“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

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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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO</th>
<th>Smith, 100, Prince Rupert Road, Shepherd's Bush.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>aines and remains us this night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>the Smith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO</th>
<th>Smith, 100, Prince Rupert Road, Shepherd's Bush.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>Coctius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 confused 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 invoke the words "Code in use—Unicodex."
The rules and regulations which govern the telegraphic communication between various parts of the world are laid down by the International Telegraph Conferences of the world, and the following gives the effect of those which are most widely known:

All telegrams should be legibly written.

Telegrams may be composed of plain language, of code language, of secret language, or of secret language of the International Telegraph Conference of the world.

Languages in plain language must consist of words not exceeding ten letters in length, each of them being a clear meaning, but not necessarily any consecutive sentence. No consecutive sentence of more than five words is allowed, and telegrams are divided into parts by the use of semicolons and commas, each part being a clear meaning.

Languages of code language must consist of words not exceeding ten letters in length, each of them being a clear meaning, but not necessarily any consecutive sentence. No consecutive sentence of more than five words is allowed, and telegrams are divided into parts by the use of semicolons and commas, each part being a clear meaning.

Languages of secret language must consist of words not exceeding ten letters in length, each of them being a clear meaning, but not necessarily any consecutive sentence. No consecutive sentence of more than five words is allowed, and telegrams are divided into parts by the use of semicolons and commas, each part being a clear meaning.

Languages of secret language of the International Telegraph Conference of the world must consist of words not exceeding ten letters in length, each of them being a clear meaning, but not necessarily any consecutive sentence. No consecutive sentence of more than five words is allowed, and telegrams are divided into parts by the use of semicolons and commas, each part being a clear meaning.
EDITOR'S NOTE.

At the instance of the Bureau International des Administrations Télégraphiques, several alterations in the Code-words of Unicorns have been made. "Commorit" (p. 27) now appears as "Commoret"; "Cynomyia" (p. 32) as "Cynomyia"; "Illicitum" (p. 45) as "Illice-
tum"; "Mellites" (p. 54) as "Mellites," which is out of its alpha-
betical order; "Molseca" (p. 57) as "Molusco"; "Myrapium" (p. 58) as "Myrapiam"; "Mycus" (p. 59) as "Mysus"; "Nuberum" (p. 63) as "Nuberum"; "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 able to . . . . . Abazaee

Am not able to . . . . . Abdite

Are you able to . . . . . Abdixi

Have you been able to . . . . . Abdo

Shall be able to . . . . . Abdomen

Shall not be able to . . . . . Abdactus

Absence has prevented my earlier reply . . . . . Abequijo

Can do nothing during absence of — . . . . . Abeuntis

Can do nothing in your absence . . . . . Abfore

Accept. (Refer to Decline.)

Cannot accept less than — . . . . . Abhorreo

Do not accept . . . . . 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 acceptance . . . . . Abjudico

Have withdrawn acceptance . . . . . Abjuro

Refuse to renew acceptance . . . . . Ablaquo

Will withdraw acceptance on receipt of bank order for — . . . . . Ablago

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

Account. (Refer to Place.)
Account is being made out: Absorbeo
Account is forwarded to-day: Abstineo

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Account is overdrawn: Abstraxi
Not on my account: Abstrudo
Not on our account: Absurdus
Not on your account: Abundo
Placed to your account the sum of: Abusque

Acknowledgment. (Refer to Documents, Letter, Remittance, Telegram.)
Acknowledgment by telegram receipt of documents: Abutor
Acknowledgment by telegram receipt of letter: Acadia
Acknowledgment by telegram receipt of remittance: Academia
Why have you not acknowledged receipt of documents: Acapna
Why have you not acknowledged receipt of letter: Acapnon
Why have you not acknowledged receipt of remittance: Acatium
Why have you not acknowledged receipt of telegram: Accanto

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

Address. (Refer to Telegram.)
Registered telegraphic address is: Accio
What is your registered telegraphic address: Accipio

Agree to your plans: Accitus
Agree to your proposals: Acclamo
Agree to your request: Acclinis
Agree to your terms: Accola
"UNICODE."

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 — . . . . . . Singon
Is anything wrong, have not heard from you Sinner
Is anything wrong, have not heard from you for some time . . . . . . Sinopis
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 set 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
Ventilo
Ventrale