last line).



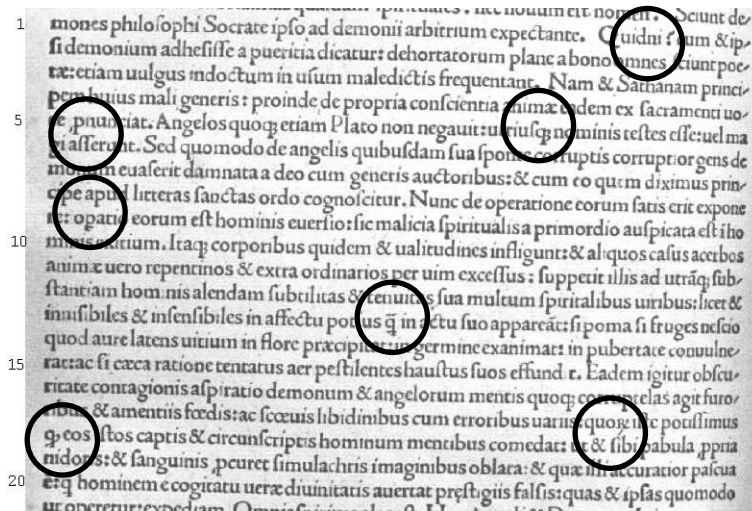
**Figure 60.** Sample from Balbi 1460, showing COMBINING UR ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, LATIN SMALL LETTER ET, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH, and LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE.



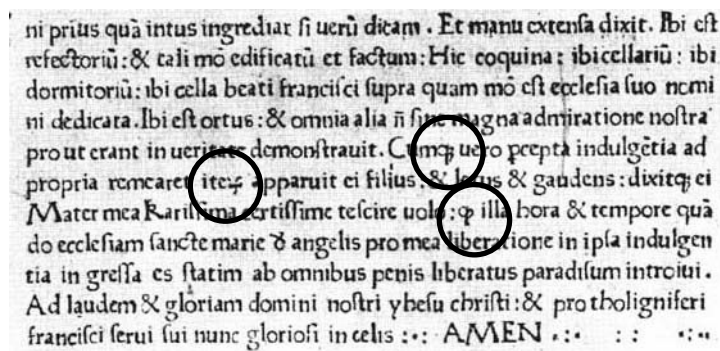
**Figure 61.** Sample from John of Garland [1505], showing LATIN SMALL LETTER CON, LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE, COMBINING UR ABOVE, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH, LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA, and LATIN SMALL LETTER ET.

‘s’ for *ss* is much less frequent than ‘n’ and ‘r’, possibly because of its use as a minuscule beside ‘f’ (p. 49 above). Among early manuscripts, it is to be found, for instance, in GkS 1812 IV 4° (often in *þess*), Sthm Perg. 4° No. 15 (e.g. *þes* 7:14), AM 655 VII 4° (*þes* 1r4, etc.), AM 686 b 4° (*visi* 15:2, *þes* 15:12), AM 686 c 4° (*þesom* 16:1, etc.),<sup>1</sup> AM 677 4° B (*þesom* 26:13 17, *þesi* 26:21, etc.), AM 645 4° A, NRA 52, AM 655 XXIII 4°, and Sthm Perg. 4° No. 2 B.

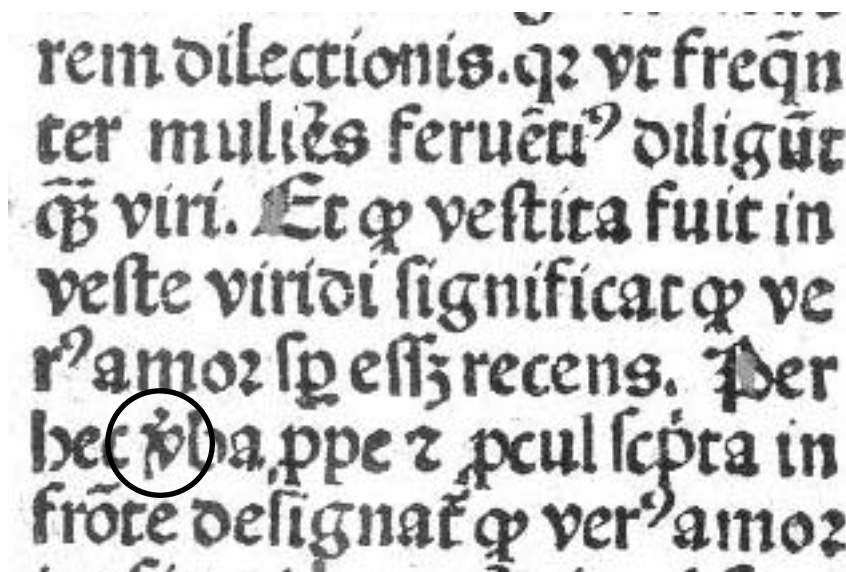
**Figure 62.** Sample from Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, showing LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S.



**Figure 63.** Sample from Tertullian [1493], showing LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH, LATIN SMALL LETTER ET, LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER, LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL RUM, and LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE.



**Figure 64.** Sample from Bartoli 1470, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER ET, LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA, and LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE.



**Figure 65.** Sample from Michael of Hungary 1491, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE.

A 1 Forkortingsteikn på grunnlinja – med nokså fast tyding

z	ok / oc	døme:	fæðun z fonar = fǫður ok sonar
:	eð el. ed	døme:	mi með
o	con el. kon	døme:	ða = kona
2	rum	døme:	eo2 = eorum
+	kross	døme:	+ fefta = krossfesta
Y	maðr	døme:	Y = maðr
ʃ	fé	døme:	buʃ = búfé

Hit høyrer også '&' for *et* 'og' og 's' for *est* 'er', jf. ill. 4:5.

Figure 66. Sample from Haugen 2004, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AO and LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA

Plasseringa av grunnlinjeteiknet er vist med ein stipla sirkel i dette oversynet.

ʒ	us (også ys)	døme:	laʒ = laus, hʒ = hús
ʒ	er el. ir	døme:	ʒa = gera
	også r, ei, eir, æi, æir	døme:	ʒa = er, þa = þeira
ʒ	ur (også yr)	døme:	lʒdi = spurði
ʒ	ra el. ar, va	døme:	ʒm = fram
ʒ	va	døme:	ʒa = kvað, ʒ = svá
ʒ	ar	døme:	ʒeg = þegar
ʒ	ri el. ir	døme:	hʒ = hvið, vʒa = virða
ʒ	også vi og il	døme:	ʒ = því, ʒ = til
ʒ	ro el. or	døme:	ðʒin = dróttinn, bʒg = borg
ʒ	også vo (vǫ)	døme:	ʒlom = kvolum
ʒ	dublering	døme:	uʒ = upp

Også fleire av desse teikna har varierende former. Den opne a-forma 'ʒ' (i faglit-teraturen ofte omtalt som eit omega-teikn) finst i ei yngre utforming som minner om eit π-teikn, 'π'. Ur-teiknet kan også ha form av ein tilde, '˘', til dels avslutta i begge endar, så det minner om eit liggjande åtte-tal, '∞'.

Dei interlineære vokalane står hovudsakleg for *r* (stundom *v*) + vokalen, eller i nokre tilfelle omvendt. Ved *a* er situasjonen meir innflokt, fordi ein har den gamle opne a-forma for *ra* og etter kvart også *ar* eller *va*, medan den ordinære *a*-

Figure 67. Sample from Haugen 2004, showing MODIFIER LETTER US, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE

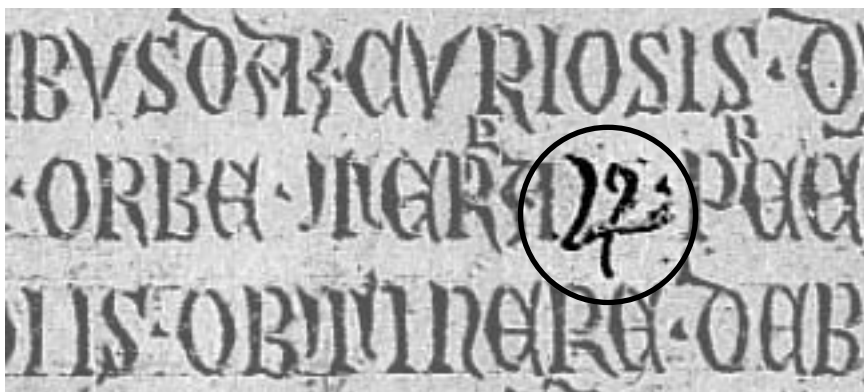


Figure 68. Sample from Degering 1929, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA.

[2]r ]fle. oc buiz sva til bloðlaz. hallde. þogn  
 ]chór gange þær æigi fyrr enn mor  
 ]ia. ef tæcis er syngin fyrir capitulum. oc  
 ]æitaðu laʒvi. Vm morgenen scva-  
 5 ]um. tva daga scolu þær mixtum  
 ] er þær sculu frammar hava en að-  
 ]mæðan þær ero í bloðláte sculu þær  
 ]nan pítanz sem siðr á. ef fong ero á  
 ]ir `taka' mixtum. miserere mei deus. oc allt  
 10 ]ntus. allt se þætta i refectorio.  
 ]orr þæirra `er' qvadr er bloðlatenn  
 lam. en noccor sa er kunnict er

Figure 69. Sample from Gjerløw 1961, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AY.

ftaþom heima varg hioþom vanr a viþom vti. komo þer ogogn oll  
 at hendí þa er brøþr þinom brioft raþaþir. Goþir þic frægian af  
 3 þin vercom þv vart brvþr grana a bra velli gvll bitlvþ vart  
 get til rafar harða ec þer mopri mart sceiþ riþit fvangri vnd  
 4 faþli fiml fo:bergif. Svein þottur þv siþ lavs vera þa er  
 6 þv gvllnif getr molcaþir en tanat sin imþar dottur tavttrpg  
 hypia vill þv ta'lo lengri fyr vilda ec at þreca steini hraþ  
 na seþia ahreom þinom. en tær ýþrár teygia at solli eþa ge  
 9 þa ga'ltom deili gram viþ þic. Ueri ycr finþiolti .q. femra  
 myclo gvni at heýia ocglapa o:no. en se onytom o:þom at bregðaz  
 þot hring brotar heiptir deili. Þicciat mer goðir granmarf synir  
 12 þo ðvgir siclingom fatt at mæla. þeir haþa marcat a móins heimom  
 at hvg haþa hioiom at bregða. Þeir af rici rena leto svi  
 pvð oc svegioþ fol heima til. ðala ðavçotta ðavçvar hliþir skalþ  
 15 miþtar mar hvár megir fo:o. Meþto þeir tigia itvn hliþi  
 fa'gðo striþligu ftuþi qvomo. vti stoþ haþbroðð: hialmi þal  
 ðin hvgði han io:eiþ ettar sinar hví er hermpar litr a hniþlvn-  
 18 gom. Snvaz her at sandi sneþgir kiólar racca hirtur oc ráar lan  
 gar. scildir margir scaþnar árar gaþvct liþ gylþa glaþir ylf-  
 ngar. Ganga xv. folc vp aland þo er ifogn út vii. þvfvn  
 21 ðir. ligia her igrindom fyr gnipa lvndi brin ðyr blá fvóit oc bvín  
 gvll. Þar er miclo meþt mengi þeira mvna in helgi hioþing  
 ðvala? reni ra'cn bitlvþ til regin þinga en spó: vitnur at  
 24 fparni heidi. Melnur oc mylnur til. myrc viþar latip engi Ψan

Figure 70. Sample from Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2001, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AV, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA, LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER BROKEN L, and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D.

Bl. 1—2, *beg.* „(gilld)rar hríðar . gynnreiðvm oleið.“, *sluttende* „var þa sannspvrt andlat fivemf jarls“, *FMS IV*, 98—107.  
 Bl. 3—13, *beg.* „fkialgs fonar at þeir fkylldv lættaz.“, *sluttende* „þeir lan|gfeðgar havþðo þar langa ófi“, *FMS IV*, 116—56.  
 Bl. 14—17, *beg.* „en fu fætt fem gior uar fegru hann“, *sluttende* kaftaði hann fer midr i inæ. en vedr var“, *FMS IV*, 183—200.  
 Bl. 18—23, *beg.* „er tignuft er á noðð laundum“, *sluttende* „þa man ek þo annarf á leita en“, *FMS IV*, 204—22.  
 Bl. 24—25, *beg.* „fætt okari at þr fkallt með mer“, *sluttende* „en nu var gott korn ár au(þr)“, *FMS IV*, 228—34.  
 Bl. 26—29, *beg.* „(h)ema at þa fíno . ol þara eki á“, *sluttende* „at egru skyllði þetta faz.“ Sá þóra“, *FMS IV*, 270—83.

**Figure 71.** From Kålund 1889, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER R) and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER F).

1) [til e-rrar] *afholdelse af bryllup, bryllup // celebrating a wedding, wedding*: ef maðr ... frestar ... brudlaupom nauðsyni laust. þa scal byscop eða hans vmbods maðr gera honum sífno til þrvillaups gerðar [var. brudlaups gerðar *ÁKr AM 351 fol 81rb<sup>27</sup>* *ÁKr 38<sup>1</sup>*; ef noçkur maðr duelr lengr en vm eitt ar ok þria manaði þruðlaupsgiörð [var. brullaupsgiörð *DI II (\*1327>AM 181<sup>x</sup>) 641<sup>17</sup>*] sina ... þar skipum wer at honum se firiboðin kirkiu innganga allt til þess er hann leiðrettiz af þvilikri þralýndi *StatJón 177<sup>5</sup>* (cf. at sa geri opinberliga brudlaup sitt 1772); þrydlaups gerð [var. brýllaups gerð *GulKrN AM 60 4<sup>o</sup> 5vb<sup>33</sup>*] ma maðr eigi hafva a þann dag æða nott er vm morgonen æiptir, er hæilagt *GulNA 321<sup>4</sup>*; Síþan fara þar fram festar oc síþann brullaups gerþ [var. brudlaup *Gyð(1995) 75<sup>9</sup>*] með miklum tilfarngum *Gyð238(1995) 75<sup>20</sup>* (festar - brullaups gerþ ~ *lat. nuptias 76<sup>22</sup>*); sua

**Figure 72.** From Degnbol et al., 1995, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AU and LATIN SMALL LETTER AV.

en þetta efstu línurnar í fremra dálkinum á 159. bls. :  
 þægar ængi þærð: nið:an fómð hanf í ·En þo at h þætti hvartþæggia<sup>1</sup> þe oc ftarf þa er þ þæl þæntande þægar h gefr þeim er mikillar fómðar er þærð: En hvarþætua þar fæm maðr þærð: þæff bæðm er hanu er þæggþurð: f ·A· fómðar fþæll þær þ ængi þæntande· En þo at h þætti þ b:æðliga þa er þ þitrliga aþtr tacande· þat er oc aþtr tacande æf maðr þæiter mikil oc kañ fa litla appfu<sup>2</sup> er þiggr· þhvaerg þærð: at haþa langar ftaðþæstur mikellar giapar· þægar h kan ængi retta appfu<sup>2</sup> f oc tæer þa gior aþtr f þanu fkyñløyfi þlitil fañfýni fialf hant en ængi laufýrði þæff er gaþ.

**Figure 73.** From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP, LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE, and LATIN LETTER WYNN (used here for LATIN LETTER VEND).

En hu<sup>7</sup> e<sup>7</sup> talar við: ovíní þa e<sup>7</sup> þ̄  
 liggja f̄ hufinu eða huar er þ̄ líg/  
 gía vttan þolgutans<sup>1</sup> o:lof þa fki/  
 plúzt vapn hūs oc þing oc hallði  
 hū f̄ ovín·En ef hirðð:ængr flær  
 mañ a vapn þa míssi hound lína·  
 En ef hirðð:ængr kallar æin hun  
 a vapn þiof eða talar omur laft/  
 ligh oð til hús þa fk ftínga j geg/  
 num arm hans· En ef ellð: værd:  
 laus er nokk<sup>z</sup> m̄ handauekum  
 þa fk taka þañ fama man oc ka-  
 fta j ellðen·

Figure 74. From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z and LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE.

fitt innan ·x· vætra at h̄ uar ilænd:  
 go: ok hafe síðan eísi eidi f̄ fer at  
 þat er o: vatta abyrg<sup>ð</sup>· Ok<sup>1</sup> engi a at  
 geyfa fok vm samuift síðan ·x· vætr  
 eru h̄cnir.

Figure 75. From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH.

oc 2 <sup>u</sup> ífra of svrna ðal til þeñðheimf: en mex hoco <sup>7</sup> nar meþ l̄y,þanf <sup>3</sup> svltlgi· fotto amot honū oc fell ðo j gaular ðali þar fem nu er callat gamla leír af hf nafni· Ex þvi næft a· ix· uetra frestu ftríz þ̄ bræþr haf þo í noreg fott meþ bar ðaga· þa helðo þ̄ bræþr er eft u· harald <sup>7</sup> g <sup>w</sup> feðr er þa uar merkilgafr at gála fallin meþ gv̄/ hildri moþo: síni afr ilā-	at ecki uetta helt up honū· þviat engi hafþi fang á imot <sup>1</sup> honum h̄ for sva grexianði oc emianði oc ruðði sva at h̄ hio abapar hendr oc spvrþi hvar h̄ no:þ̄ kr uaeri· hvi lavnife h̄ nu· haltu sva, frā ef þu ul h̄ hutta q <sup>7</sup> þ kn· ex h̄ aufufe at mr up oc hio abapar hendr meþ mi kulli breþri avxi sv̄,at í iorþo nam ftapar. þa mæltu þo: alfr en sterki
---	--

Figure 76. From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A.

utanmáls, líkl. ritað seint á 14. eða snemma á 15. öld:

maria  
gracia

á 38. neðanmáls:

Óddur Þorvalfs Son  
a þessa Bóms ríttu, Míar Engiñ  
1689 6 Januaríj

en utanmáls á 39.

Óddur Þorvalfs Son  
með Ein hendi

neðanmáls á 40., líkl. ritað seint á 14. eða snemma á 15. öld:

ave maria gr̄a pleñā dōmīnī tecum bñdicta  
tu ī mulierib & bñdictal fruct uentis tui

utanmáls á 46., líkl. ritað seint á 14. öld:

sua mikit a raguh at heita aleigu flauðū at  
sygurði

neðanmáls á 48., með sömu hendi:

ek segir þier þ  
ragmild;sygurði uildi at þu letir  
mgūm sauma at fko hans sprotit  
hefir þær h hlop hua heftinū h̄s

Figure 77. From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER ET (here represented only with z in Fraktur), and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA.

4) Fremstu 5 blöðin eru aptan af Niðurstigningar-  
sögu, sem Árni Magnússon kallar Adamsbók, og eru  
þetta fyrstu 6 línurnar:

til þin. ee eme til þess feir at lita hvf manz hag  
en fua er þr at fegra at egi þarftu at biþia vrb  
fmiof þes er getr iparadiso i handa fapþor  
þinō þot h se siucr.af þt h mon allz ecki þap  
hafa ne þv fya en hþn ero heþan i fra v. 100.  
c. xxx. ara þa mon coma á iarf, lku ýnniligr

en þetta niðurlag:

.....Carin 7 levei varo sen hþ ibog io  
seph. arnathua 7 n 1 na2 þat mþ  
ftignuar eltz af þt þr villdo ecki v m  
mela 7 letu b 3 coma i handi nichoee  
mo 7 ioseph en þr4 lafv vp fipaf str vþro  
En mo: 6 m aldro sipar eole at hoc þri  
Teodosiuf kunn .s. archadif. 7 hafþi m; fer  
imiclagarþ. 7 let þar vp rafa 7 varþ m þa  
ðat vmb. p omnia benedictvf devf aDex.

Figure 78. From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AV, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER N, LATIN SMALL LETTER AV WITH HORIZONTAL BAR, COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z, and COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S.



⁵ Kenni <sup>z</sup> skap: hoꝝz i imi foꝝnu [færa kenni manz skap⁴  
æf sif̄ æaron v̄ b̄p̄ kallað: yf̄ gýþingv̄ sva fē .c.  
bavð moýti þ̄ b̄æð: v̄ or kýni levi fon̄ iacobf̄ ýfaa  
ef fonar⁶ úbrahās.⁷ f. þaðan v̄ allir yf̄ b̄p̄ gýþiga o:  
*Heldur það mál áfram þángað til 6013; þar verða  
greinaskipti, með þessari fyrir sögn:*  
pava fæti⁸

**Figure 79.** From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE and LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER.

*Þetta er efri helmingur 61. bls.:*  
báðir v̄ þ̄ p̄mð f̄ .c. fac. h̄v̄s h̄afði b̄p̄ðō .xi. ar  
ᵗ .iii. manvð: ᵗ .xii. ðaga. Clēt v̄ b̄p̄ .xii. ar ᵗ .i. m  
anvð ᵗ .xi. ðaga. Clemf̄ t̄ p̄p̄ ðō at bōðoði petr̄f  
p̄fa m; þ̄ vellði ollv̄ fē ð̄m̄⁴ gaf petro. Clems̄ fat  
ipetr̄ stoll̄i ᵗ p̄p̄ vellði s̄ f̄ allir aðrir p̄p̄ h̄afa f̄et̄it  
sif̄. heðan f̄ ev̄ talð. <sup>z</sup>pp̄ m; nafni ᵗ þ̄ m; h̄ve  
lengi h̄vr̄ hef̄ vit en ecki e ipesi boc f̄ þ̄m̄ f̄agt  
f̄yr̄ vtan þa e p̄mð h̄afa vit f̄. c. fac;  
ar manvð:² ðaga ar manvð:  
Clemf̄ v̄. p̄p̄ ix. ii. x.  
anaclet̄ xi. ii. x. Zepheriū xviii vii. x.  
Evarif̄ ix. x. ii. Calixt̄v̄f̄ v. v. x.  
*Þáfatal þetta endar 62neðst. Þá tekur við, efst á 63.  
bls., um Andreas postula, og endar 82s. Er þetta  
upphaf (631-7):*  
³Andreas p̄li gvð f̄ e v̄ holdv̄ i ðag mef̄v̄ ðag v̄  
f̄æðð: i b̄p̄ þ̄ri þ̄ þ̄faða heit̄ h̄ v̄ ioanf̄ fonr̄  
ᵗ b̄p̄ petrs p̄fa h̄ þ̄yððise i f̄yr̄fto iohanē hap  
ti stam ᵗ gerðizft̄ h̄ lærisv̄em ᵗ beid̄ sva enf̄ ⁺  
æðra neiftara⁵ ᵗ lana⁶ ð̄uf̄? Oc v̄ h̄ þa með ⁺

**Figure 80.** From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AE and LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER.

en sumir vðeva far sumir h̄afa m̄ān̄ meim̄ m; ýmfv̄  
moti sumir  
eru líkþrair en marḡ h̄r. up̄r en allir kløðfivkar. En  
þ̄ er sva  
at skuba goðit̄ <sup>z</sup>tt̄ andhgra meina. at þeir m̄ēn̄ fe  
til olþiff̄

**Figure 81.** From Konráð Gíslason 1846, showing COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N.

2) (pá spillebræt) den yderste række felter på hver spille-  
 side, kant (cf. Matras 1962 [Fróðsk 11] 31) // (on a  
 39 playing board) row of squares nearest the player, edge:  
 A bordinu uoru .xuj. reitir hornna j millum og .xuj.  
 42 safnenn uit huarn beck og jafnmorg peth huorum  
 megin Sigþogl 234<sup>1</sup>

Figure 82. From Degnbol et al. 1995, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AA.

ondvegismaðr noun m. ns ondveges m̄ 87r13  
 88v22 Qndveges m̄ 87r11 Aondveges m̄ 88v16  
 ds ondveges m̄ 88v18 aondveges m̄ 88v14  
 ondurðr → ondverðr  
 ondverðr adj. mds aondozþō 102v15 fds aondv̄þre  
 102v15 fas ondv̄þa 34r26 nds ondozþo 73v19  
 aondv̄þo 61v8.74r19 aondv̄þo 34v36 aondv̄þo  
 44v19 aondv̄þo 3v8  
 ongull noun m. ns ongot 35v16 ds ongle 35v18

Figure 83. From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AO and LATIN SMALL LETTER BROKEN L.

15 **dómandi** sb. m. [-a; dómendr] (cf. dómandi sb. m.)  
 1) (i ældre no./isl. ret) (læg) domsmann (udpeget på  
 tinget), medlem af dommerpanel (cf. dómr sb. m. def. 9) //  
 18 (in older Norwegian/Icelandic law) (lay) judge (appointed  
 at a thing), member of a panel court: fyr inan i hringinum  
 sátu domendrinnir .xii. or Firða fylki. oc .xii. or Sygna fylki  
 21 .xii. or Harða fylki ... Arinbiorn reð þu huerir domendr  
 [voro] or Firða fylki. En Þorþr of Aþrlandi. huerir or  
 Sogni voro Eg162θ(2001) 94<sup>6</sup>; Ecuun þora fram san

Figure 84. From Degnbol et al. 1995, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AU.

**á-lengðar** adv.  
 1) fremover, i fremtiden, længere // for a longer period of  
 time, in the future, longer: konungr býr Aþun i at vera  
 með ser alengþar oc qvezc mindo gíara hann sctil suein  
 sinn •AudMork 184<sup>28</sup>; ¶llum oss til veralligrar farsældar  
 ok eilífs fagnaðar [var. en þeim til náða ok nytsemda er  
 undir skulu vera bæði nú ok alengdar] var. Jb 280<sup>10</sup>: AM

Figure 85. From Degnbol et al. 1995, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AV.

Similarly, marked ‘o’ could be manifested as an ‘a’ (or ‘w’) with the cross-bar added, ‘æ’, or as an ‘eo’ with the loop added, ‘eo’ or ‘eo’. Each occurs in one manuscript only. The first occurs in AM 325 II 4° (e.g. fláro 29:a:14 færk 30:b:14), the second in AM 655 VIII 4° B (e.g. reócpofc 14:4, afgeórpce 14:13).<sup>1</sup> The notation in AM 655 VIII 4° B is as follows:

Figure 86. From Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER AV WITH HORIZONTAL BAR.

Táknun /ó/ og /ö/ er með mismunandi hætti í handritunum. Í A<sup>1</sup> stendur ö/ó fyrir /ó/, en o, o, ð, ð og ø tákna /ö/. Sem dæmi um leshátt má taka orðið *Bölsóta*, sem lesist *Bölsóta*. Í B tákna o, o, ð, ð og ø /ó/, en ð, ð og ø (ø) standa fyrir /ö/. ø getur því staðið fyrir hvort tveggja /ó/ og /ö/. Í AM 604 4to (S) eru /o/ og /ó/ ekki aðgreind, en o, au, ð, av og a tákna /ö/. o stendur því fyrir /o/, /ó/ og /ö/.

Figure 87. From Aðalheiður Guðmundsdóttir 2001, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER OO.

vaka noun f. gs+ vocunar 30r17 ds;as væco  
 70r12 np vokoz 29v17 30r13 32r21 vækoz 46r27  
 gp+ vacnana 30r26 dp vækō 45v33 55r24 67v24  
 vōcō 72v24 vōkō 99v34 ap+ vokō`r/nar 30r24  
 vaka verb inf. vaca 100r32 vaka 30r14 72v25  
 82r19 vaka 30r27 99r20 3spi vak 30r14 2ppi  
 Vakeþ 32r19 Vakeþ 30r20 vakeþ 30r23 3ppi  
 vaka 30r20 3spi vacþe 80v27 vacþe 30r25 ▷  
 part. pres. mns vakande 67v25 mnp vakendr  
 99v30 mdp vokondō 30r28 map vakendr 30r17  
 nns Vakanda 30r25

Figure 88. From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VEND and LATIN SMALL LETTER VEND

878. c. Θ Loðves k.	903. b. Romæ
879. d. Iohannes pp. xi. ar.	904. ag. Theo
880. ch. 880. Varð sol sua myrk um nonskæid. at sia matte stiornur a himni.	905. f. Iohar
881. a.	906. e. Bene Haral son t
882. g.	907. d.
883. f.	908. ch.
884. ed. Þa helldu Danir vp eptir Rin. oc b[r]endv Kolne. þeir voro hofðingiar fyrir Sigfrødr oc God- frodr.	909. a. Leo j
885. c.	910. g. Xpof
886. b.	911. f. Serge m. xi
887. a.	912. ed. Θ Iq
888. gf.	914. b.
889. e. Θ Karls k. Marinus pp. i. ar.	915. a.
	916. gf.
	917. e.
	918. d. Anast

Figure 89. From Storm 1888, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE and LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY.


*obitus*  saec. x. In calendars and martyrologies containing obituary entries. Various other suspensions of *obit* and *obitus* are used.

Figure 90. Example from Loew 1914, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY.

77      sínf vrðu m̄n hm þegñ ðualðiz egí þ þān vetr.  
 21      Þa é þta v̄ t̄idenda **ðráp þorðar lamba .f.**  
 24      Þat egí v̄ vt komín ór þi þð. þa v̄ h̄aðit  
 27      Þal bygt v̄ þa andaðer aller lð namañ  
 30      en s̄ynir þra l̄iþðu eða sonarsyñ. 3 þuggu þr  
 33      þa 1 h̄aðe. ketill guþa kō t̄ 1flðz þa é lð v̄ mio  
 36      g bygt. h̄ v̄ h̄in fyrfta vetr at guþskalū a rof  
 39      mhuala nefi. ketill h̄afði komit vestan vm  
 h̄af af 1rldi. h̄ h̄afði m̄ far þræla marga 1r  
 ka. lonð v̄ oll bygð a rof h̄ualanefi. þān t̄ima  
 Rez ketill þ þaðan 1 þit 3 m̄ a nef 3 fat ānan v  
 etr a guþunefi 3 þeck þ engan raðstaþa. s̄i  
 ðan þor h̄ in 1 b̄ḡ.þ. 3 fat þ h̄in þriðia vetr er  
 s̄iðan é kallat guþskalū en ain guþua é þ  
 þellr 1 oþan é h̄ h̄afði fkip s̄itt 1 v̄ vetrin þorðr  
 lambafon bio þa alābaftoðū h̄ v̄ kuangaðr  
 3      3 att̄i s̄on é lābi het. h̄ v̄ þa vaxiñ m̄ mikill  
 36      3 sterkr at 1oþnū allðri. ep̄ v̄ fumarit þa é  
 39      m̄n r̄iðu t̄ þ̄igf. reið lābi t̄ þ̄igf. en ketill gu  
 þa v̄ þa þar̄in vestr 1 breiða þiorð at leita  
 þ v̄ buftaði þa h̄iopu þrælar h̄f a brott. þr k  
 omu þrā v̄ nott at þðar a lābaftoðū 3 baru  
 þar ellð at h̄um 3 brendu þ iñi þð 3 h̄ion h̄ oll.

Figure 91. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH HIGH STROKE.

**Silbenkürzungen.**

	41	51	54	55	63			65					67	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b) um nach anderen Buchstaben als r:														
ð, m̄, r̄	—	148 <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d;	—	—	147 <sup>r</sup>	20 <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... s̄m = -um	—	—	—	—	—	—	193 <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... m̄ = -um	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(unt. a) runt														
r̄	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r̄nt	oft	oft	oft	oft	—	oft	—	—	140 <sup>r</sup>	selten	selten	selten	—	selten
r̄t	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r̄t	oft	—	selten	1 <sup>v</sup>	—	—	—	—	92 <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
r̄u	—	—	102 <sup>r</sup>	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r̄ut	—	—	—	25 <sup>v</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r̄nt	—	—	—	—	—	selten	241 <sup>v</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r̄nt	—	—	—	—	—	—	oft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r̄nt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figure 92. From Förster 1916, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER DUM, LATIN SMALL LETTER MUM, LATIN SMALL LETTER NUM, LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM.

	74	80	83 II	103	115	171	92	93	89	29	1	137
Innang-Dien, Forstör:												
n: — im Innern vor Vokalen	—	—	selten	selten	—	18 <sup>r</sup>	selten	23 <sup>r</sup> <small>inter. it.</small>	selten	oft	selten	—
os: ;	—	—	selten	—	—	—	—	—	14 <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—
Ɑ = los	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ɱ = los	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n: = nos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
um. a) rum: R̄	—	—	143 <sup>v</sup>	oft	selten <sup>1)</sup>	5 <sup>v</sup>	107 <sup>v</sup>	—	—	—	—	—
Ɱ	oft	137 <sup>r</sup>	oft	oft	oft <sup>2)</sup>	oft <sup>2)</sup>	oft	oft	oft	oft	oft	—
Ɱ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ɱ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
num: or	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ɱ	selten	—	—	selten	oft <sup>2)</sup>	oft <sup>2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ɱ	oft	—	oft	oft <sup>1)</sup>	111 <sup>v3)</sup>	selten	—	7 <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—	—
Ɱ	—	—	oft	selten	—	89 <sup>v</sup>	selten	oft	—	—	selten <sup>1)</sup>	—
Ɱ	—	—	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rm, rm, rm, rm usw.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b) um nach anderen Buchstaben als r:												
— = um	selten	1 <sup>v</sup>	selten	selten	selten	selten	selten	selten	selten	selten	oft	—

1) Zuweilen durch Punkt verstärkt. 2) Oft durch einen Punkt verstärkt. 3) Durch Punkt verstärkt.

Figure 93. From Förster 1916, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER LUM, LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA, LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM.

Silbenkürzungen.														
	41	51	54	55	63			65					67	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
us Fortsetzung:														
̄m und ähnlich	—	—	—	—	—	—	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
̄m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
der allgemeine Abkürzungsstrich	oft	selten	—	selten	67 <sup>v</sup>	—	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b̄	—	—	—	—	—	112 <sup>v</sup> <small>curr.</small>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ɱ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ɱ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. us = ̄s	selten	—	selten	79 <sup>r</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
̄s	—	—	—	—	71 <sup>v</sup>	oft	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—	selten
̄s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
̄s	—	—	—	—	—	—	selten	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
̄s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. us = ̄u	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
̄u	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figure 94. From Förster 1916, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER UM.

1 ānat fīn. fat þa þorhalla meðal bruða fr  
 bodit vel fr̄m. ʒ ē lokit v̄ veizlūni. Riða þr  
 h̄. veſtr en rangænḡ t̄ fīna heimila. G. gaſ  
 morgū goðar giaſ. ʒ virð m̄ vel t̄ fī. hallḡ  
 tok v̄ buraðū ʒ v̄ þengfaū ʒ atq̄ðamikil  
 þorǵðr tok v̄ buraðū at griot á ʒ v̄ goð h̄peyia  
**Þ** at v̄ fiðuenia þra .G. ʒ .N. **capitulum**  
 at fīn vetr þa huaķ heīboð at oðrū  
 þ̄ vinattufaķ. Nu attī G. at þiggia  
 veizlu hia Nialī. ʒ þ̄ þau. hallḡ. t̄ h̄gðorf.h.  
 þa v̄ þau helgī ē heima. N. tok v̄ .G. vel. ok

Figure 95. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AE.

heimkoma *noun f. gs* heikomo 61r3 héikómo  
 24r27 see also heimkváma  
 heimkváma *noun f. gs* heiq̄mo 33v25 see also  
 heimkoma

Figure 96. From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AO.

brauðsdrýgendi *noun n. dp* b̄v̄þf drýgeðō  
 54r33  
 brauðsfózla *noun f. ns* b̄v̄þf f̄ózla 14r22  
 brauðshús *noun n. ns* b̄v̄þf húf 23r18  
 braut *adv.* Braut 5r29 braut 19v14 33r20  
 37r30 bráut 18v8 bræt 12v17 b̄v̄t 96r28 b̄v̄t  
 85r11 see also á braut, á brautu  
 braut *noun f. gs* bráutar 55v16 see also á  
 braut, á brautu  
 brautingi *noun m. ap* brauttigja 65v31

Figure 97. From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AV.

ek þta fkeinu en eckī sár. Jnǵ. kīp̄f̄ f̄piot̄ō þ̄  
 tinū ʒ m̄lī t̄ þ̄l. bíttu nu eſ þu ert ē blaúor ok  
 fkaut h̄ þa f̄piotinu iſ̄ ána. þ̄l. fer at f̄piotið  
 fteþ̄ñ a h̄ miðian. opar h̄ þa heftinū f̄piotið

Figure 98. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH.

55r10 97r9 102v20 fgp þ̄ggia 1r14 fap þ̄riar  
 35r31 102v20 þ̄riár 44r25 95v11.18 nnp þ̄riu  
 8v5.6 þ̄riú 31r7 52v19 ngp þ̄gia 6r1 ndp þ̄rīr  
 18v16 56v20  
 þ̄ritugr *adj. mns* <sup>rog</sup>xxx 7r9  
 þ̄rjóta *verb inf.* þ̄rióta 21v27 71v16 3spc  
 þ̄ote 46r24 3sii þ̄ráut 87r6 þ̄rat 88r7 þ̄v̄t  
 87v2 > *part. perf. mns* þ̄ten 16v26  
 þ̄róask *verb 3spi* þ̄róalc 18r21 þ̄alc 16v22  
 3sii;3sic þ̄ap̄alc 59v2

Figure 99. From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G.

**tunguskóði** *noun n. ds* tungolkeópe 67v19  
**tunguskóðr** *adj. mnp* tungo lkéolþ 62v17  
**tungustilling** *noun f. as* tungo ftilleng 46r11  
**turturi** *noun m. ns* turte 38r36 *ns+* turturen  
 38v2 *gs+* tturnaf 38v7 *as* tturna 38r30 *np*  
 Turturar 38v4 turčar 38r29 38v5 *ap* turča  
 38r16 39v24 túrča 38r31  
**tuttugu** *num. cardin.* tottogo 94r23 <sup>GO</sup> xx 35r31  
**tuus** *pron. alien. mns* tuuf 91r12 *mbs* t 54v34  
*fns* tua 13v28 15v12 92r20 *fbs* t̃ 56r6 *nms*  
 tuum 91v27 92r9 tuū 13v15.23 15v2.8  
**tvefaldleikr** *noun m. ds+* tuefaʼdleiķnō 72v11  
**tvefaldr** *adj. mns* tuefaʼdr 72v7 tuefaʼd 8r9  
 tuefaʼdr 8r21 *mas* tvefalđan 30v28

Figure 100. From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G.

hall efr̃. h̃ fett̃ hæl a augat þ̃f̃. ʼ hleyp  
 t̃ őr hm auganu. þ̃f̃. m̃f̃ þa kgf̃ g̃ipta  
 fylg̃ þ̃. en ṽ þik hef̃i ek leng̃i ahuga  
 fullr ṽit. en nu er þ̃ fr̃m̃ kōit. en veit  
 ek at þu g̃ir̃ kgf̃ boðf̃kap at blind̃i m̃  
 eða ðrepa. en nu vil ek biðia þik at þu g  
 eŃ m̃ aňat auga. en ek vil geŃa þ̃ knif̃  
 ʼ bellti. ʼ t̃ huartueggia goðr̃ g̃mr̃. ʼ ko  
 ma þ̃ þo at lið̃i eŃ sua þ̃r̃ t̃. ʼ ertu eck̃i o  
 likhgr̃ at þurŃa þ̃ ṽ. hall q̃ e vilia sua  
 bota kgf̃ boðf̃kap. at þiggia aŃ hm goð  
 grip̃i t̃ þ̃. q̃ hellðr̃ vilia taka þ̃ a fik̃ at ge  
 Ńa hm aňat augat. þ̃f̃ þackað̃i hm. ʼ fkil  
 ðu þr̃ at þ̃. fr̃ hall t̃ siňa m̃. ʼ varð þar  
 řagnařundr̃. þ̃f̃. geck̃ hẽi t̃ bæiar. ʼ řagð̃i  
 engū māni auerkān. řyř̃ en þr̃ ṽ langt  
 a brottu. þr̃ hall. řiðu leið siňa. þ̃ t̃ t̃ þr̃ ko

Figure 101. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K.

þornyiũ .ð. ockra vtañ m̃ina vitand̃ at ek řkylld̃i  
 e fleiri born vpp̃ ala t̃ þ̃ at þu gæf̃ i þtt̃ f̃ vt̃  
 minn vilia. Ok eŃ þu g̃ir̃ e eŃ þ̃ f̃e ek řeg̃i mun  
 tu miřmið̃i a řia ʼ aller þr̃ t̃ aŃ minu boð̃i řg  
 ða .e. e f̃e ek ṽ ṽa lata. řiðan reið h̃ t̃ þingf̃.  
 Litlu řiðar̃ řaðer̃ þgðr̃ řueinbarn. þ̃ ṽ mikit  
 ʼ þriřligt ʼ řagrt̃ miog. aller lořuð̃u þ̃ þr̃ t̃ řa  
 beð̃i konur ʼ karlar. Nu þott̃ þgð̃i þætti b̃ñ  
 it řagrt̃ ʼ yñi mikit þa villð̃i ř̃ þo lata vt̃ řa  
 þt̃ ř̃ viřfi lynd̃i ařb̃. bonda řiňf̃ at e m̃und̃i v

Figure 102. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L.

bío a reykia holū a reykianefi þgilf a  
 ra .f. h v mikill hoþðingi vitr 3 vinfæll  
 rikr 3 ráð vandr. Jllugi h þðer fi. hvrð rh  
 enf heilaga olaþf .k. h var þar rh mikk.  
 3 v iafnan ánan vetr m; .O.ki. en ánan  
 a reykia holū. h haþði vt kkiu v. 3 skala  
 við. þr bræðr þgilf 3 illugi v .ff. ara olaþf

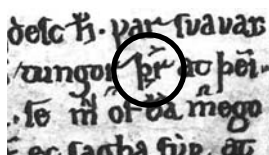
**Figure 103.** From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L.

hleypr þa at hm 3 hoGr h banahoggi 3 riðr hei  
 siðan. 3 .f. hall. mli. Sua fi ek þik varðueita at  
 þik fi ecki skaða. va ma þ. f. h. en hitt heþ mik  
 ðreymt áðr ek va vigit. Nu koma þr vpp i fkoGIN  
 3 fína suart ðauðan 3 flytia h hei. Hall. fedi m  
 an .G. t þigf at segia hm vigit. G. hallmti ecki  
 hallg. þ sendimāninū. 3 viffu mn þ e þyft hnt fi.  
 þotti vel eða illa. litlu siðar stoð h vpp 3 bað h m

**Figure 104.** From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M and COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N.

70v25 72v14 76r18 þre 54r20 55v4 56r34 80r17  
 80v26 88r5.9.11 95v12 97r8.9 98r20 98v11 102r34  
 þri 62v25 71r9 77r26 þræ 22r30 fas Þa 46r6 þa  
 1r34 1v29.32.32<sup>2</sup> 3r28 6r10<sup>2</sup> 8v7 9v22 10r15 13r2.  
 4.8 15r9 16r12 16v5.16 18r11.13 18v2 20v16.17  
 21r30 21v11<sup>2</sup> 22v17 23v15 25r11 27r15.24 33r35  
 35r4.7 35v1 36r20 36v12.15 38r7 38v21 39v22  
 41v21.22.27.32 42r28 43r40 44r8.10.11.12.13 45r4.  
 5 45v5 46r13.18.22.23 47v1 49r16 49v7.9<sup>2</sup>.11.14.  
 14<sup>2</sup> 52r6.21 52v6 55v35 56r29 56v34 57r1 57v11.  
 21.27 58r30 58v5 59r8.11.25 59v2.3.23 61r6 61v7.  
 13 63v5 65v15 68v15.16 69v7.8 70v22 71r25 71v3  
 73r35 73v29 77r12 81r11.12 84v29 87r20 87v9.11.  
 15 91r24 92v4.17.18 93v21 94r1 94v2.10 98r27 þá  
 47r27 51r15 93r26 99r33 þr þer 34v1<sup>2</sup> 90r24  
 þr 8v25<sup>2</sup>.26 34v36 35r3 þr 10v16 19v5 þér  
 43r13 Þær 99v5 þær þr 14v12 16r15.15<sup>2</sup>.

**Figure 105.** From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing COMBINING ZIGZAG BELOW alongside COMBINING ZIGZAG..



**Figure 106.** Sample from an Old Icelandic manuscript (Holm perg 15 4to), showing COMBINING ZIGZAG BELOW.



ðu ífundr skípin. ǰ ġðu hlið ı millı skípāna  
 .G. fór řm ımillı skípāna. vandıll þreıř vpp  
 ftařnlıa. ǰ kařtaðe millı skípāna ǰ ı skıpit  
 .G. ǰ þeğ ð ħ at fér. aulú hařðe geřıt .G. fúð  
 gott. Ğuñ ħra nu fúðınu. ħ hařði é áðr a fıķ fett  
 hıalmin. ħ hleypr þeğ a faxıt a skıř vandılf

Figure 107. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R.

58r13 58v10 60v3.27 62v16 80v11 81r15.15<sup>2</sup>.25  
 81v24 90r1.30 98r20.29.30 100r14 100v28 102r17  
 102v2.3.19.21 Ğ 12r7 13r10 ds g 25r29 Ğþe  
 18v6 29v15 57v27 58v25 59v24 Ğ[þe] 59r19 Ğþe  
 2r8.15.29 3v11 4r14 5r9.17.19.22 6v28 7r15.31 8r17.

Figure 108. From de Leeuw van Weenen 2004, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S.

.f.N. allt fı ek ftunda þ er þu vill. Vel mun  
 þ fara .f.G. reıð ħ þa heı. Auřm kō eñ a tal  
 v .G. ǰ bað at ħ mundı vtan ř. G. řpıř eř ħ  
 heřði nocku`t` fıřlt t ānarra lða. ħ q hařa  
 fıřlt meðal lða þra allra é v meðal noreğ`s`  
 ǰ garðarıķıřf. ǰ fua heřı ek ǰ fıřlt t bıar  
 malðz. villtu fıřla m; ř. f.G. ı auřtr veg þ  
 vil ek fıřt. f. ħ. Sıðan reð G. vtanřð fına v hm  
 Nıall tok v ollu řarřarı .G.

Figure 109. From van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z.

dizer *que* elles teem preujlegios / dos Reix *que*  
 algũas pessoas da +dicta çidade / conprassem  
 rem de trazer aa +dicta çidade / assy *per* mar  
 bargo pagando elles os *derejtos* E costumagee:  
 ano ouue / algũas pessoas da +dicta çidade /  
 E *conprarom* [[pam]] pam *pera* o auerem de tra  
 Con<sup>o</sup>ellos das çidades villas E lugares / honde  
 dizendo *que* teem antre ssy +fecta postura ./ de

Figure 110. From Nunes 1969, showing COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA.

p̄oor	poſterior
p̄oa	potentia
p̄t	potest
p̄	prae
p̄ ee	praeeſſe
p̄ ſea	praefentia
p̄m	primam
ppium	principium

Figure 111. From Ernesti 1733, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL.

pendiaria *qđ*. E a non dissimile processo di corsivizzazione si deve anche, probabilmente, la trasformazione in una specie di piccola *s* del segno a forma di *semicolon* o di punto e virgola, usato per indicare la desinenza *-us* se posto in alto, sopra la riga (*e|s*; *e|s* = *eius*), e la desinenza *-is* se posto in basso (*no|s* = *nobis*), mentre il segno uguale che, posto sopra la *q*, ha significato di *ue* deriva forse, secondo il Thompson<sup>172</sup> e il Millares Carlo<sup>173</sup>, dalla *u* soprascritta della tarda minuscola corsiva romana; lo Schiaparelli<sup>174</sup> preferisce pensare invece a un tratteggiamento corsivo della lineetta verticale come segno abbreviativo, lineetta verticale che nella minuscola visigotica assume poi significato specifico di *-um* dopo *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*, e nella corsiva (ove è tracciata legata, a mo' di chiave di violino: *m*đ, *e*đ, *o*đ, ecc.) di *-um* e di *-us*.

La caratteristica più spiccata del sistema abbreviativo elaborato dalle

**Figure 112.** From Cencetti 1997, showing COMBINING IS BELOW.

Analogous to the horizontal stroke is the oblique stroke, which in minuscule texts takes the place of the horizontal chiefly in words in which the tall letters *b* and *l* occur, as *ap̄i*=*apostoli*, *m̄to*=*multo*, *libe*=*libere*, *proct̄*=*procul*.

Of the same class is the waved vertical stroke (sometimes in the form of a curve rising from the preceding letter), often used to signify the omission of *er* or *re*; as *b̄uiter*=*breviter*, *c̄tus*=*certus*.

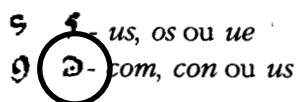
Less frequent, because it dropped out of general use, is the final oblique stroke, also found in the earlier minuscule MSS, usually for terminations *us*, *ur*, *um* (after *r*), as *an̄*=*anus*, *am̄*=*amamus*, *amat̄*=*amatur*, *rē*=*rerum*. Of these, the last termination *rum* continued to be represented in this way, especially in words in the genitive plural.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 113.** From Thompson 1912, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER NUM (used for *nus*), LATIN SMALL LETTER MUM (used for *mus*), LATIN SMALL LETTER TUM (used for *tur*), and LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM.

```
L01 ʒ15 noticia ʒ tozto que fecer16 a_laureci9 fernādiʒ poz
    plaʒo q/v/e17 fec18 gōcauo,19
L02 ramiriʒ antre ſuođ filiđ e_loureʒo20 ferrnā1ʒ q̄le21
    podedef ſaber e_oue aur d' _erdađ22
L03 e_đ_aur tāto23 q̄me24 uno ʒ ſuođ filiđ ʒ_aq̄to25 podeſe26 aur
    ʒ bona ʒ ſeuo27 pater e_fiolođ ſeu,28
```

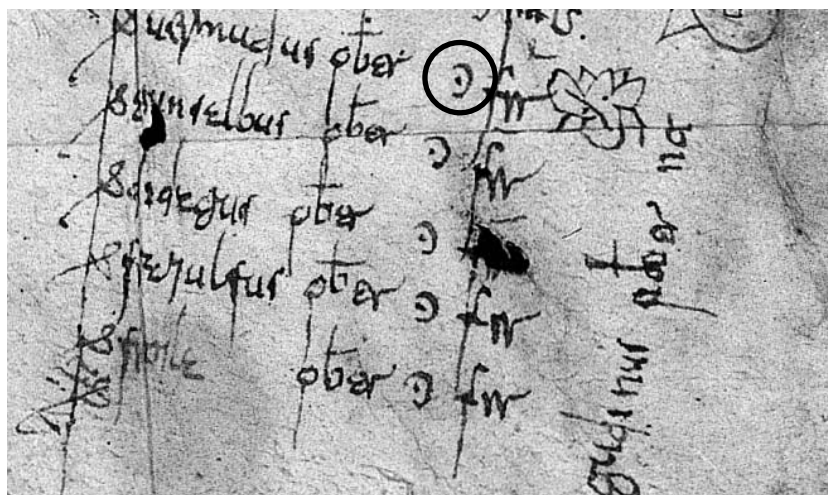
**Figure 114.** From Emiliano and Pedro 2004, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z. In this fragment the interesting contrast is between LATIN LETTER C and LATIN LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z. In line 1 in the Portuguese word *plaxo* ‘contract, agreement’ the *ξ* is /dz/ and in the Latinate word *fecer(unt)* ‘they did’ and *gōcauo* Portuguese ‘name’ the *c* is /ts/. In the Portuguese patronymics *fernāndiξ* (1.1) and *ramiriξ* (1.2), *ξ* is /ts/. In the Latin form of Lawrence *laureci(us)* (1.1) *c* is /ts/, but in the Portuguese version *z* is /ts/ in *loureξo* (1.2). The rationale was that when a Latinate spelling was available for /ts/ one used *c* but when one needed to create a Portuguese spelling one used *z* (i.e. Visigothic *ξ*) with the same value as *c*. Since *ç* was not available yet, which is why we have the patterned alternations (though the patters are not an absolute discrete distribution). This is good evidence for the kinds of problems that philologists face when interpreting VISIGOTHIC Z, which should always be distinct typographically from Carolingian (i.e. “normal”) *z*.

Os sinais de valor relativo, como já escrevemos, são dois e o seu significado varia com a letra ou a posição.



Ambos, e em todas as equivalências, se encontram nas cartas de visigótica redonda. O segundo sinal, nas várias formas, porém, ultrapassa de longe o uso do primeiro (quadro IV).

**Figure 115.** From Santos 1994, discussing LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT. The text below the figure reads: “Both of them, and in all their meanings, are found in rounded Visigothic script. The second sign, in various forms, surpasses the first one greatly in use.”



**Figure 116.** From Santos 1994, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT. The document is the oldest Portuguese manuscript. dated 882 CE. The transcription is:

uermudus	presbiter	confr. [= confirmans]
gunsalbus	presbiter	confr.
didagu	presbiter	confr.
farulfus	presbiter	confr.
frojla	presbiter	confr.

**TABLE xx - Row 1D: COMBINING DIACRITICAL MARKS SUPPLEMENT**

	1DC	1DD	1DE	1DF
0		Œ	Ɔ	
1		Ɔ	2	
2		æ	s	
3		æ	f	
4		a	y	
5		ç	z	
6		ð		
7		ð		
8		g		
9		G		
A		k		
B	ˆ	l		
C	ˆ	L		
D	ˆ	M		
E	ˆ	n		
F	ˆ	N		

G = 00  
P = 00

**TABLE XXX - Row 1D: COMBINING DIACRITICAL MARKS SUPPLEMENT**

hex	Name	hex	Name
C0	(This position shall not be used)		
C1	(This position shall not be used)		
C2	(This position shall not be used)		
C3	(This position shall not be used)		
C4	(This position shall not be used)		
C5	(This position shall not be used)		
C6	(This position shall not be used)		
C7	(This position shall not be used)		
C8	(This position shall not be used)		
C9	(This position shall not be used)		
CA	(This position shall not be used)		
CB	COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX ABOVE		
CC	COMBINING OGONEK ABOVE		
CD	COMBINING ZIGZAG BELOW		
CE	COMBINING IS BELOW		
CF	COMBINING UR ABOVE		
D0	COMBINING US ABOVE		
D1	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER FLATTENED OPEN A ABOVE		
D2	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AE		
D3	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AO		
D4	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER AV		
D5	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER C CEDILLA		
D6	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D		
D7	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH		
D8	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER G		
D9	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G		
DA	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER K		
DB	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER L		
DC	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL L		
DD	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL M		
DE	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER N		
DF	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL N		
E0	COMBINING LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL R		
E1	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA		
E2	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER S		
E3	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S		
E4	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Y		
E5	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z		
E6	(This position shall not be used)		
E7	(This position shall not be used)		
E8	(This position shall not be used)		
E9	(This position shall not be used)		
EA	(This position shall not be used)		
EB	(This position shall not be used)		
EC	(This position shall not be used)		
ED	(This position shall not be used)		
EE	(This position shall not be used)		
EF	(This position shall not be used)		
F0	(This position shall not be used)		
F1	(This position shall not be used)		
F2	(This position shall not be used)		
F3	(This position shall not be used)		
F4	(This position shall not be used)		
F5	(This position shall not be used)		
F6	(This position shall not be used)		
F7	(This position shall not be used)		
F8	(This position shall not be used)		
F9	(This position shall not be used)		
FA	(This position shall not be used)		
FB	(This position shall not be used)		
FC	(This position shall not be used)		
FD	(This position shall not be used)		
FE	(This position shall not be used)		
FF	(This position shall not be used)		

**TABLE xx - Row 1E: LATIN EXTENDED ADDITIONAL**

	1E8	1E9	1EA	1EB	1EC	1ED	1EE	1EF
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
A								IL
B								II
C		f						v
D		f						6
E								y
F								y

G = 00  
P = 00

**TABLE xx - Row 1E: LATIN EXTENDED ADDITIONAL**

hex	Name
80	(This position shall not be used)
81	(This position shall not be used)
82	(This position shall not be used)
83	(This position shall not be used)
84	(This position shall not be used)
85	(This position shall not be used)
86	(This position shall not be used)
87	(This position shall not be used)
88	(This position shall not be used)
89	(This position shall not be used)
8A	(This position shall not be used)
8B	(This position shall not be used)
8C	(This position shall not be used)
8D	(This position shall not be used)
8E	(This position shall not be used)
8F	(This position shall not be used)
90	(This position shall not be used)
91	(This position shall not be used)
92	(This position shall not be used)
93	(This position shall not be used)
94	(This position shall not be used)
95	(This position shall not be used)
96	(This position shall not be used)
97	(This position shall not be used)
98	(This position shall not be used)
99	(This position shall not be used)
9A	(This position shall not be used)
9B	(This position shall not be used)
9C	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
9D	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH HIGH STROKE
9E	(This position shall not be used)
9F	(This position shall not be used)
A0	(This position shall not be used)
A1	(This position shall not be used)
A2	(This position shall not be used)
A3	(This position shall not be used)
A4	(This position shall not be used)
A5	(This position shall not be used)
A6	(This position shall not be used)
A7	(This position shall not be used)
A8	(This position shall not be used)
A9	(This position shall not be used)
AA	(This position shall not be used)
AB	(This position shall not be used)
AC	(This position shall not be used)
AD	(This position shall not be used)
AE	(This position shall not be used)
AF	(This position shall not be used)
B0	(This position shall not be used)
B1	(This position shall not be used)
B2	(This position shall not be used)
B3	(This position shall not be used)
B4	(This position shall not be used)
B5	(This position shall not be used)
B6	(This position shall not be used)
B7	(This position shall not be used)
B8	(This position shall not be used)
B9	(This position shall not be used)
BA	(This position shall not be used)
BB	(This position shall not be used)
BC	(This position shall not be used)
BD	(This position shall not be used)
BE	(This position shall not be used)
BF	(This position shall not be used)
C0	(This position shall not be used)
C1	(This position shall not be used)
C2	(This position shall not be used)
C3	(This position shall not be used)
C4	(This position shall not be used)
C5	(This position shall not be used)
C6	(This position shall not be used)
C7	(This position shall not be used)
C8	(This position shall not be used)
C9	(This position shall not be used)
CA	(This position shall not be used)
CB	(This position shall not be used)
CC	(This position shall not be used)
CD	(This position shall not be used)
CE	(This position shall not be used)
CF	(This position shall not be used)
D0	(This position shall not be used)
D1	(This position shall not be used)
D2	(This position shall not be used)
D3	(This position shall not be used)
D4	(This position shall not be used)
D5	(This position shall not be used)
D6	(This position shall not be used)
D7	(This position shall not be used)
D8	(This position shall not be used)

hex	Name
D9	(This position shall not be used)
DA	(This position shall not be used)
DB	(This position shall not be used)
DC	(This position shall not be used)
DD	(This position shall not be used)
DE	(This position shall not be used)
DF	(This position shall not be used)
E0	(This position shall not be used)
E1	(This position shall not be used)
E2	(This position shall not be used)
E3	(This position shall not be used)
E4	(This position shall not be used)
E5	(This position shall not be used)
E6	(This position shall not be used)
E7	(This position shall not be used)
E8	(This position shall not be used)
E9	(This position shall not be used)
EA	(This position shall not be used)
EB	(This position shall not be used)
EC	(This position shall not be used)
ED	(This position shall not be used)
EE	(This position shall not be used)
EF	(This position shall not be used)
F0	(This position shall not be used)
F1	(This position shall not be used)
F2	(This position shall not be used)
F3	(This position shall not be used)
F4	(This position shall not be used)
F5	(This position shall not be used)
F6	(This position shall not be used)
F7	(This position shall not be used)
F8	(This position shall not be used)
F9	(This position shall not be used)
FA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL
FB	LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH LL
FC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V
FD	LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE-WELSH V
FE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH LOOP
FF	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH LOOP

TABLE xx - Row 2C: LATIN EXTENDED-C

	2C6	2C7
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F	δ	

G = 00  
P = 00



**TABLE XXX - Row 2C: LATIN EXTENDED-C**

hex	Name
60	(This position shall not be used)
61	(This position shall not be used)
62	(This position shall not be used)
63	(This position shall not be used)
64	(This position shall not be used)
65	(This position shall not be used)
66	(This position shall not be used)
67	(This position shall not be used)
68	(This position shall not be used)
69	(This position shall not be used)
6A	(This position shall not be used)
6B	(This position shall not be used)
6C	(This position shall not be used)
6D	(This position shall not be used)
6E	(This position shall not be used)
6F	LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT D
70	(This position shall not be used)
71	(This position shall not be used)
72	(This position shall not be used)
73	(This position shall not be used)
74	(This position shall not be used)
75	(This position shall not be used)
76	(This position shall not be used)
77	(This position shall not be used)
78	(This position shall not be used)
79	(This position shall not be used)
7A	(This position shall not be used)
7B	(This position shall not be used)
7C	(This position shall not be used)
7D	(This position shall not be used)
7E	(This position shall not be used)
7F	(This position shall not be used)

hex	Name

TABLE xx - Row A7: LATIN EXTENDED-D

	A72	A73	A74	A75	A76	A77	A78	A79
0		Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ		
1		Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
2	AA	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
3	aa	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
4	AO	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
5	ao	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
6	AJ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
7	aj	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
8	AV	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
9	av	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
A	AV	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
B	av	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
C	AV	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
D	av	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
E	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			
F	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ			

G = 00  
P = 00

**TABLE XXX - Row A7: LATIN EXTENDED-D**

hex	Name	hex	Name
20	(This position shall not be used)	71	(This position shall not be used)
21	(This position shall not be used)	72	(This position shall not be used)
22	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AA	73	(This position shall not be used)
23	LATIN SMALL LETTER AA	74	(This position shall not be used)
24	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AO	75	(This position shall not be used)
25	LATIN SMALL LETTER AO	76	(This position shall not be used)
26	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AU	77	(This position shall not be used)
27	LATIN SMALL LETTER AU	78	(This position shall not be used)
28	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AV	79	(This position shall not be used)
29	LATIN SMALL LETTER AV	7A	(This position shall not be used)
2A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AV WITH HORIZONTAL BAR	7B	(This position shall not be used)
2B	LATIN SMALL LETTER AV WITH HORIZONTAL BAR	7C	(This position shall not be used)
2C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AY	7D	(This position shall not be used)
2D	LATIN SMALL LETTER AY	7E	(This position shall not be used)
2E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT	7F	(This position shall not be used)
2F	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C WITH DOT	80	(This position shall not be used)
30	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE	81	(This position shall not be used)
31	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE	82	(This position shall not be used)
32	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE	83	(This position shall not be used)
33	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH DIAGONAL STROKE	84	(This position shall not be used)
34	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE	85	(This position shall not be used)
35	LATIN SMALL LETTER K WITH STROKE AND DIAGONAL STROKE	86	(This position shall not be used)
36	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER BROKEN L	87	(This position shall not be used)
37	LATIN SMALL LETTER BROKEN L	88	(This position shall not be used)
38	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE	89	(This position shall not be used)
39	LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH HIGH STROKE	8A	(This position shall not be used)
3A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY	8B	(This position shall not be used)
3B	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY	8C	(This position shall not be used)
3C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LOOP	8D	(This position shall not be used)
3D	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH LOOP	8E	(This position shall not be used)
3E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OO	8F	(This position shall not be used)
3F	LATIN SMALL LETTER OO	90	(This position shall not be used)
40	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	91	(This position shall not be used)
41	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	92	(This position shall not be used)
42	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH	93	(This position shall not be used)
43	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH FLOURISH	94	(This position shall not be used)
44	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL	95	(This position shall not be used)
45	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH SQUIRREL TAIL	96	(This position shall not be used)
46	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	97	(This position shall not be used)
47	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER	98	(This position shall not be used)
48	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE	99	(This position shall not be used)
49	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH DIAGONAL STROKE	9A	(This position shall not be used)
4A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R ROTUNDA	9B	(This position shall not be used)
4B	LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA	9C	(This position shall not be used)
4C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA	9D	(This position shall not be used)
4D	LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM ROTUNDA	9E	(This position shall not be used)
4E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE	9F	(This position shall not be used)
4F	LATIN SMALL LETTER V WITH DIAGONAL STROKE		
50	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VY		
51	LATIN SMALL LETTER VY		
52	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z		
53	LATIN SMALL LETTER VISIGOTHIC Z		
54	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE		
55	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE		
56	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER		
57	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER		
58	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER VEND		
59	LATIN SMALL LETTER VEND		
5A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ET		
5B	LATIN SMALL LETTER ET		
5C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER IS		
5D	LATIN SMALL LETTER IS		
5E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CON		
5F	LATIN SMALL LETTER CON		
60	MODIFIER LETTER US		
61	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D		
62	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F		
63	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F		
64	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R		
65	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S		
66	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T		
67	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL F		
68	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL S		
69	LATIN SMALL LETTER DUM		
6A	LATIN SMALL LETTER LUM		
6B	LATIN SMALL LETTER MUM		
6C	LATIN SMALL LETTER NUM		
6D	LATIN SMALL LETTER RUM		
6E	LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL RUM		
6F	LATIN SMALL LETTER TUM		
70	LATIN SMALL LETTER UM		

## A. Administrative

### 1. Title

Proposal to add the medievalist characters in the UCS.

### 2. Requester's name

Michael Everson et al.

### 3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)

Individual contribution.

### 4. Submission date

2006-01-30

### 5. Requester's reference (if applicable)

### 6. Choose one of the following:

#### 6a. This is a complete proposal

Yes.

#### 6b. More information will be provided later

No.

## B. Technical – General

### 1. Choose one of the following:

#### 1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)

No.

#### Proposed name of script

#### 1b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

Yes.

#### 1c. Name of the existing block

Combining Diacritical Marks Supplement, Latin Extended Additional, Latin Extended-C, Latin Extended-D.

### 2. Number of characters in proposal

117 (27, 8, 1, 81)

### 3. Proposed category (see section II, Character Categories)

Category B.1.

#### 4a. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see clause 14, ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)

Level 3

#### 4b. Is a rationale provided for the choice?

Yes.

#### 4c. If YES, reference

Combining diacritics are included.

#### 5a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

#### 5b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the character naming guidelines in Annex L of ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000?

Yes.

#### 5c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

#### 6a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

Michael Everson.

#### 6b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

Michael Everson, Fontographer.

#### 7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes.

#### 7b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

#### 8. Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?

Yes.

#### 9. Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script.

Properties are of similar Latin letters and combining diacritical marks.

## C. Technical – Justification

### 1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.

Yes, in a preliminary document N2957.

### 2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?

Yes.

**2b. If YES, with whom?**

Peter Baker, Marcus Dohnicht, António Emiliano, Florian Grammel, Odd Einar Haugen, Diana Luft, António Martins-Tuválkin, Susana Pedro, Gerd Schumacher, Andreas Stötzner

**2c. If YES, available relevant documents**

**3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?**

European medievalists

**4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)**

Used to write various medieval European languages.

**4b. Reference**

**5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?**

Yes.

**5b. If YES, where?**

Scholarly publications.

**6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in Principles and Procedures document (a WG 2 standing document) must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?**

Yes.

**6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?**

Yes.

**6c. If YES, reference**

Accordance with the Roadmap; Latin and combining marks are in the BMP.

**7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?**

No.

**8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?**

No.

**8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?**

**8c. If YES, reference**

**9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?**

No.

**9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?**

**9c. If YES, reference**

**10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?**

No.

**10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?**

**10c. If YES, reference**

**11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?**

Yes.

**11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?**

Yes.

**11c. If YES, reference**

Combining diacritics.

**12a. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?**

No.

**12b. If YES, reference**

**13a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?**

No.

**13b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)**

**14a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?**

No.

**14b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?**