

"UNICODE."

"UNICODE"

THE
UNIVERSAL TELEGRAPHIC PHRASE-BOOK

A CODE OF CYPHER WORDS FOR COMMERCIAL,
DOMESTIC, AND FAMILIAR PHRASES IN ORDINARY
USE IN INLAND AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

*WITH A LIST OF PROMINENT COMMERCIAL FIRMS
WHO ARE UNICODE USERS*

TWELFTH THOUSAND

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & MELBOURNE. MCMII

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED



First Edition January 1886.
Reprinted October 1886, 1887, 1888,
January 1889, October 1889, 1891, 1892,
1894, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1902.

PREFACE.

IN first introducing to the public the "Unicode," by means of "The Universal Telegraphic Phrase-Book,"* it is well to give a few preliminary explanations and directions.

All the great submarine Telegraph Companies, and almost all foreign countries and colonies, have adopted the word-tariff, or system of charging a certain sum for each word, and Great Britain has practically done the same. Every person who has heretofore sent telegraphic messages abroad has learned by experience the economy of condensation, and the advantage of the use of a Code known to both sender and receiver. By this means the substance of a message embracing a dozen ordinary words may be conveyed in a single code-word, with a fulness and clearness not to be otherwise attained unless at a prohibitive cost. The same effect is discovered in inland telegraphic communication under the new arrangements. The sixpenny telegram is found, except under special circumstances, to be a misnomer, the unavoidable length of the addresses (where the expense of registering a cypher has not been incurred by the Receiver), and the name of the Sender and Receiver absorbing so many of the twelve words as frequently to leave only two or three available for the text of the telegram. Attention is therefore naturally turned to condensation, and, as a necessary consequence, to coding.

The Code-Book hitherto has been distinguished by two features—a high price and an attempted exclusiveness. The "Unicode" aims at precisely opposite qualities, viz., a low price and a universality of employment, so that not only in all offices, but in clubs, hotels, and private residences copies shall be found and freely used.

* A Pocket Edition of this book, of convenient size, is also published, price 2s. 6d.

An example will best demonstrate the mode of using, and the economy effected. Say the following is the message in full:—

<div> <div>TO</div> <div> <div>Smith,</div> <div>100, Prince Rupert Road,</div> <div>Shepherd's Bush.</div> </div> </div>				
Jones	dines	with	us	this
evening	and	remains	the	night
				Smith

Here the address and signature take eight words, and the body of the message ten, making eighteen words in all, or six extra to pay for; whereas by using the "Unicode" the message is reduced to ten words, and runs thus:—

<div> <div>TO</div> <div> <div>Smith,</div> <div>100, Prince Rupert Road,</div> <div>Shepherd's Bush.</div> </div> </div>				
Jones	Coctivus			
		Smith		

But in foreign telegrams the difference is more striking. The rate from South America varies, but take it, *e.g.*, at five shillings per word, and the following message (without reckoning the address) would cost 30s.:—"Order executed before your telegram arrived"; whereas the "Unicode" word "*Obumbro*" would convey the same message for five shillings, or a saving of 25s.

Many phrases which at first sight would appear too unnecessarily minute, notably in domestic affairs, are purposely inserted as being those which experience shows are in actual daily use, notwithstanding their heavy cost for transmission.

Users of existing codes have constantly experienced difficulty and misunderstanding from the fact that, English words being used for the cyphers, the messages have at times read intelligibly in the ordinary and not the code meaning of the words, and the Receiver has not known which to adopt. This has been entirely obviated in the "Unicode" by exclusively employing for the cyphers Latin words which strictly conform to the regulations of the International Telegraph Conferences held at Paris, London, and Berlin. An equally important point has also been carefully borne in mind. It is generally known that the telegraphic alphabet is composed of three elements: the dot, the dash, and the space. These symbols may with great facility be transposed in transmission, causing words however dissimilar in ordinary language (such as *fancy* and *pantry*) to be confounded one with another in the process of telegraphy. This compilation, however, has been made under the personal supervision of telegraphic experts of long experience, and it is claimed for it that the cypher words are from their telegraphic construction the least liable to erroneous transmission by the operators.

The cypher words have been arranged alphabetically, and the phrases are likewise so arranged, having regard to what is in each the principal or key-word.

Not the least valuable feature (and it is a novel one) in the present volume is the addition of a list of important firms and establishments in Great Britain, with their registered telegraphic addresses, who will receive telegrams in the "Unicode." This list will be hereafter increased, and for this purpose intimations are invited from those firms at home and abroad who desire their names to be added. These should be sent to the care of the Publishers, and addressed to the Editors of the "Unicode," who will be grateful for any suggestions for improvements and additions.

To allow for the composition of a small private code available only to the individual compilers, and not to be adopted hereafter in the "Unicode" for specific phrases for public use, a few pages with cypher words only have been added, to which phrases may be attached as desired.

NOTE TO SECOND EDITION.

The compilers refer to the following communication which they have received :—

"I have examined from the point of view of a telegraph operator of long standing, several Codes which have been recently published, and I emphatically pronounce the UNICODE to be the only one I have seen where the hand of the expert can be discovered. In one of the other compilations it is claimed as a merit that none of the cypher words exceed five letters. This, however, is a serious blot, and condemns the book in my judgment. In two Codes I observe a free use of manufactured words, and yet, for extra-European correspondence, such words can be and are generally rejected by the Cable Companies. Naturally it is preferable that the operator should transmit messages where the meaning is clear and the words as usual, but as it seems evident that the use of Codes will grow day by day it is to be hoped that the public will continue to employ one so workman-like and systematic as the UNICODE."

October, 1886.

Users will find it a great convenience to print on their letter paper and invoices the words "Code in use—Unicode."

POSSIBLE TRANSFORMATIONS OF TELEGRAPH SIGNALS.

LETTER.	MORSE SIGNAL.	POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTION.
A	. -	ET
B	TS NI DE
C	-. -.	NN TR TEN KE
D	- ..	TI NE
E	.	
F	.. -.	IN ER UE
G	---.	ME TN
H	SE ES II
I	..	EE
J	. - - -	EO ATT AM WT
K	- . -	TA NT TT
L	. - . .	AI RE ED
M	--	TT
N	- .	TE
O	---	TM MT
P	. - - .	WE AN EG EME
Q	- - - .	MA GT TK
R	. - .	AE EN
S	...	IE EI
T	-	
U	.. -	EA IT
V	... -	ST EU IA
W	- . - -	EM AT
X	- . - .	NA TU DT
Y	- . - -	NM TW KT
Z	- - - .	MI GE TD

REGULATIONS AS TO TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS.

THE rules and regulations which govern the telegraphic communication between various portions of the world are laid down by the International Telegraph Conferences which meet periodically in one or other of the capitals of Europe, and the following gives the effect of those which should be most widely known :—

All telegrams should be legibly written.

Telegrams may be composed of plain language, of code language, or of secret language.

Telegrams in plain language must present a clear meaning in any one of the languages admitted for telegraphic correspondence.

Telegrams in code language must consist of words not exceeding ten letters in length, each of them presenting a clear meaning, but not necessarily any consecutive sense, and belonging to any one or to all of the following languages, but to no other, viz. :—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin.

Code words containing more than ten letters are charged at cypher rate.

Proper names are not admitted in the text of code messages unless used in their natural sense.

The Company can demand the production of the codes and vocabularies, for the purpose of controlling the execution of the preceding regulations.

Private telegrams composed of secret letters such as a b x y z, are not admitted in extra-European correspondence.

Illegitimate combinations of words contrary to the usage of the language, and abbreviated and wrongly spelt words, are inadmissible.

The maximum length of a single word is fixed at 15 letters in European telegrams, and at 10 letters in extra-European telegrams, any additional letters being counted and charged for as extra words at the rate of 15 or 10 letters respectively to the word.

Any instruction the sender may have to give as to the delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, acknowledgment of receipt, to its being a collated telegram, &c., should be written immediately before the address. These indications may be given in the following abbreviated forms, when they will be counted as one word only :—

RP for Reply paid.	FS for To follow.
TC „ Collation paid.	RPD „ Urgent reply paid.
CR „ Acknowledgment of receipt.	PR „ Post registered.
PP „ Postage paid.	EP „ Estaffette paid.
XP „ Express paid.	

Any sender may request by writing the instruction: “Télégramme à faire suivre” (*i.e.* to follow) or “(FS)” (which is charged for), immediately before the address, that the terminal office shall cause his telegram to follow the receiver within the limits of Europe.

The charge to the first address only is prepaid, the cost of further transmission being collected on delivery.

INDEX.

	PAGE
PREFACE	iii
POSSIBLE TRANSFORMATIONS OF TELEGRAPH SIGNALS.	vii
REGULATIONS AS TO TRANSMISSION OF TELEGRAMS	viii
EDITOR'S NOTE	x
APARTMENTS	6
APPOINTMENTS	7
ARRIVALS	9
BIRTHS	11
CHEQUES	16
DEATHS	21
DEPARTURES	24
DETENTIONS	25
DINNER ENGAGEMENTS	26
GOODS	35
HEALTH AND ILLNESS	36
HOTELS	41
INVITATIONS	48
LEGAL	51
LETTERS	55
LUNCH ENGAGEMENTS	57
MARRIAGES	59
MILITARY	62
MONEY	64
ORDERS	67
PATTERNS	68
RACING	74
RAILWAY TRAVELLING	80
REMITTANCES	81
TELEGRAMS	88
THEATRE ENGAGEMENTS	90
WEATHER	95
PRIVATE CODE	97
“UNICODE” USERS	103

EDITOR'S NOTE.

AT the instance of the Bureau International des Administrations Télégraphiques, several alterations in the Code-words of UNICODE have been made. "Commorit" (p. 27) now appears as "Commoret"; "Cynomyla" (p. 32) as "Cynomyia"; "Illicitum" (p. 45) as "Ilicitum"; "Melitites" (p. 54) as "Militites," which is out of its alphabetical order; "Mollesca" (p. 57) as "Mollusco"; "Myrapium" (p. 58) as "Myrapiam"; "Myscus" (p. 59) as "Mysus"; "Nuberum" (p. 63) as "Nuberem"; "Reice" (p. 83) as "Reices." "Melofoliam" (p. 55), which stood for "Forward my letters until further instructions to Poste Restante here," "Siquandare" (p. 96), which signified "Wrote to you by this evening's post," and "Siquando" (p. 96), "Wrote to you by this morning's post," have been omitted.

THE UNIVERSAL TELEGRAPHIC PHRASE-BOOK.

Abandon the negotiations	Abactus
(Able)—Am <i>able</i> to	Abazea
Am not <i>able</i> to	Abdite
Are you <i>able</i> to	Abdixi
Have you been <i>able</i> to	Abdo
Shall be <i>able</i> to	Abdomen
Shall not be <i>able</i> to	Abductus
Absence has prevented my earlier reply	Abequito
Can do nothing during <i>absence</i> of —	Abeuntis
Can do nothing in your <i>absence</i>	Abfore
Accept. (Refer to DECLINE.)	
Cannot <i>accept</i> less than —	Abhorreo
Do not <i>accept</i>	Abitio
Acceptance paid away, too late to stop	Abjecte
Acceptance paid into bank, cannot be with- drawn	Abjectio
Acceptance will be renewed	Abjicio
Cannot renew <i>acceptance</i>	Abjudico
Have withdrawn <i>acceptance</i>	Abjuro
Refuse to renew <i>acceptance</i>	Ablaqueo
Will withdraw <i>acceptance</i> on receipt of bank order for —	Ablego
Accident has occurred to train on the —	Abludo

Met with an <i>accident</i>	Abnato
Met with an <i>accident</i> , cannot keep appointment	Abnepos
Met with an <i>accident</i> , come as quickly as you can	Abneptis
Met with an <i>accident</i> , must postpone visit .	Abnodo
Met with an <i>accident</i> , must remain here, letter by post	Abnormis
Met with an <i>accident</i> , not very serious .	Abolesco
Met with an <i>accident</i> , only slight . . .	Abolevi
Met with an <i>accident</i> , very serious . . .	Abolitio
Met with an <i>accident</i> , which prevents my leaving	Abominor
Met with an <i>accident</i> , will return . . .	Aborior
Met with an <i>accident</i> , boat upset, all safe .	Abrasi
Met with an <i>accident</i> , boat upset, remain here till you come	Abreptus
Met with an <i>accident</i> , boat upset, send a change here	Abrogo
Met with an <i>accident</i> , carriage upset, not hurt	Abrumpo
Met with an <i>accident</i> , carriage upset, slightly hurt	Abruptio
Met with an <i>accident</i> , collision, not hurt .	Abscedo
Met with an <i>accident</i> , collision, seriously hurt	Abscindo
Met with an <i>accident</i> , collision, slightly hurt	Abscisse
Met with an <i>accident</i> , come	Absens
Met with an <i>accident</i> , but need not come .	Absentia
What is the nature of the <i>accident</i> . . .	Absilio
When did the <i>accident</i> occur	Absolvo
Where did the <i>accident</i> occur	Absonus

Account. (Refer to PLACE.)

<i>Account</i> is being made out	Absorbeo
<i>Account</i> is forwarded to-day	Abstineo

<i>Account</i> is overdrawn	Abstraxi
Not on my <i>account</i>	Abstrudo
Not on our <i>account</i>	Absurdus
Not on your <i>account</i>	Abundo
Placed to your <i>account</i> the sum of — . . .	Abusque

Acknowledge. (Refer to DOCUMENTS, LETTER, REMITTANCE, TELEGRAM.)

<i>Acknowledge</i> by telegram receipt of documents	Abutor
<i>Acknowledge</i> by telegram receipt of letter .	Acacia
<i>Acknowledge</i> by telegram receipt of remittance	Academia
Why have you not <i>acknowledged</i> receipt of documents	Acapna
Why have you not <i>acknowledged</i> receipt of letter	Acapnon
Why have you not <i>acknowledged</i> receipt of remittance	Acatium
Why have you not <i>acknowledged</i> receipt of telegram	Accanto

Act as for yourself	Accedo
<i>Act</i> as you think best	Accelero
<i>Act</i> on my letter	Acceptio
<i>Act</i> on my previous telegram	Acceptus
<i>Act</i> on my previous instructions	Accerso
— is empowered to <i>act</i> on my (or our) behalf	Accessio
You have full powers to <i>act</i>	Accingo

Address. (Refer to TELEGRAM.)

Registered telegraphic <i>address</i> is — . . .	Accio
What is your registered telegraphic <i>address</i>	Accipio

Agree to your plans	Accitus
<i>Agree</i> to your proposals	Acclamo
<i>Agree</i> to your request	Acclinis
<i>Agree</i> to your terms	Accola

Weather very fine, shall expect you this evening Silurus
Weather very fine, shall start to-day Silva
Weather very fine, will wait your arrival Silvesco

When did you last hear from — Silvicola

Will. (Refer to DEATHS, EXECUTORS.)

Writing. (Refer to LETTER, POST.)

Writing to you by to-day's post Similago
Writing to you by early post Similis
Writing to you by next mail — Simplex
Writing you to-day respecting — Simultas
Writing you to-morrow respecting — Sinciput

(Wrong)—Is anything *wrong* Sindon
 Is anything *wrong*, have received nothing from — Singulus
 Is anything *wrong*, have not heard from you Sinister
 Is anything *wrong*, have not heard from you for some time Sinopsis
 Nothing *wrong*, will write Sinum

Wrote. (Refer to LETTER, POST.)

Wrote to you addressed to — Sinuosus
Wrote to you by mail of last — Siparium
 Siquandare*
 Siquando*

* See Editor's Note facing p. 1.

PRIVATE CODE.

A SIMPLE means of converting the Unicode into a secret private code is for correspondents to arrange to use instead of the cypher set opposite to the phrases in the book the cypher affixed to the phrase one, two, or more lines above or below, as may be selected. For instance, if it is agreed to use instead of the regulation cypher word the one next following it in the Code, a telegram with the word "*Oporice*" would mean to the general body of Unicode users "Posted letter to-day, do not leave before receipt;" but the person for whose private information the message was intended would read the real meaning as "Posted letter to-day, do not act on it, another follows."

The following selection of cypher words will never be included in the "Unicode" for permanent use with any specific phrases. They are intended to be used only for private phrases to be arranged specially between individual correspondents:—

Veneno
 Venenum
 Venereus
 Veneror
 Venetus
 Venicula
 Venor
 Venosus
 Ventilò
 Ventràle