

# Old Atlantean Orthography

Phoneme	Symbol								
/i/	↓○	/oj/	↓○	/h/	□	/k/	⊞	/t/	⋈
/I/	↓○	/ow/	○	/d/	⊞	/g/	⊞	/s/	⋈
/e/	±○	/ej/	⊞	/s/	⊞	/x/	⊞	/tʃ/	⋈
/æ/	+○	/jul/	⊞	/z/	⊞	/r/	⊞	/dʒ/	⋈
/a/	x○	/p/	⊞	/m/	⊞	/j/	⊞	/tʃ/	⋈
/u/	○	/b/	⊞	/r/	⊞	/w/	⊞	/dʒ/	⋈
/ɜ/	⊞	/f/	⊞	/ɹ/	⊞	/t/	⊞	/kʃ/	⋈
/ol/	⊞	/v/	⊞	/ɹ/	⊞	/q/	⊞	/gʃ/	⋈
/ɹ/	⊞	/m/	⊞	/l/	⊞	/g/	⊞	/v/	⋈
/a/	⊞	/b/	⊞	/s/	⊞	/R/	⊞	/c/	⋈
/aj/	⊞	/θ/	⊞	/z/	⊞	/r/	⊞	/c/	⋈
/aw/	⊞	/ð/	⊞	/z/	⊞	/h/	⊞	/v/	⋈

This older writing system is written in columns and read top-to-bottom, right-to-left. The diacritics representing following vowels would be attached to the left side of a consonant symbol. The gemination diacritic would be attached to the right side of a consonant or above the vowel diacritic.

## Punctuation

□○ = end of sentence    Δ○ = exclamation    λ○ = decimal point  
 7○ = question mark    ∩○ = comma/semicolon    ⌈⌋ = open and close quotes

## Numerals

The original Atlantean numeral system was base 20 and little-endian.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	1	Y	Y	⊞	7	Z	Z	Z	I
10 <sup>A</sup>	11 <sup>B</sup>	12 <sup>C</sup>	13 <sup>D</sup>	14 <sup>E</sup>	15 <sup>F</sup>	16 <sup>G</sup>	17 <sup>H</sup>	18 <sup>I</sup>	19 <sup>J</sup>
⊞	⊞	⊞	⊞	⊞	⊞	⊞	⊞	⊞	⊞

Example:  $34_{20} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{⊞}^7 \\ \text{Y} \end{matrix}$      $120_{20} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Y}^7 \\ \text{I} \end{matrix}$      $7A9GD8J_{20} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{⊞}^7 \\ \text{Z} \\ \text{⊞} \\ \text{⊞} \\ \text{⊞} \\ \text{⊞} \\ \text{⊞} \end{matrix}$      $3,14_{20} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{⊞}^7 \\ \text{I} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{Y} \end{matrix}$