Typing Musnad

The Musnad keyboard () is designed for tye typing of the Musnad script (also referred to by the languages that used it such as Sabaean and Minaean) and supports only the letters defined in the Unicode standard for Old South Arabain. Accordingly it requires a compliant font. The keyboard itself does not address the boustrophedon style of writing because writing direction is controlled by the editor application (e.g. a word processor). The *right-to-left* direction is the assumed default writing direction and any many applications such as Microsoft Word.

Input Table

Name	Musnad	Key(s)		
He	Y	h		
Lamedh	1	1		
Heth	Ψ	Н		
Mem	I	m		
Qoph	Ĭ.	q		
Waw	(P	W		
Shin	Ĭ	SS		
Resh	>	r		
Beth	Ĭ	b		
Taw	χ	t		
Sat	¥	S		
Kaph	ń	k		
Nun	ł	n		
Kheth	Y.	X (also hh)		
Sadhe	Å	S		
Samekh	X	SS		
Fe	♦	f		
Alef	A	a		
Ayn	0	A		
Dhadhe	H	D		
Gimel	1	g		
Daleth	Ą	d		
Ghayn	Π	G		
Teth	Ш	T		
Zayn	X	Z		
Dhaleth	Ì	dd		
Yodh	ĵ	у		
Thaw	Ĵ	T Y		
Theth	ų	Z		

Typing Numbers

Musnad Numerals

I 1]] 2	3		ү 5	[¥ 6			9			
° 10	。。 20	30	40	٦ 50	°7 00	∘∘∫ 70	√°°° 80	°°°° 90	〕 100	} 1000	II #

Notes from Wikipedia

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient South Arabian script

An additional sign (1) is used to bracket numbers, setting them apart from surrounding text. For example, IIIII

These signs are used in an additive system similar to Roman numerals to represent any number (excluding zero). Two examples:

- 17 is written as 1 + 1 + 5 + 10: IIY.
- 99 is written as 1+1+1+1+5+10+10+10+10+50: [IIII]

Thousands are written two different ways:

- Larger values are written by promoting the signs for 10, 50, and 100 to 10,000, 50,000, and 100,000 respectively:
 - \circ 31,000 is written as $1000 + 10,000 \times 3$: hoo (easily confused with 1,030)
 - \circ 40,000 is written as 10,000 \times 4: •••• (easily confused with 40)
 - o 253,000 is written as $2 \times 100.000 + 50.000 + 3 \times 1000$: MMNUM (easily confused with 3,250)

Musnad Keyboard Layout

