Materials for Encoding Proto-Cuneiform

MEPC is divided into three parts:

Texts:

An overview of the PC text corpus and how its subset used for PC25.

Signs:

Data on the distribution of graphemes in the corpus and subcorpora.

Lists:

Top-level sign lists for PCSL and PC25 derived from a combination of the text corpus and extant sign lists.

Corpus

The PC text Corpus is defined by the CDLI corpus of Proto-Cuneiform texts of Uruk IV and Uruk III data, as adapted for use by PCSL: we call this CDLI-tc; note that CDLI-tc is used here only in the PCSL version of the corpus. This version has some minor modifications to the transliteration and has been converted to use Unicode transliteration conventions rather than the CDLI ASCII ones.

There are 5976 texts in the corpus of which 1752 are attributed to Uruk IV and 4224, or roughly 75% of the corpus, to the subsequent Uruk III period.

The Digital Corpus

The digital corpus includes the contents of the following major publications:

- Uruk lexical tablets from ATU3 (Uruk IV and Uruk III)
- Uruk administrative tablets from ATU5, ATU6, ATU7 (Uruk IV and Uruk III); these supercede ATU1
- Jemdet Nasr (Uruk III) tablets from MSVO1; these supercede Langdon, PI
- Tablets from various locations from MSVO4; this includes non-Uruk tablets which were included in ATU1
- Tablets in private collections from various locations in CUSAS1, CUSAS21, and CUSAS31; these post-date the ATU and MSVO volumes
- Tablets from the "Erlenmeyer Collection"; these were to be published in MSVO3 which has not yet appeared; many of them have been edited by Englund and others in various publications, however

PCSL Corpus

PCSL's version of CDLI-tc has the following composition divided by provenience, period, and published/unpublished status:

	IV/pub	IV/unp	IV/all	III/pub	III/unp	III/all
Uruk	1191	599	1790	1575	1522	3097
JN	0	0	0	236	33	269
Umma	0	0	0	90	308	398
Uqair	0	0	0	39	3	42
Misc	29	16	45	369	286	655
total	1220	615	1835	2309	2152	4461

PC25 Corpus

About 1/3 of the PCSL corpus is available only in transliteration or photograph and has not yet been subjected to the rigorous assessment of a scholarly edition. These texts are removed to create a subcorpus of well-studied text to serve as the basis for the initial (and largest) phase of encoding of Proto-Cuneiform.

The subsetting is based on the CDLI catalogue entries as of February 2025. It is possible that features of the CDLI data may mean that a few texts that should have been omitted are included in the PC25 corpus and vice versa. The impact of this on the final repertoire is neglible, however, because of the cross-checking between corpus and published sign lists.

PC25's subset of the PCSL corpus has the following composition divided by provenience, period, and published/unpublished status:

	IV/pub	IV/unp	IV/all	III/pub	III/unp	III/all
Uruk	1191	88	1279	1574	399	1973
JN	0	0	0	236	1	237
Umma	0	0	0	90	3	93
Uqair	0	0	0	39	3	42
Misc	29	4	33	365	222	587
total	1220	615	1312	2304	2152	2932

Graphemes

Grapheme Distribution

A general impression of the amount of graphemic data in the various subcorpora is given in the table below. In each case, the numbers are the count of distinct signs and the total number of instances of signs, with numerical signs and ideograms being given in separate rows.

PCSL Corpus Grapheme Distribution

	IV/pub	IV/unp	IV/all	III/pub	III/unp	III/all
Uruk/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Uruk/idg	1564/10173	906/4710	1925/14883	2152/24011	1714/16361	2794/40372
JN/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
JN/idg	0/0	0/0	0/0	1122/6309	9/11	1123/6320
Umma/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Umma/idg	0/0	0/0	0/0	725/3242	1478/11482	1724/14724
Uqair/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Uqair/idg	0/0	0/0	0/0	396/1323	20/24	400/1347
Misc/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Misc/idg	76/122	36/51	103/173	1040/6738	1100/8278	1566/15016
total	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
total	1576/10295	917/4761	1941/15056	2983/41623	2756/36156	4055/77779

PC25 Corpus Grapheme Distribution

	IV/pub	IV/unp	IV/all	III/pub	III/unp	III/all
Uruk/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Uruk/idg	1564/10173	403/1391	1695/11564	2152/24011	1091/7009	2476/31020
JN/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
JN/idg	0/0	0/0	0/0	1122/6309	9/11	1123/6320
Umma/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Umma/idg	0/0	0/0	0/0	725/3242	163/328	826/3570
Uqair/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Uqair/idg	0/0	0/0	0/0	396/1323	20/24	400/1347
Misc/num	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Misc/idg	76/122	17/18	87/140	1033/6690	843/6228	1363/12918
total	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
total	1576/10295	412/1409	1708/11704	2979/41575	1569/13600	3409/55175

Sign Lists

Prior PC proposals were centred on CDLI-gh, treating it as the definitive assemblage of PC signs at the same time as recognizing several important considerations: CDLI-gh is not 100% complete with respect to the PC rcorpus; includes some signs from ED duplicates of PC lexical texts; and includes a handful of signs which are either duplicates or are apparently place-holders from ongoing work on the Schoyen Umma texts that was never completed.

The published sign list of Uruk Lexical Texts from ATU3 (LLATU) was also utilized as a partial control on CDLI-gh. However, three additional lists in a similar format to the LLATU lists were not used in prior proposals, leading to an inadequate understanding of previously published scholarship on the PC repertoire. Together with LLATU these three previously unutilized lists provide a comprehensive new presentation of the material covered in ZATU and need to be included as part of the foundational data of the PC proposal.

The four lists and their coverage are:

LLATU:

Lexical lists from Uruk, but with some extraneous signs or forms from ED duplicates, replacing ZATU's coverage of lexical lists

ATU5:

Administrative texts from Uruk, replacing ATU1 signlist and ZATU

MSV01:

Administative texts from Jemdet Nasr, replacing PI and ZATU

MVSV04:

Administrative texs from various proveniences, replacing ZATU

The sign lists are based on exhaustive scholarly reassessments of individual portions of the PC corpus and make extensive use of the contrastive notations with subscript letters+numbers, e.g., ABa and ABb. At the same time, these lists gather non-contrastive sign variants under their respective parent signs and this is taken into account in PC25.

The four modern sign lists are an invaluable complement to CDLI-gh because they represent the carefully considered subset of signs which were vetted for publication whereas CDLI-gh is a working collection of signs.

These sign lists make it clear that the unmarked variants in CDLI-gh are non-contrastive variants as opposed to the contrastive variants marked with subscript letter+number sequences.

Importantly, Englund is explicit in the introduction that the reference forms of the signs ("graphemes" in Englund's terminology) are only exemplary forms:

After each sign name a grapheme is presented which represents the general form of the sign on the tablets cited. This graphic must be understood as merely an orientation in understanding the form a particular sign could take, since in particular the texts from the earliest stage of writing exhibit, to varying degrees, a tolerance of graphemic variation. (ATU5 p.107)

Sign Lists and Concordances

Several tables covering the different levels of sign list used in PCSL are on the sign list overview page..

MEPC Sign List Overview

MEPC builds up its top-level lists via mid-level aggregations that incorporate low-level data from individual source sign lists.

Top-level Lists

PC25:

A draft repertoire for a PC encoding. There are also accompanying pages of signs that are removed in PC25 for the following reasons:

not in corpus;

sequence not character;

sequence exceptions encoded as characters;

broken characters;

deleted from list;

numbers not in PC25;

numbers not in PC25, excluding those in ACN.

PCSL:

The new version of PCSL on which PC25 is based--includes characters that should not be encoded or which will only be encoded in the future. The most complete sign list of Proto-Cuneiform available today.

Mid-Level Aggregations

EASL--Englund Archaic Sign List:

A superset of the ideographic signs in CDLI-gh with alignment columns for ATU3, ATU5, MSVO1, and MSVO4 and category tagging for signs. EASL also includes about 50 signs used in CDLI-tc which do not appear in any of the other source sign lists.

EANM--Englund Archaic Numbers:

Numerical signs from CDLI-gh with tagging to indicate whether they were included in ACN, should be in PC25, should possibly be encoded in the future, or should not be encoded.

Sequence Database

1	
\Leftrightarrow	□šA~3□šE~a~12062 12B3B E0103 2062 12B52 E0101
\times	□še~a~1□šA~32062 12B52 E0101 2062 12B3B E0103
	AMAR~2.1(N02)~1126CA E0102 200D 125BE E0101
	AN~3.IM~a~1.GI ₆ ~2126CD E0103 200D 128FE E0101 200D 1288F E0102
	APIN~a~1.APIN~a~1126D2 E0101 200D 126D2 E0101
\nearrow	BU~b~1.NA ₂ ~a~112716 E0101 200D 12A0F E0101
>[]=�	BULUG ₃ ~1.DU ₆ ~a~21271A E0101 200D 12751 E0102
A	DA~a~1.LIŠ~112720 E0101 200D 129B5 E0101
	DU~1.ME~a~1.NUN~a~11274D E0101 200D 129E2 E0101 200D 12A74 E0101
	DU~1.U ₄ ~11274D E0101 200D 12BE1 E0101
À	E ₂ ~a~1.LIŠ~1127CA E0101 200D 129B5 E0101
	E ₂ ~a~1.NUN~a~1127CA E0101 200D 12A74 E0101
	E ₂ ~b~1.LIŠ~1127CE E0101 200D 129B5 E0101
	EN~a~4ŠE~a@t+EZEN~b~1□NUN~a~1.SIG ₇ ~2127D6 E0104 200D 200D F3106 E0101 2062 12A74 E0101 200D 12AE
	EN~a~4.BAHAR ₂ ~b~1□.SIG ₇ ~1.□ME~a~1.NUN~a~1127D6 E0104 200D 126E6 E0101 2062 200D 12AE3 E0101 200D 2
≥ ×	EN~a~4.KID~a~1127D6 E0104 200D 12941 E0101
	EN~a~4.ME~a~1.GI~2127D6 E0104 200D 129E2 E0101 200D 12884 E0102
	EN~a~4.ME~a~1.MU~1127D6 E0104 200D 129E2 E0101 200D 129EC E0101
	EN ₂ ~1.E ₂ ~a~1127E3 E0101 200D 127CA E0101
	EN ₂ ~1.E ₂ ~b~1127E3 E0101 200D 127CE E0101
	EŠDA~1.NAM ₂ ~1127F0 E0101 200D 12A23 E0101
	EŠDA~1+NAM ₂ ~1127F0 E0101 2064 12A23 E0101
.00	GA~a~1.ZATU753~11280A E0101 200D 12D79 E0101
	GAL~a~1.BUR ₂ ~11284E E0101 200D 1271F E0101
	GAL~a~1.NI~a~11284E E0101 200D 12A3A E0101
](>	GAL~a~1.NIM~a~11284E E0101 200D 12A43 E0101
]	GAL~a~1.UKKIN~a~11284E E0101 200D 12C32 E0101
]	GAL~a~1.UKKIN~a~21284E E0101 200D 12C32 E0102
	GEŠTU~a~1.NAGA~a~112871 E0101 200D 12A16 E0101
	GI ₆ ~2.NUNUZ~c~11288F E0102 200D 12A87 E0101
-	GIR~a~1.KU ₆ ~a~112893 E0101 200D 12965 E0101
	GIR~b~1.GIR~b~112895 E0101 200D 12895 E0101
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ 	GIR ₃ ~c~1.AB~a~21289F E0101 200D 126A2 E0102
	GIR ₃ ~c~1.PIRIG~b1~11289F E0101 200D 12A98 E0101
	GIŠ~1.TE~1128A7 E0101 200D 12BB9 E0101
	GIŠ@t~1.E ₂ ~a~1128AE E0101 200D 127CA E0101

GU₄~2.ZATU755~b~1128C1 E0102 200D 12D7C E0101

Revised Principles for Encoding Proto-Cuneiform

This page reviews some of the previous assumptions and challenges surrounding a PC encoding and lays out a revised set of principles on which the PC25 repertoire is based.

Background

Issues with Sign Lists

- Proposals so far based on lists, especially CDLI-gh and assume list entries are primary source of Unicode characters
- Sign Lists offer one perspective on a repertoire
- Can't assume that every sign list entry should be encoded
- Sign forms are abstractions; two-dimensional sketches of a three-dimensional writing system which tend to offer typical forms
- Sign Lists do not define the use of signs in a corpus
- Sign Lists do not necessarily capture the full range of glyph-variation for any individual character; just because a sign doesn't have unmarked variants in CDLI-gh doesn't mean such variants don't exist (Uruk IV EZEN~c)

Constrastive Usage

- Prior assumption that we cannot identify any contrastive/non-contrastive distinctions is not valid
- Historical dimension--Uruk IV and Uruk III forms of same sign (sometimes not a clear distinction)
- Lexical Data -- Uruk IV vs Uruk III manuscripts
- Context -- commodity lists and lexical texts suggest contrastive usage when they have distinct entries for otherwise similar-looking signs
- Transliteration Practice:
 - CDLI-tc can be used as a control on CDLI-gh: if CDLI-tc does not differentiate variants this is an indicator that the variation is non-contrastive
 - $^\circ$ SAG example -- CDLI-gh unmarked variants -- SAG has three forms but they are not differentially labelled in CDLI-gh because non-contrastive
 - $^{\circ}$ ŠU $_2$ example ŠU $_2$: ŠU $_2$ ~a and ŠU $_2$ ~b marked in sign lists but not in transliteration because non-contrastive
 - KUŠU₂ example--each of the variants has instances in CDLI-tc

Compounds

CDLI-tc and CDLI-gh do not always differentiate compound constituents to the same extent as the independent versions of the constituents. For example, KAR_2 is separated as KAR_2 ~a and KAR_2 ~b in CDLI-tc and CDLI-gh, but in the DARA₃~KAR₂ compounds the only notations that occur are DARA₃~c×KAR₂ and DARA₃~d×KAR₂. Where it is clear which version of a compound-constituent is present in the compound, the compound notation should be revised to be specific. Where it is not clear, the compound notation should be left as is, following the CDLI perspective on contrastive/non-contrastive; it may be that variants are considered contrastive when used independently but non-contrastive when used as part of a compound.

Sequences

- Most sequences are collections of components
- Some sequences are opaque, i.e., the CDLI-tc/CDLI-gh sign name hides the fact that the sign is a sequence (e.g., ENGIZ, ŠAB)
- Several classes of sequences with possibly different handling:
 - Some sequences are reanalysis of originally integral sign forms [esp city names]
 - Animal-ages are indicated by N(N57) followed by signs which in some cases are known to be animals and in others may be assumed to be based on this usage
 - $^{\circ}$ Time measures where years are indicated as N(N57)+U₄, months as U₄×N(N14N08), and days as N(N08) following an U₄ notation
- Ordering and placement of sequence components is highly variable and non-contrastive; relative positioning of elements in a sequence occurs because the distribution of signs in cases is not linear and is not an integral part of the structure of the sequence, e.g., GA~a.ZATU753. The arrangement illustrated in CDLI-gh can be effected via ligatures but does not need to be part of the encoding

PC25 Principles

- shift the basis of the encoding onto the PC corpus and usage, and use the corpus as a control on the lists; use the published lists and corpus as a control on CDLI-gh
- align names with CDLI-tc/CDLI-gh as much as possible, with some exceptions where required to correct names or to improve consistency of naming scheme; if in doubt, retain CDLI names
- take contrastive usage into account to the extent supported by contemporary scholarship
- do not introduce finer-grained allograph notations than CDLI-tc/CDLI-gh is using. The decisions made in the corpus about whether sign variants are contrastive or not are made not only on the basis of form but also context of various kinds; specialists in the corpus should decide if further division is needed in the future
- allograph notations are by default assumed to be contrastive but there are exceptions, e.g., ŠURUP-PAK~a/b/c; evaluate the treatment of ŠE~a and ŠE~a@t (90 vs 45 degrees)
- do not assume that every sign list entry should be encoded as a character
- consider distribution of components when encoding X×Y versus X.Y or even Y.X; sometimes, especially for rare signs, it is not clear whether the juxtaposition of components is part of the sign structure or the distribution of individual elements on the manuscript. In such cases it is preferable to treat the signs as a sequence rather than a complex (e.g., GEŠTU~a׊E~a@t treated as ŠE~a@t.GEŠTU~a in PCSL).
- do not generally encode sequences; this includes sequences which are named in CDLI-gh and CDLI-tc as single characters but where the naming is an interpretive mnemonic for a sign group such as ŠAB for PA.IB and the like.
- do make exceptions to sequences rule for items which are:
 - $^{\circ}$ $\,\,$ not historically sequences but are later decomposed, i.e., city names and possibly others
 - $^{\circ}$ semantically integral and more convenient to encode as characters, i.e., N(N57)+U₄ year notations
- do not require a minimum number of occurrences for encoding: the corpus consists of mostly fragmentary manuscripts over 5000 years old--if a sign clearly exists and meets the other principles for encoding, it should be encoded
- do not encode signs which occur only in compounds
- do not encode uncertain signs, especially those from unedited texts such as the Schoyen Umma material

• do not encode broken signs; reserve them for the PUA

Advantages of the Revised Approach

- encoding better aligned with transliteration practice
- additional glyph variants can be added without impacting the encoding; encoding every glyph variant would open PC to arbitrary open-ended encoding of slight differences with little basis for distinguishing when a variant should be encoded and when not: adopting the position that scholarly annotation of glyph variance as contrastive is required for encoding would set reasonable boundaries on what can be encoded and what should not be
- new sequences can be added without impacting the encoding; especially important for potentially productive types N57+ANIMAL and U_4 +DAY

Mitigations of Issues with Revised Approach

- variant forms can be managed with font features
- disunifications possible when further research indicates them
- unifications possible if some separately encoded characters are later proved to be non-contrastive

Reference Glyphs

The introduction of 1:several relationships where an encoded character has multiple variants entails the need for a principled selection of reference glyphs.

In order to have some level of consistency it would be preferable to select either Uruk IV glyphs or Uruk III glyphs as the primary choice of reference glyphs. Because the corpus is predominantly Uruk III in date it makes sense to use Uruk III reference glyphs as far as possible.

PC25 reference glyphs are aligned where possible with Uruk III sign forms occurring in published texts originating from Uruk or Jemdet Nasr. The selection of the reference glyph is not necessarily an indication that the other sign forms in EASL do not occur in the same period or place. It means simply that the reference glyph has been confirmed to occur, where possible, in Uruk III Uruk/Jemdet Nasr.

For sequences with multiple forms, the reference form is always the simplest/closest to the sequence description, as long as that form occurs in the corpus. This means that by default the sign looks the way it is described, and ligatures, reorderings, or non-linear dispositions are always accessed by CVNN.

Important to understand that the selection of an RG does not imply that the form is normative—the corpus is restricted and sign form variation is considerable which means that the concept of a normative form is often inapplicable to any given sign.

Repertoire for Encoding Proto-Cuneiform

The complete unified list of the proposed PC25 repertoire is available here.

The repertoire is created using the CDLI-PCSL text corpus and unified PCSL sign list as starting points. Signs are removed from PCSL for the following reasons:

- 1. Corpus scope: signs are first removed because they do not occur in the PC25 subcorpus. For a list of these signs see Appendix 2.
- 2. Non-contrastive variants: XXX glyphs are not removed as such but do not enter into consideration because PC25 does not encode non-contrastive glyph variants. XXX ADD PAGE

- 3. Ineligible Numbers: signs are removed because they are numbers that are either encoded already in the Archaic Cuneiform Numbers proposal (ACN) or because PC25 does not generally include numbers (exceptions include the N57 and U_4 -time sequences). For a list of these signs, excluding those in ACN, see Appendix 3.
- 4. Sequences: signs are removed because they are sequences. PC25 makes no distinction between opaque sequences—those whose label hides the fact that the sign is a sequence—and simple sequences. PC25 does propose to encode several exceptional groups of sequences as described in the Sequence Exceptions section. A list of excluded sequences is given in Appendix 4.
- 5. Broken signs: are removed because they are damaged and partially incomplete. A list of broken signs is given in Appendix 5.
- 6. Deleted signs: signs are deleted despited surviving the preceding conditions because they are duplicates. A list of deleted signs is given in Appendix 6.

Numbers

Although PC25 is primarily focussed on ideograms, some numbers, listed here, need to be encoded to support N(N57) sequences. This is a class of additions to AP24, which omitted all numbers.

PC25: Sequence Exceptions

Principle and Practice

In principle, sign list entries which are sequences of separate signs are not encoded in PC25. In practice, there are several reasons for making exceptions to this policy:

Reanalysis:

Proto-Cuneiform signs that are originally integral units may be reanalyzed into separate constituents. Where this is demonstrably the case, the original character is encoded and the reanalyzed sequence is considered a glyph variant.

Common Signs:

Some signs are allowed as exceptions because it would be counter-intuitive not to encode them as characters.

Container Equivalency:

Some signs are allowed as exceptions because the juxtaposition of elements is the equivalent of a container (TIMES) relationship.

Unencoded Constituents:

Some sequences contain constituents that are otherwise unattested; in this case the choice is either to encode a sign which may not be attested independently, or to encode the sequence. In general the option adopted is to encode the sequence as a character.

Analogy:

Some sequences are part of a group and would naturally be considered by users of the encoding to be analogous to each other. Where one or more members of a group fulfils either of the previous conditions for encoding as a character, PC25 encodes the entire group as individual characters by analogy to avoid a possibly confusing mixture of encoded and unencoded group members.

List of Exceptions

Reanalysis

Two city-name signs, ADAB and ARARMA \sim a, have earlier forms which are distinct from their reanalysis to include an initial U_4 component. Other city names may also have earlier integral forms but without further evidence they are not proposed for encoding as characters at this point.

Common Signs

The signs LUGAL (GAL+LU) and LI (ŠE+ŠA) are encoded as characters as common sign exceptions.

Container Equivalency

The signs ASAR and AZ are the equivalent of containers.

Unencoded Constituents

The following exception signs contain unencoded consituents: ENKUM (EZEN׊E), ME₃ (EŠDA-tenu), ŠAGINA (modified UŠ form with additional strokes, unclear with this is an UŠ or not), ZUBI \sim a (NA₂-nutillu).

Analogy: BAPPIR Group

The group of signs with the base BAPPIR has one member which is a container (BAPPIR~e) and the entire group is encoded by analogy.

Analogy: ŠELU

Most combinations of ŠE plus another sign are encoded as characters (e.g., TU) so an exception is made for ŠELU.

Analogy: Sheep Group

The groups of signs with the base SILANITA, UDUNITA and UTUA represent various types (ages, genders) of sheep and since some of them have unencoded constituents the members of all groups are encoded as characters.

Analogy: UTUL Group

The UTUL group contains one member which includes an uncoded superposed reduplicated component (UTUL~c), so the entire group is encoded as characters.

Numbers

Most PC numbers have been included in a separate proposal, "Archaic Cuneiform Numbers" (ACN).

Several pages in the PCSL Sign List provide a concordance of ACN and PCSL and notes on numbers not included in ACN; they are all available from ACN Concordance page.

N57 numbers are proposed for inclusion in PC25.

12BFA		PROTO-CUNEIFORM NUMBER FOUR-N58
12BFB Character Set		PROTO-CUNEIFORM NUMBER FIVE-N58
Code Charts 12BFC The code cha		PROTO-CUNEIFORM NUMBER EIGHT-N58 rovided in separate HTML pages:
 126901 12700-1 	1	PROTO-CUNEIFORM NUMBER NINE-N58
 12800-1 12905-1 12A00-1 	29FF	PROTO-CUNEIFORM NUMBER ONE-N58
• 12B00-1 12BFF • 12C00-1	2BFF	PROTO-CUNEIFORM NUMBER ONE-N58
Repertoire List 12C00		PROTO-CUNEIFORM NUMBER ONE-N58 TENU

Code Chart 1: 12690 - 126FF

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		1269	126A	126B	126C	126D	126E	0 126F	12690		>>	> □	~		>>
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8											\mathbb{R}	-		> — ∢	*
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9	₫										Z\			× (1)	4
	12699									126A9	126B9	126C9	126D9	126E9	126F9
Α														**************************************	$\xrightarrow{\rightarrow\rightarrow}$
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D	\forall										ŽĮ.	#		Ť	4
	1269D									126AD	126BD	126CD	126DD	126ED	126FD
Е	6									भि	4	→		CIE.	₹#
	1269E									126AE	126BE	126CE	126DE	126EE	126FE
F	6									>	Ť	S		#	4
	1269F									126AF	126BF	126CF	126DF	126EF	126FF

Code Chart 2: 12700 - 127FF

	1	ı		I	I	I	I	I	1		ı
0 4	目										
274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 127A 127B 127C 127D 127E 127F ₁₂₇											
		12710	12720	12730	12740	12750	12760	12770	12780	12790	127A0
			$ \emptyset $	E						8	
		12711	12721	12731	12741	12751	12761	12771	12781	12791	127A1
			4	=						<u> </u>	<u></u>
		12712	12722	12732	12742	12752	12762	12772	12782	12792	127A2
			\P	#							
		12713	12723	12733	12743	12753	12763	12773	12783	12793	127A3
		Θ	\blacksquare							D#	>>
		12714	12724	12734	12744	12754	12764	12774	12784	12794	127A4
		\oplus	$\Leftrightarrow \hspace{-0.2cm} \Rightarrow$	#				₽			**
		12715	12725	12735	12745	12755	12765	12775	12785	12795	127A5
		×		4					\Rightarrow	ф.	
		12716	12726	12736	12746	12756	12766	12776	12786	12796	127A6
		Ĵ	7					D)		Д	8
		12717	12727	12737	12747	12757	12767	12777	12787	12797	127A7
		\Leftrightarrow	X								
		12718	12728	12738	12748	12758	12768	12778	12788	12798	127A8
		40740	(EX	40700	40740	40750	40700	(EE -	40700	40700	
		12719	12729	12739	12749	12759	12769	12779	12789 %	12799 	127A9
		$\Diamond \Diamond$	(D)						*		
		1271A	1272A	1273A	1274A	1275A	1276A	1277A	1278A	1279A П	127AA
		1271B	1272B	1273B	1274B	1275B	1276B	1277B	1278B	1279B	127AB
		>>	(EX	12/35	12/45	12735	12705	\ominus	12705	12735	
		1271C	1272C	1273C	1274C	1275C	1276C	1277C	1278C	1279C	127AC
		\bigvee						訇	>>>		
		1271D	1272D	1273D	1274D	1275D	1276D	1277D	1278D	1279D	127AD
			-					1	*	4	
		1271E	1272E	1273E	1274E	1275E	1276E	1277E	1278E	1279E	127AE
		M						1	B		
		1271F	1272F	1273F	1274F	1275F	1276F	1277F	1278F	1279F	127AF

Code Chart 3: 12800 - 128FF

	I	I	l	I	I	I	l	I	I	
0 9-0										
284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 128A 128B 128C 128D 128E 128F ₁₂₈₀₀	献		-E\$	\Diamond	\Diamond					
	12810	12820	12830	12840	12850	12860	12870	12880	12890	128A0
	1	<u> </u>	≫	$\overline{\geq}$	\Leftrightarrow	4				77
	12811	12821	12831	12841	12851	12861	12871	12881	12891	128A1
	A	\neq		Σ		+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++		*	1	٣٤
	12812	12822	12832	12842	12852	12862	12872	12882	12892	128A2
	\Rightarrow			\$			\Diamond			
	12813	12823	12833	12843	12853	12863	12873	12883	12893	128A3
	Q			7			B		•	E
	12814	12824	12834	12844	12854	12864	12874	12884	12894	128A4
	70	₽D.	>				\Rightarrow	10 (i)	•	A
	12815	12825	12835	12845	12855	12865	12875	12885	12895	128A5
	1	料		a	Ξ=		\bigcirc		₽	A
	12816	12826	12836	12846	12856	12866	12876	12886	12896	128A6
	X	1		J	(1444,				<	
	12817	12827	12837	12847	12857	12867	12877	12887	12897	128A7
	3	U		E	L	=			\bowtie	€
	12818	12828	12838	12848	12858	12868	12878	12888	12898	128A8
	電	$\qquad \qquad \Longrightarrow$	7 🛞	J				\Diamond		1
	12819	12829	12839	12849	12859	12869	12879	12889	12899	128A9
	2					OP	*	•	=	从
	1281A	1282A	1283A	1284A	1285A	1286A	1287A	1288A	1289A	128AA
				M	=			#		\$
	1281B		1283B	1284B	1285B	1286B	1287B	1288B	1289B	128AB
				×				1		qq
	1281C	1282C	1283C	1284C		1286C	1287C	1288C	1289C	128AC
					\longrightarrow					
		1282D			1285D		1287D	1288D	1289D	128AD
			'							4
		1282E		1284E	1285E	1286E	1287E	1288E	1289E	128AE
		\rightarrow		#	<u></u>	0	#-			M
	1281F	1282F	1283F	1284F	1285F	1286F	1287F	1288F	1289F	128AF

Code Chart 4: 12900 - 129FF

0		_	- h			_				
294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 129A 129B 129C 129D 129E 129F ₁₂₉₀₀			****		#		\	\$	_}}	<u>D</u>
	12910	12920	12930	12940	12950	12960	12970	12980	12990	129A0
	\supset	4		X			>	\Rightarrow	₹}	Þ
	12911	12921	12931	12941	12951	12961	12971	12981	12991	129A1
		7				=	###	7	*//*	>
	12912	12922	12932	12942	12952	12962	12972	12982	12992	129A2
		=	\Diamond	*	*	=1	++++		*=	H
	12913	12923	12933	12943	12953	12963	12973	12983	12993	129A3
	**	1	\bowtie		₹		***	\Diamond	*=	
	12914	12924	12934	12944	12954	12964	12974	12984	12994	129A4
	Þ	\vdash	Œ!	***	₹ E	₹ <u>D</u>	>>>)	
	12915	12925	12935	12945	12955	12965	12975	12985	12995	129A5
		F	T	\Diamond		₹ 100	***	_		H
	12916	12926	12936	12946	12956	12966	12976	12986	12996	129A6
	D		4		$\preceq M$		###=	1		>>>- >>>
	12917	12927	12937	12947	12957	12967	12977	12987	12997	129A7
		-	4	\triangleright		₹	##		02	** []
	12918	12928	12938	12948	12958	12968	12978	12988	12998	129A8
		-8	E	(##	#	属	Œ	>> >
	12919	12929	12939	12949	12959	12969	12979	12989	12999	129A9
	O _M	8			*	***	**	A	203	> }}}
	1291A	1292A	1293A	1294A	1295A	1296A	1297A	1298A	1299A	129AA
			777	#	₹	=	O TELL		<u>-</u>	※
	1291B	1292B	1293B	1294B	1295B			1298B	1299B	129AB
	€	非			- ⊗*⊦	+	4	17	(H)	-
	1291C	1292C	1293C	1294C	1295C	1296C	1297C	1298C	1299C	129AC
	> <	#		В	⇒ E	€	p p		4	√ *)
	1291D	1292D	1293D	1294D	1295D	1296D	1297D	1298D	1299D	129AD
	4	₩					-	(1)		
	1291E	1292E	1293E	1294E	1295E	1296E	1297E	1298E	1299E	129AE
			\$	4		→	Ma	$\overline{\Phi}$	\vdash	-2
	1291F	1292F	1293F	1294F	1295F	1296F	1297F	1298F	1299F	129AF

Code Chart 5: 12A00 - 12AFF

	1		İ	l	1	I	I	I	I	
2A4 12A5 12A6 12A7 12A8 12A9 12AA 12AB 12AC 12AD 12AE 12AF _{12A00}		₽		M		Ŋ		>	<i>→</i>	
	12A10	12A20	12A30	12A40	12A50	12A60	12A70	12A80	12A90	12AA0
				\bowtie				•	⇒>	
	12A11	12A21	12A31	12A41	12A51	12A61	12A71	12A81	12A91	12AA1
		>>>-	\Rightarrow			IJ		∂ 000	≢\$	
	12A12	12A22	12A32	12A42	12A52	12A62	12A72	12A82	12A92	12AA2
	•	***	毌			*	₩	●	■	
	12A13	12A23	12A33	12A43	12A53	12A63	12A73	12A83	12A93	12AA3
	\biglia	>>>	4	(4		(B)	*	Œ
	12A14	12A24	12A34	12A44	12A54	12A64	12A74	12A84	12A94	12AA4
	⊘	*	▽		-=>			(*	\oplus
	12A15	12A25	12A35	12A45	12A55	12A65	12A75	12A85	12A95	12AA5
	4	>	$\overline{}$			≻	<u></u>	•	*	I⊕I
	12A16	12A26	12A36	12A46	12A56	12A66	12A76	12A86	12A96	12AA6
	D	****		M	=	·	r	•	*	+
	12A17	12A27	12A37	12A47	12A57	12A67	12A77	12A87	12A97	12AA7
				7		*	\	•	*	
	12A18	12A28	12A38	12A48	12A58	12A68	12A78	12A88	12A98	12AA8
		(11111)	\Leftrightarrow	#		***		∲	>	₩
	12A19	12A29	12A39	12A49	12A59	12A69	12A79	12A89	12A99	12AA9
	7		-	. <i>河</i>		***	#	•	\Diamond	⊕ €
	12A1A	12A2A	12A3A	12A4A	12A5A	12A6A	12A7A	12A8A	12A9A	12AAA
		*** (1)	×	#7	200	>* (#	•	3	
	12A1B	12A2B	12A3B	12A4B	12A5B	12A6B	12A7B	12A8B	12A9B	12AAB
	120.10		12430	120.40	12050	12466	##- (3	12490	12000	\$
	12A1C	12A2C	12A3C	12A4C	12A5C	12A6C	12A7C	12A8C	12A9C	12AAC
	12A1D	12A2D	12A3D	12A4D	12A5D	12A6D	12A7D	12A8D	12A9D	12AAD
	12A1E	12A2E	12A3E	12A4E	12A5E	12A6E	12A7E	12A8E	12A9E	12AAE
	E		D⊠	→ ·	12AGE		#	12AGE) 12A3L	
	12A1F	12A2F	12A3F	12A4F	12A5F	12A6F	12A7F	12A8F	12A9F	12AAF
	IZAIF	IZAZF	IZASE	14/14/	IZAUF	IZAUF	IZAIF	14/105	14/13/	IZAME