

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
**PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
 FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	Proposal to add old Cyrillic titlo-letters to the UCS		
2. Requester's name:	On behalf of the Slavonic Typography Community: Alexey Kryukov < akrioukov@newmail.ru >, Vladislav Dorosh < irmologion@narod.ru >		
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	Individual contribution		
4. Submission date:	01/30/2006		
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):			
6. Choose one of the following:			
This is a complete proposal:			YES
(or) More information will be provided later:			

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:			
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):			
Proposed name of script:			
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:			YES
Name of the existing block:	Cyrillic Supplementary		
2. Number of characters in proposal:			22
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):			
A-Contemporary	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	Yes	B.2-Specialized (large collection)
C-Major extinct	D-Attested extinct		E-Minor extinct
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic			G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols
4. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see Annex K in P&P document):			3
Is a rationale provided for the choice?			YES
If Yes, reference:	Combining characters		
5. Is a repertoire including character names provided?			YES
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?			YES
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?			YES
6. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?	Slavonic Typography Community (http://fonts.improvement.ru)		
If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:	http://irmologion.ru/unicode/ocsup.zip		
7. References:			
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?			YES
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?			YES
8. Special encoding issues:			
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
	(see below)		

9. Additional Information: see below (section 8–9)

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. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

¹ Form number: N3002-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	NO
If YES explain	
2. 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
If YES, with whom?	
<i>This paper has been discussed among the subscribers of the Slavonic Typography Community mailing list. Some valuable remarks have been made by Professor Ralph Cleminson (University of Portsmouth). Points of our proposal have been studied and supported by the Institute of Russian Language of the Russian Academy of Science and by the Publishing Council of the Russian Orthodox Church.</i>	
If YES, available relevant documents:	
<i>The mailing list archives are available at http://mail.improvement.ru/lists/fonts/list.html. Vladislav Dorosh has compiled a selection of relevant messages, posted to the mailing list, which is available as an archived package: http://irmologion.ru/unicode/discussion_tiflos.zip.</i>	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	YES
Reference:	
<i>See section 1 below</i>	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	Common
Reference:	
<i>Characters present in various editions of Church Slavonic texts</i>	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	YES
If YES, where? Reference:	
<i>Used by a large community of the Orthodox Church believers</i>	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	YES
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
YES	
If YES, reference:	
<i>Contemporary use, keeping characters in conformity with other Old Slavonic and Church Slavonic characters</i>	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	YES
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	NO
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
YES	
If YES, reference:	
<i>See section 6 (Note on SLOVO-TVERDO-TITLO)</i>	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
YES	
If YES, reference:	
<i>See section 5</i>	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
YES	
If YES, reference:	
<i>See section 5</i>	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	
NO	
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	NO
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?	NO
If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?	
If YES, reference:	

Proposal

The characters discussed in this proposal represent a specific kind of combining marks, widely used in the Church Slavonic printing. The intent behind this proposal is that characters should be considered now in order to make possible using UCS for encoding Church Slavonic texts.

1. Introduction

Historically, Slavonic superscript letters descend from medieval handwriting, where various contractions and abbreviations for high-frequency words were very commonly used. From time to time one of the omitted letters was written above the contracted word instead of, or in combination with the usual contraction mark. Such superscript letters are called titlo-letters (*bukvotitla* in Church Slavonic and modern Russian).

This is a well known fact, that this practice was common for all major European scripts, both in manuscripts and early printed editions. However, such contractions were never considered obligatory, and so with the growth of book printing they were almost completely abandoned both in Latin and in Greek typography, as well as in modern languages using the Cyrillic alphabet. Old Slavonic represents an exception, since the Russian Orthodox Church together with the archaic language of its divine liturgies has also preserved its printing traditions. Centuries of the Church Slavonic printing have resulted into a certain normalization of orthographic norms, so that in modern Church Slavonic contractions (both with the regular titlo, which is already present in Unicode (U+0483), and with superscript titlo-letters) are treated as an important element of the script, and using them is mandatory in many cases.

It is important to stress the fact that Church Slavonic is not an extinct language which would be of some interest only for groups of scholars: until now every year dozens of liturgical books in Church Slavonic are printed by the Russian Orthodox Church and other orthodox communities in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other countries. According to the official sources of the Moscow Patriarchy, the whole number of followers of the Russian Orthodox Church is estimated to be around 160 million people. There are also large communities of Orthodox computer users, interested in digital publishing of Church Slavonic texts and sharing them via Internet. However, due to the absence of titlo-letters in Unicode still there is no international, widely accepted standard which would allow to represent the Church Slavonic texts in their traditional orthography. This is the main reason for which this proposal is being offered for consideration.

2. A note on the proposed glyph names

In the Church Slavonic language, each titlo-letter has its own name, which points to the letter it originates from: for example, superscript GHE is called GLAGOL-TITLO, because the Old Slavonic name of the corresponding letter is GLAGOL, and so on. These names, derived from the names of Old Slavonic letters, are used also in our proposal. **The complete list of the proposed characters, Cyrillic letters they are derived from and their Old Slavonic names is available below in the section 7 of this document.**

3. The understanding of the term “titlo-letter” in comparison to the regular Cyrillic titlo (U+0483)

As the glyph images shown below demonstrate, in modern Church Slavonic printing some titlo-letters (like SLOVO-TITLO or GLAGOL-TITLO) are always combined with an arc-like superscript element (historically derived from the usual abbreviation marker, i. e. *titlo*), while others (like DOBRO-TITLO) are not. So from historical point of view it might be logical to consider each titlo-letter of the first type as a combination of the superscript letter itself and the abbreviation marker.

Nevertheless, this approach would be irrelevant for modern Church Slavonic, where the term '*bukvotitla*' indicates not just the fact that a specific letter is combined with *titlo*, but rather the fact that it serves as an abbreviation marker itself. On the other hand, it is not always possible to separate 2 elements of a titlo-letter, because the upper element is usually omitted in those cases, where the letter's shape looks similar enough to *titlo* by itself, so that there is no need to write it additionally. For these reasons in our proposal each titlo-letter is treated as a single entity, and the arc above (if applicable) — just as a graphical element rather than a separate combining mark.

4. Notes on titlo-letters found in different types of printed editions

All titlo-letters which may occur in Church Slavonic printing can be divided into 3 main groups.

1. First, there are 5 titlo-letters, most commonly used in modern Church Slavonic as it is preserved by the Russian Orthodox Church. This group includes GLAGOL-TITLO, DOBRO-TITLO, ON-TITLO, RTSY-TITLO and SLOVO-TITLO, originally derived from Cyrillic letters GHE (U+0413/U+0433), DE (U+0414/U+0434), O (U+041E/U+043E), ER (U+0420/U+0440) and ES (U+0421/U+0441) correspondingly. Several examples of all these titlo-letters (except RTSY-TITLO), can be found in Fig. 1, which shows a page from a grammar of the Church Slavonic language, where several words, normally written in contracted form, are listed. For an example of RTSY-TITLO see Fig. 2 — a page from an Orthodox Horologion, printed in Moscow in 1980. These titlo-letters can never be omitted in printing, for they are normally used in *nomina sacra* and other terms which have special sacral meaning.

2. The second group includes several additional titlo-letters, also used in modern Church Slavonic, which, however, can occur less frequently, and usually in some special contexts or in special types of editions. You can see in Fig. 4–5 the examples of BUKI-TITLO, VEDI-TITLO, ZHIVETE-TITLO, ZEMLYA-TITLO, KAKO-TITLO, NASH-TITLO, MYSLETE-TITLO, KHER-TITLO, CHERV-TITLO and FITA-TITLO (see the table below for the list of corresponding inline letters). Note that all these examples are taken from editions which are not older than 19th century.

Although the abbreviations of words with titlo-letters of this group in most cases can be expanded without loss of sense, doing so is often a bad idea, because such abbreviations are used not only for mere space reduction, but also as a part of token-words necessary for book structure mark-up, both in separate and inline headlines and in margins. Such words are used very often. That's why this group of characters is still necessary for representing a large amount of existing Church Slavonic books in a digital form, so that having them in UCS is highly desired.

3. Furthermore, even a larger amount of superscript letters can be found in 16th and 17th century printed editions, not to mention the handwriting tradition. Such characters, often used irregularly, e. g. for a space reduction at the end of lines, mostly lay beyond the scope of our proposal.

However, a small group of additional titlo-letters, which includes LYUDI-TITLO, POKOY-TITLO, TVERDO-TITLO, TSY-TITLO, SHA-TITLO, SHTA-TITLO and SLOVO-TVERDO-TITLO is still important from the liturgical point of view. The usage of these characters, quite common in the Moscow printing of the 1st half of 17th century, was regularized in the variant form of Church Slavonic writing, entirely based on the 17th century practice, which is still preserved by the Russian Old Believers — a relatively small group of Orthodox Christians who did not accept the reformations performed by patriarch Nikon in 17th century and continued to follow the former traditions. In their book printing Old Believers tend to reproduce pre-Niconian editions as strictly as possible, so that they are also interested in additional titlo-letters listed above. Thus the argument of the contemporary usage is valid even for this “historical” group of characters.

On Fig. 6-10 you can see a few examples which demonstrate the usage of titlo-letters specific for Old Believers' tradition and/or 17th century typography. The scanned images have been taken either from editions printed by Old Believers' typographies in the early 20th century, or from 17th century books, which, however, are still considered authoritative by this group of Orthodox Christians.

Note that in the attached figures only those characters are circled, which the corresponding image is specially intended to demonstrate. This is because an average page of a Church Slavonic text may contain dozens of titlo-letters, and emphasizing them all would just confuse any readers unfamiliar with the Church Slavonic writing. Thus in examples of 17th century printing we do not specially mark those titlo-letters, which are widely used also in modern Church Slavonic.

5. Difference from regular letters

One can state that titlo-letters represent just a specific shaping form of the regular Cyrillic letters they are derived from, so that using a markup should be sufficient for inserting them into electronic texts. May be, this point of view would be correct for various versions of Old Slavonic and Old Russian, where contracted words were used irregularly, just like in medieval Latin or Greek handwriting. However, it is quite easy to prove that in modern Church Slavonic titlo-letters represent distinct characters, which should be encoded separately.

First, as it was stated above, in modern Church Slavonic many contractions are considered mandatory, and thus using them is a matter of orthography, rather than just of a typographic tradition. Thus without titlo-letters (and in the absence of any standard way to encode them) it is just impossible to use UCS for plain text representation of Church Slavonic.

Second, although titlo-letters are historically derived from regular inline letters, in modern Church Slavonic they serve not just as superscript letters, but rather as contraction markers similar to such characters as U+0483 COMBINING CYRILLIC TITLO or U+0305 COMBINING OVERLINE, and behave exactly like combining diacritical marks. So, they should be treated as a specific kind of accent marks, similar to Latin combining superscript letters, already encoded at U+0363–U+036F.

Third, the usage of titlo-letters cannot be avoided in a punctual publication of a liturgical text, since often the way how a contraction should be expanded strongly depends on the orthographic peculiarities of the time and of the document or demands wider liturgical or historical context. So the exact form of the word cannot be restored unambiguously by a publisher. For example:

— “ѣѣѣ” means *stiheras*, but its spelling has three points of an ambiguity: the first vowel (ѣ or ѣ), the second vowel (ѣ, ѣ or ѣ) and the stress mark (acute or circumflex);

— “ѣѣѣ” may be reconstructed either as “ѣѣѣѣѣ” or “ѣѣѣѣѣ”;

— *Fita's* (habitual melody fragments) name “ѣѣѣ” needs a special book (*fitnik*) of the same tradition to see what word it abbreviates: “ѣѣѣѣѣ”, “ѣѣѣѣѣ”, or “ѣѣѣѣѣ”. The publisher often has no such book.






It should be noted finally, that currently there is no standard way to turn an arbitrary character into a combining mark, and even no kind of markup (at least in most commonly used applications) which would allow to do this.

6. Note on SLOVO-TVERDO-TITLO











One of the characters previously listed in the third group needs a special note. The SLOVO-TVERDO-TITLO mark is essentially a superscript ligature, which can be considered a combination of SLOVO-TITLO and TVERDO-TITLO, written sequentially. So this character is included into our proposal just to make the list of titlo-letters as complete, as possible. However, it has a quite specific shape, and so if UTC prefers to recommend using this combination instead of encoding the character separately, font designers will need to provide a special shaping behavior for SLOVO-TITLO when followed by TVERDO-TITLO.

7. List of the proposed characters (by groups)



Group 1. Titlo-letters commonly used in modern Church Slavonic





Glyph images	Proposed character names	Regular Cyrillic letters the glyphs are derived from	Old Slavonic names of the corresponding Cyrillic letters	References to the attached images
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER GLAGOL-TITLO	GHE (U+0413/U+0433)	GLAGOL	Fig. 1, 3
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER DOBRO-TITLO	DE (U+0414/U+0434)	DOBRO	Fig. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER ON-TITLO	O (U+041E/U+043E)	ON	Fig. 1
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER RTSY-TITLO	ER (U+0420/U+0440)	RTSY	Fig. 2, 5
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SLOVO-TITLO	ES (U+0421/U+0441)	SLOVO	Fig. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10

Group 2. Titlo-letters less frequently used in modern Church Slavonic


Glyph images	Proposed character names	Regular Cyrillic letters the glyphs are derived from	Old Slavonic names of the corresponding Cyrillic letters	References to the attached images
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER BUKI-TITLO	BE (U+0411/U+0431)	BUKI	Fig. 5, 6, 8
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER VEDI-TITLO	VE (U+0414/U+0434)	VEDI	Fig. 3, 7
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER ZHIVETE-TITLO	ZHE (U+0416/U+0436)	ZHIVETE	Fig. 4, 7, 8
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER ZEMLYA-TITLO	ZE (U+0417/U+0437)	ZEMLYA	Fig. 4, 7
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER KAKO-TITLO	KA (U+041A/U+043A)	KAKO	Fig. 6
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER MYSLETE-TITLO	EM (U+041C/U+043C)	MYSLETE	Fig. 5, 7
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER NASH-TITLO	EN (U+041D/U+043D)	NASH	Fig. 5
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER KHER-TITLO	HA (U+0425/U+0445)	KHER	Fig. 4, 6, 7
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER CHERV-TITLO	CHE (U+0427/U+0447)	CHERV	Fig. 5
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER FITA-TITLO	FITA (U+0472/U+0473)	FITA	Fig. 5

Group 3. Titlo-letters, which were used in the 17th century typography, and are still preserved by the Russian Old Believers in their printing tradition

Glyph images	Proposed character names	Regular Cyrillic letters the glyphs are derived from	Old Slavonic names of the corresponding Cyrillic letters	References to the attached images
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER LYUDI-TITLO	EL (U+041B/U+043B)	LYUDI	Fig. 7
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER POKOY-TITLO	PE (U+041F/U+043F)	POKOY	Fig. 10

Glyph images	Proposed character names	Regular Cyrillic letters the glyphs are derived from	Old Slavonic names of the corresponding Cyrillic letters	References to the attached images
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER TVERDO-TITLO	TE (U+0422/U+0442)	TVERDO	Fig. 8
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER TSY-TITLO	TSE (U+0426/U+0446)	TSY	Fig. 8
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SHA-TITLO	SHA (U+0428/U+0448)	SHA	Fig. 7, 8
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SHTA-TITLO	SHCHA (U+0429/U+0449)	SHTA	Fig. 8

Group 4. Characters which can be treated as combinations of other titlo-letters

	Proposed character names	References to the attached images
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SLOVO-TVERDO-TITLO	Fig. 6, 7, 8

8. Unicode character properties

All characters proposed in this document belong to the same class of combining marks, attached above the base glyph. Thus their general category value should be “Mn”, their Bidi class value “NSM” and their Canonical combining class value 230. In general, the character properties for this set are similar to those for COMBINING CYRILLIC TITLO, except they do not have Unicode 1 names.

9. Character sorting issues













First of all, the problem of sorting titlo-letters never existed in Church Slavonic, since in traditional dictionaries abbreviated words could be placed in a “logical” order, i. e. at the same positions where their expanded forms should go. Nevertheless, such sorting may be quite important at the present time, e. g. for building a complete list of Church Slavonic word forms. Of course, in the absence of stable tradition any decisions which can be taken at this point would be just a sort of convention. Two such conventions can probably be considered, both of them having their own advantages and disadvantages:











- it would be possible to accept the same approach as for Latin Medievalist combining letters, i. e. treat titlo-letters as special case forms of their counterpart regular letters. Thus, if for CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER GHE (U+0413) the collation element is [.12CE.0020.0002.0433], then for GLAGOL-TITLO it should look like [.12CE.0020.0004.XXXX], and so on;

- or it would be possible to sort titlo-letters as any other combining marks, i. e. at the second pass of a sorting algorithm. In this case the alphabetical order should be preserved, i. e. titlo-letters should be ordered exactly in the same sequence as the corresponding letters of the Russian and Church Slavonic alphabets, as they are listed in the next section.

10. List of the proposed characters (in alphabetical order)

In the following table, all proposed characters are listed in their alphabetical order. This order should be used for sorting purposes; it would be also quite desired to keep this order when assigning UCS codepoints to the characters.

<i>Glyph images</i>	<i>Proposed character names</i>
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER BUKI-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER VEDI-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER GLAGOL-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER DOBRO-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER ZHIVETE-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER ZEMLYA-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER KAKO-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER LYUDI-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER MYSLETE-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER NASH-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER ON-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER POKOY-TITLO

Glyph images	<i>Proposed character names</i>
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER RTSY-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SLOVO-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER TVERDO-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER KHER-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER TSY-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER CHERV-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SHA-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SHTA-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER FITA-TITLO
	COMBINING OLD CYRILLIC LETTER SLOVO-TVERDO-TITLO

11. Examples

Подъ титломъ пишутся слѣдующія слова:

А҃г҃ла — ангелъ	Мѣтва — молитва
А҃п҃ла — апостолъ	Мѣть — милость
Б҃г҃а — Богъ	Мѣрдѣ — милосердіе
Бж҃твенный — Божественный	Мѣнца — Младенецъ
Бл҃га — благъ	Мѣнникъ — мученикъ
Бл҃жѣнъ — блаженъ	Нѣбо — Небо
Бл҃гословѣнъ — благословенъ	О҃ц҃а — Отецъ
Бл҃гочѣнъ — благочестно	Нѣла — недѣля
Бл҃гъ — благодать	Прѣвникъ — праведникъ
Бѣа — Богородица	Прѣбенъ — преподобенъ
Воскрѣнѣ — воскресеніе	Прѣола — престолъ
Вл҃ка — Владыка	Прѣрокъ — пророкъ
Вл҃ца — Владычица	Сѣа — святъ
Гд҃ь — Господь	Сѣнѣтель — святитель
Дѣа — Дѣва	Сѣсѣ — Спасъ
Дх҃ъ — Духъ	Сѣнъ — Сынъ
Еп҃копъ — епископъ	Трѣца — Троица
Ев҃лѣ — Евангеліе	Хр҃тосъ — Христосъ
Имярекъ — имярекъ	Цр҃тво — царство
Іерл҃мъ — Іерусалимъ	Цр҃ь — Царь
Іисъ — Иисусъ	Цр҃ковь — церковь
Кр҃тъ — Крестъ	Чѣтнѣй — честный
Кр҃тѣнѣтель — Креститель	Чѣтынъ — чистый
Мѣріа — Марія	и др.
Мѣти — Мати	

Fig. 1. Иеромонахъ Алитій (Гаманович). Грамматика церковно-славянскаго языка. Москва, 1991. Перинтное воспроизведение издания 1964 г. Р. 21. This page shows some contractions most commonly used in the Church Slavonic language, including those with GLAGOL-TITLO, DOBRO-TITLO, ON-TITLO and SLOVO-TITLO.

ѿца молима ѿ великомъ госпо-
 динѣ и ѿца нашемъ, свѣтѣйшемъ
 патриархѣ московскомъ и всеѣ рѣи
 пѣменѣ и ѿ господинѣ нашемъ
 преосвященнѣйшемъ епѣ [или ар-
 хіеписѣ, или митрополитѣ] ѿмѣ.

Fig. 2. Часослов. Москва, 1980. Р. 42. Note RTSY-
 TITLO (in the last line) and SLOVO-TITLO.

ГЛАВА, И НЫНѢ,
 ГЛА Подобаѣтъ въ
 КѢ сѣрнѣю. На малѣ
 нѣ храма, ꙗкоже
 дѣ и храма дѣ
 ГЛА Подобаѣтъ въ
 Л въ понедѣльникъ
 И поѣтъ въ
 нѣю, ꙗкоже предъ
 ГЛА ѿще сѣчѣтъ
 ЛА или въ четвертокъ
 И ЛВ поѣтъ сѣжба х
 сѣжею асѣнна

Fig. 3. Типикон, сиесть устав. Редакционно-издательское
 объединение «Санкт-Петербург», 1992. Т.2. С. 1112. Note
 the VEDI-TITLO sign in margin notes.

стѣхирѣ воскрьны трѣ: ѿ прѣ, гѣ: ѿ стѣгѣ дѣ: Слава стѣгѣ. Яще же нѣ,
 Слава, прѣзднака. ѿ нынѣ, вѣгородиченѣ пѣрвыѣ, гласа. На лѣтѣн стѣхирѣ
 прѣзднака, тогѣ днѣ радѣвыѣ стѣхѣвыѣ: Слава, ѿ нынѣ, прѣзднака,
 писанѣ на оутрени на стѣхѣвыѣ. Яще ли ѿматѣ стѣынѣ славникѣ: Слава,
 стѣгѣ: ѿ нынѣ, прѣзднака. На стѣхѣвыѣ стѣры воскрьсны: Слава, стѣгѣ,
 яще естъ: ѿ нынѣ, прѣзднака. Яще ли нѣ: Слава, ѿ нынѣ, прѣзднака.
 На вѣгословѣнѣнѣ хлѣвѣхѣ трѣпѣрѣ, вѣце дѣво, двѣжды: ѿ прѣзднака.

Fig. 4. Минея. Месяц Август. Санкт-Петербург: Синодальная типография, 1895. Fol. 76v. Among others, this fragment contains ZHIVETE-TITLO, ZEMLYA-TITLO and KHER-TITLO.

Вѣ	пѣ	аплѣ	кѣ	рѣ,	за	рѣ.	вѣлѣ	іѣанна,	за	ѣ.
Во	вѣ	аплѣ	кѣ	корѣнѣ,	за	рѣ.	вѣлѣ	іѣанна,	за	ѣ.
Вѣ	срѣдѣ	аплѣ	кѣ	корѣнѣ,	за	рѣ.	вѣлѣ	іѣанна,	за	ѣ.
Вѣ	чѣ	аплѣ	кѣ	корѣнѣ,	за	рѣ.	вѣлѣ	іѣанна,	за	ѣ.
Вѣ	пѣ	аплѣ	кѣ	корѣнѣ,	за	рѣ.	вѣлѣ	іѣанна,	за	ѣ.
Вѣ	ѣ	аплѣ	кѣ	солѣ,	за	іѣ.	вѣлѣ	іѣанна,	за	ѣ.

Fig. 5. Типикон, сиесть устав. Москва: Синодальная типография, 1896. Fol. 539v. Among other titlo-letters, this fragment shows examples of usage of BUKI-TITLO, KAKO-TITLO, NASH-TITLO, MYSLETE-TITLO, RTSY-TITLO, CHERV-TITLO and FITA-TITLO.

ОГЛАВЛЕНІЕ НАСТО
 ащѣа сѣа книгѣ .
 Извѣщеніе . листѣ вѣ .
 ѿ велико постѣ . ли дѣ ѿ .
 ѿ пасѣи и нѣцѣ . ли ѣ .
 ѿ постѣ стѣ аплѣ . ли зѣ ѿ .
 ѿ прочѣ днѣ вѣсѣ лѣта , ѿ
 ѿ постѣ срѣ и пѣтѣ . ли кѣ .

Fig. 6. Малый домашний Устав. Москва.: Преображ. богад. дом, 1910. Fol. 1.

ѿ правѣ кѣленѣ . ли рѣ ѿ .
 Мѣтѣ спѣлныѣ . ли рѣ ѿ .
 ѿ мѣтѣ домашнѣ вѣстѣю
 и великѣю нѣю пасѣ , ли нѣвшѣм
 сѣ сѣбѣ собѣрныѣ . ли рѣ .
 Запѣвы вѣсѣ лѣто . ли сѣ .
 ѿ пѣсты вѣсѣ лѣто . ли сѣ .
 Оука ѿ мѣтѣ дома . ли сѣ ѿ .
 Пасѣалѣ зрѣ . ли сѣ ѿ .
 Лѣнноѣ теченіе . ли сѣ ѿ .

Fig. 7. Малый домашний Устав. Москва.: Преображ. богад. дом, 1910. Fol. 1v.

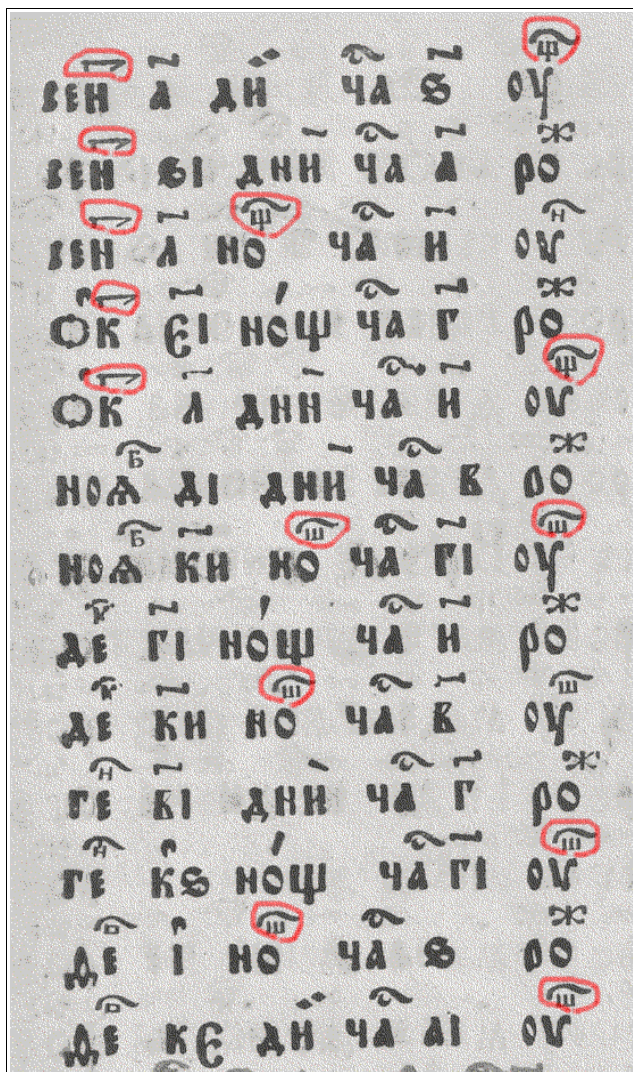


Fig. 8. Псалтырь Учебная. Москва, 1651. Fol. 88v.

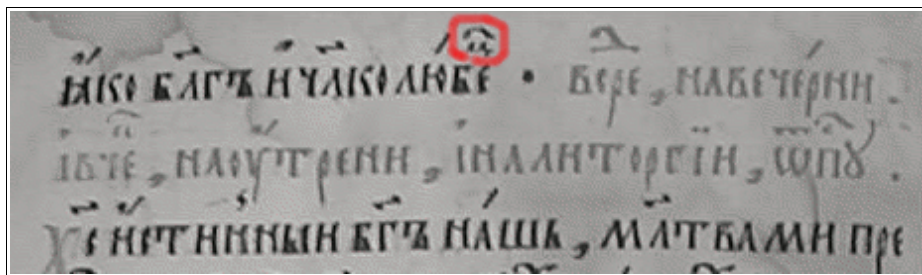


Fig. 9. Око Церковное (устав). Москва, 1610. Fol. 226v. Note the TSY-TITLO mark in the first line.

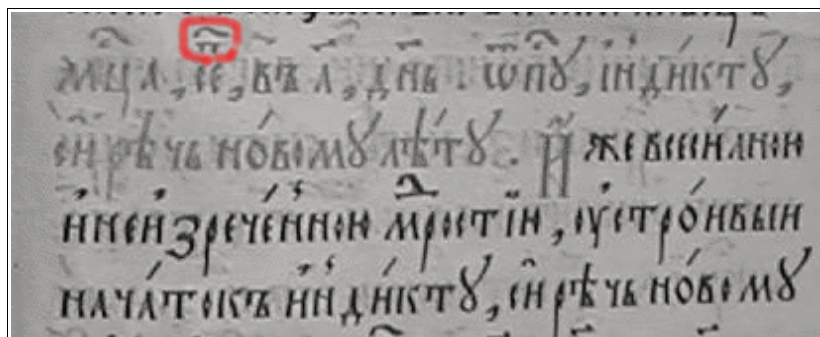


Fig. 10. Око Церковное (устав). Москва, 1610. Fol. 227. Note the POKOY-TITLO mark in the first line.

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