

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 THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE to the UCS

**Source:** Andrew West and Michael Everson

**Status:** Individual Contribution

**Action:** For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC

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## **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). These characters included U+A764 **Þ** (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE) and U+A765 **þ** (LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE), which are letters used in Old Norse manuscripts as abbreviations for the Old Norse *þat*, *þess*, *þor*-. In Old Norse manuscripts the abbreviation is formed from the letter Thorn with a stroke through the ascender (see Fig. 1). This letterform has been interpreted by scholars of Old Norse as the letter Thorn with a horizontal stroke through the ascender (see Fig. 2).

Although the proposal document only mentions the use of Thorn with Stroke in Old Norse, two of the examples given are actually from Old English texts, and show the letter Thorn with a diagonal stroke through the ascender (see N3027 Figs. 29 and 40). There was therefore an implicit unification of Thorn with a horizontal stroke used for Old Norse, and Thorn with a diagonal stroke used for Old English. We consider that this unification was a mistake, and that there is sufficient evidence to warrant encoding capital and small Thorn with diagonal stroke as separate characters from the existing U+A764 and U+A765.

Note that the UCS distinguishes horizontal and diagonal strokes; compare for instance U+023E **Ŧ** and U+2C66 **Ẓ** (T with diagonal stroke) with U+0166 **Ŧ** and U+0167 **ẓ** (T with stroke).

## 2. Thorn with Diagonal Stroke

Thorn with a diagonal stroke (þ) is a ubiquitous abbreviation for the word *þæt* (also spelled *þet* or *þat*) “that” in Old English manuscripts, and less commonly as an abbreviation for *þat* “that” in Middle English manuscripts. It may also be used to abbreviate Old English words that includes the element *þæt*, such as *oþþ* = *oþþæt* “until” (see Fig. 3), and *þte* = *þætte* “which”. Julius Zupitza has suggested that in some places it may represent *þa* rather than *þæt* (see Fig. 11). It is also occasionally found erroneously in place of thorn in words such as *þæt* and *þæs*.

Examples of this letter in Old English manuscripts are shown in Figures 3 through 7. The top stroke in these examples can be seen to slope downwards at a shallow angle from right to left. Modern transcriptions of Old English texts often leave þ unexpanded, and the glyph form used in such modern transcriptions almost always shows a diagonal stroke rather than the horizontal stroke of U+A765 þ. Figures 8 through 21 show numerous examples of Thorn with a diagonal stroke in printed books from the 18th century onwards.

Although we have not yet found modern printed examples of capital Thorn with a diagonal stroke, it would be expected to use a capital form where it occurs at the start of a sentence. More importantly, some Old English manuscripts do actually use a capital form of Thorn with diagonal stroke, which is clearly distinguished from the normal small form. Fig. 3 is a good example, with the capital form used at the beginning of two sentences, and the small form in three other contexts where a capital would not be expected.

Capital



Small



It is clear from the evidence supplied that Thorn with a diagonal stroke is the correct form of this character in Old English and Middle English usage, and scholars of Old and Middle English would expect to be able to use this form in modern printed books and articles, as well as on web pages on the internet.

It is also clear from the examples given in N3027 (see Figs. 32, 33, 73, 79) that Thorn with a horizontal stroke is the correct form for Old Norse usage, and scholars of Old Norse would not expect to use Thorn with a diagonal stroke in its place. Moreover, in Old Norse usage Thorn with stroke through ascender (U+A764/5) is used alongside Thorn with stroke through descender (U+A766/7), and the cross-strokes of these two letters need to be harmonized, which would not be possible if U+A764/5 has a diagonal stroke but U+A766/7 has a horizontal stroke.

Scholars of Old English and scholars of Old Norse are both members of the same community of medievalists, and share a common set of resources. In particular medievalists of all persuasions tend to use a common set of fonts designed for medievalist use according to the recommendations of the Medieval Unicode Font Initiative [MUFI]

(<http://folk.uib.no/hnooh/mufi/fonts/>). It is not reasonable to suggest that Thorn with horizontal stroke and Thorn with diagonal stroke should be distinguished at the font level only, as font developers do not want to produce separate versions of medievalist fonts for Old Norse and Old English usage, and scholars do not want to use two different fonts for their work depending on whether they are working on Old Norse or Old English. Moreover, as medievalist fonts that follow the MUF1 recommendations only support the Thorn with horizontal stroke shown in the code charts for U+A764 and U+A765, there are no fonts that we know of that have a diagonal stroke for U+A764 and U+A765. The latest version of the MUF1 character recommendation (<http://folk.uib.no/hnooh/mufi/specs/MUF1-Alphabetic-4-0.pdf>) shows THORN WITH STROKE and THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE as separate characters, with Thorn with diagonal stroke mapped to the PUA (highlighted in blue):

#### MUF1 character recommendation v. 4.0 (December 2015)

þ	&thornbar;	A765	LatExtD	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
Þ	&THORNbar;	A764	LatExtD	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE
þ	&thornbarslash;	F149	PUA-5	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
Þ	&THORNbarslash;	E337	PUA-5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
þ	&thornbardes;	A767	LatExtD	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER
Þ	&THORNbardes;	A766	LatExtD	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER

Of course it would be possible to use the PUA character defined by MUF1, but the whole point of the UCS is to do away with PUA hacks, and allow for the standardized interchange of text data using defined characters. As Thorn with stroke and Thorn with diagonal stroke have different semantics, and cannot be used interchangeably, they cannot be considered to be simple glyph variants, and it is therefore inappropriate to represent Thorn with diagonal stroke in the PUA. It would be equally inappropriate (as well as highly impractical) to distinguish the two characters by means of language tagging.

We therefore propose to encode the following casing pair of letters in the Latin Extended-D block:

- A7C0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
- A7C1 LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE
Þ	þ

### **3.    Unicode Properties**

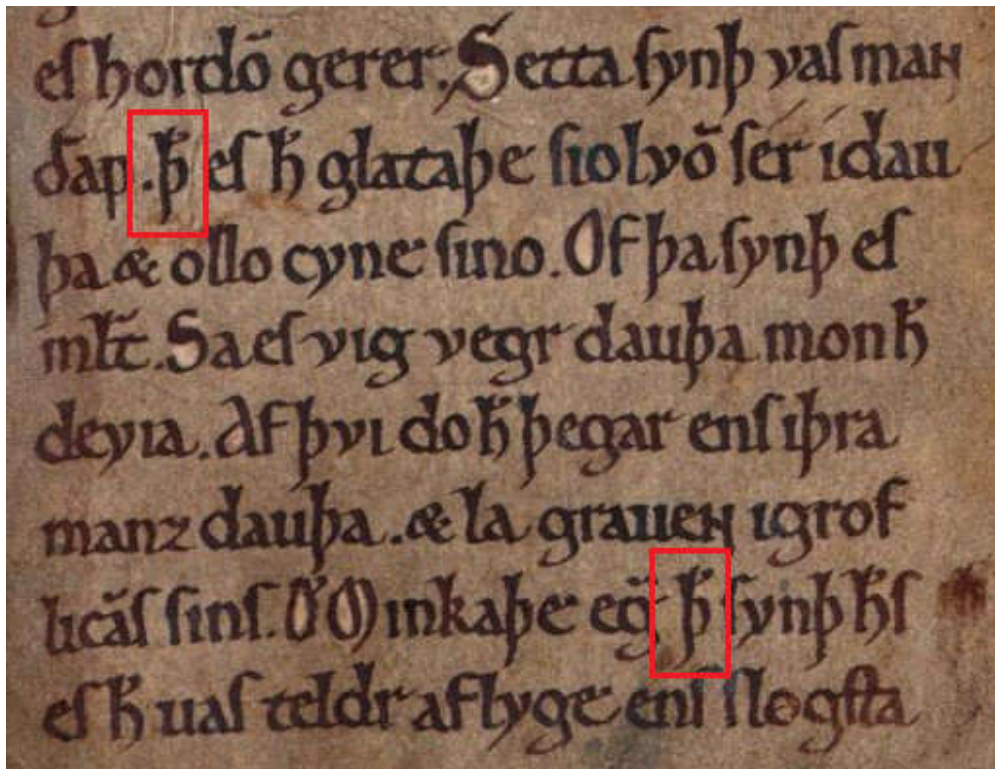
A7C0;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A7C1;

A7C1;LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A7C0;;A7C0

Script: Latin

#### 4. Examples of Thorn with Horizontal Stroke in Old Norse Manuscripts

Fig. 1: AM 674a folio 17r (*Elucidarius*)



## 5. Examples of Thorn with Horizontal Stroke in Modern Printed Books

Fig. 2: Konráð Gíslason, *Um frum-parta íslenzkrar túngu í fornöld* (Kaupmannahöfn, 1846) No. VIII

at þ<sup>2</sup> þottoz kena þa ·ij· g<sup>1</sup>p<sup>1</sup>· heft 7 f<sup>1</sup>piot · é ek  
ga<sup>1</sup>f b<sup>1</sup>vari<sup>1</sup> magi mín<sup>v</sup>· er h<sup>1</sup> m<sup>1</sup>yð<sup>1</sup>i h<sup>1</sup>vngi la<sup>1</sup>fan  
lata at vil<sup>1</sup>ia sín<sup>v</sup>· Oc ef h<sup>1</sup>m é oð<sup>1</sup>it nacqv<sup>1</sup>at t<sup>1</sup>  
mei<sup>1</sup>nf· þa vil<sup>ek</sup> rið<sup>1</sup>a oc vita ef ek mega he<sup>1</sup>na h<sup>1</sup>  
En ef s<sup>1</sup> é vel sē ek vænti<sup>1</sup>· at h<sup>1</sup> f<sup>1</sup>ylgi sial<sup>1</sup>fr g<sup>1</sup>p<sup>1</sup>v·  
sín<sup>v</sup>· m; flocki m<sup>1</sup>iclv<sup>1</sup>m til f<sup>1</sup>vltingf<sup>1</sup> v os· en vær  
riðim abt<sup>1</sup>· en lati h<sup>1</sup> ept<sup>1</sup> iha<sup>1</sup>lca· þa mā é latið  
oð<sup>1</sup>a lavf<sup>1</sup> v os· Oc vil ec at vi<sup>1</sup>so rið<sup>1</sup>a t<sup>1</sup> þ<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>f<sup>1</sup>ins  
ht sem co<sup>1</sup>star· m; þa m<sup>1</sup> er m<sup>1</sup> vil<sup>1</sup>ia f<sup>1</sup>ylgia ·En  
þ<sup>2</sup> h<sup>1</sup>v<sup>1</sup>fi ap<sup>1</sup>tr é þ<sup>1</sup> þ<sup>1</sup>ick ð<sup>1</sup>iengulig<sup>1</sup>· Oc vikr þegar  
aleið<sup>1</sup>if· 7 rið<sup>1</sup>a m<sup>1</sup> ofan v sanð klvpt<sup>1</sup>· en eñgi  
villð<sup>1</sup>i ap<sup>1</sup>tr h<sup>1</sup>v<sup>1</sup>ra þeg<sup>1</sup>· þ<sup>1</sup>g<sup>1</sup>· reið f<sup>1</sup>m·ht sem a að  
ra honð<sup>1</sup> v<sup>1</sup>·



6. Examples of Thorn with Diagonal Stroke in Old English Manuscripts

Fig. 3: British Library, Cotton MS. Tiberius B. I f. 103v (*Historiarum Adversum Paganos*)

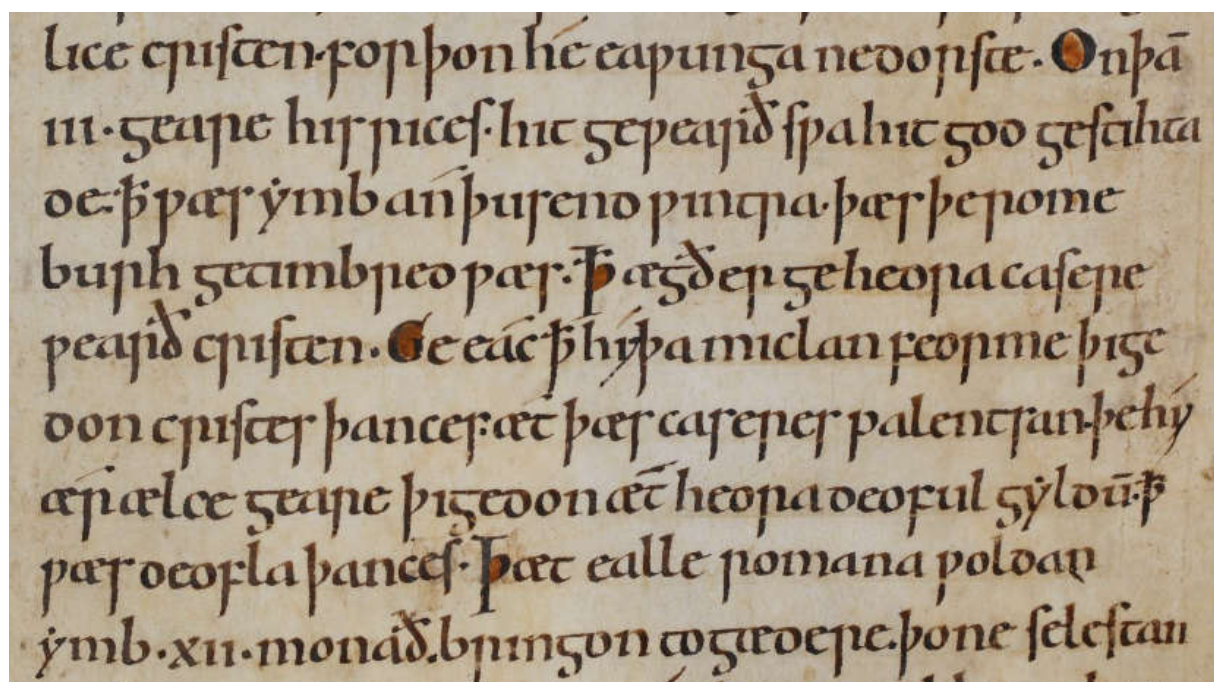


Fig. 4: British Library, Cotton MS. Vitellius A. XV f. 133 (Beowulf)

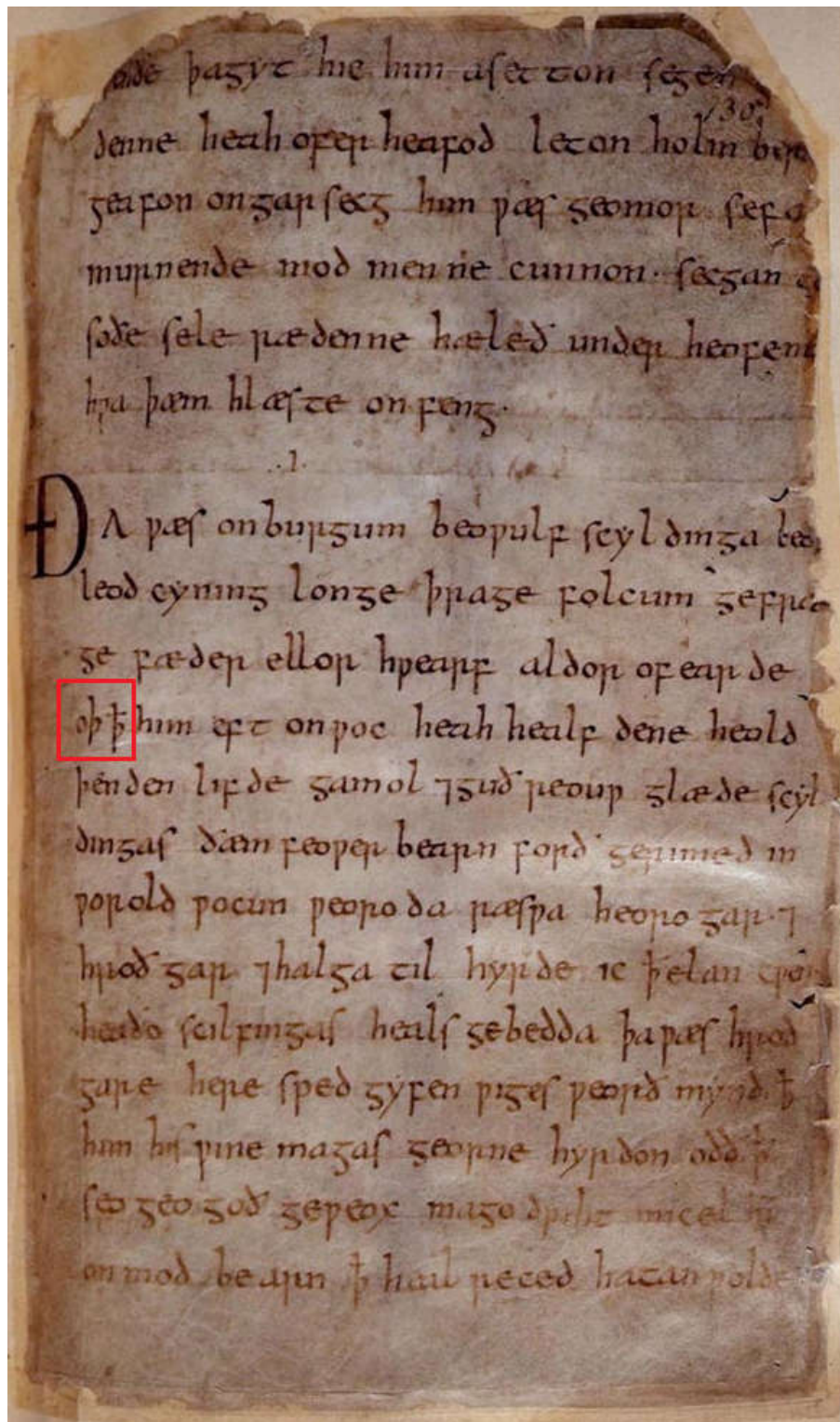




Fig. 5: Bodleian Library, MS. Junius 11 p. 182 (*Daniel*)

bliun. pænon pæn fæste. pirton drihtin. fene  
uppe. ælmihtne. cnihta cyne gode. cuð gedý  
don. þ̅hie him þ̅gold. to gode noldon. habban  
nehfaldan. ac þone hðan cyning. gasta hyn  
de. ðe him gife faldde. Of hie to bote. balde  
gecƿædon. þ̅hie þær piðf. pihte ne nolton.  
ne hie to þam gebede. mihte gebædon. hæðan  
hðugf. pira þ̅hie þidf. hƿtorƿan. poldan. gum  
an to þam gylðan gylde. þe he him to gode  
gafde. þ̅gnaf þ̅wone rædon. þ̅hie þæne ge  
þalhte pænon. hæfta hðan. in þisse hðan  
byrig. þa þis hðan ne pillad. ne þyrne pið pun  
ðigan. þe ðu þe. to pundrum tƿodf.

[illegible]

ƿ On godeſ ælmihtigeſ naman . Ic æfeſtan æbeling . ge ſputelige on hyſum ge ƿute . hu  
æfelpeodeſ cýnger . þe ic hit æt ge eapnode **þ** iſ æfeſt **þ** ic ge ann **þ** man ge ƿreoge .  
oef æt eadburige byrig . þe ic ge bohte æt minan fæder . mid tƿam hund mancoſan gold  
mancoſan goldes . be ge ƿihtæ . **þ** land æt moſidune . þe min fæder me to let . Ic ge an into þe  
þæt ſƿupdeſ . mid þa ſýlƿenian hiltan . þe ƿulfruc ƿoþhte . þone gýldenian fetel . þa ne bi  
þe ælpeoldes laf me ah to gýdene . þe ic ƿon hyne afe . ge ſceoten hæbbe . þe tæce ælſige bi  
þæt landes . æt holunga byrgan . þæt þe þe ƿ to lǽd . buton þe ƿe digne fulunge þe ic  
ſcā maƿan þances . þenne ſýlƿe me le on ƿƿundon . In to nýan mýnſcra . enne ſ  
to þe ƿe halgan node . to ſcē eadƿeard . þa ƿa ƿe ƿunda þe Ic eadmund minon bræder



## 7. Examples of Thorn with Diagonal Stroke in Modern Printed Books

Fig. 8: A. Campbell, *Old English Grammar* (Clarendon Press, 1959) p. 12

§ 24. Old English manuscripts use few contractions compared with Latin ones of the same period. Very common are 7 = *and*, þ̅ = *þæt*,<sup>2</sup> þoñ = *þonne*, hwoñ = *hwonne*, ī (really = *uel*) = *opþe*, and a stroke over a final vowel for *m*<sup>3</sup> (e.g. *cō* = *cōm*, *-ū* = *-um*). Less frequent are *g̅-* = *ge-*,<sup>4</sup> *g̅rd* = *geard*, *c̅* = *cwæþ*, *m̅* = *men*.<sup>5</sup> The group *er* can be represented by a stroke over any consonant (e.g. *æfī* = *æfter*, *oḟ* = *ofer*), *fo* by a stroke over *f* (e.g. *beḟran* = *beforan*).

Fig. 9: Charles Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* (Clarendon Press, 1889) p. 4

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS.		
—♦—		
aþ. aþþ.	=	abbot, abbod, abbud, and its various cases.
aþþe.	=	abbodesse, abbudesse.
7	=	and, ond.
aþþ. arceþþ.	}	arcebiscop, arcebisceop, ercebiscop, &c., and its various cases.
erceþþ.		
þ, þs, biþc. biþp.	=	bisceop, biscop, &c., and its various cases.
þ, þl	=	kalendas.
ñ	=	nonas.
þ̅, ð	=	þæt, þet, ðæt.
wint	=	winter, wintra, &c.

Fig. 10: Charles Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* (Clarendon Press, 1889) p. 17

852. Her on þis tima leot Ceolred aþþ of Medeshamstede ~~De Sempy-~~  
7 þa munecas Wulfrede to hande þet land of Sempigaham, to [gaham].  
[þ] forewearde [þ] æfter his dæi scolde [þ] land into þe minstre.  
7 Wulfred scolde gifen [þ] land of Sliowaforda into Medeshamstede. 7 he scolde gife ilca gear into þe minstre sixtiga foðra wuda. 7 twælf foður græfan. 7 sex foður gearda. 7 twa tunnan<sup>10</sup> fulle hlutres aloð. 7 twa slæg næt. 7 sex hund hlafes. 7 ten mittan Wælsces aloð. 7 ilca gear an hors 7 þrittiga scillinga. 7 ane næht gefeormige. Her wæs wið se cining Burhred. 7 Ceolred ærceþ. and Tunberht þ. 7 Cenred þ. 7 Alhhun<sup>11</sup> þ. 7 Berhtred þ. 7 Wihtred aþþ. 7 Werhtherd aþþ. Æðelheard ealdorman. Hunberht ealdorman. 7 feola oðre.



Fig. 11: Julius Zupitza, *Beowulf* (Trübner, 1882) p. 2

p. 1 = fol. 129<sup>r</sup> = ll. 1—21.

- H**WÆT WE GARDE-  
na. in|gear-dagum. þeod-cyninga  
þrym ge-frunon hu|ða æþelingas ellen  
fremedon. Oft scyld scefing sceapena  
5 preatum \*monegum mægþum meodo-setla 5  
of-teah egsode eorl syððan ærest wearð  
fea-sceaft funden he þæs frofre gebad  
weox under wolcnum weorð-myndum þah.  
oð þæt him æghwyle þara ymb-sittendra  
10 \*ofer hron-rade hyran scolde gomban 10  
gyldan þæt wæs god cyning. ðæm eafera wæs  
æfter cenned geong in geardum þone god  
sende folce to|frofre fyren-ðearfe on-  
geat \*þ hie ær drugon aldor-[le]ase. lange 15  
15 hwile him þæs lif-frea wuldres wealdend  
worold-are for-geaf. beowulf wæs breme  
blæd wide sprang scyldes eafera scede-  
landum in. \*Swa sceal [geong g]uma gode 20  
ge-wyrcean fromum feoh-giftum. on-fæder 20

<sup>1</sup> The upper part of *E* in *GARDE* gone; *E* A, *e* (as well as the preceding *D*) with a different ink B, *e* W.

<sup>2</sup> *ellen* ABW; now the second stroke of *n* gone.

<sup>3</sup> *sceapena* W, *sceapen* AB as well as the MS. now.

<sup>4</sup> the blot over *f* in *of* recent || *feared* over *egsode* in a 16th century hand || *wearð* AW, *weard* B; now the whole of *ð* all but gone, only the very top of it being left.

<sup>5</sup> *gebad* (*d* added with a different ink B) ABW; now *d* gone (no accent on the *a*).

<sup>10</sup> *a* letter erased between *hron* and *rade*.

<sup>14</sup> *þ* generally means *þæt*, but sometimes, it would seem, *þa*; cf. Ælfric's Grammar, 38, 3; 121, 4; 291, 2. || *aldor* . . . *ase* W, *aldor* . . . *ase* (*r* altered from *n*, the second *a* altered from some other letter, and an erasure before it) A, *aldor* . . . *tise* B; before the second *a* in MS. a stroke is still visible, such as generally connects an *e* with a following *a*.

<sup>15</sup> the second *d* of *wealdend* cut through.

<sup>16</sup> *m* in *breme* cut through between the second stroke and the third.

<sup>17</sup> from six to seven letters illegible between *sceal* and *uma*, and even the *u* not quite perfect; . . . . . *ma* (*ma* added over the line) A, . . . . . *ma* B.

<sup>18, 19</sup> *e* both in *gode* and *fæder* cut through.

**Fig. 12: Samuel Johnson, *A dictionary of the English language* (Joseph Ogle Robinson, 1828) p. 7**

## CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Gotan of Siððiu mægþe rið Romana  
rice gegin upahofon. ⁊ mið heora cýningum. Ræd-  
gota and Ealleþica pæron hatne. Romane burið ab-  
næcon. and eall Italia rice [þ] is betpux þam muntum  
⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anpald gesehton. ⁊ þa ægter  
þam fonerpprecenan cýningum ðeodric fenz to þam  
ilcan rice. se ðeodric pær Amulinga. he pær Cris-  
ten. þeah he on þam Anþianiscan gedpolan ðurhþu-  
node. þe gehet Romanum his fneondscipe. swa [þ] hi  
mortan heora ealdrihta pýrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat  
swiðe yfele gelaerte. ⁊ swiðe swaþe geendode mid  
manegum mane. [þ] pær to eacan oþrum unapimeðum  
yflum. [þ] he Iohanner þone papan het ofrlean. Ða  
pær sum conful. [þ] se heretoha hataþ. Boetius pær  
haten. se pær in boccræftum ⁊ on woruld þearum se  
rihtwiser. Ðe ða ongeat þa manigfealdan yfel þe  
se cýning ðeodric rið þam Cristenandome ⁊ rið þam  
Romaniscum ritum dyde. he þa gemunde ðara eþnes-  
ra ⁊ þara ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Caresum hæfdon  
heora ealdhlaforðum. Ða ongan he smeagan ⁊ leorn-  
nigan on him selfum hu he [þ] rice ðam unrihtwisan  
cýninge aserpan mihte. ⁊ on riht geleaffulra and  
on rihtwisan anpald gebringan. Sende þa ðigellice  
ærendgeppitu to þam Cares to Constantinopolim.  
þær is Eþeca heah burg ⁊ heora cýnertol. for þam se  
Cares pær heora ealdhlaforð cýnnes. bædon hine  
þæt he him to heora Cristenandome ⁊ to heora eal-  
drihtum gefultumede. Ða [þ] ongeat se wælheopa  
cýning ðeodric. ða het he hine gebringan on car-  
cerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða gelomp [þ] se  
anpýrða pær on swa micelne neapnesse becom. þa  
pær he swa micle swiðon on his Mode gednefed. swa  
his Mod ær swiðon to þam woruld wælþum ungedod  
pær. ⁊ he ða nanne frowne be innan þam carcerne ne  
gemunde. ac he gefeoll nipol of dune on þa flor. ⁊  
hine artneghte swiþe unrot. and oþmod hine selfne  
ongan wepan ⁊ þur ringende cwæþ.



Fig. 13: C. E. Wright, *English vernacular hands from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1960) p. 5

## 5. London, British Museum, Cotton MS. Titus D. xviii

'ANCRENE RIWLE' (English Text) (at fols. 14<sup>r</sup>–105<sup>r</sup>), a devotional manual of anonymous authorship composed in English about A.D. 1200 for a group of three anchoresses, subsequently revised and translated into French and Latin.

Written about A.D. 1225.

Vellum: 15.7 × 12.0 cm.

In a closely compressed book-hand.

Note. þ and p both used and still clearly differentiated; also ð is in use; note that 3 is written on the line (5) (cf. plate 4 also); in a the top bow is not yet meeting lower bowl; the 2-form of r used after o and rounded letters like ð; in t vertical only meets cross-bar (τ); y

where used is dotted (ȳ) and ɹ bears a diacritic mark in form of an accent wherever ambiguity might occur.

Abbreviations are rare. Tironian nota for *and* is crossed now (⁊). Note þ for þæt and ' for omission of *er* (aft' = after).

In contractions the normal horizontal stroke is frequently replaced by a semicircular one (a characteristic feature of this scribe).

Correction is by dots below the relevant letters (cf. plate 3), e.g. 'beo', col. 2, line 2.

Text printed in: *The Ancren Riwele*, ed. J. Morton (Camden Soc., vol. lvii, 1853).

Another specimen in: Pal. Soc., ser. ii, pl. 75.

Our plate shows fol. 47<sup>r</sup>.

### TRANSCRIPTION

þ mon seis is sparepe uuel . Godd  
hit pile for þi: þ ho beo eað ead-  
mod ⁊ pið lah haldinge of hi  
reseluē falle dun to þe eorðe le-  
ste ho prude . Nu pe hurten  
leue childe to þe feorðe dale .  
þ i seide schulde beð of feole fon  
digeš . for þer beð uttre ⁊ inre . ⁊  
eiðer moni falde . Salue ibihet  
to teachen to ȝeines hā ⁊ bo-  
te . And hu pase haues ham  
mei Gederen of þis dale con-  
fort ⁊ froure to ȝaines ham  
alle . Þat ich þurh þe lare of  
þe hali gast mote halde forep-  
ard: he hit ȝeati me þurh op-  
re bones .

N e pene nan of heh lif þ  
ho ne beo itēpted . Mare  
beð þe gode þ arn iclūben  
hehe itēptet þe þe pake . And tat  
is reisun . for se þe hul is herre of  
hali lif ⁊ of heh: spa þe feðdes  
puffes . þe pind of fondiges arn  
strēgere þron . ⁊ mare . ȝif aní  
anker is þ ne feles nane fon

digeš: spiðe drede i þ point . þ ho  
þeð beo ou muchel ⁊ ou spiðe ifon-  
det . for spa sein Greg' seis . Tunc  
maxime impugnaris ē te ipug-  
nari nō sentis . Sek mō haues  
tpa estat spiðe dredfule . þ an is  
hpē he ne feles napt his ahen sec-  
nesse . ⁊ forþi ne seches napt ne  
leache . ne leachecraft . ne ne as-  
kes na mō read . ⁊ asteorues fer-  
liche ear mō least pene . Þis is te  
anker þ nat nopt hpat is fon-  
dige . To þeose spekes te engel i þe  
apocalipse . Dicis quia diues sū  
et nllī egeo . et nescis quia miser  
es ⁊ paup ⁊ cec' . Þu seis te nís ned  
na medecine . Ah þu art blínd  
ihertet . ní ne sest napt hu þu art  
poure ⁊ naked of halínesse . ⁊  
Gastliche precche . Þat oðer dred-  
ful estat þ te seke haues: is al frā-  
pard tis . þ is hpē he feles se much-  
el angoisse . þ he ne mai þolien þ  
mō hōdlen his sar . ní þ mō hī hea  
le þis is sum anker þ feles se

Fig. 14: Wright and Halliwell, *Reliquiæ Antiquæ* (John Russell Smith, 1845) p. 68: "The Seven Beasts of Sin, and their Whelps" (MS. Cotton Nero A. XIV f. 50)

þe vox of giscunge haveð þeos hweolpes; tricherie; 7 gile; þeofðe; reflac; wite; 7 herrure strenðe; vals-witnesse, oðer oð; simonie; gavel; oker; vestschipe of geoue, oþer of love; monsleiht oðer hule. þeos unþeawes beoð to voxen vor monie reisuns i-efnede. Two ich chulle siggen; muche gile is iðe voxen, 7 so is ine giscunge, of worldliche bigeate; and an oðer reisun is, þe vox awurieð all enne flocc, þauh he ne muwe bute one vrechliche vorswoluwen, also gisceð a gissare þet moni þusunt muhten bi flutten, auh þauh his heorte berste, he ne mei bruken on him sulf bute one monnes dole. Al ðet mon oþer wummon wilneð more þen heo mei gnedeliche leden hire lif bi, everich efter ðet heo is, al is giscunge 7 rote of deadlich sunne. þet is riht religiun, þet everich efter his stat, boruwe et tisse vrakele worlde so lutel so heo ever mei, of mete, of cloðe, of eihte, 7 of all worldliche þinges. Understondeð wel ðis word þ ich ou sigge everich efter his stat; vor hit is i-veððred, þet is i-charged, ge moten makien ðed wute ge in monie wordes muche strenðe; þenchen longe þer abuten, 7 biðet ilke o word, understonden monie wordes þet limpeð þerto, vor gif ich scholde writen alle, hwonne come ich to ende?



Fig. 15: Wright and Halliwell, *Reliquiæ Antiquæ* (John Russell Smith, 1845) p. 128

## ENGLISH SERMONS

Of the beginning of the thirteenth century, from MS. Trin. Coll. Cambridge,  
B. 14, 52.

*Maria virgo assumpta est ad ethereum thalamum.* On of þe holie writes þe ben red herinne to dai bringen us blisfulle tiðinges, of an edie meiden, þe was i-feren bispused þe hevenliche kinge, 7 seid **þ** he hes fette hom. Lusteð nu wich maiden **þ** is, 7 hwat he hatte, 7 hware he was fet, 7 hwo hire ledde, 7 wu, 7 hwider, 7 cunnen gif we mugen cumen after, for þan þe we ben alle boden þider. Of this maiden specð þe holie boc, 7 seið: *Hec est virgo virginum, regina celorum, domina angelorum, mater et filia regis regum omnium.* þis maiden bar ure lovedr Jhesu Crist, ure alre fader, of hire holie lichame, 7 nis hire maidhod þerefore noht awemmed. Hie is þe hevenliches kinges dohter, 7 ec his moder, 7 alre maidene maide, 7 hevene quen, 7 englene lafdi. Hire is to name Maria, *quod est interpretatum stella maris*, þat is on Englis sæsterre. þan þe sa-farinde men seð þe sa-sterre, hie wuten sone wuderward hie sullen wei holden, for **þ** þe storres liht is hem god tacðen. *Mundus mari comparabitur, quia fluctus erigit,*

Fig. 16: A. J. Robertson, *Anglo-Saxon Charters* (Cambridge University Press, 1956) p. 36

36            LEASE OF LANDS BY WERFRITH

tionibus<sup>1</sup> frequenter ex memoria recedunt nisi litterarum apicibus  
et custodię cautela scripturarum reseruentur et ad memoriam  
reuocentur. Quamobrem anno dominicę incarnationis DCCCC. IIII.  
indictione .I. has ob memoriam posteritatis litteras scribere  
5 iussimus. Ðæt is þonne þ Werfrið b 7 se hired<sup>2</sup> æt Wigraceastre<sup>3</sup>  
syllað 7 gewritað Æpelrede 7 Æpelflæde heora hlafordum þonæ  
hagan binnan byri æt Wigraceastre<sup>3</sup> · se is fram þære ea sylfre  
bi þæm norðwalle eastwardes .XXVIII. roda lang · 7 þonon  
supwardes .XX. IIII. roda brad · 7 eft þonon westwardes on  
10 Sæferne .XIX. roda long · 7 eac hi syllað him þ medwe land  
bewestaN Sæferne on efen þone hagan · andlang þæs bisceopes  
dic<sup>4</sup> of þære ea þ hit cymð west ut on þ mór dic<sup>5</sup> · 7 swa norð  
þ hit cymð<sup>6</sup> ut on efen þ gelad · 7 swa estwardes þ hit cymð eft  
wiðneopan þ gelad on Sæferne. Eac hi syllað him Beferburnan<sup>7</sup> ·  
15 7 eac þærto .LX. æcera earðlondes besupan Beferburnan · 7  
opre .LX. benorðan · 7 ec swyþe rumedlice .XII. æceras þærto  
fulgodes<sup>8</sup> mædlandes · 7 eall hi syllað þiss heom mid<sup>9</sup> milde  
mode · 7 wilniað him to þ hi sýn eigðer ge hlafordes freond ge  
þara hina · ge þære cyrcan · 7 hig his wyllað alning hieom  
20 toearnien dæges 7 nihtes mid heora godcundnesse · swa hi betst  
magoN · 7 hi hit habban á ge binnan byrig ge butan unbesacen



## XV. THE WILL OF ÆLFFLÆD.

Ælflæd<sup>1</sup> gæswyteþ on þis gewrite hu hæo wile habban gefadad hiræ æhta for gode. 7 for worldæ. Ærest þ ic an minum hlaforde þara .viii. landa æfter minum dege þ is erest æt Douorcortæ. 7 æt Fulanpettæ. 7 æt Ælesforda. 7 æt Stanwægum.  
5 7 æt Byrætune<sup>2</sup>. 7 æt Læxadyne. 7 æt Ylmesætun. 7 æt Bucyshealæ. 7 twægra bæha on twera punda gewihte. 7 twa sopcuppan. 7 an sæolfran fæt; 7 þæ leof æadmodlice bidde for godes luuan. 7 for mines hlafordæs sawle lufan. 7 for minræ swystor sawlæ lufan þ þu amundie þa halgan stowæ et Stocæ þæ mine  
10 ylðran on restap. 7 þa are þæ hi þiderin sæadon<sup>3</sup> a to freogon<sup>4</sup> godæs rihte; þ is þonno<sup>5</sup> þ ic gean æalswa mine ylðran his 'er' gæuþan þ is þonne þ land æt Stoce into þeræ halagan stowæ. 7 æal þ þ þær to tunæ gæhyrð. 7 þonæ wuda æt Hæpfælda þæ min swystar gæuþæ. 7 mine ylðran. þonne synd þis þa land þæ  
15 minæ ylðran þærto bæcwædon ofær minre swystor dæg. 7 ofær minne. þ is ðonne Stredfordæ. 7 Fresantun. 7 Wiswyþetun. 7 Lauanham. 7 Byliesdyne. 7 Polstyde. 7 Wifærmyrsc. 7 Grænstyde. 7 Peltandune. 7 Myræsegæ. 7 þ wudæland æt Totham þæ min fæder geuþæ into Myresæ. 7 Colne. 7 Tigan; þonne synd  
20 þis þa land þe minæ ylðran becwædon into oprum. halgum stowum. þ is þonne into Cantwarabyrig to Cristæs circan þan hired to brece þes landes æt Illanlege 7 into Paules mynstre into Lundene. þes lan'des' æt Hedham to biscophame. 7 þes landes æt Tidwoldingtune þan hirede to brece into Paules mynstre.

Fig. 18: Florence E. Harmer, *Select English Historical Documents of the Ninth and Tenth Centuries* (Cambridge University Press, 1914) p. 13

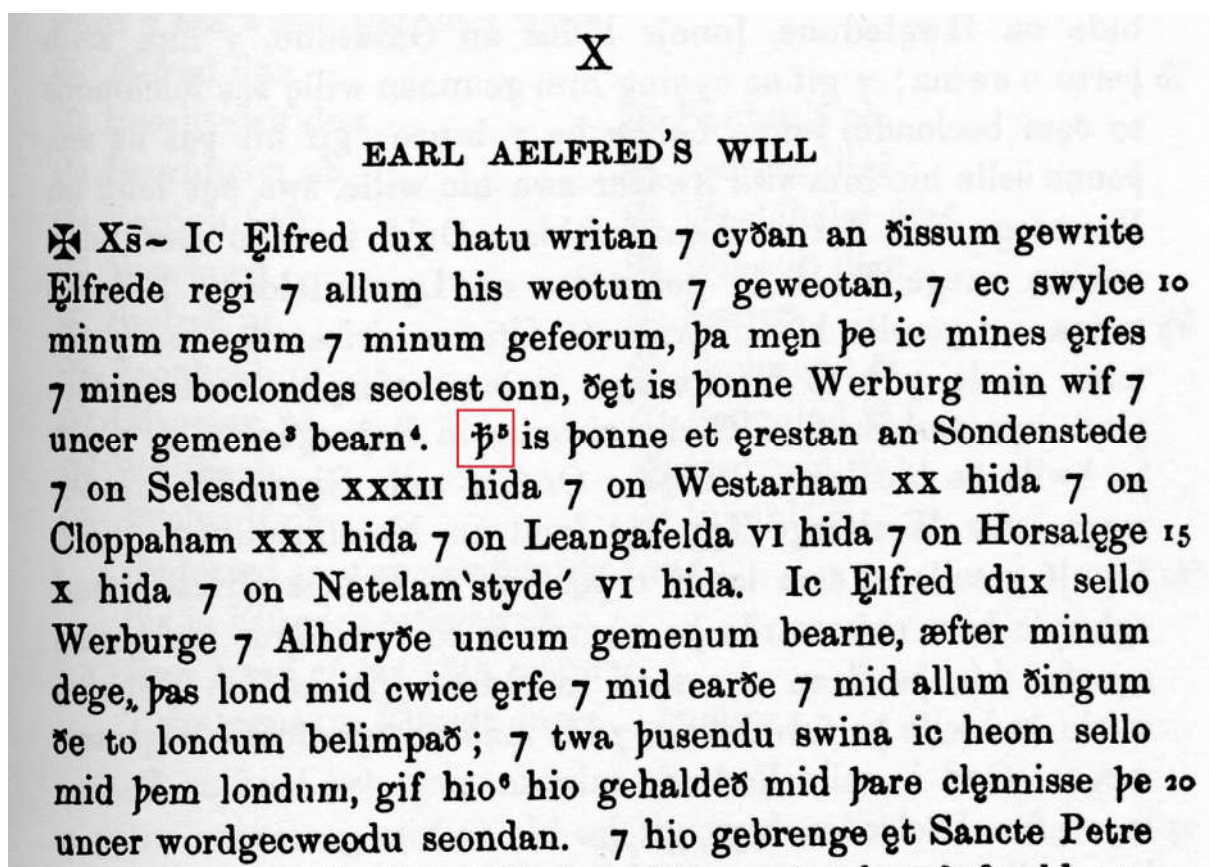


Fig. 19: Bill Griffiths, *Alfred's Metres of Boethius* (Anglo-Saxon Books, 1991) p. 16

Relationship to MSS B & C: N represents the earliest known form of Alfred's Boethius translation.<sup>20</sup> A limited comparison with MSS B & C is possible (the passages concerned are prose in all three MSS). In one case BC (þ or þæt ænig mæg") agree against N (þ or þæt ænig ðing mæg"); once BN ("on w(e)orulde") agree against C ("on þisse worulde"); but in the majority of cases CN agree against B which is in error: at Sedgefield 32/27 C (per J) has gearod, N gearad, B gegyrewod; at Sedgefield 34/18 CN have gif ge, B gif hi; at Sedgefield 34/20 C has ge comon, N ge coman, B ge noman; at Sedgefield 34/23 C has 7 iu ær, N 7 gio ær, B 7 eac ær. The agreement between N and C as against B is probably a consequence of their early date, errors creeping into the later MS.B in the process of copying. But the agreement of N with C cannot be taken to imply that N would



Fig. 20: C. L. Wren, *Beowulf* (Harrap, 1973) p. 24

The MS. shows the usual O.E. abbreviations—such as 7 for *ond*, a stroke over a vowel when a following *m* is to be indicated, or þ for *þæt*: and in the work of the second scribe, who seems to have tried somewhat to save space, there are a few more that are not found in the first scribe's portion. I have not indicated any abbreviations if they are merely of the normal type, but have silently expanded them all. Where, however, there can be any doubt as to their significance or they are of some interest, I have included them in the textual footnotes. Similarly.

Fig. 21: Dorothy Whitelock, *Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse* (Clarendon Press, 1967) p. 43

<sup>1</sup> wæstmberennesse *B*, wæstmbeorennesse *N*      <sup>2</sup> strangra *B*,  
 strongran *N*      <sup>3</sup> wihgena      <sup>4</sup> *B*, *N*; he *Ca*      <sup>5</sup> is missing  
 from all MSS.; 7 for þ *B*      <sup>6</sup> eardað *N*; *B* reads þe wihtland  
 eardað      <sup>7</sup> *Ca* adds And before Of      <sup>8</sup> from *B*, *N*; omitted *Ca*  
<sup>9</sup> *Ca* adds ða      <sup>10</sup> from *B*, *N*; *Ca* omits this clause      <sup>11</sup> 7 þæs  
 Wihta fæder *Ca*

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## 9. Proposal Summary Form

<b>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2</b> <b>PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS</b> <b>FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646<sup>1</sup></b> Please fill all the sections A, B and C below. Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <a href="http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html">http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html</a> for guidelines and details before filling this form. Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <a href="http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html">http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html</a> . See also <a href="http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html">http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html</a> for latest Roadmaps.
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### A. Administrative

1. Title:	<b>Proposal to add LATIN LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE to the UCS</b>
2. Requester's name:	<i>Andrew West and Michael Everson</i>
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>
4. Submission date:	<i>2017-07-23</i>
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	
6. Choose one of the following:	
This is a complete proposal:	<b>YES</b>
(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):	<b>NO</b>
Proposed name of script:	
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:	<b>YES</b>
Name of the existing block:	<i>Latin Extended-D</i>
2. Number of characters in proposal:	<b>2</b>
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):	
A-Contemporary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B.1-Specialized (small collection) <input type="checkbox"/>
C-Major extinct <input type="checkbox"/>	B.2-Specialized (large collection) <input type="checkbox"/>
D-Attested extinct <input type="checkbox"/>	E-Minor extinct <input type="checkbox"/>
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic <input type="checkbox"/>	G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	<b>YES</b>
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?	<b>YES</b>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	<b>YES</b>
5. Fonts related:	
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>Michael Everson</i>
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	<i>Michael Everson, Fontographer.</i>
6. References:	
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	<b>YES</b>
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	<b>YES</b>
7. 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)?	<b>YES</b>

### 8. Additional Information:

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/reports/tr44/> ) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

<sup>1</sup> Form number: N4102-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, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

### 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?	
Ansax-L (Anglo-Saxon culture and history)	
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?	NO
Reference:	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	rare
Reference:	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	YES
If YES, where? Reference:	
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?	
NO	
If YES, reference:	
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?	NO
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	YES
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
YES	
If YES, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	NO
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	
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 characters?	NO
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	