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 five Latin Tironian letters to the UCS

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**Status:** Individual Contribution

Date: 2017-09-04

**0. Summary.** This proposal requests the encoding of a casing partner to one existing UCS character, the change of some properties of that existing UCS character, and the addition of two new casing letters used in medieval European texts. If this proposal is accepted, the following characters will exist:

7	204A	TIRONIAN SIGN ET		
		• Irish Gaelic, Old English,		
		• typically drawn at x-height with a slightly angled full-length descenden		
		→ 0026 & ampersand		
		→ A7F0 tironian sign capital et		
		→ 1F670 er script ligature et ornament		
7	A7F0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TIRONIAN ET		
_		→ 204A tironian sign et		
7	A7F1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK		
		• Middle English,		
7	A7F2	LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK		
7	A7F3	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE		
		• Middle English, Latin,		
3	A7F4	LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE		

**1. Background.** A variety of medieval manuscripts across a number of centuries treat the TIRONIAN SIGN ET as a letter of the alphabet, and cases it when in sentence-initial position. Modern transcribers of documents containing these letters have distinguished them as casing, sometimes using the digit 7 as a font workaround. The simple two-stroke shape of the character 7 as used in the insular tradition (for Irish and Old English) was lost in time to a form with a hooked base, sometimes with a long extension of the topbar encircling the glyph. Another descendent of the original insular character has a strong horizontal stroke through it; this may or may not have the long hooked stroke, or it may have a very short top stroke entirely. Modern editors distinguish the glyphs of the insular, hooked, and hooked-with-stroke form even in a single publication.

**2. Property changes for U+204A.** Encoded in the General Punctuation block, U+204A will require some property changes for this proposal to be successful. The current property values for U+204A are:

```
gc=Po, Other_Punctuation
ccc=0, Not_Reordered
bc=N, Other_Neutral
lb=AL (Alphabetic)
Mirrored=No
Script=Common
Grapheme Base=Y [derived]
```

Proposed property values for U+204A are:

```
gc=L1, Lowercase_Letter
ccc=0, Not_Reordered
bc=L, Left_To_Right
lb=AL (Alphabetic)
Mirrored=No
Script=Latin
Changes_When_Uppercased=Y [derived]
Alphabetic=Y [derived]
Changes_When_Titlecased=Y [derived]
Lowercase=Y [derived]
Grapheme_Base=Y [derived]
Changes_When_Casemapped=Y [derived]
Cased=Y [derived]
```

With regard to the Pattern\_Syntax value, it is True for U+204A because it is in the General Punctuation block. This value cannot be changed due to stability policy. Because of the Pattern\_Syntax value for U+204A, even after the change of General\_Category to L1, U+204A will not be usable in identifiers.

- **3.** Usage. These characters are typically used to represent the Latin word et, the Old English word ond, and the Irish word agus, all of which mean 'and'. In Irish only the paradigmatic insular glyph 77 is used—by modern Irish users, not just by medievalists—and the hooked glyphs and barred glyphs of 72 and 72 are unknown and simply would not be recognized by anyone. Unification of the hooked characters with or without bars would result in illegibility in Irish texts (and public signage), and is therefore inappropriate. Just as significant, however, is the distinction presses like Oxford have made of the three letters, particularly where discussion the provenance and age of a manuscript in palaeographic studies is relevant. Glyphic variation in the hooked glyphs includes swash forms like 72 and 74 (both forms occurring also with the horizontal stroke), or like 74, but modern editors do not distinguish these from the regular hooked glyphs without swash.
- **4. Glyphs.** A variety of glyph shapes are available for the hooked TIRONIAN ETS, as can be seen in the Figures below. For the reference glyphs, we have chosen a typographic hybrid of the bow of an inverted digit 2 and the crossbar of a digit 7, as shown in Figure 12: 772. Constructing the hooked glyphs from such pieces will usually yield an attractive glyph harmonious with the base font. It should be noted, however, that since U+204A was encoded in Unicode 3.0. many implementations of it have been seriously incorrect. The typically bad glyph is no more than an x-height down-and-left right angle, as in Lucida Grande  $\neg$ . The correct shape has a slightly thicker horizontal at x-height, often slightly bowed downwards, and with a thinner vertical going down to the descender length of the letter p, usually offset towards the left from true vertical. The glyph should never be identical to digit 7: 77.

- **5. Identifiers.** As the characters proposed here are historical characters, we expect that none of these six characters would be required in IDNA identifiers.
- **6. Ordering.** The Old English alphabet was formally ordered by Byrhtferð in the year 1011 for the purposes of numerology. His alphabetical order included both AMPERSAND & and the TIRONIAN SIGN 7.

# ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTVXYZ&¬pÞĐÆ

Today's default UCS order is somewhat different. The 7 TIRONIAN SIGN ET is ordered as punctuation, after & AMPERSAND:

$$\dots / < \ < \ < \ < \ < \ < \ < \% \dots$$

Since the Tironian marks are related in a certain sense to some of the Latin abbreviation letters, it seems sensible to put them, interfiled, between Norse  $\gamma$  VEND (which derives from p WYNN) and 3 LATIN LETTER ET:

$$A << (\cancel{E}) < B < C < D << \cancel{D} < E < F < G < H < I < J < K < L < M < N < O < P < Q < R < S < T < U < V < X < Y < Z < P < P < V < 7 <<< 7 <<< 7 <<< 7 <<< ₹ << ₹ < 3 < f ...$$

**7. Unicode Character Properties.** Character properties are proposed here.

```
A7F0; TIRONIAN SIGN ET; L1;0; L;;;;; N;;; A7F0;; A7F0
A7F0; LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TIRONIAN ET; Lu;0; L;;;;; N;;;; 20A4;
A7F1; LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK; Lu;0; L;;;; N;;; A7F2;
A7F2; LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK; L1;0; L;;;; N;;; A7F1;; A7F1
A7F3; LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE; Lu;0; L;;;;; N;;; A7F4;
A7F4; LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE; L1;0; L;;;;; N;;; A7F3; A7F3
```

# 8. Bibliography

Conner, Patrick W. 1993. *Anglo-Saxon Exeter: A Tenth-century Cultural History*. Woodbridge: Boydell Press. ISBN 978-0-85115-307-0

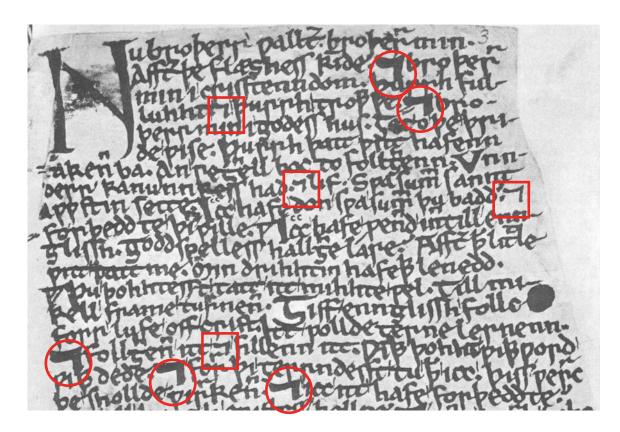
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Wright, Andrew. 1879. Court-Hand Restored or, The Student's Assistant in reading Old Deeds, Charters, Records, etc. Ninth edition, ed. Charles Trice Martin. London: Reeves & Turner.

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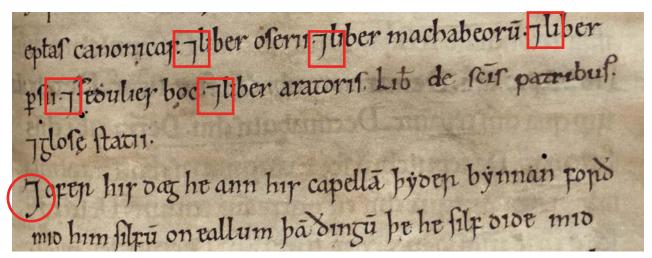
# Figures.



**Figure 1.** Old English text, "The Ormulum', written early 13th century, Oxford Bodleian Library, Junius MS 1, fol. 3r. At the beginnings of sentences the letters A, I, V, P, 3, and P are given alongside capital 7. The Ormulum is written in a very precise orthography and is an extraordinarly important source of our knowledge of Middle English pronunciation. From Wright 1960, Plate 2.

u broperr pallt'. broper min . Afft' pe flæshess kide. 7 broper min i crisstenndom . wirh fulluhht. 7 Jurrh troppe. 7 bro-perr mn i godess hus . zer o pe pride pise. Purrh patt pitt hafenn tăken ba . an rejell boc to folljenn . Vnnderr kanunnkess had . 7 li . Spa sum sannt appstin sette . Icc ha e don spa sum þu bad 1: 7 forpedd te pi pille . Ticc hafe pend intill er nglissh . Goddspelless hall he lare! Afft' p litle pitt patt me. Min drihhtin hafeb lenedd. ¶ pu pohhtesst tatt itt mihhte pel . Till mikell frame turnen . 3iff ennglissh follo forr lufe off crust . Itt pollde 3erne lernenn . 7 follhen it: 7 fillenn itt . Pip pohht pip pord up dede. 7 lorpi zerrndesst tu p icc. biss perc pe shollde py ken 7 nc itt hafe forpedd te

**Figure 2.** Old English text, "The Ormulum', written early 13th century, Oxford Bodleian Library, Junius MS 1, fol. 3r. In this transcription a distinction between capital 7 and small 7 has not been made, likely due to typographic constraints. From Wright 1960, Plate 2.



**Figure 3.** Latin and Old English text, "The Gifts of Bishop Leofric', written early 13th century, Exeter Cathedral Library, MS 3501, fol. 2r. At the beginnings of sentences the capital 7 can clearly be seen. (There are other examples of this in the manuscript as well.)

Bede super apocalipsin,<sup>57</sup> 7 expositio Bede super .vii. epistolas canonicas,<sup>58</sup> 7 liber Oserii, 7 liber Machabeorum, 7 liber Persii,<sup>59</sup> 7 Sedulies boc, 7 liber Aratoris.<sup>60</sup> Liber <sup>51</sup> <sup>62</sup>de sanctis patribus,<sup>62</sup> 7 glosę Statii.<sup>63</sup>

[IV. Statement of purpose and anathema]

[12] 7 ofer his dæg he ann his capellam þyder bynnan forð mid him silfum on eallum þam ðingum þe he silf dide mid Godes ðeninge, on þæt gerad þæt þa

**Figure 4.** Transcription of the Bishop Leofric text from Conner 1993. Here, with 7-shaped glyphs lowercase 7 and uppercase 7 are distinguished.

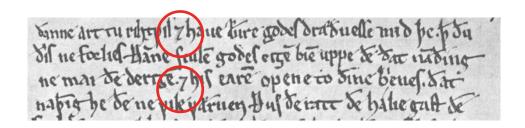
25 7 liber Isidori de miraculis Xpi 7 liber Oserii 7 liber Machabeorum 7 liber Persii 7 Sedulies boc 7 liber Aratoris 7 diadema monachorum8 7 glose Statii 7 liber officialis Amalarii. 7 ofer his dæg he ann his capellam pider binnan forð mid him silfum on eallum pam pingum pe he silf dide mid Godes

**Figure 5.** Transcription of another MS containing the Bishop Leofric text, from an edition of the Anglo-Saxon charters. Here both lowercase 7 and uppercase 7 are clearly distinguished.

book De Miraculis Christ and the book of Oserius and the Liber Machabeorum and Persius' book and Sedulius' book and Arator's book and the Diadema Monachorum and the glosses of Statius and the Liber Officialis of Amalarius.

And after his death he grants his capella to the minster along with himself, as far as concerns all the things with which he himself performed the service of God, on condition that the

**Figure 6.** Translation of the text in Figure 5.



**Figure 7.** Middle English text, "Vices and Virtues', written c. 1200, British Museum, Stowe MS 34, fol. 20r. Here the early hooked form of z TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK can be seen. From Wright 1960, Plate 3.

'VICES AND VIRTUES', the earliest of all Middle English dialogues, composed in the Essex dialect, about A.D. 1200.

Written about A.D. 1200.

Vellum: 22 × 16 cm.

A vigorous, individualistic hand closely related to the court-hand of the time.

Note. The vertical stroke of the a is normally now brought well up but some examples preserve hint of the insular a (a); a remarkable form of  $\hat{x}$  is used, the e being suprascript and linked to the top part of the vertical of the a; long s appears throughout; continental f and r are now normal; after e the 2-form of e is used; 'yogh' (3) still preserves in its angularity traces of its origin in the insular e (g); hard g is represented by

what is now to be the normal form; the insular or uncial d ( $\delta$ ) is used; p and  $\sigma$  are used; p and p are clearly differentiated; c and t are well differentiated, the cross-bar of the latter being firmly made (and the vertical does not yet appear above it); i has sometimes an upward slanting stroke.

Abbreviations are rare:  $\mathfrak{p}$  is used or  $\mathfrak{p}xt$  and the Tironian nota for  $\mathfrak{and}$  is used (7) (in a rather elaborate form  $\mathfrak{r}$ ); the horizontal mark of contraction is sometimes hooked at the end.

Correction is by a dot under the letter to be deleted (e.g. f in 1. 12); this is normal medieval practice.

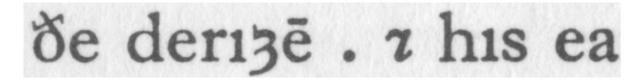
Text printed in: Vices and Virtues, ed. F. Holthausen (E.E.T.S., o.s., nos. 89, 159 (1888, 1921)).

Another specimen in: Pal. Soc., ser. ii, pl. 94. Our plate shows fol. 20<sup>r</sup>.

# TRANSCRIPTION

ðanne art tu rihtjus 7 haue æure godes drædnesse mid þe. Þ ðu ðis ne forlies Đāre sa ré godes eijē bie uppe ðe ðat naðing ne mai ðe derijē. 7 his eare opene to ðine bienes. ðat naþig he ðe ne pile pærnen Đus ðe ratt ðe halie gast ðe

**Figure 8.** Transcription of Figure 7, showing z TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK. In the discussion both the forms 7 and z are distinguished by the editor. From Wright 1960, Plate 3.



**Figure 9.** Close-up example of the type cut for z TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK as shown in Figure 8. Compare Figure 12; the shape there without the crossbar is also acceptable for this character.

o e segue was pere inome 7 dl so sur peres.

To sur roberd pat sur peris de mointsort sones secre.

**Figure 10.** Middle English text, "Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester", written between 1300 and 1325, British Museum Cotton MS Caligula A.xi, fol. 165r. Two examples of  $\varepsilon$  TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE can be seen. From Wright 1960, Plate 10.

sír henrí de hastínges. z sr Nícole íwís. De segue was pere ínome. z a so sír perís. z sír roberd pat sír perís. de moutfort sones were.

Figure 11. Transcription of Figure 10. From Wright 1960, Plate 10.

# hastinges. z sır Ni

**Figure 12.** Close-up example of the type cut for z as shown in Figure 11.

And saw to surfait satt group A rolot als my fift with the fait and the part and part and the pa

**Figure 13.** Middle English text, "The Pricke of Conscience", written 1405 by John Farnelay, British Museum Additional MS 32578, fol. 76r. In the first line ε TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE can be seen, and in the last line ε TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK is used. From Wright 1960, Plate 16.

And sais pe synfull sall grope a fele Als mykill m'kenes at mydday As mydnyght pat sall last ay Palpabūt tenebras meridie sicut media noct (zc'.)

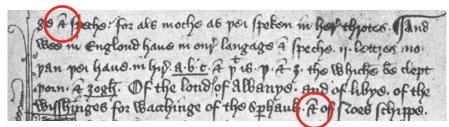
**Figure 14.** Transcription of Figure 13. Here the editor distinguishes both characters in his transcription. From Wright 1960, Plate 16.



Figure 15. Latin biblical text written in 1407 showing an example of τ TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE: "gl'o2μ a uigīti ānis τ ſup oēs" = "gulorum a uiginti annis super omnes".

Rom. Reichs durch Italien Erz. Sanzler und Shurfürst, LEGATUS NATUS des Heil. Apostolischen Studis zu Nom, Bischof zu Münster, in Westephalen und zu Engeren Herzog, Burggraf zum Stromberg, Graf zu Königsegg Nottenfels, Herr zu Odenkirchen, Borckelohe, Werth, Aulendorff und Staussen, 2c. 2c.)

**Figure 16.** German text dated 1768 showing z in the last line in the abbrevation zc. "etc.".



**Figure 17.** Middle English text, "Travels of Sir John Mandeville", written c. 1410–20, British Museum Cotton MS Titus C.xvi, fol. 60v. Here & TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE is written with an inverted breve diacritic (which can be achieved in the usual way with U+0311). As in Figure 13, the headbar of the glyph has acquired a strong downstroke. From Wright 1960, Plate 17.

ge  $\hat{\imath}$  speche : for als moche as per speken in her' throtes .  $\P$  And wee in Englond haue in our' langage  $\hat{\imath}$  speche :11 lettres mo pan per haue . in hir' .a.b.c.  $\hat{\imath}$  pt is .p.  $\hat{\imath}$  .3. the whiche be clept porn  $\hat{\imath}$  30gh. Of the lond of Albanye . and of libye . of the wisshinges for wacchinge of the sphauk .  $\hat{\imath}$  of Noes schippe .

Figure 18. Transcription of Figure 17. In addition to its literary and historical value, this text is important as it is a source for the names of the letters thorn (po2n) and yogh (30għ). From Wright 1960, Plate 17.

This goddesse the stillion as temple with: Fit offering at always we have similarite mens and sweet edomines to his wifer is yoke. It are principal sees high in the brest. The both provided to be to the techning down that their sholdesses. Findow as manhale holdesses.

**Figure 19.** Middle English text, Claudian's "De Consulatu Stiliconis", written in 1445, British Museum Additional MS 11814, fol. 6r. Here & TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE is written with a macron (which can be achieved in the usual way with U+0304). Here the headbar of the glyph is greatly truncated. From Wright 1960, Plate 19.

This goddesse the stilico as temple vsith  $\sqrt[4]{\overline{\epsilon}}$  a) offryng at awtrys Where frankencens and swete odourys  $\frac{1}{2}$  to hir  $w^t$  fire is yove Her principal sees . high in thy brest  $\frac{1}{2}$  she hath provided to be . The techyng evir that thou sholdist deme  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  novir as manhode holde .

**Figure 20.** Transcription of Figure 19. From Wright 1960, Plate 19.

Sot a mode mone bothoone offe & yong of age Excollered prince the post to compile -

**Figure 21.** English text, "Secrees of Old Philisoffres", written 1469 by William Ebesham, British Museum Lansdowne MS 285, fol. 152r. Here & TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE is written with a headbar which is greatly truncated. From Wright 1960, Plate 24.

Set a gode mene betwene olde z yong of age Excellent prynce this presse to compile Takith at gree . the Rudenesse of my style

Figure 22. Transcription of Figure 21. From Wright 1960, Plate 24.

&	et	The & appears in the Print wherever an Abbreviation for et appears in the Manuscript.
T č	and eciam est	In the Copies of some Scotch Records.
; 2 m 3 9	cer mer ser ter sometimes tre	feçit fecerit amerietur - amercietur meator mercator svicium servicium svicium cetera servir ram terram
n u v	uer ver	fuit fuerit   ħuit habuerit estoviū estoverium   ovtes overtes
<b>Р</b>	per }	As the Prepositions per and pro, and in forming  Words:  cepit - ceperit   ppia propria
	also for par and por	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
p		patus paratus   peeles parceles tempe tempore   corpum corporum
p	pre	psentem - presentem plaz prelatz pdcm predictum pndront prendront
Z	tz	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
		In the Copies of some Records the following Characters occur:
· (	is or s	Scotte Scottis   As also the Saxon Characters. Lorde Lords   P th   z y

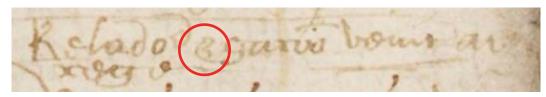
**Figure 23.** Chart of medievalist characters from the ninth edition (1879) of *The Court-Hand Restored*, a manual of early handwriting whose first edition was published in 1773. Here & TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE is represented with a rather clumsy glyph derived from a tilde-like swash and lowercase letter *t*. From Wright 1879.



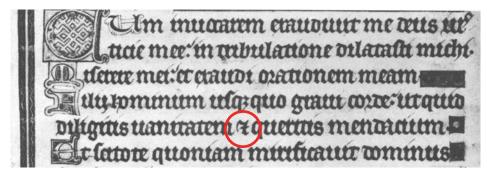
**Figure 24.** Latin text in the Cornish play, "Origo Mundi", written late 14th century, Bodley MS 791, fol. 6r. The text shows  $\varepsilon$  LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE alongside the regular Latin word et at the end of the line.



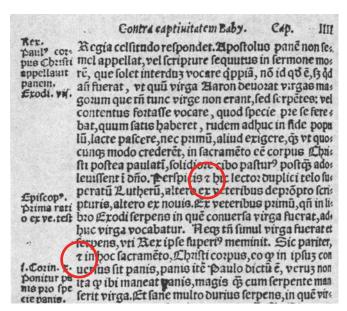
**Figure 25.** Latin text in the Cornish play, "Bewnans Ke", written late 14th century, Peniarth MS 105B, fol. 1r. The text shows 7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK with its headbar descending in a leftwards curl. The text reads "7 ibit Keladoc9 fuper lapidê iterū et manebit fedens" "Et ibit Keladocus super lapidem iterum et manebit sedens" 'And Ke mounts the stone again and will remain seated.'



**Figure 26.** Latin text in the Cornish play, "Origo Mundi", written late 14th century, Peniarth MS 105B, fol. 4r. The text shows z LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK with its headbar descending in a leftwards curl. The text reads: "Kelado<sup>e</sup> z garçô veniūt ad regē" "Keladocus et garçon veniunt ad regem" 'Ke and the garçon go to the king'.



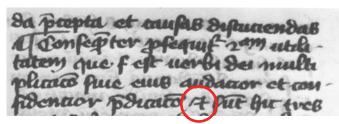
**Figure 27.** Latin text in manuscript about the English royal family written c. 1284, British Library Additional MS 24686, fol. 12r. The text shows & LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE with its headbar descending in a short leftwards curl. From Parkes 1993, Plate 21.



**Figure 28.** Latin text in J. Fisher's *Defensio regie assertionis contra Babylonicam captiuitatem*, Cologne, written in 1525. The text shows z LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK. From Parkes 1993, Plate 36.

The true mea . The place of Zacharie both not make for your purpose, except you will give to the ning of sacha- parents power of life and beathe over their fonnes and baughters, and give libertie for one private man to kill another. The prophet in that place declareth what scale that be in the people against false prophets, & how much they shall preferre the true Religion of God before their owne natural affection, and rather for sake their chilore yea hate them, and kill them, than by their meanes, they thould be without we from Goo : this is the true meaning of that place. If you will referre it to the time of the Golpell But if you will apply it to the Araelites to whom this prophet now preas theth a prophecieth, then both he veclare unto them what zeale and feruencie God require them, if they truely repent them of their former Joolatrie: euen that they Thall not spare their owns children, but deale with them according to the law Deu. 13. Lutber. ber 6. fc. M. Lucher expounding this place and referring it to the time of the Golpell faith thus Et est bec sententie summa. & c. The sume hercof is, that Christians shal reteine, & defend true and pure doctrine, without respect of any person, whether it be his kinsman, or friend, for it is necessarie that there shoulde be falle doctrine, and heresies, that the truth might be tryed, but yet they shall not have the vpper hande, or prevaile. And interpreting thele wortes) his father and his mother that begat him shall thrust him through when he prophesieth) he saith, idest, non ferreis aut ereis armis & gladys ipsum conficient, sed verbo Dei erit enim spirituale & Suaue certamen, quale est parentum cum suis liberis, sicut & dinus Paulus Corintbios confodit, or ipforum errores verbo Dei reprebendit. That is to fay, they shall destroy hym not with Iron or brasen armour and weapons, but with the worde of God : for the strife shall be spirituall and pleasant, suche as is betweene parentes and their Children, lyke as Saynt Paule dothe pearce throughe the Corinthians, and reprehendeth their errors by the word of God.

**Figure 29.** English text in John Whitgift's *The defense of the answere to the admonition against the reply by T[homas] C[artwright]*, London, written in 1574. The text shows ₹ LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE with a hairline descending in a leftwards curl from its headline. From Parkes 1993, Plate 37.



**Figure 30.** Latin text, a commentary on Paul's letters, written c. 1442, Oxford, Balliol Colleve, MS 30, fol. 119v. The text shows & LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK AND STROKE with its headbar descending in a short leftwards stroke. From Parkes 1979, Plate 24 (ii).

spream celicam & salintam am monemet est as spria celica silic sprice naigh ex assa cep em septencionali plasa sepre à p ea pome salimea expres naigh sot ontimem confertandi ex asotite sina e pon trevate ona dimp est ex gnalicatelis sime e amaintidime son om trevate ona dimp est ex gnalicatelis sime e amaintidime son om trevate ona dimp est ex gnalicatelis sime e amaintidime son om teatom except applicat naigh, et on pomma siste on distribution to description of eastern en septembre on descriptions of eastern con e en distre naigh monat etallo e den implement ensiste endicate ox causa singular tronom e opulacionem spreme e epis ex singulacionem son singulación sin descriptions ones singulación son singulación singulación

**Figure 31.** Latin text, a commentary on Paul's letters, written c. 1442, Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Wood Empt. 15 (*SC*. 8603), fol. 106r. The text shows numerous examples of z LATIN SMALL LETTER TIRONIAN ET WITH HOOK. nicely drawn with its headbar descending in a long rightwards curve. In the fourth line from the bottom there is a form  $\hat{z}$  combined with U+0353 COMBINING FERMATA, which has the reading *eciam*. From Parkes 1979, Plate 3 (i).

#### A. Administrative

1 Title

# Proposal to add five Tironian Latin letters to the UCS

2. Requester's name

### Michael Everson and Andrew West

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

#### Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

#### 2017-09-04

- 5. Requester's reference (if applicable)
- 6. Choose one of the following:

6a. This is a complete proposal

Ves.

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

5.

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/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?

# Peter Baker, the Anglo-Saxon discussion group ansax-l@listserv.wvu.edu, the Chaucer discussion group chaucer@listserv.uic.edu, Facebook groups for Old and Middle English

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?

#### Medievalists, Anglicists.

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

## Common in linguistic texts.

4b. Reference

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

Vec

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?