This proposal requests the encoding of two characters used in the orthography of Middle Scots (1450 to 1700). If this proposal is accepted, the following characters will exist:

\[ A7D6 \quad \text{LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S} \]
\[ A7D7 \quad \text{LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S} \]

- used in Middle Scots for s, ss, ser, sir, is, sis, etc.

1. MIDDLE SCOTS S. A letter unique to Middle Scots which has been presented in editions of Middle Scots texts is not encoded in the UCS. It derived originally either from a ligature of s and long s or from a swash final form of long s. It is polyvalent; it can be read as a single s, as a double ss, as a syllable is or sis, as a full or partial logogram for ser, or as a full or partial logogram for schir or sir. Its use did not survive the Middle Scots period, and its status in Middle Scots texts is not the same as that of any ligature of ſs elsewhere in Britain or in Scotland after 1700. By that time print technology had taken hold, and the ordinary sequence ſs (roman ſs) was used purely mechanically, with s being reserved to absolute final position. In the English- and Scots-speaking world, no ligature of ſs is common during the period where long s is current, except occasionally in italic type.

In Scots texts, however, the polyvalence of the character has been respected in many printed editions, though not in those which replaced it editorially with s, ss, ser, sir, is, or sis. In those printed editions which do, three glyphs have been observed, as shown in the figures below. The most natural of these looks like a long s with a sort of extended cedilla or vertical tilde hanging from it. This is a reasonably fair typographic representation of the forms the letter takes in Scots manuscripts, and is the form suggested for the code chart glyphs. In his introduction to Scots handwriting (1973, reprinted with corrections 2009), Grant Simpson describes the MIDDLE SCOTS S:

The letter s had two entirely distinct forms, one being more or less the modern form, the other a long vertical stroke with a curved stroke added to the top. This second form of long-s looks like an f without its cross-stroke. (For both forms use in one word, see 3, like 2, presentes.) In the later middle-ages and thereafter there was a marked tendency to use long-s initially and in the middle of a word and to employ the other form as a final letter only, but this was not an invariable rule. In vernacular texts some words may end in a long-s which has a curl attached to it. In form this addition may be either a curl
backward and below the line (e.g. 10, line 5, Burges’), or an s-shaped curl (e.g. 12, line 25, als). Occasionally the sense demands that it be taken to mean -s or -is (e.g. 29, line 8, houssis), but this is unusual.

The examples Simpson cites are given in Figures 5, 6, and 29.

A similar description is given by W. Mackay Mackenzie (1932, reprinted with corrections 1960) the editor of William Dunbar’s poems (Dunbar is the Scottish Chaucer):

The upright s with an ornamental curl… is usually printed as ss. This seems to be unjustifiable, and it is here represented by a single s. If this results in such spellings as “pas,” “las,” glaidnes,” it must be added that it also spares us such as “thuss,” “thiss,” “wass,” while “pas,” “sadnes,” and “gladnes” do occur in these spellings both in MS. and in later printed texts, e.g. Philotus (1603), and we have a similar form in “princes” for “princess,” while “wilfulnes” with the final ornamental s in one MS. of a poem is in another spelled in the same way with an ordinary s. Where this form of the letter occurs initially, it can scarcely stand for ss and give “sservis” (5.12). In two or three instances, the ornamental s seems to stand for is, e.g. 1. 16, 17.

Mackenzie’s edition of Dunbar’s poetry is for the general reader, and his treatment of the MIDDLE SCOTS s is not much different from that of editors (like Mackenzie himself) who substitute th for þ or y for þ. For an accurate representation of Middle Scots orthography, however, the MIDDLE SCOTS s is most definitely required. Note that Mackenzie, like other authors, recognizes the polyvalence of the character (standing for s, ss, is).

2.1 Relation to the LATIN LETTER SHARP s. The Middle Scots s is not identical to the German sharp s. Mark Jamra 2006 has described the evolution of the German Ÿ:

In the time between AD 750 and 1500, Old High German and subsequently Middle High German had two s-sounds:
1) one like the s in Ÿoſt [Eng. guest] and Ÿauſ [Eng. mouse] (long-s and short-s were both in use), and
2) a slightly lisped s spoken against the teeth and usually spelled with z in words like žezten [contemp. Ger. essen; eat] and Ÿoſ [aus; out]. At the same time, the letter z was also used to denote the “ts” sound, which is its function in German today. Therefore, in an Old High German word like Ÿiaſ [sitzen; sit], one couldn’t see from reading z whether it was pronounced “sis-san” or “sit-san.” To remedy this situation, scribes began as early as the 9th century to place an ſ before the z to indicate the “ss” pronunciation. For example, Ÿroſ became Ÿroſ [groß] and Ÿoſ became Ÿoſ [daß; that]. These two letters were eventually combined into a ligature and thus the name “eszet” [Fig. 1]. Interestingly, the lisped s of Old- and Middle High German is no longer spoken and so the character Ÿ (лиз) is actually obsolete.

In terms of the representation of the Middle Scots s in the UCS, two things can be observed.

1. The glyph shapes for the Middle Scots character are not suitable for use in German. There are many (indeed very many) glyph variants of the German character. Four distinct variants of Ÿ are in use in Antiqua fonts:
• fs without ligature, but as a single sort, with reduced spacing between the two letters
• a ligature of ß and s inherited from the 16th-century Antiqua typefaces
• a ligature of ß and tailed z, adapting the blackletter ligature to Antiqua
• the Sulzbacher form

\[\text{fs fs ß/fz β}\]

2. The various shapes of the German sharp s are not suitable for use in Middle Scots. Clearly the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century editors of the Early English Text Society and the Scottish Text Society had access to German sorts. Yet they did not make use of these; they went to the trouble and expense of casting into type glyphs like those shown in Figures 1–4 given below. No one would print a German newspaper using either of those glyphs; unification of β with ß would be inappropriate.

\[\text{β fs}\]

As to the representative glyph shape, it will be seen in the examples in Figures 5–13 below that the long tilde-shape is by far the most prevalent, and a more s-like shape is really not accurate.

### 2.1 Functional differences between SHARP S and MIDDLE SCOTS S

A unification of MIDDLE SCOTS S with SHARP S would result in text processes that replace the uppercase SHARP S with SS, which is never appropriate for the Middle Scots letter. (Cf. “Unconditional mappings” in SpecialCasing.txt for LATIN LETTER SHARP S.) Furthermore, the distribution of MIDDLE SCOTS S differs from SHARP S: SHARP S occurs normally medially and finally, but LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S is commonly found in initial position.

### 3.1 General discussion of casing in the UCS

As Mackenzie notes, MIDDLE SCOTS S can appear word-initially, so it can be taken for granted that in principle it can be capitalized. In the UCS, some Latin letters have capital forms and some do not. Characters used only for the purposes of phonetic transcription, for example, may well not have capital forms, though we have seen many examples of characters which acquired case pairs due to their use in natural orthographies. A good number of the characters in the A720 block have casing pairs not because the capital was attested before encoding, but because it was understood that as elements of natural orthographies, modern users might well require them to be represented in capitals or in small-capitals (which are dependent on case-pairing). The rationale for this is no different than it was in 2006 when N3027 (Proposal to add medievalist characters to the UCS, L2/06-027) presented similar characters.

The use of “alß” in comparisons in Middle Scots.

**THE USE OF “ALß” IN COMPARISONS IN MIDDLE SCOTS.**

Both ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2 and the UTC have, in the past, accepted case-pairs for letters used in natural orthographies. More recently however there has been a reticence to do so without some “proof” that both forms of the letters existed in some external source. This is not a very practical position to hold. The writers of the manuscripts are dead. Those who wish to represent the text of the manuscripts and interchange that data are alive, and make use of all of the features of the Latin script, such as setting in SMALL CAPS or ALL CAPS (in addition to using the characters in sentence-initial position). Reticence to encode case pairs simply frustrates modern users and wastes committee time, balloting time, and font-development time. (In fact, one member of the UTC’s
script ad hoc recently told me that font-development lag was a reason for not accepting a particular case pairing. This is not, in my view, reasonable. It puts character encoding proposers in a Catch-22 position which serves only to frustrate them and to increase tension between our committees.)

It is really neither right nor practical for either SC2 or the UTC to be inconsistent with regard to casing—yet current practice is restrictive, while previous practice was more generous. When a letter is a part of a natural orthography it is reasonable to accept that modern users should be able to treat any of the characters in such a text in the normal, modern way. This includes SMALL CAPS and ALL CAPS. When Coptic was disunified from Greek, all of the Coptic letters were encoded as casing, including pre-Christian ones which had only occurred even in a single manuscript. Their encoding has not proven to be detrimental to the UCS. It has, in fact, provided stability to those supporting Coptic in fonts, because there is no constant “glyph creep” as new capital letters are added “when found”. But Latin has recently been kept quite constantly at a disadvantage due to reticence on the part of some colleagues to stipulate that Latin is essentially casing and that modern users may wish to case medieval texts even if the case pairs are not found in the manuscripts. Moreover, the number of characters has never been very great. The present proposal, like other recent proposals for characters used in medieval Britain, is no different from the proposal for Coptic. To refuse to accept the base position should be that it is reasonable to encode case pairs for letters used in natural orthographies is just to tie the hands of the researchers who need to use such letters, and of the publishers of their work. It doesn’t serve anybody’s interest to be so mean. Sensible generosity should be easy and preferable to the present obstructionist status quo.

3.2 Casing of the Middle Scots s. In the previous version of this document, it was taken as read that the MIDDLE SCOTS s should be casing. It was shown to appear word-initially, which obviously implies that it can appear in sentence-initial position. It was predicted that a capital would be at some point found, but it was argued that modern scholars would wish to use it like any other Middle Scots letter. For the forthcoming edition of Murdoch Nisbet’s 1520 translation of the Gospel of John, which appears on folios 88v-108v of his translation of the entire New Testament, both capital and small MIDDLE SCOTS s are found. This is a mere 21 out of 508 folios in Nisbet’s hand—about 4% of the total. Here are the instances of MIDDLE SCOTS s in John (readings expanded from the palaeographic text are given in italics):

3 ¹⁴And as Moyles zaafit a βpent in defect, fa it behuves mãnis foœn to be zaafit… (And as Myoses raasit a serpent in desert, sa it behuves mannis sonn to be raasit…)
4 ¹⁵The woman fai₆t to hi β, geue me this watiř ſat I thzeft noœ: nouβcum hiddœ to draw. (The woman saiz to him “Sir, geue me this watir ſat I threst nocht; nouþir cum hidder to draw.”)
8 ³³Tharfor ſe iewis anœuerde to him: we ar ſe feed of Abraham;⁏ to neuœman we ſruit; how fai₆t ſou ſat 3e falbe ſee: ³⁴Iefus anœuerde to ſame: tœuelie, tœuelie I fay to 3i ſik man ſat ſois ſynœ is ſuand of ſynœ. ³⁵And ſe ſuand duellis noœt in ſe hous wœutin end: bot ſe foœn duellis wœutin end (³³Tharfor ſe iewis ansuerde to him: we ar ſe seed of Abraham;⁏ to neuirman we ſeruait; how saiz ſou ſat 3e salbe ſee: ³⁴Treuleie, treuleie I say to 3ow ſik man ſat ſois syn is ſeruand of synn. ³⁵And ſe ſeruand duellis nocht in ſe hous withoutin end: bot ſe fonn duellis withoutin end.)
12 ²¹And ſir com to philip ſat was of bethſaida of galilee, ²⁴prayit him ²⁷faid, β we will fe Iefu. (²¹And ſir com to Philip ſat was of Bethsaida of Galilee, ²⁴prayit him ²⁷faid, “Sir, we will se Iesu.”)
12 ²⁶Gif ony man ñue me, follow he me: γ quhar ᵗ I am þar my ñuand salbe: Gif ony man ñue me, my fader fal wirschip him. (²⁶Gif ony man ñuere me, follow he me: γ quhar I am þar my ñuand salbe: Gif ony man ñuere me, my fader fal wirschip him.)

12 tnecly tnecl y I say to ʒ þes ñuand is noþ gretar þan his Lord: Nouþis ane apostile is gretare þan he þat fend him: (¹⁶“Tnecly, tnecl y, I say to ʒow, þes ñuand is noþ gretar þan his Lord: Nouþir ane apostile is gretare þan he þat send him.”)

15 Now I fal noþ cal ʒow ñuand for þes ñuand wate noþ quhat his Lord fal do: bot I haue callit ʒow þens. For al thingis quhat euiþ I hecede of my fader I haue made knawne to ʒow. (¹⁵“Now I sal nocht cal ʒow ñuandis for þes ñuand wate nocht quhat his Lord sal do: bot I haue callit ʒow þens. For al thingis quhat euiþ I heerde of my fader I haue made knawne to ʒow.”)

15 Haue þe mynd of my word þe quhilk I said to ʒow The ñuand is noþ gretar þan his Lord: Gif þai haue þeswit me, þai þal þesw ʒow alþa Gif þai haue þeþwit þe word, þai þal þeþw þouris alþa.”)

16 Tnai fal mak ʒow without þe synagogis: Bot þe hour þauþis þai Pat ðen þat ʒow deme þat he do ñuice to God. (Tnai sal mak ʒow without þe synagogis: Bot þe hour cummis þat ilk man þat slais ʒow deme þat he do þerþice to God.)

16 Thaurfor Symon Petir had a þueþde and ñrew it out þuþde of þe biþchop, and cuttit of his þricht ere: þuþde of þe þai was Malcus: (¹⁰Thaurfor Symon Petir had a þueþde and ñrew it out þuþde of þe þai was Malcus.)

18 And þe ñuandis and myntis þtude at þe coolis for it was cauld, þuþde warþy þame. And Petir was wþ þame ñtandand þuþde warþed him: (¹⁸And þe ñuandis and myntis þtude at þe coolis for it was cauld, þuþde warþy þame. And Petir was wþ þame ñtandand þuþde warþed him.)

18 Aan of þe biþchopis þuandis cusing of him quhais eþe Petir cuttit of said Quhetir I saw thee noþt in þe þardre wþ him: (²⁶Aan of þe biþchopis þuandis cusing of him quhais ere Petir cuttit of said “Quhetir I saw thee noþt in þe þardre with him.”)

20 Ieþus sais to hir, Woman quhat wepis þuþde Quham sekis þuþde: Scho gessand þat he was a gãrdinar þuþde to him: ñuice þi þas tas him vp, say to me quhar þuþde þi has Laid him: þi I fal tak him away: (¹⁵Ieþus sais to hir, “Woman, quhat wepis þuþde? Quham sekis þuþde?” Scho gessand þat he was a gãrdinar þuþde to him: “Sir, þi þas has tas him vp, say to me quhar þuþde þas has Laid him: þi I sal tak him away.”)

In three instances a caputal letter is used at the beginning of a sentence; in the examples here, “ſu-” is used for “serv-” and “þuice” is used for “Sir”. In this case we have reported speech beginning a sentence, but of course any word-initial MIDDLE SCOTS S can begin a sentence, not just “þuice”. For other examples of the use of the capital form of the MIDDLE SCOTS S, see Figures 14 below.

4. Ordering. These characters should be sorted as separate letters after the letter s.

... ʃ < ş < ≤ Ş < ʃ < ʃ < ŋ < ñ < g < f < e < j < ū < Σ ...

5. Security. As an historic character, it is expected that the MIDDLE SCOTS S will not be required in identifiers.
6. Unicode Character Properties. Character properties are proposed here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A7D6;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S</td>
<td>Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7D7;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A7D7;LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S</td>
<td>Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A7D6;A7D6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Bibliography


8. Figures.

**Figure 1.** Example from Skeat 1870 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S in the first three lines. This is the most appropriate typographic form to use for the character, as it exemplifies best what is actually in the manuscripts. The type for this was cut in London; I have not seen an earlier example of it.

**Figure 2.** Example from Skeat 1894:1xxxviii showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S in the first three lines. As in Figure 1, the font here has a long-s shape with a sort of wiggle dangling from it. This glyph is good; it also cannot be confused with the German ß. This type may have been cut in Edinburgh but matches the glyph of the 1870 edition.
Figure 3. Example from Skeat 1894:119 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S in the first three lines. Here the glyph is very much different from what is in the manuscripts; this image is not very clear but in Figure 4 below a clearer version can be seen. Here the typecutter tried for a compromise ligature of long-s and s ſs; this isn’t so satisfactory as it differs from the manuscripts and looks a bit too much like a German ß—though this glyph would hardly be acceptable for German.

Figure 4. Example from Smith 1902:xxx showing LETTER SMALL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S. Here the example from Skeat 1894 (Figure 3) can be seen more clearly. Note in particular the lack of harmonization with the serifs of lowercase s in the same font:

The typecutters could certainly have used a German glyph if they thought that this was suitable—they did not, and the glyph here is not one of the glyphs that could be used for German without attracting attention and criticism. The MIDDLE SCOTS S and the SHARP S should not be unified. Note too that the typecutters did not cut italic type for the glyph. A good recommended glyph for the two is this:

\[
\text{chesß} \quad \text{chesß} \quad \text{horßmen} \quad \text{horßmen}
\]

\[
\text{CHESß} \quad \text{CHESß} \quad \text{HORßMEN} \quad \text{HORßMEN}
\]

Compare this with the ordinary standard German ß:

\[
\text{groß} \quad \text{groß} \quad \text{Heßmann} \quad \text{Heßmann}
\]

\[
\text{GROß} \quad \text{GROß} \quad \text{HEßMANN} \quad \text{HEßMANN}
\]
Figure 5. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 10 (a letter, dated 1449), showing **MIDDLE SCOTS S** alongside U+A76D **LATIN SMALL LETTER IS** used for -is and alongside ordinary -is. Date 1449/50. Here are some close-ups:

Line 5: þe handþe of wilȝeme schere Burȝeþ. ‘the hands of William Scherer Burges’. The glyph here is interesting; it is quite similar to some glyphs used for U+1E9C LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S WITH DIAGONAL STROKE used for spirit/sper in Latin, though it would not make sense to give a palaeographic reading with that character. Clearly this is a differently modified long s in the same tradition with the other Middle Scots manuscripts. There is also an example of the **COMBINING OVERCURL** here.

Line 7: oyþ ‘use’. Line 10: þe saide cauþ ‘the said cause’. Line 13: of my Sell day ye plaþ ‘of my selling day year and place’. There is also an example of the **COMBINING OVERCURL** here.

Figure 6. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 12 (an act of parliament, 1491), showing **MIDDLE SCOTS S** alongside U+A76D **LATIN SMALL LETTER IS** used for -is and alongside ordinary -is. There are also examples of the **COMBINING OVERCURL** used with a solitary s to indicate shilling(s) and with y to indicate ym. Here are some close-ups:

Line 2: alþ mekle all of tymes ‘as much as oft times’; line 3: x þ ‘10 shillings’.
Figure 7. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 13 (a letter by James IV, 1494), showing MIDDLE SCOTS s alongside U+A76D LATIN SMALL LETTER IS used for -is and alongside ordinary -is. Here are some close-ups:

Line 5: the said lady and arthu forbes becauβ. ‘the said lady and Arthur Forbes because’. Line 6: ow lordβ handβ as Is allegiit Neũeũleũ `our lord’s hands as is alleged nevertheless’. The final round flourish on the glyph here is interesting; this text was written in 1494, and the shape of the MIDDLE SCOTS s is accidentally similar to the Sulzbacher sharp s (ß) which was devised only in 1879.

Figure 8. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 14 (treasurer’s account, 1505). The text here is not easy to read, but says:

ITm̓. payit to John̓ formá þe ix day of Novβ̓ that he laid̓ down fo2 hǐfelf l γ pt of oβ chillã that ẓemanit eff þe king at þe water of ßp̓ y. γ my̓ no l get our fo2 a̓e houβ a̓e gir̓ th. a̓e bə̓idill. to þe kingγ ẓhuit horf γ for l a̓e pair hoβ to cri̓ fōf̓ “Item: paid to John Forman the 9th day of November that he laid down for himself and part of other children that remained after the king at the water of Spey, and might not get over for one house one garden, one bridle, to the king’s white horse and for one pair horse to Christopher”

Here are some close-ups:

Line 3: houβ ‘house’; þe kingγ ẓhuit horf ‘the king’s white horse’; line 4: hoβ ‘horse’.
Figure 9. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 15 (a prisoner discharge, 1516), showing MIDDLE SCOTS S. Here is a close-up:

Line 7: I mak be cauþe faid. ‘I make because the said’. Here the descending second half of the MIDDLE SCOTS S is quite long indeed, and the top of the glyph has no curve.

Figure 10 Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 16 (an act of parliament against Luther’s heresy, 1525), showing MIDDLE SCOTS S. Here is a close-up:

Line 2: [Opinonis of] herefy ar fprede in diþe cuntryes. ‘[opinions of] heresy are spread in diverse countries’.

Figure 11. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 17 (a translation of Livy’s History, 1540), showing MIDDLE SCOTS S. Here is a close-up:

Line 5: referrit It alanerlie to þe houþe of [licinius]. ‘referred it solely to the house of [Licinius]’. 
Figure 12. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 25 (legal text describing a murder, 1609), showing MIDDLE SCOTS s. The text is rather gruesome: And | þ wᵗ ſuordis and vtheris þ wappones foirfaidis l Invaidit him for his ſlauchter hust γ woundit him in his heid and dang him to the grunclγ l and wᵗ ſkneyis faldit nevis and feit Beft l and dang him in his bǣist bellie bak and sydis l and burſet his haiſ Intrallis wthn him to the l effufioun of his bluid qlk he vomeit at mouth l and neiβ in grit quătitie Off the qlkj?f hurtis l γ deidlie woundis he nevir ſeſter convalesſſit.

“And there with swords and others their aforesaid weapons invaded him for his slaughter hurt and wounded him in his head and beat him to the ground and with their knees clenched fists and feet struck and beat him in his breast, belly, back, and sides and burst his whole entrails within him to the effusion of his blood which he vomited at the mouth and nose in great quantity. Of the which hurts and deadly wounds he never thereafter convalesced.”

Here is a close-up:

Line 5: and neiβ in grit quătitie. ‘and next in great quantity’.

Figure 13. Example from Simpson 1998: Plate 29 (town council minutes, 1647), showing MIDDLE SCOTS s. Here is a close-up:

Line 5: cloβ vp all vther houſβ ‘close up all other houses’. The word after “vther” is a deleted error. It appears that the scribe first wrote houς, then overwrote the s with f and followed it with β.
Figure 14. In the Gospel of John 4:11–16 (Egerton MS 2880, f. 91r). Jesus speaks with a Samaritan woman. She addresses him twice, at the beginning of sentences, as “Sir(e)”, which Nisbet writes once with LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S and once with LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S. Note that the initial vertical in the capital form looks to have been drawn somewhat more boldly and darkly than the usual vertical of the LONG S throughout the rest of the passage (a few are circled in blue here. This is an impressionistic observation of the penmanship, but Nisbet does know how to use capitals).

The palaeographic transcription of this passage (with punctuation and quotation marks added) follows:

¹¹The woman sais to him: “Sir, thou hast no quharin to draw and þe pitt is deep: quharof þan hast þou quick watir? ¹²quheþ gif þart gretar þan our fader Iacob þat gafe to vs þe pitt: And he drank þof þis fônis þis beeßis:” ¹³Ieſus anſuerde þaið to hir: “Ilk man þat dźinkis of þis watir þal thraſt eftſone bot he þo dzinkis of þe watirþ þat I fal geſe to him fall no quheþe wouſtin end:” ¹⁴bot þe watir þat I fal geſe to him falbe made in him a well of watir sprynge and vp into euſlaſting lif.” ¹⁵The woman sais to hi: “Ḏ, geue me this watir þat I þirste no: nouþ cum hidur to draw.” ¹⁶Iefus sais to hir: “ga call þin huſband þo cum hidur.”

This same passage in its Middle English original reads:

¹¹Þe womman seiþ to him, “Sire, þou hast not where ynne to drawe, and þe pit is deep; wherof þanne hast þou quik watir? ¹²Wheþir þou art grettere þan oure fadir Jacob, þat ȝaf to vs þe pitt? And he drank þerof, and his sones, and his beeſtis.” ¹³Ieſus anſuerde, and seide to hir, “Eche man þat drynkþ of þis watir, schal þirste efte soone; ¹⁴but he þat drynkþ of þe watir þat Y schal ȝyue hym, schal not þirste wiþ outen ende; but þe watir þat Y schal ȝyue hym, schal be maad in hym a welle of watir, spryngeþe vp in to euerlaſting lif.” ¹⁵Þe womman seiþ to hym, “Ｓire, ȝyue me þis watir, þat Y þirste not, neþer come hidur to drawe.” ¹⁶Ieſus seiþ to hir; “go calþ þin hufband þo cum hid.”

Note that this example from the Middle Scots New Testament shows the capital form of the MIDDLE SCOTS S in sentence-initial position. See Figure 15 for examples of the lowercase form in word-initial position in the same manuscript.
Figure 15. In the Gospel of John 12:20–26 (Egerton MS 2880, f. 100r–100v). Some “heathen men” speak to Philip about Jesus. They address him, at the beginning of a sentence, as “Sir”, which Nisbet writes with LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S. Three instances of word-initial LATIN SMALL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S are also shown. The palaeographic transcription of this passage (with punctuation and quotation marks added) follows:

20And þar-war sum Hethin men of þame þat had cúmb up to wizççin in þe feft day. 21And þir com to philip (þat was of bethsaida of galilee),  þ prayit him,  þ said, “Sīr, we will fe Iesu.” 22Philip cúmis àiais to Andró: And eftir  Andró  philip said to Iesu.

23And Iesus answerde to þame,  said: “þe hour cúmis, þt ma̅nis ſon̅ be claṙifiet: 24trewlie, trewlie I say to ȝ, Bot gif a cozn of quhete fall into þe erd, þ be deid, it duellis allaan, bot gif it be deid it bŷngis mekle fȳıt. 25He þat luves his lif ſal tyne it: And he þat haatis his lif in þis warld, kepis it i᷺to eu̅laʃʃt lif. 26Gif ony man ꟱ue me, follow he me:  quhaī I am þar ꟱uand ſalbe: Gif ony man ꟱ue me, my fader ſal wirſchip him.

This same passage in its Middle English original reads:

20And þere weren summe heþene men, of hem þat hadden come vp to worschipe in þe feeste dai. 21And þese camen to Filip (þat was of Bethsaida of Galilee), and prēieden hym, and seiden, “Sire, we wolen se Jhesu.” 22Filip comeþ, and seip to Andrew; eft Andrew and Filip seiden to Jhesu.

23And Jhesus answerde to hem, and seide, “Þe our comeþ, þat mannus sone be clarifiet. 24Trewli, treuli, Y seie to þou, but a corn of whete falle in to þe erþe, and be deed, it dwelliþ aloone; but if it be deed, it brynþþ myche fruyt. 25He þat loueþ his lif, schal leese it; and he þat hatiþ his lif in þis world, kepþ it in to euerlastynge lif. 26If ony man serue me, sue he me; and where Y am, þere my mynystre schal be. If ony man serue me, my Fadir schal worschipe hym.”
Figure 16. In the Gospel of John 20:15–17 (Egerton MS 2880, f. 107r–107v). Jesus speaks with a Samaritan woman. She addresses him, at the beginning of a sentence, as “Sir”, which Nisbet writes with LATIN CAPITAL LETTER MIDDLE SCOTS S. The palaeographic transcription of this passage (with punctuation and quotation marks added) follows:

¹⁵Jhesus seiþ to hir, “Womman, what wepist þou? Whom sekist þou?”
Sche gessynge þat he was a gardynere, seiþ to him “Sire, if þou hast takun him vp, seie to me, where þou hast leid him, and Y schal take hym awei.”
¹⁶Jhesus seiþ to hir, “Marie!”
Sche turnede, and seiþ to hym, “Rabony!” (þat is to seie, Maister).
¹⁷Jhesus seiþ to hir, “Nyle þou touche me, for Y haue not ȝit stied to my Fadir; but go to my briþeren, and seie to hem, ‘Y stie to my Fadir and to ȝoure Fadir, to my God and to ȝoure God.’”

This same passage in its Middle English original reads:

¹⁵Ieſus ſais to hir, “Woman quhat wepis þ? Quham ſekis þ?”
Scho gefland þat he was a ga্rdinar faiis to him “fz, gif þ has takin him vp, fay to me quhař þ has Laid him: 以习近平 I fal tak him away;”
¹⁶Ieſus ſais to hir “Mazie!”
Scho turnit γ faiis to him “Rabboni!” (þat is to fæy Maif).
¹⁷Ieſus ſais to hir: “Will þ noᵗ tuiche me for I haue noᵗ ȝit aſcendᵗ to my fader Bot ga to my breþr γ fay to þame: ‘I ga vp to my fader and to ȝoure fader to my god γ to ȝoure god’”
A. Administrative

1. Title
Revised proposal to add two characters for Middle Scots to the UCS

2. Requester’s name
Michael Everson

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

4. Submission date
2020-10-01

5. Requester’s reference (if applicable)

6. Choose one of the following:
6a. This is a complete proposal
Yes.

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

2.

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 for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database 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.)?
No.
2b. If YES, with whom?
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?

**Germanicists, Anglicists, dialectologists, lexicographers, and Scots.**
4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)

**Common in Middle Scots.**
4b. Reference
5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?
   Yes.
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?
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?
   Yes.
10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?
   Yes.
10c. If YES, reference

**Discussion of the similar but unrelated German sharp s is given above.**
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)?
   Yes.
11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?
   No.
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?