

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

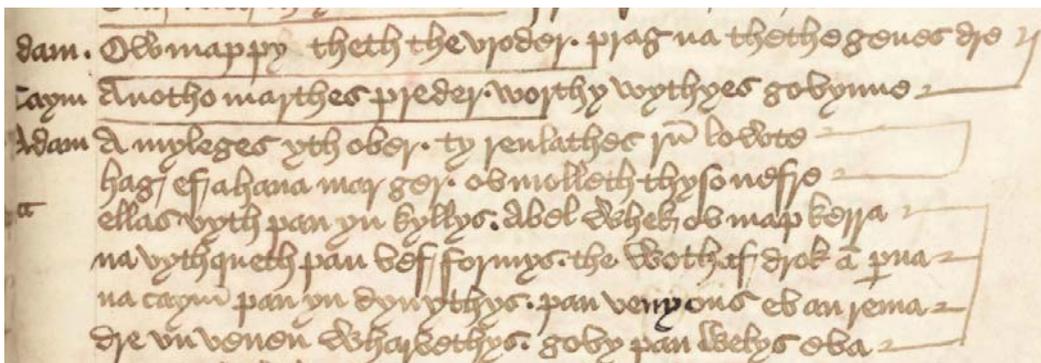
Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Proposal to add LATIN LETTER ANGLICANA W to the UCS
Source: Michael Everson
Status: Individual Contribution
Date: 2017-07-26

0. Summary. This proposal requests the encoding of a casing pair of two Latin characters. If this proposal is accepted, the following characters will exist:

Ŵ A7C2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ANGLICANA W
ŵ A7C3 LATIN SMALL LETTER ANGLICANA W

- used in medieval English and Cornish

1. Introduction. Unicode 5.1 introduced a set of Latin characters required by medievalists, which were proposed by Michael Everson et al. in “Proposal to add medievalist characters to the UCS” (WG2 N3027; L2/06-027). Many of these characters encoded on the basis of that proposal are used in specialized medievalist transcriptions, where a level of paleographic accuracy is important. Not all medievalist transcriptions make use of such characters. For example, here is a Cornish text (*Origo Mundi*, from the Cornish *Ordinalia*):



In many editions a common modern transcription is generally used:

Adam	Ow map py theth the vroder • prag na thethe genes dre	606 • 607
Caym	Anotho marthes preder • worth y wythyhes govyinne	
Adam	A myleges yth ober • ty renlathes rum lowte	610 • 611
	hag ef ahana mar ger • ov molleth thyfo nefre	
	ellas vyth pan yu kyllys • Abel whek ov map kerra	614 • 615
	na vythqueth pan vef formys • the wothaf drok an perna	
	na caym pan yu dynythys • pan venyons ev an rema	618 • 619
	dre vn venen wharvethys • govy pan welys eva	

But for a certain class of edition, supported by the UCS since Unicode 5.1, a closer reading is possible:

<i>Adam</i>	O \mathfrak{w} map py theth the vroder • prag na thethe genes dre	606 • 607
<i>Caym</i>	Anotho marthes preder • worth y wythyys go6ynne	
<i>Adam</i>	A myleges yth ober • ty renlathes rû lo \mathfrak{w} te	610 • 611
	hag ef ahana mar ger • o6 molleth thyfo nefre	
	ellas vyth pan yu kyllys • Abel \mathfrak{w} hek o6 map kerra	614 • 615
	na vythqueth pan 6ef formys • the \mathfrak{w} othaf drok ā prna	
	na caym pan yu dynythys • pan venyons e6 an rema	618 • 619
	dre vn venen \mathfrak{w} har6ethys • go6y pan \mathfrak{w} elys e6a	

Here, the abbreviation *p* is supported, *s* and long *f* are distinguished, *v* and Middle Welsh *6* are distinguished, but *w* and Anglicana \mathfrak{w} cannot be distinguished in an interchangeable way because the latter character is missing from the UCS. Note that *ow*, *o \mathfrak{w}* , *ov*, and *o6* are all valid ways of writing “ow” ‘my’ in this text (and all are found in this 2800-line drama).

2. Anglicana and Secretary hands. The Anglicana hand developed in England in the 13th and 14th centuries; it is often called “Court Hand” or “Charter Hand” but Parkes introduced the term “Anglicana” at least by 1969. Anglicana Formata and Bastard Anglicana developed in the 14th century. The “Secretary Hand” infiltrated throughout scriptoria due to the influence of French scribes who transformed the Anglicana in a variety of ways.

3. Anglicana \mathfrak{w} and Secretary *w*. The origin of the letter *W* is usually explained by saying that it is simply a ligature of *uu* or *vv*. But the matter seems to be somewhat more complex. In England the letter Wynn *p*, of Runic origin, began to be replaced by a sequence *uu*, but as various hands developed and as *u* and *v* came to be distinguished, a new letter *w* was devised. It is difficult to say with certainty what the development was, but the Cornish example above is illustrative of the influence and overlap of . In it, *b* and Middle Welsh *6* have nearly the same shape (compare *ober* ‘deed’ in line 612 with *eva* ‘Eve’ in line 621. The Anglicana *W* in *O \mathfrak{w}* ‘my’ line 606 looks rather like a ligature of two Middle Welsh *V*’s \mathfrak{w} ; in lines 615 and 617 respectively *whek* ‘sweet’ and *thewo[r]thaf* ‘from me’ show better the essential structure appears to have two vertical strokes and two bowls, as though two of these *6*’s were (notionally) placed atop one another \mathfrak{w} . In *welys* ‘I saw’ in line 621 a somewhat different shape, common in Middle English texts, is seen, similar to the \mathfrak{w} proposed here as the reference glyph. The examples below show the very great variety of specific glyph forms which developed based on re-analyses of this ductus. The Secretary *w* is simply the *v* with an added stroke (\mathfrak{v} , \mathfrak{w}).

4. Need for encoding. The missing Anglicana *W* was discovered during the preparation of a palaeographic text of the Cornish *Ordinalia*, which will be part of a multi-volume edition of the entire traditional Cornish corpus, in preparation by Nicholas Williams, Alan M. Kent, and Michael Everson. This series will give the Cornish text in modern orthography on the left-hand page, English translation on the right-hand page, and with the palaeographic reading running along the bottom of each spread. This reading distinguishes *s* and *f*, *r* and *z*, *v* and *6*, retains combining marks for suspensions, and gives final *-f*, *-9*, and other marks. We were surprised to discover that both Anglicana *W* and Secretary *W* were distinguished in *Origo Mundi*, but research into the matter suggests that the phenomenon is not limited to the Cornish corpus, but also occurs in Middle English texts as well. Plain-text encoding distinguishing *w*/ \mathfrak{w} is as important as that for *s*/*f*, *r*/*z*, and *v*/*6*.

Figures.

The Charter Fragment

The hand of the *The Charter Fragment* is an Anglicana Book hand.¹³⁸ It is not particularly tidy, but then the metre and rhyme scheme is nowhere near as perfect as that of *Pascon agan Arluth*, either. The hand uses a two-compartment *a* (a), *d* with a strong diagonal (d), figure-8 *g* (g), and rounded *w* (w). Both *f* and long *sf* have long descenders (ff); final *s* is sigmoid in shape (s). A long descender is also found on *r*, which is strongly vertical with a wispy shoulder (r). The r rotunda *z* is used (z), and yogh *z* has the same shape with a round right-swinging descender (z).

Pascon agan Arluth

The hand of *Pascon agan Arluth* is likewise an Anglicana Book hand, fluent but not particularly tidy, though the metre and rhyme scheme is nowhere near as perfect as that of *Pascon agan Arluth*, either. The hand uses both a two-compartment *a* (a) and a Secretary hand *a* (a), looped *d* (d), a cursive *e* (e), and figure-8 *g* (g). A typical shape is used for *v* (v) and *w* (w). Both *f* and long *sf* have long descenders (ff); final *s* is sigmoid in shape (s). A long descender is also found on *r*, which as in *The Charter Fragment* is strongly vertical with a wispy shoulder (r); the r rotunda *z* is used (z). The yogh *z* has a somewhat unusual shape with a vertical descender (z).

54	PASSYON AGAN ARLŪTH	f. 7r	f. 7r	THE PASSION OF OUR LORD	55
73	"Hag a pe indella, ve, nefra ny vien fethys. I'n eur-na fatell via a'm bêwnans dell yw screfys i'n Lyfrow in lies le dre brofusy leveryys? Res yw porres heb strîvyā bodh ow Thas dhe vos sewys."	580	73	"And if it were thus, I never would have been overcome. Then how would it be concerning my life, as is written in the Scripture in many places told by the prophets? It is very necessary without opposing that the will of my Father be obeyed."	
74	Jesus a gewsys arta, "Why a dheuth dhyymm in arvow dre draison in unn scolkya gans boclers ha cledhydhyow dhe'm kemeres, dhe'm shyndya, ha dhe'm painya bys in crow, kepar ha pân vena vy an purra lader i'n pow.	585 590	74	Jesus spoke again, "You have come to me in arms sneaking up by treachery with bucklers and swords to arrest me, to harm me, and to torture as far as bloodshed, as though I were the most out-and-out brigand in the land.	
75	"In agas mesk pân esen, lahys Duw dhywgh ow tesky, gallos nynj esa cammen dhe'm cara na dhe'm sensy. Lemmyñ deuva ken temyn, ow Thas re'm grauntyas dhywgh why, leun a behas, ny wôn ken, dhe wuthyl agas mēstry."	595 600	75	"When I was among you, teaching you the laws of God, there was no power at all to kiss me or to imprison me. Now a different time has come; my Father has ceded me to you, full of sin, I do not know the reason, to exercise your authority."	
73	Hag a pe yn della ve • neffre ny vean fethys yn vna fatell vye • am bewnās del yw fēfys yn lyffrow yn leas le • dre brofufy leuerys æys yw pontf heb ftevye • both ow 3as 3e vos fewijs		75	In agf myfk pan efen • lays du 3eugh ow tyfky gallō nŷ gefe kēmē • 3ō cara na 3om lenfy lēmyn deve ken tmyñ • ow 3as rom growntyas 3ewy leū a beghas ny won ken • 3e we3yfl agf meyftry	
74	Ilus a gewfys aze • why a theth 3ym yn azvow dre dreyfon yn un fcolchye • gans boclezs ha cle3y3yow thom kemezes 3om fyndye • 3om peynye bys yn crow ke3 ha del vena ve • an purra laf yn pow				

Figure 1. Examples from the forthcoming edition of *The Charter Fragment and Pascon agan Arluth* (Corpus Textorum Cornicorum; Vol. 1) showing discussion of palaeography and an example of a spread with the edited text, translation, and palaeographic reading.

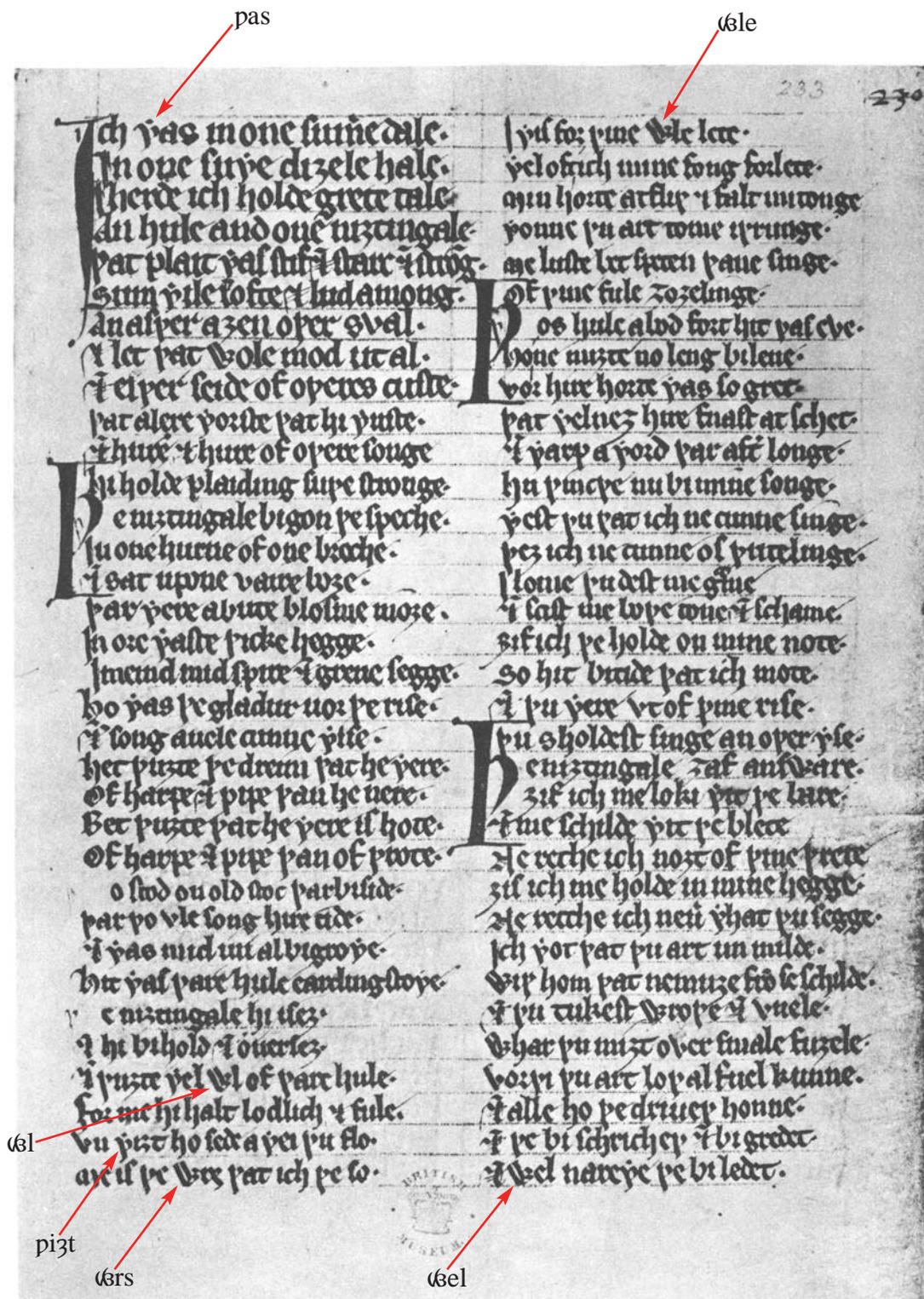


Figure 2. English text, “The Owl and the Nightengale”, written c. 1250, British Museum Cotton MS Caligula A.ix, fol. 233r. This text has both Wynn (dotted to distinguish it from Thorn) and Anglicana W, the latter appearing to be essentially two pointed V’s atop one another (∩). From Wright 1960, Plate 7.

v or pretti inle pame. pis iset roberd
 p at verft pis boc made. z was Wel sore aferd.
 Loundrege p were inome. at euesham manon.
 a s fir vnfrai de boum. su. jon le fir jon.
 z simondes sone. de moitfort s u gwy.
 s is baudeuine de walke. fir jon de vesty.
 s n henri de hastinges. z fir Nicole isis.
 de segue was pere inome. z al so fir peris.
 z fir roberd pat fir peris. de moitfort sones were.
 p use z Wel mo were inome. i pulke mozpre pere.
 a c pe welte fot men. pat per were manon.
 a c pe biguninge of pe bataille. bigome to fle ech.
 z come pazu teuskesviri. z pere men of pe toune.
 Solke hom al to groude. pat pere hu leie p toune
 so picke bystete. pat reupe it was to se.
 z grace nadd non of hom. to fizte ne to fle.
 po pe bataille was id. z pe godmen a stalke were.
 s u simond pe zonge com. to mete is fad pere.
 he myte po at is dmer. abbe bileued al so Wel.
 a s me seip Wan ich am ded. make me a caudel.
 z po me tolde hm bipe wei. Buch pe ende was per.
 he tande azen to keingwurpe. Wel longe hm po
 he myte segge Wan he com. lute ich abbe ishoune.
 Ich mai honge vp mu ar. febliche f abbe agonn
 pe king of allemaine. pat was is moder broper.
 z fir remand le fir peris. z ek man an oper.
 pat m is pson were. at keingwurpe po.
 po he ne sei of red. he let hom quit go.
 pe sirtte dag of septembre. pat po was soneday.
 he let hom go a godes half. po he oper ne say.
 pe king pazte pe loundreis. bringe al to nouzte.
 z hu ofte piosliche. is grace bisonzte.
 So p at myselmasse. an fourti of hom come.
 to hm to Windelsoze. z to is grace hom nome.
 a s vo al pe toune. pe beste ichose echon.
 z ek king hom let bringe in strong pson anay.

vesty
 peris
 fonel
 pere
 mozpre
 were
 isbonne
 vord
 Windelsoze

Figure 3. English text, “Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester”, written between 1300 and 1325, British Museum Cotton MS Caligula A.xi, fol. 165r. An ordinary pointed V is used; the Anglicana W has simplified to two angled strokes and the 3-shaped right-hand element. Long and short s are distinguished, as are r and r-rotunda. From Wright 1960, Plate 10.

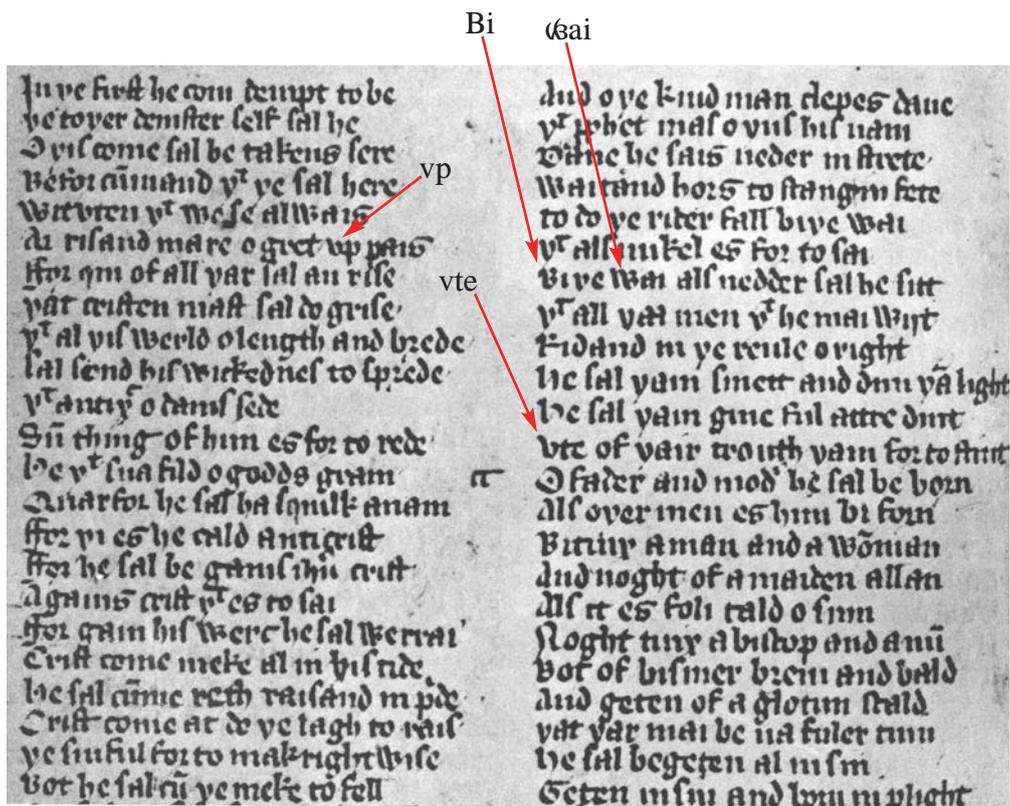


Figure 5. English text, “Cursor Mundi”, written c. 1340, British Museum Cotton MS Vespasian A.iii, fol. 123v. An ordinary pointed v is used; the Anglicana W has the same simplified shape to its two slightly angled strokes with a slightly raised 3-shaped right-hand element. Note the similarity in stroke of the right hand of the Anglicana W and of the two bowls in the capital B. From Wright 1960, Plate 11.

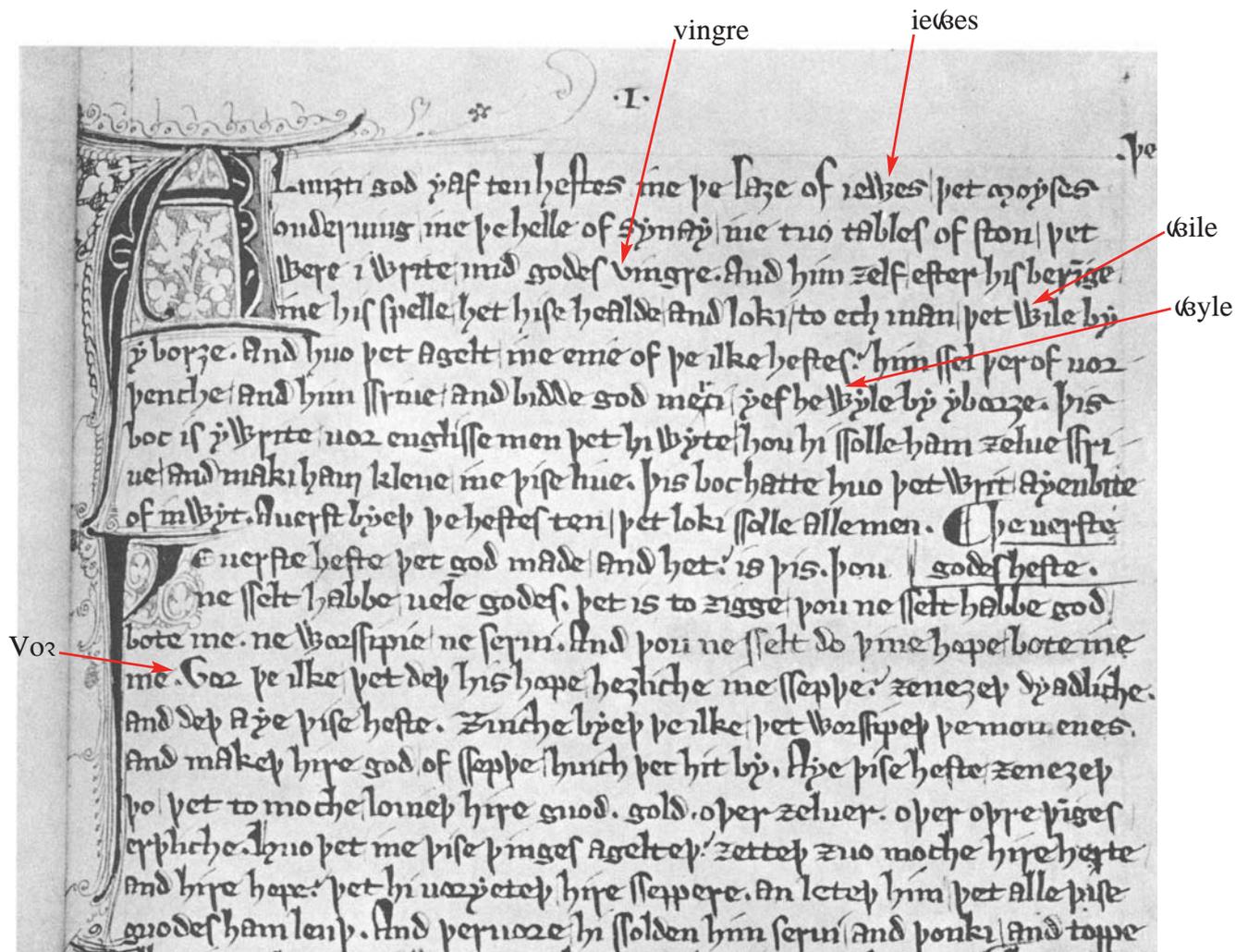


Figure 6. English text, “Ayenbite of Inwyt”, written c. 1340, British Museum Arundel MS 57, fol. 13r. The Anglicana W has two straight diagonal strokes meeting the 3-shaped element, which in some cases extends below the antapex of the letter. Capital V is quite rounded; lower-case v is unremarkable. From Wright 1960, Plate 12.

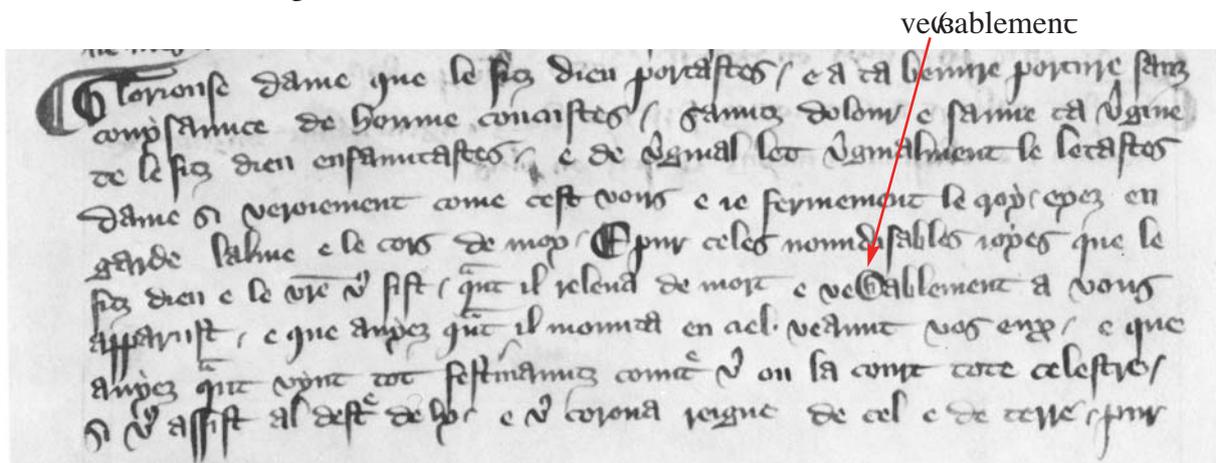


Figure 7. Example c. 1340–50, British Museum MS Harley 2253, fol. 134v. The French text has a lower-case v with a left swash stroke, and in one instance has a strongly circular Anglicana W in the word *vewablement*. From Parkes 1979, Plate 1 (ii).

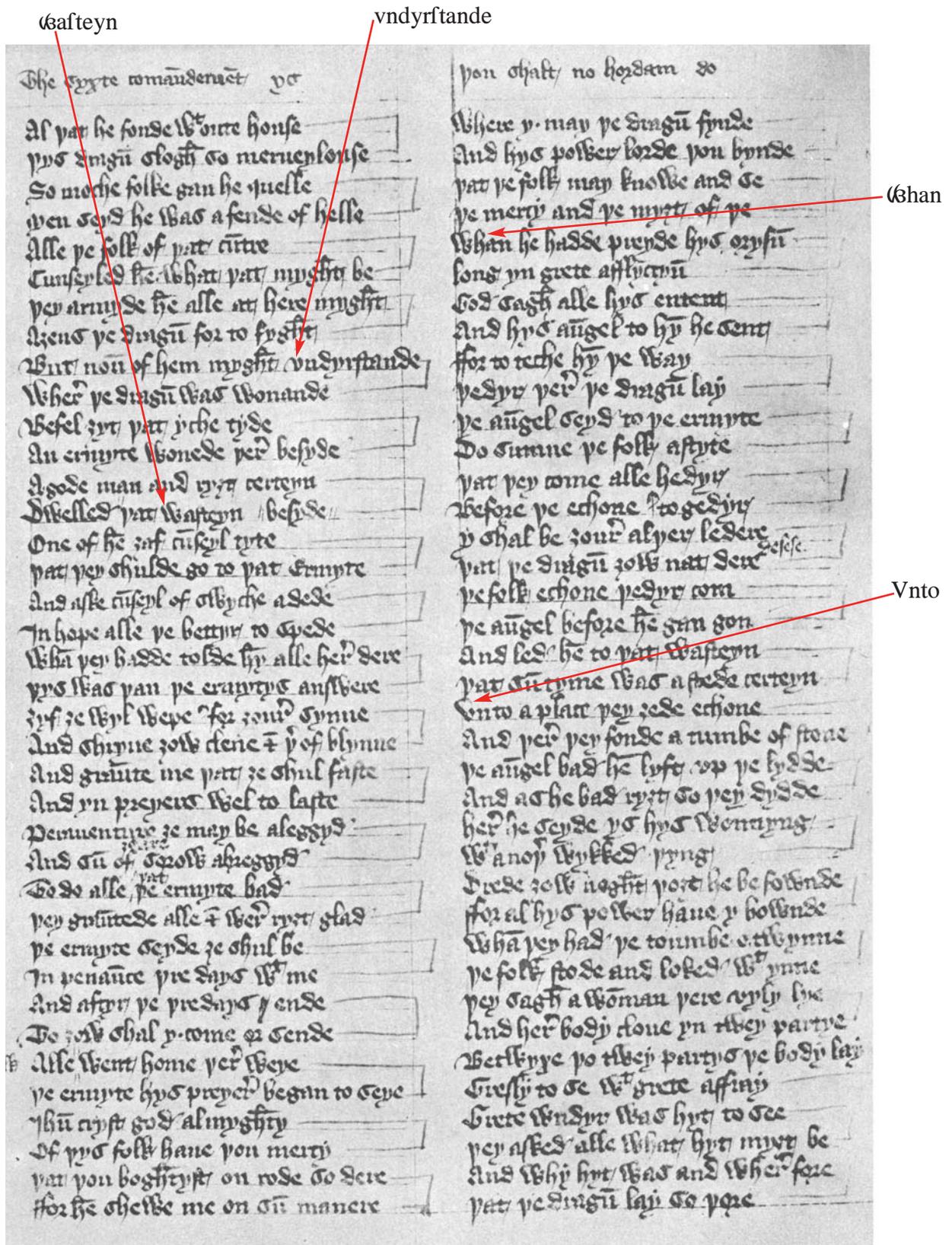


Figure 8. English text, “Handlyng Synne”, written c. 1380, British Museum Harley MS 1701, fol. 12v. Here both capital V and capital Anglicana W are seen, both with a similarly-curved leftmost stroke (in Vnto and Whan for instance). Lower case Anglicana W has the same structure, but lower-case v is more conventional and is shorter. From Wright 1960, Plate 13.

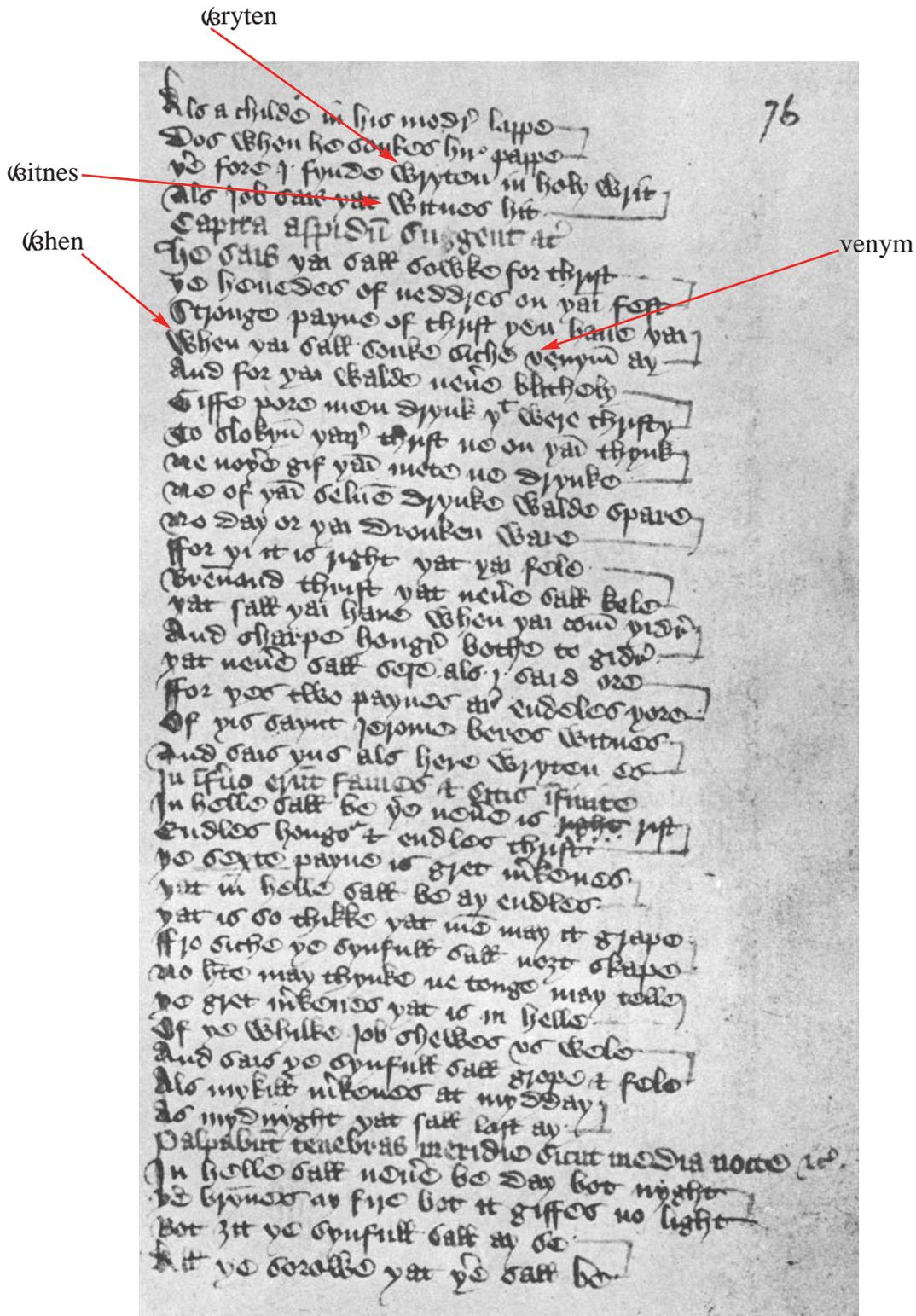


Figure 9. English text, “The Pricke of Conscience”, written 1405 by John Farnelay, British Museum Additional MS 32578, fol. 76r. Here the Anglicana W has a loop at the top of each of the slightly curved left-hand strokes. Lower-case v is short and rounded. From Wright 1960, Plate 16.

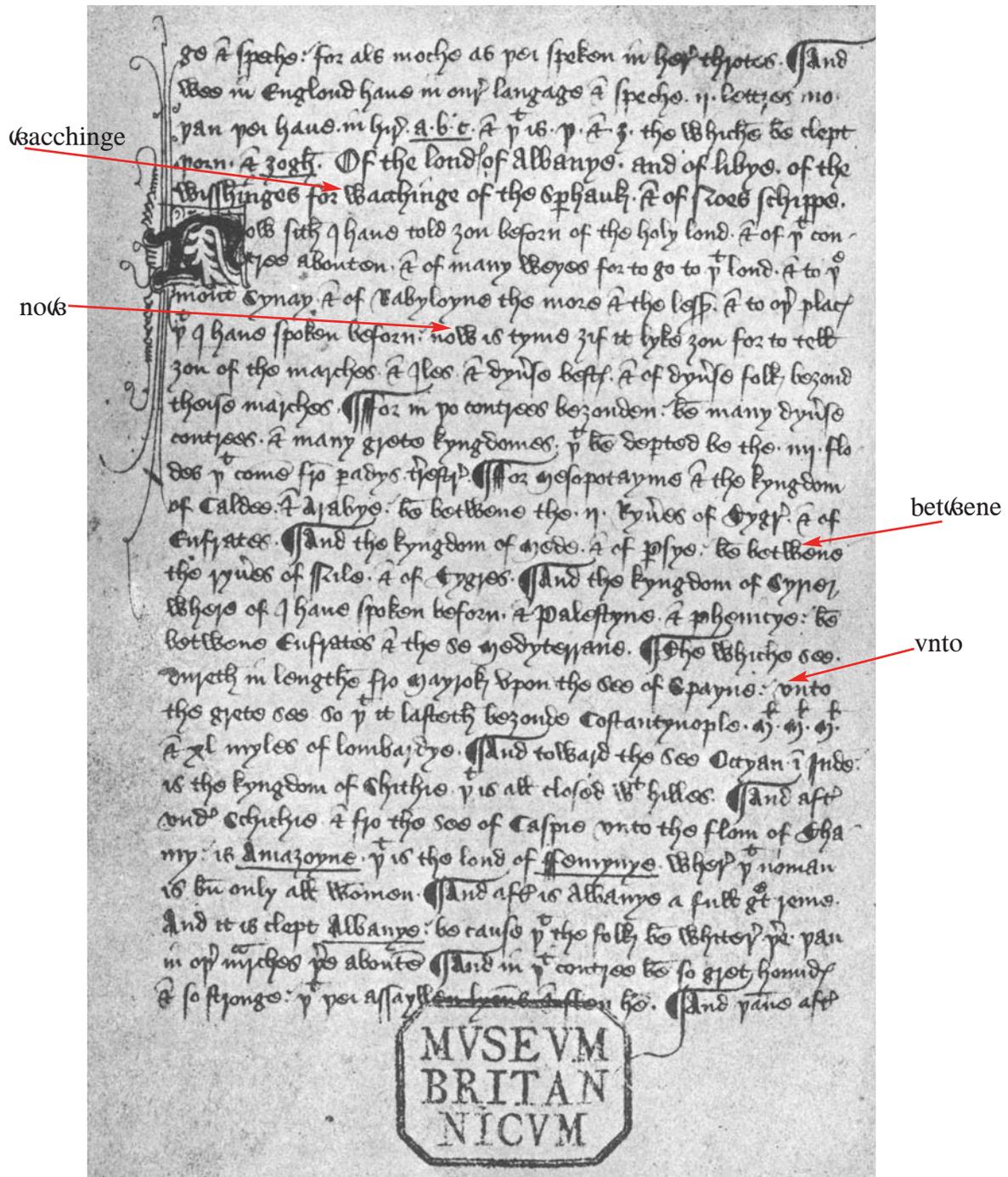


Figure 10. English text, “Travels of Sir John Mandeville”, written c. 1410–20, British Museum Cotton MS Titus C.xvi, fol. 60v. Here the Anglicana W has a loop at the top of each of the slightly curved left-hand strokes, in the same way lower-case b has. Lower-case v is short and has the short thin left swash stroke. From Wright 1960, Plate 17.

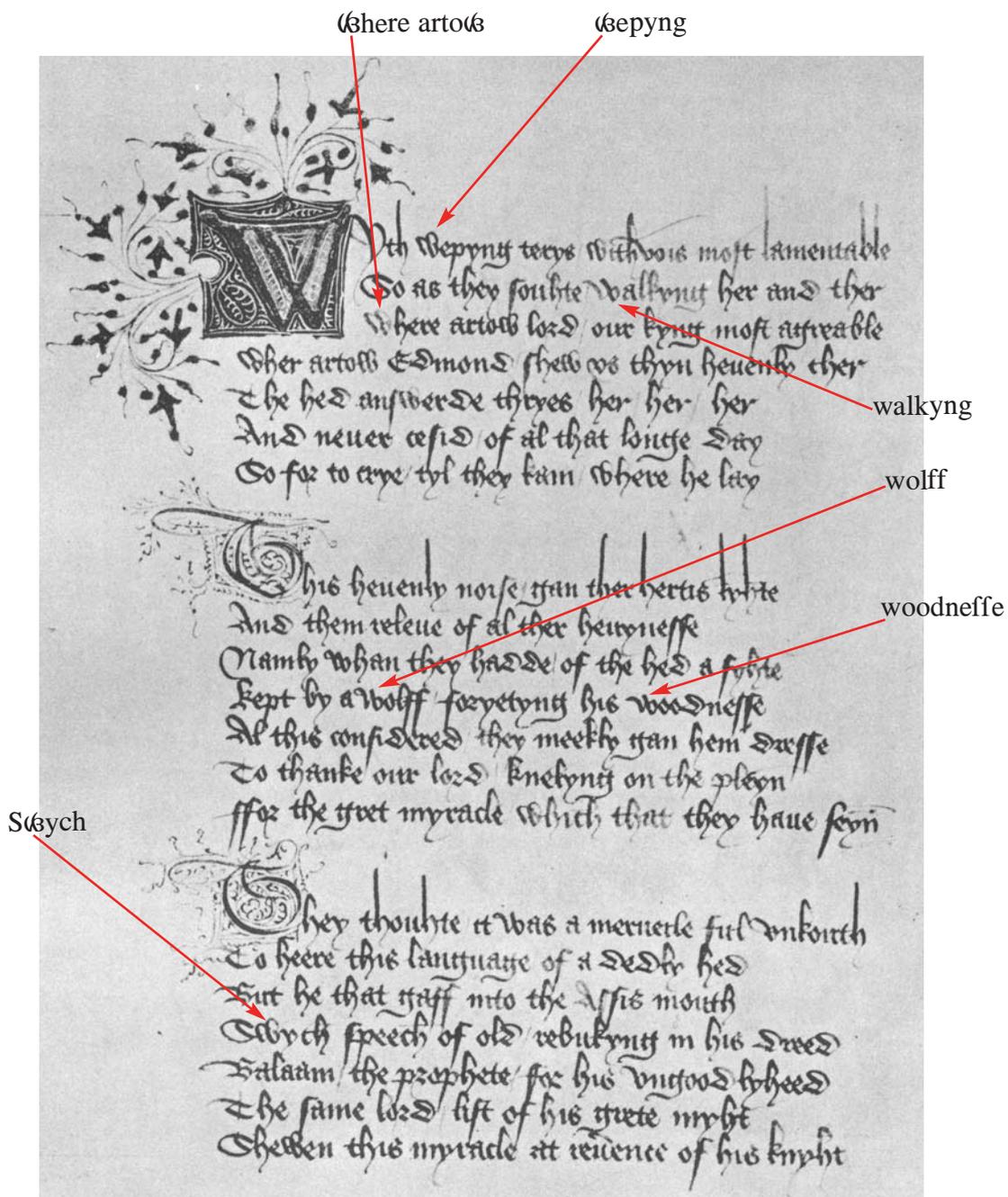


Figure 11. English text, “The Life of St Edmund”, written 1433, British Museum Harley MS 2278, fol. 66v. This pointed “bastard” hand makes use of both a Secretary w is found in *walkyng*, *wolff* and *woodneffe*, alongside the Anglicana W in *wepnyng*, *Wher artow*, *Swych*. Because both of the left verticals have a loop at the top, the bottom right has only a single loop. The effect is of a ligature of two Welsh v’s: 66 > 6. From Wright 1960, Plate 18.

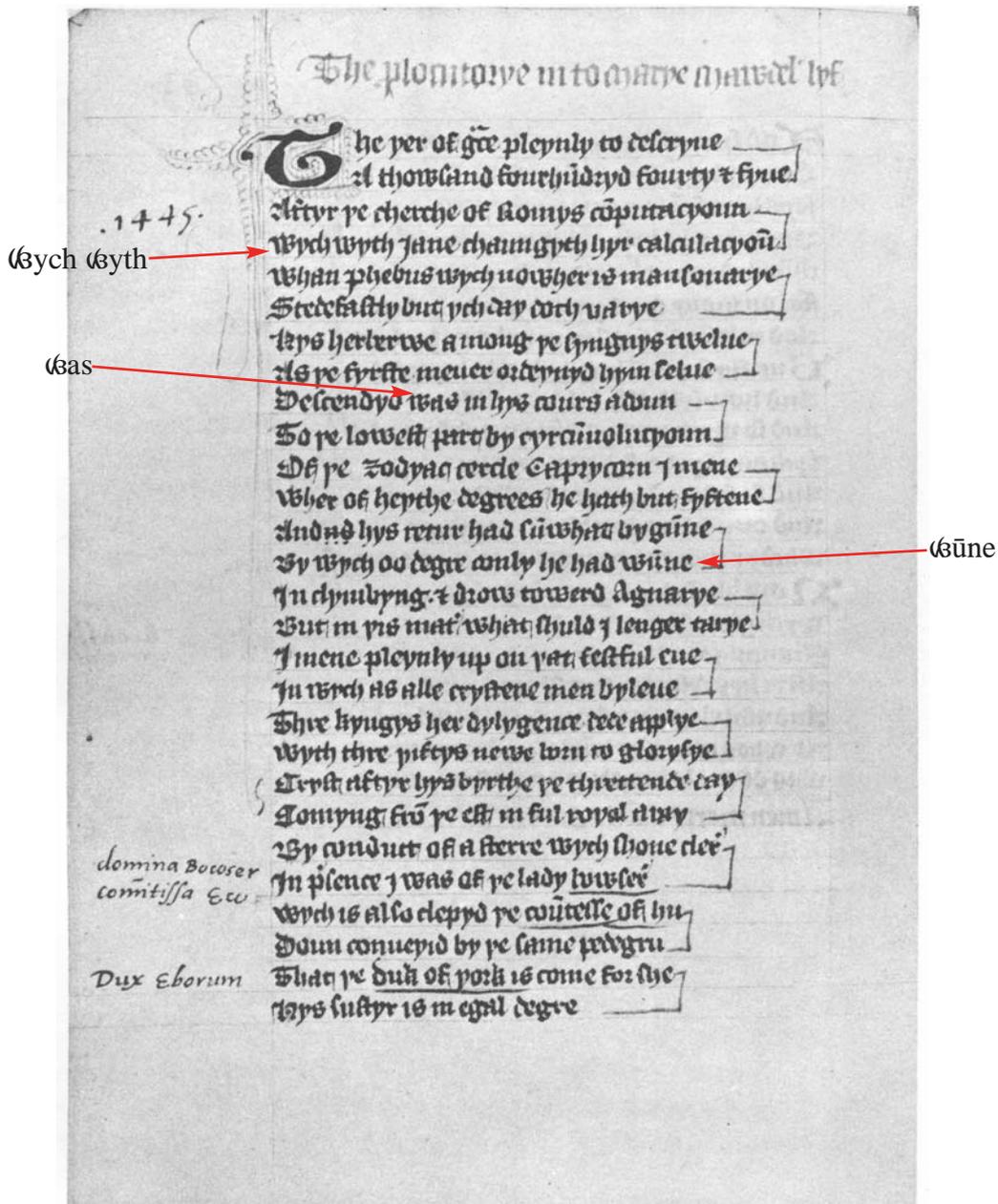


Figure 12. English text, “Legendys of Hooly Wummen”, written 1447 by Friar Thomas Burgh, British Museum Additional MS 32578, fol. 76r. Here the Anglicana W has a rounded shape, somewhat similar to a rounded italic *w*, but with two curves on the right, deriving from the original ligature and still in the minds of the writers as an essential part of the glyph. From Wright 1960, Plate 20.

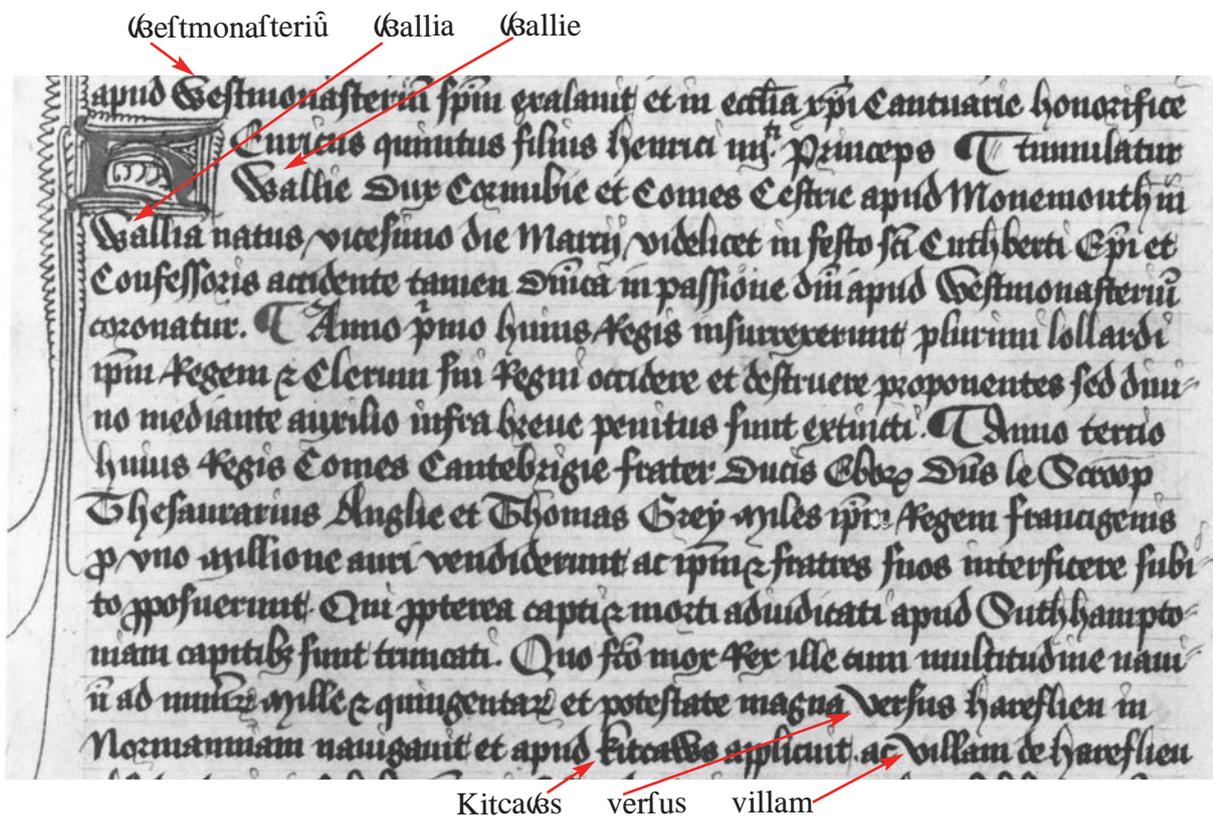


Figure 13. Example from the Latin “Brut” from the second half of the 15th century, Bodleian MS Rawlinson C.398, fol. 49r. The Anglicana Formata hand has a lower-case v with a strong left stroke, and a stylized Anglicana W with two main strokes and the figure-3 curves on the right. Both capital and small Anglicana W are shown, in the words *Westmonasteriū*, *Walle*, *Wallia*, and *Kitcaws*. From Parkes 1979, Plate 8 (i). To the right of *Kitcaws* at the bottom of the figure are two words beginning with v, *versus* and *villam*.

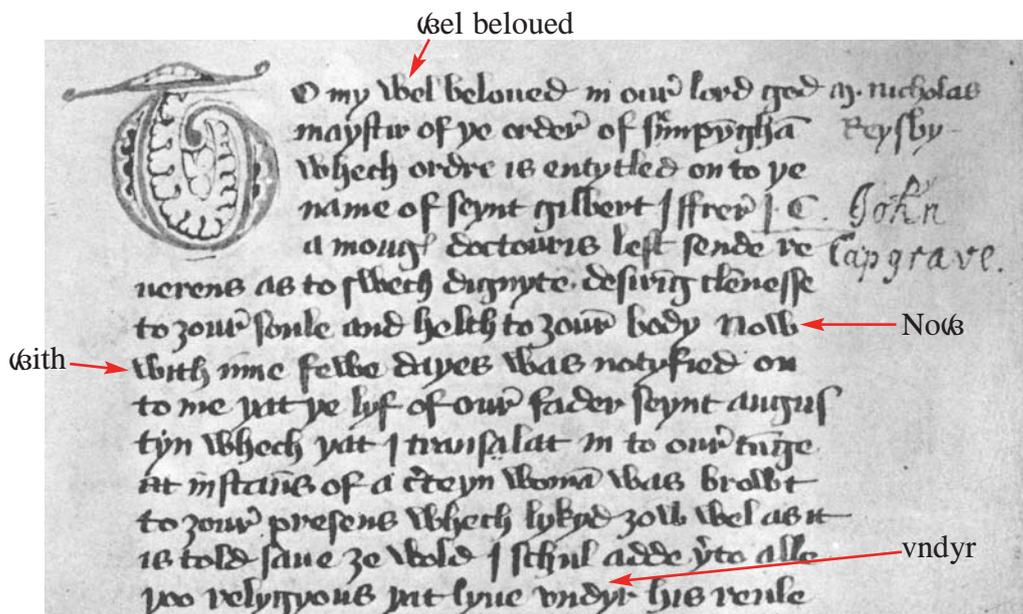


Figure 14. English text, “Lives of St Augustine of Hippo and St Gilbert of Sempringham”, written 1451, British Museum Additional MS 36704, fol. 46r. In this slightly irregular hand the Anglicana W has two small bowls at the top of each stem, and one below on the right. Compare lowercase b and Anglicana W. From Wright 1960, Plate 21.

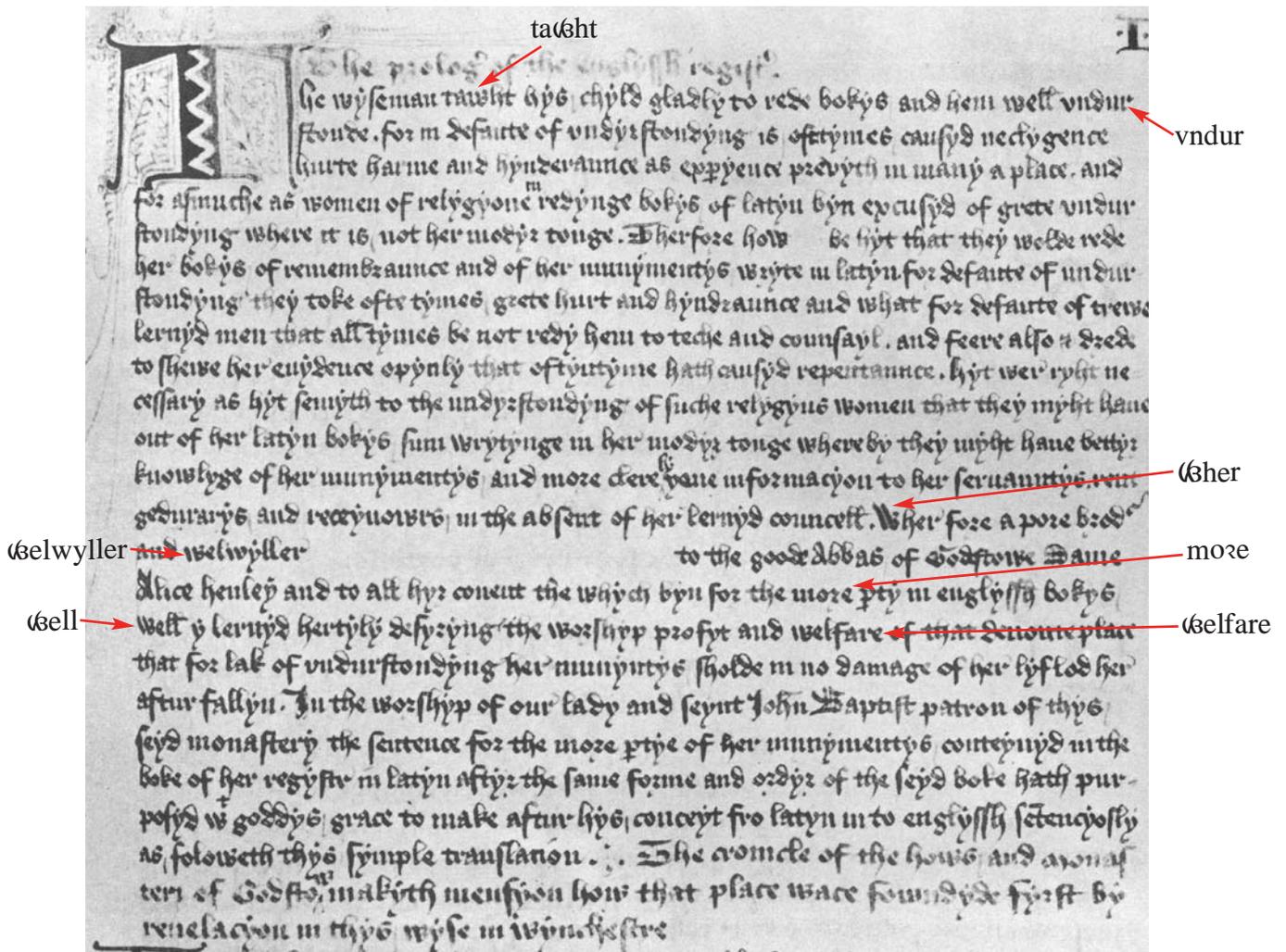


Figure 15. English text, “Register of Charters”, written 1450-1560, Bodleian Library, Rawlinson MS B.408, fol. 13r. Here the Anglicana W has two left diagonals and two bowls on the right. In the first line a u-based glyph is used for this in *ta­*. In the word *­elwyller* both Anglicana and Secretary forms are used. Other parings, like s/f and r/z are also found. From Wright 1960, Plate 22.

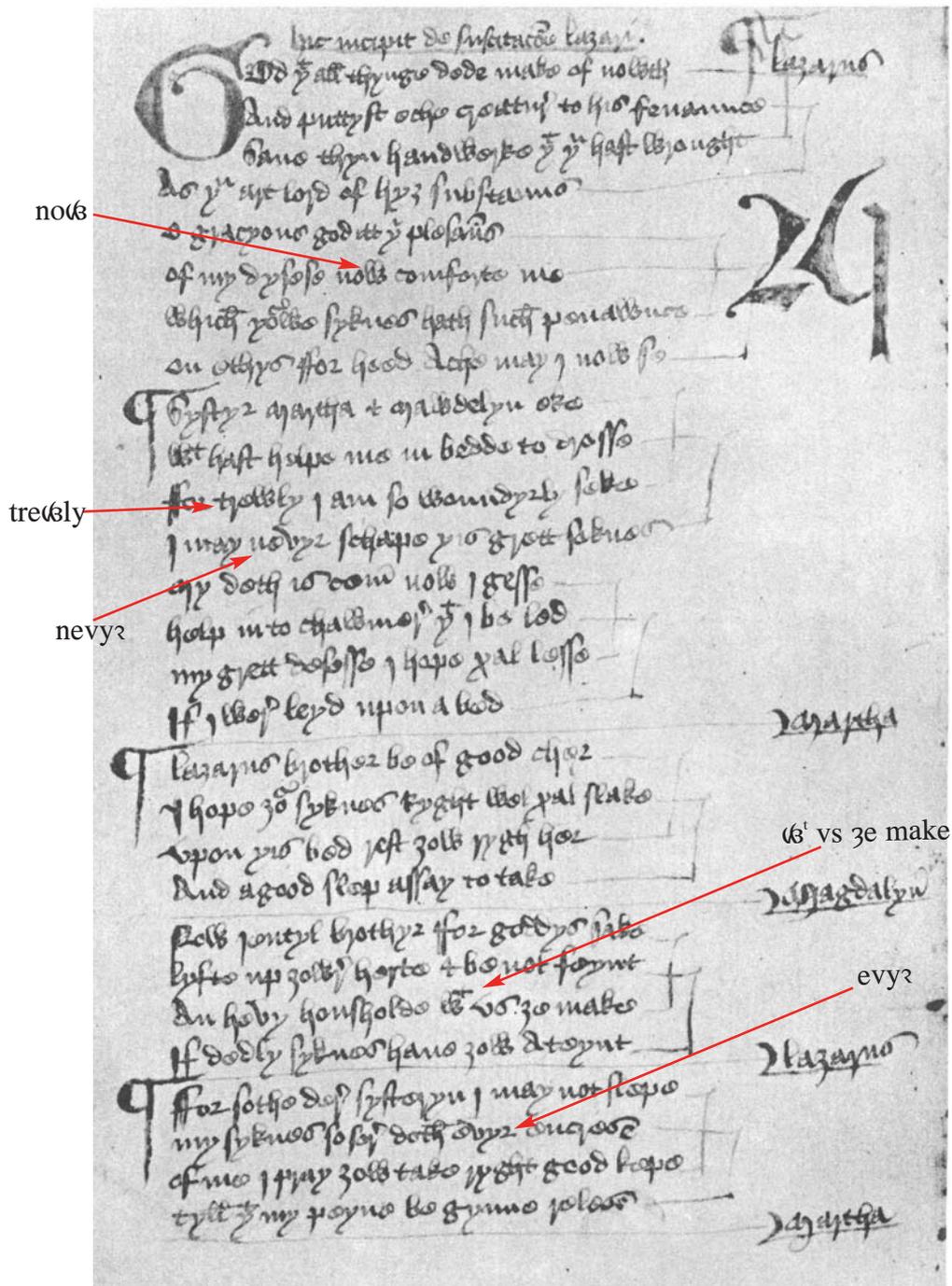


Figure 16. English text, “Ludus Coventriae”, written 1450-1475, British Museum Cotton MS Vespasian D.viii, fol. 127v. Here the Anglicana W has a rounded shape, with two curves on the right, and retaining the two bowls on the left. From Wright 1960, Plate 23.

God almyghty fane and confer me oure kyng
 In all part to his encrease of glorie
 his Reame and hym by pollitic ldyng
 with dyede and lone to haue memorie
 Of his Enemyes conquest and vntorie
 with sceptre and sworde thene botch to do myght
 And his lawes to eny maner wyght

And in all wryt to sett his ydeler names
 the lorde to please and his lawes kepe
 And his lawes with hartly obseruance
 In pees to kepe them whete they wabe or clepe
 to pryncesse thramme and charyte them p to mote
 with the elders oven off dyscrecion
 As ye them fynde of dysposicion

them that be gode charyte them in godnesse
 and them that be fedward of therys
 Doye the balance by grete adyssonesse
 for lone nor hate doo noon outdage
 Bot a wode mene betwene olde & yong of age
 Excellont prynces the pees to compile
 And at grete the wudenesse of my style

And I that am humble slytence
 Of the kyng with hole affection
 wode of Ploynesse I haue deent my lab²
 to sett in order and excecucion
 first my seemlesse vnder correction
 to ygett hole hert in my best entent
 for to accomplissh your commandment

Figure 17. English text, “Secrees of Old Philisoffres”, written 1469 by William Ebesham, British Museum Lansdowne MS 285, fol. 152r. Here the Anglicana W is not used, but only the pointed Secretary W. From Wright 1960, Plate 24.

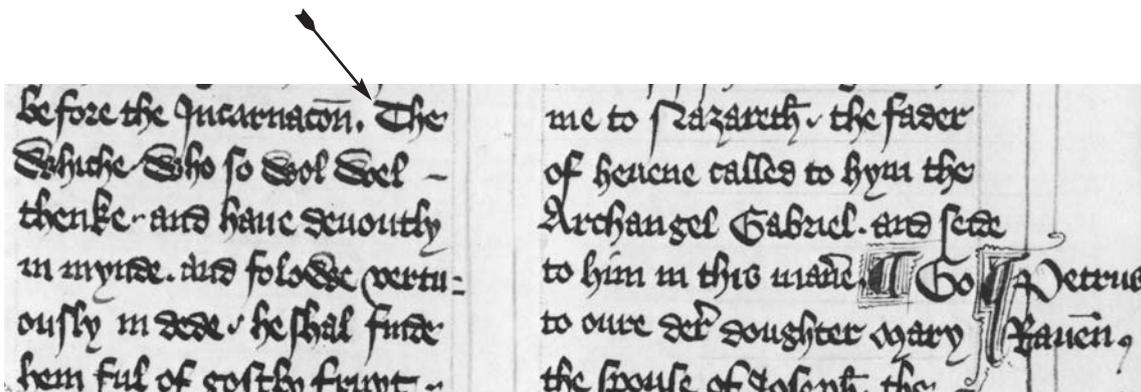


Figure 18. Example 1475, Glasgow University Library Hunterian MS T.3.15, fol. 15v. The Anglicana Formata hand has a lower-case *v* with a left swash stroke, and a very stylized Anglicana *W* with two main strokes and the figure-3 curves on the right. From Parkes 1979, Plate 6 (ii). The sentence pointed to with the arrow reads: *The Whiche who so wol wol thenke and haue deuoutly in mynde, and folowē vertuouſly in dede...*

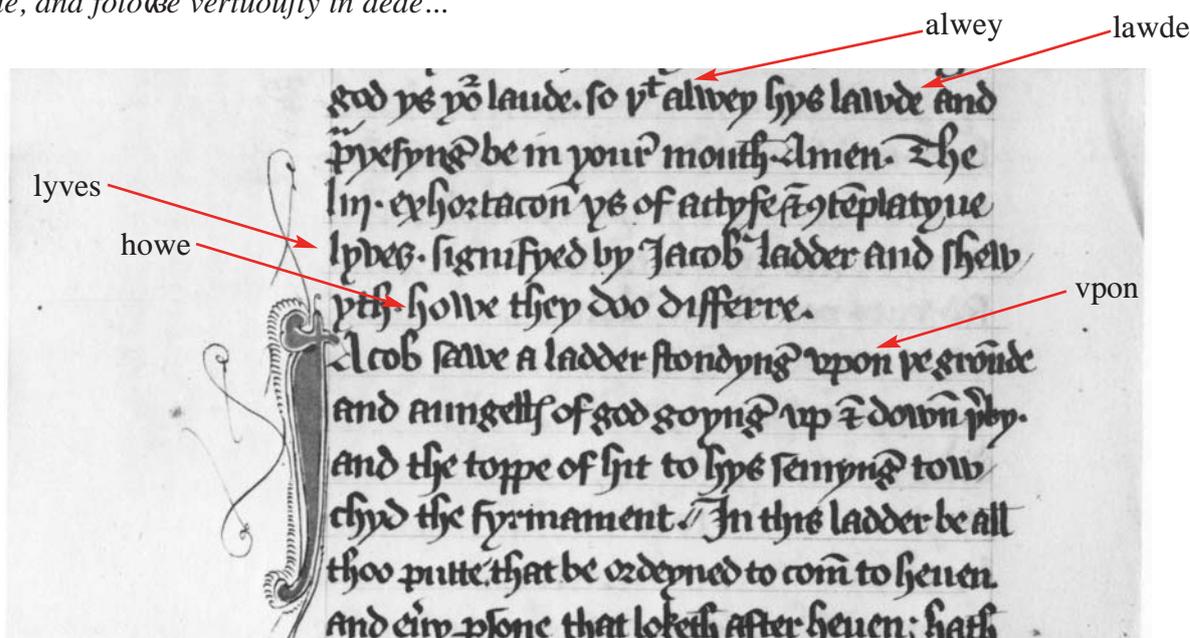


Figure 19. English text, “The Manere of Good Lyuynge”, written c. 1500 by William Daker, Bodleian MS Laud Misc. 517, fol. 126v. In this “Fere textura” hand the Secretary forms are used, so *alwey*, *lawde*, *lyves*, *howe*, *vpon*, etc all have the more familiar pointed form we are used to today. From Parkes 1979, Plate 8 (ii).

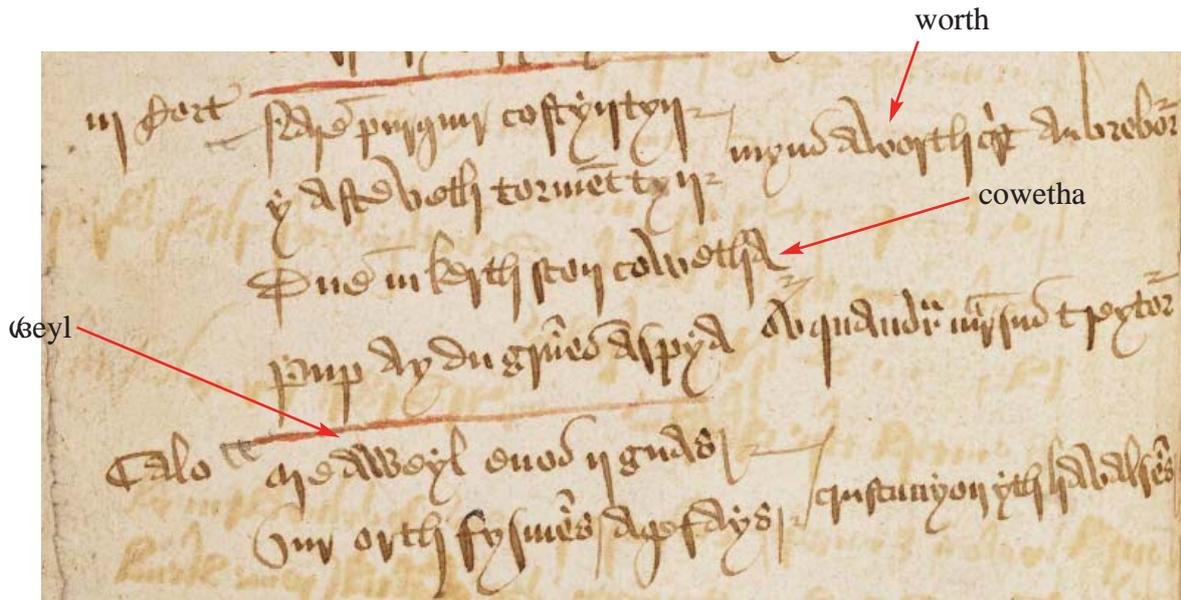


Figure 20. Cornish text, “Beunans Meriasek”, written 1504, Peniarth MS 105, fol. 23v. The text reads, showing both Secretary W and Anglicana W:

<i>ij Toz^t</i>	Na rê purguir coftyntyn • y afeveth tozmēt tyn myns a w orth c̄st an bzebōz	1198 • 1199
	Deū in kerth fcon c owetha • pup ay du grūes afpya ov quandr̄ n̄r fus treytōz	1201 • 1202
<i>Calo</i>	Me a w eyl enos ij guas • Sur orth fymēs age fays cruftuyon yth havalfēs	1204 • 1205

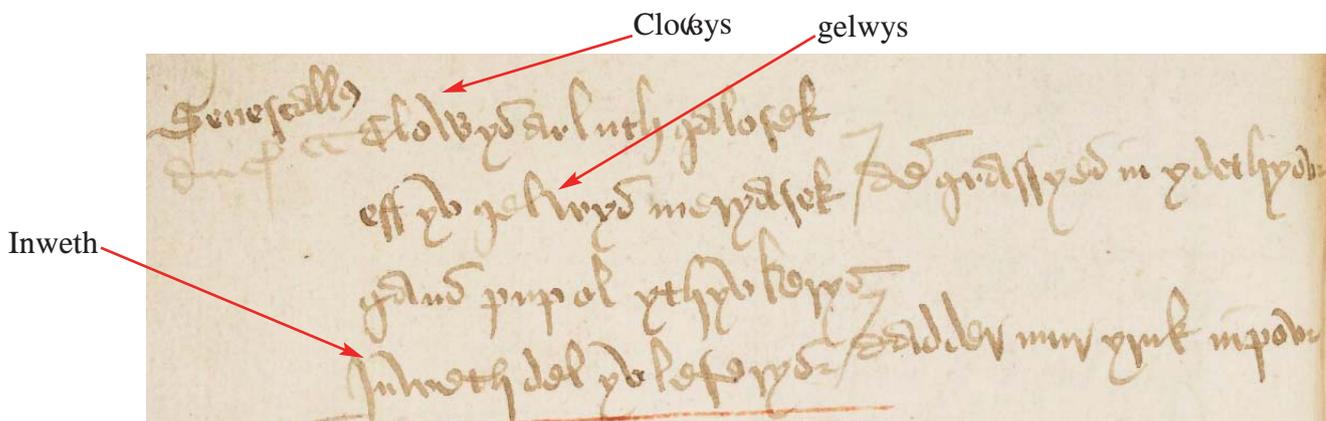


Figure 21. Cornish text, “Beunans Meriasek”, written 1504, Peniarth MS 105, fol. 45v. The text reads, showing both Secretary W and Anglicana W:

<i>ij Toz^t</i>	Cl w ys azluth galofek • eff yv gel w ys meryafek dē gzaiffyes in y dethyov	2224 • 2225
	gans pub ol ythyv kerys • In w eth del yv leferys dadder mur y ruk in pov	2227 • 2228

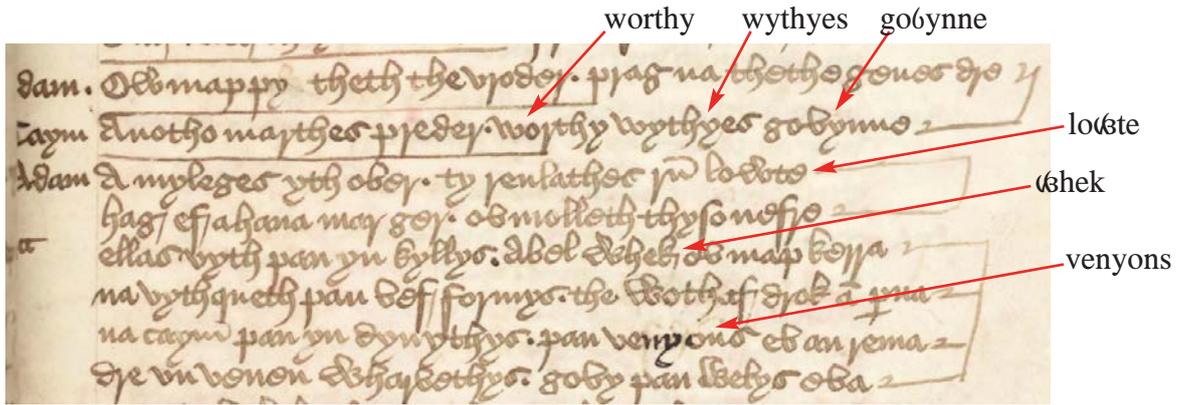


Figure 21. Cornish text, “Origo Mundi”, written late 14th century, Bodley MS 791, fol. 6r. The text shows both Secretary W and Anglicana W, as well as Middle Welsh V and Secretary V.

Unicode Character Properties. Character properties are proposed here.

A7C2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ANGLICANA W;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7C3;
A7C3;LATIN SMALL LETTER ANGLICANA W;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7C2;;A7C2

Bibliography

- Parkes, M. B. 1979. *English Cursive Book Hands 1250-1500*. London: Scolar Press. ISBN 0-85967-535-1
- Wright, C. E. 1960. *English vernacular hands from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries*. (Oxford Palaeographical Handbooks.) Oxford: Clarendon Press.

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal to add LATIN LETTER ANGLICANA W to the UCS

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2017-07-26

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.

1b. Proposed name of script

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

Yes

1d. Name of the existing block

Latin Extended-D

2. Number of characters in proposal

2.

3. Proposed category (A-Contemporary; B.1-Specialized (small collection); 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)

Category A.

4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?

Yes.

4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

Michael Everson.

5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

Michael Everson, Fontographer.

6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

Yes.

6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

7. 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.

8. 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 Unicode Character Database <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UnicodeCharacterDatabase.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

See above.

C. Technical – Justification

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

No.

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?

Andrew Dunning, Michael Everson, Andreas Stötzner, Andrew West, Nicholas Williams.

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?

Linguists, Anglicists, Celticists.

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

Used historically and in modern editions.

4b. Reference

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

Various publications.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P 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. Keep with other Latin characters.

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?

No.

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)?

No.

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

11c. If YES, reference

11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

No.

11e. If YES, reference

12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

No.

12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?