Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

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Title:	**Proposal to add LATIN LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE to the UCS**
Source:	**Andrew West and Michael Everson**
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1. Introduction

Unicode 5.1 introduced a set of Latin characters required by medievalists for palaeographic purposes, 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 Ꝥ (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE) and U+A765 ꝥ (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. 5). This letterform has been interpreted by scholars of Old Norse as the letter Thorn with a horizontal stroke through the ascender (see Fig. 6). It is paired in Nordicist usage with U+A766 Ꝧ (LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER) and U+A767 ꝧ (LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH STROKE THROUGH DESCENDER), which are used as abbreviations for Old Norse *þeim*, *þeir*. In Nordicist typographic tradition, horizontal strokes are used for all four characters.

Although the 2006 proposal document only mentions the use of Thorn with Stroke in Old Norse, two of the examples given were actually from Old English texts (as abbreviations for *þæt*), and show the letter Thorn with a diagonal stroke through the ascender (see N3027 Figs. 29 and 40). There was at that time 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 characters separate from the existing U+A764 and U+A765.

There is some evidence that the Nordicist community has used the character with horizontal stroke in type at least since the middle of the 19th century. On the other hand, there is considerable evidence that the Anglicist community has used the character with a diagonal

stroke continuously for four and a half centuries, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. The two earliest Anglo-Saxon typefaces, one cut by John Day for Archbishop Matthew Parker (1504–1575) in 1566, and one cut for Franciscus Junius (1591–1677) in about 1655, both include a sort for Thorn with diagonal stroke to represent the scribal abbreviation for *þæt* (see Fig. 12 and Fig. 17).

The encoding of U+A764 and U+A765 has broken this 450 year long typographic tradition, as authors setting text using modern computer fonts no longer have access to Thorn with diagonal stroke, and are reduced to making do with Thorn with horizontal stroke as this is all that is available in Unicode fonts. Fig. 43 shows an eBook published by Oxford University Press in 2013 where Thorn with horizontal stroke is used to represent the Old English abbreviation *þæt*. It is sad that after three hundred years of using Thorn with diagonal stroke in books printed with metal type, Oxford University Press is now unable to correctly typeset the Old English abbreviation for *þæt* in an eBook.

Note that the UCS distinguishes horizontal and diagonal strokes of various kinds; compare for instance:

Horizontal stroke, bar	Diagonal stroke, stroke
U+A792 Ꞓ, U+A793 ꞓ (*Nanai*)	U+023B Ȼ, U+023C ȼ (Saanich)
U+AB33 ꬳ (*phonetic*)	U+0246 Ɇ, U+0247 ɇ (Tepehuán)
U+023D Ƚ, U+019A ƚ (Saanich)	U+0141 Ł, U+0142 ł (Polish)
U+019F Ɵ, U+0275 ɵ (Tatar)	U+00D8 Ø, U+00F8 ø (Danish)
U+A756 Ꝗ, U+A757 ꝗ (Latin, Irish, Lezg)	U+A758 Ꝙ, U+A759 ꝙ (Latin)
U+0166 Ŧ, U+0167 ŧ (Sami, Saanich)	U+023E Ⱦ, U+2C66 ⱦ (Saanich)

There appears to be no technical restriction on encoding letters with horizontal strokes distinct from letters with diagonal strokes. Some characters are used contrastively within a single language (like Saanich and Latin); some characters are not used contrastively. If Nanai can use Ꞓ while Saanich uses Ȼ, or if Saanich can use Ƚ while Polish uses Ł, then it seems that there can be no technical opposition to Old Norse using Ꝥ and Old English using Ꝥ:

U+A764 Ꝥ, A765 ꝥ (Old Norse)	X+A7C0 Ꝥ, X-A7C1 ꝥ (Old English)

See Section 3 below for details of the discussion about encoding LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE and LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE at WG2 Meeting 66 at Hohhot, China in September 2017.

2. Thorn with Diagonal Stroke

Thorn with a diagonal stroke (ꝥ) 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 include the element *þæt*, such as *oþꝥ* = *oþþæt* "until" (see Fig. 7), and *ꝥte* = *þætte* "which" (see Fig. 20). Julius Zupitza has suggested that in some places it may represent *þa* rather than *þæt* (see Fig. 32). It is also occasionally found erroneously in place of thorn in words such as *ꝥæt* and *ꝥæs* (for *þæt* and *þæs*). This is of course of palaeographic interest, which is why U+A764/A765 were encoded in the first place.

Examples of this letter in original manuscripts and in parallel modern transcription are shown in Figs. 1-2 and Figs. 3-4. These illustrate that the diagonal stroke in modern transcriptions reflects a diagonal stroke in the original Old and Middle English manuscripts. A sample of further examples from Old English manuscripts are shown in Figures 7 through 11. The top stroke in the manuscript examples can be seen to slope downwards at an angle from right to left, and often at a very steep angle; indeed it is often similar to the angle of the stroke on *ð*. Modern transcriptions of Old English texts often leave ꝥ unexpanded, and the glyph form used in such modern transcriptions almost always shows a diagonal stroke rather than the horizontal stroke of U+A765 ꝥ. Figures 12 through 42 show numerous examples of Thorn with a diagonal stroke used in printed books from the mid 16th century onwards. These examples show that there is an unbroken tradition of some 450 years of using this letterform (ꝥ) in typeset transcriptions of Old and Middle English texts.

The first ever Anglo-Saxon type was cut in London by John Day for Matthew Parker (1504–1575), Archbishop of Canterbury, for use in his edition and translation of works of Ælfric, Abbot of Eynsham, *A Testimonie of Antiquitie*, that was published in London in 1566 or 1567. This type had a sort for Thorn with diagonal stroke representing the abbreviation for *þæt* (see Fig. 12), and ꝥ was used throughout the book to transcribe the scribal abbreviation (see Fig. 13 for examples from a 1623 reprint of *Testimonie of Antiquitie*). This type was subsequently used to set the Anglo-Saxon text in William Lambarde's *Archaionomia* (London, 1568), as well as the Latin text of Parker's edition of Asser's *Aelfredi Regis Res Gestae* (London, 1574). See Fig. 14 for an example of Thorn with diagonal stroke in a 1644 reprint of William Lambarde's *Archaionomia*. It continued to be used throughout the 17th century, for example in William Somner's 1659 *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum* (see Fig. 15 and Fig. 16).

The next Anglo-Saxon type to be cut was the "Pica Saxon" typeface commissioned by Franciscus Junius (1591–1677) for use in transcribing Old English texts. This type also included a sort for Thorn with diagonal stroke, and a sample of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet set using Pica Saxon in Junius's 1664 study of the *Codex Argenteus* shows thorn with diagonal stroke as an integral member of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet (see Fig. 17). After the death of Junius, his Pica Saxon type was inherited by Oxford University, and it was used by the university press for typesetting Anglo-Saxon up to the end of the 18th century. For example, in *Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus grammatico-criticus et archæologicus* (1703–1705) by George Hickes (1642–1715), the Pica Saxon typeface is used in vol. 2 for editions of Old English texts compiled by Humphrey Wanley (1672–1726), where ꝥ is consistently used to represent the abbreviation for *þæt* (see Fig. 21).

A type similar to that cut by John Day was acquired by the London publisher William Bowyer in the early 18ᵗʰ century, and was used for Elizabeth Elstob's *An English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory* published in 1709 (see Fig. 23), and then for John Fortescue's *The Difference between and Absolute and Limited Monarchy* published in 1714 (see Fig. 24), but the sorts were destroyed by fire in that year. Humphrey Wanley designed a replacement type for use by William Bowyer in publishing Elizabeth Elstob's *Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue* (London, 1715). This new typeface included sorts for both uppercase and lowercase forms of Thorn with diagonal stroke (see Fig. 25). The typeface was acquired by the Oxford University Press in about 1764, and continued to be used into the early 20ᵗʰ century, for example in Horace Hart's *Notes on a Century of Typography at the University Press Oxford 1693–1794* (Oxford, 1900), and then in Robert Bridges' essay "On the Present State of English Pronunciation" (*Essays and Studies*, Oxford, 1910).

By the end of the 19ᵗʰ century a variety of Anglo-Saxon typefaces were available, including "English Saxon", "Pica Saxon", Small Pica Saxon", "Long Primer Saxon", "Bourgeois Saxon", and "Brevier Saxon" (of these, "Pica Saxon" and "Long Primer Saxon" were already included in a sample sheet of typefaces used by William Caslon that was inserted in the 1728 edition of *Chambers's Cyclopædia*). Samples of these typefaces published by Cambridge University Press in 1909 show Thorn with diagonal stroke in five out of the six typefaces (see Fig. 35).

The only example of modern metal typeset transcription of the Old English abbreviation for *þæt* that does not have a diagonal stroke is Fig. 32, which shows a page from the 1882 facsimile edition of *Beowulf* by Julius Zupitza (1844–1895). Zupitza was a German philologist, and his facsimile edition of Beowulf is important, but his transcription was not concerned with palaeographic authenticity. He uses a rather narrow sort for thorn generally throughout his text, and has used a symbol for *þæt* only for the transcription of folio 129r, twice only, once in the text and once in the footnote; throughout the rest of the volume he expands it to ‹þæt›. The glyph he uses differs from the usual thorn-with-stroke in the rest of the Anglicist tradition; the type sort he used is decidedly atypical, and may just indicate that the publisher, Trübner, did not have an appropriate type sort available.

Although by its nature *þæt* usually occurs in the middle of a sentence, some Old English manuscripts do use a distinct capital form of Thorn with diagonal stroke when *þæt* occurs at the start of a sentence. Fig. 7 from Cotton MS. Tiberius B. I (*Historiarum Adversum Paganos*) is a good example, with a clearly distinguished capital form used at the beginning of two sentences, and an ordinary small form used in three other contexts where a capital would not be expected.

Capital   **Small**

The early Anglo-Saxon types cut for Matthew Parker in 1566 and for Franciscus Junius in c. 1655 both only had a single lowercase form of þ, but the typeface designed by Humphrey Wanley in 1715 included both uppercase and lowercase forms of the letter (see Fig. 25), showing the need to encode both uppercase and lowercase forms of the letter.

It is clear from the evidence supplied in this document that Thorn with a diagonal stroke is the correct form of this character for representing Old English and Middle English usage, and that scholars of Old and Middle English would rightly 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. As noted above, in Old Norse usage Thorn with stroke through ascender (U+A764/A765) is used alongside Thorn with stroke through descender (U+A766/A767), and the cross-strokes of these two letters need to be harmonized, which would not be possible if U+A764/A765 has a diagonal stroke but U+A766/A767 has a horizontal stroke.

Scholars of Old English and scholars of Old Norse are both members of the same community of medievalists and Germanicists, 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 MUFI 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 MUFI character recommendation (http://folk.uib.no/hnooh/mufi/specs/MUFI-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):

MUFI character recommendation v. 4.0 (December 2015)

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

Of course it would be possible to use the PUA character defined by MUFI, 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
Ᵽ	þ

3. *Discussion at WG2 Meeting 66 at Hohhot*

An Ad Hoc meeting on Medieval topics was held on 27 September 2017 during WG2 M66 at Hohhot, China (WG2 and L2 documents pending). The ad hoc, attended by the authors of this proposal and UTC members Lisa Moore, Peter Constable, and Deborah Anderson, noted that:

"[T]he upper- and lowercase thorn with horizontal stroke characters (U+A764/U+A765) were encoded in Unicode 5.1 (2008) based on the Nordicist tradition. However, use in Old English was overwhelmingly shown with a diagonal stroke. The use of the diagonal versus horizontal stroke represents two different traditions. If the characters with horizontal and diagonal stroke were unified, the diagonal should be the representative glyph, as its use predominates in number of occurrences in the published typeset corpora. However, such a unification will cause trouble because of the number of publications which have published the thorn with the horizontal stroke."

The ad hoc conclusion was to recommend adding LATIN LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE to a ballot.

The subsequent recommendations from WG2 meeting 66 (see WG2 N4874) included Recommendation M66.15 (Latin character additions):

WG2 recommends to SC2 to accept for encoding in the standard the following Latin characters:

b. 2 Thorn characters with Stroke from document N4836:

A7C0 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE, and

A7C1 LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE.

This recommendation was passed unanimously by WG2 experts, including those accredited by the national bodies or liaison organizations for SEI - UC Berkeley (Liaison), the Unicode Consortium (Liaison), and the USA.

4. Unicode Properties

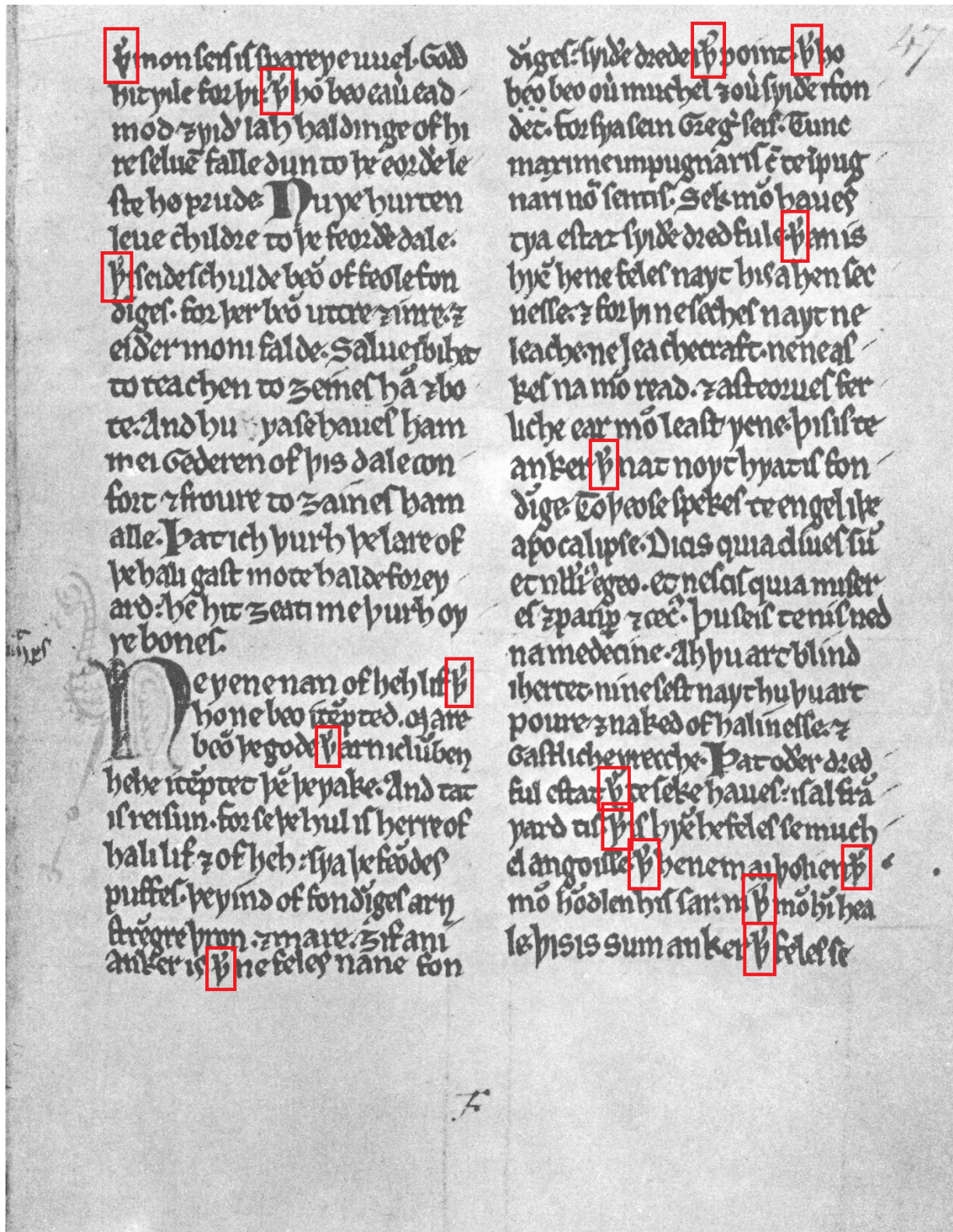A7C0;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;A7C1;

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

Script: Latin

5. Comparison of Glyph Shape in Manuscript and Modern Transcription

Fig. 1: Cotton MS. Titus D xviii (*Ancrene Riwle*)

Note that the scribe uses the same stroke for both þæt and eð; it is deeply angled.

Fig. 2: C. E. Wright, *English vernacular hands from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1960) pp. 4–5.

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

'ANCRENE RIWLE' (English Text) (at fols. 14ʳ–105ʳ), 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 ƿ both used and still clearly differentiated; also ð is in use; note that ʒ is written on the line (ꝫ) (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 (ẏ) and ι bears a diacritic mark in form of an accent wherever ambiguity might occur.

Abbreviations are rare. Tironian nota for *and* is crossed now (ⱬ). Note þ̄ 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 Riwle*, ed. J. Morton (Camden Soc., vol. lvii, 1853).

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

Our plate shows fol. 47ʳ.

TRANSCRIPTION

þ̄ mon seis ıs sparepe uuel . Godd
hıt ꝥıle for þı꞉ þ̄ ho beo eaú ead⁓
mod ⱬ ƿıð lah haldınge of hı
reseluë falle dun to þe eorðe le⁓
ste ho prude . Nu þe hurten
leue chıldre to þe feorðe dale .
þ̄ ı seıde schulde beō of feole fon
dīges . for þer beō uttre ⱬ ínre . ⱬ
eıðer monı falde . Salue ıbıhet
to teachen to ʒeínes hā ⱬ bo⁓
te . And hu þase haues ham
meı Gederen of þıs dale con⁓
fort ⱬ froure to ʒaínes ham
alle . Þat ıch þurh þe lare of
þe halı gast mote halde forep⁓
ard꞉ he hıt ʒeatı me þurh op⁓
re bones .

Ne þene nan of heh lıf þ̄
ho ne beo ítēpted . Mare
beō þe gode þ̄ arn ıclūben
hehe ítēptet þē þe þake . And tat
ıs reısun . for se þe hul ıs herre of
halı lıf ⱬ of heh꞉ spa þe feōdes
puffes . þe pínd of fondīges arn
strēgere þron . ⱬ mare . ʒıf aní
anker ıs þ̄ ne feles nane fon

dīges꞉ spıðe drede ı þ̄ poínt . þ̄ ho
þeọ beo oú muchel ⱬ oú spıðe ıfon⁓
det . for spa seın Greg' seıs . Tunc
maxıme ımpugnarıs c̄ te īpug⁓
narı nō sentıs . Sek mō haues
tpa estat spıðe dredfule . þ̄ an ís
hþē he ne feles naþt hıs aħen sec⁓
nesse . ⱬ forþı ne seches naþt ne
leache . ne leachecraft . ne ne as⁓
kes na mō read . ⱬ asteorues fer⁓
lıche ear mō least þene . Þıs ıs te
anker þ̄ nat noþt hpat ıs fon⁓
dīge . To þeose spekes te engel ı þe
apocalıpse . Dıcıs quıa dıues sū
et nīlì egeo . et nescıs quıa mıser
es ⱬ paup ⱬ cec' . Þu seıs te nís ned
na medecíne . Ah þu art blínd
ıhertet . ní ne sest naþt hu þu art
poure ⱬ naked of halínesse . ⱬ
Gastlıche precche . Þat oðer dred⁓
ful estat þ̄ te seke haues꞉ ıs al frā⁓
pard tıs . þ̄ ıs hþē he feles se much⁓
el angoısse . þ̄ he ne maı þolıen þ̄
mō hōdlen hıs sar . ní þ̄ mō hī hea
le þıs ıs sum anker þ̄ feles se

Fig. 3: Stowe MS. 34 xviii (*Vices and Virtues*)

Note that the angle of the stroke through both þæt and eð is the same.

3. London, British Museum, Stowe MS. 34

'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* (ᴧ); a remarkable form of *æ* 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 *o* the 2-form of *r* is used; 'yogh' (ʒ) still preserves in its angularity traces of its origin in the insular *g* (ꟼ); hard *g* is represented by what is now to be the normal form; the insular or uncial *d* (ð) is used; þ and ð are used; þ 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: þ is used for *þæt* and the Tironian nota for *and* is used (7) (in a rather elaborate form ꝛ); 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 l. 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. 20ʳ.

TRANSCRIPTION

ðanne art tu rihtpis ꝛ haue æure godes drædnesse mid þe . þ ðu
ðis ne forlies Ðane sculē godes eiʒē biē uppe ðe ðat nāðing
ne mai ðe deriʒē . ꝛ his earē opene to ðine bꞌenes . ðat
napīg he ðe ne pile pærnen Ðus ðe ratt ðe halie gast ðe
spekð ʒiet alche dai ðurh ðene selm ðe ðu ʒesikst oðer
iherst bie par ʒif ðu pile Se ðe nele ðese hali lare of
ðe hali gast understāden ⁖ hlest hpat he seið ðar after ⁖ǁ ne piðealden
Vultus autē dn̄i suſ faciētes mala ut disſdat dᵉ tr̄a me
moriā eoꝝ . Godd he seið lokeð praðlíche uppe hē ðe eue
le doð . ðe for his dradnesse ne pilleð ispikē for ði scal godes
praððe cumē on hē . ær híe hit aut pitē and forliesen
hem baðe lifᶜᵃᵐᵉ ꝛ saule . Of ðese deadliche lande ðe hie on
puníeð ꝛ spa michel luuíʒeð ⁖ spa hie sculen iec forlíesē
ðat liuiende land . þ is ðat eche lif . for ðan ðe hie noldē
godes lare hlestē ne ꞌ folʒin . Giet he seið ðat here ʒemíend
scal spo hiē forlorē ðat me of hē ne scal neiðer ne spe
ken ne þenchē . Giet seið ðat hali prít . *Qꞇ timet dm̄ faci*

ū disſdat de t'ra | *et bona . q̇ autē duri cordis ÷ corruet ī malū* . Se ðe ondrat
memoriā e | godd he lat æure ðe euel to done for his heiʒe . Se ðe is
oꝝ . | of hardᵉ hierte he nōdratt noht godd . ꝛ for ði he farð frō
euele to euele . ꝛ frā senne to sēne . hit bieð maniʒe mē
spiðe bespikene ðat more dradeð ane deadliche mā
ne ðane he doð god almihtī . ðe for ðare porldes scame
oðer for here scorte líue hē alforsperieð . ꝛ sleað here auʒe
ne saule ꝛ forlieseð ðat eche lif . forði us parneð iꞃu c̓st
ꝛ ðus seið ⁖ *Nolite tim'e eos q̇ corſꝰ occidūt . animā autē*

6. Examples of Thorn with Horizontal Stroke in Old Norse Manuscripts

Fig. 5: AM 674a folio 17r (*Elucidarius*)
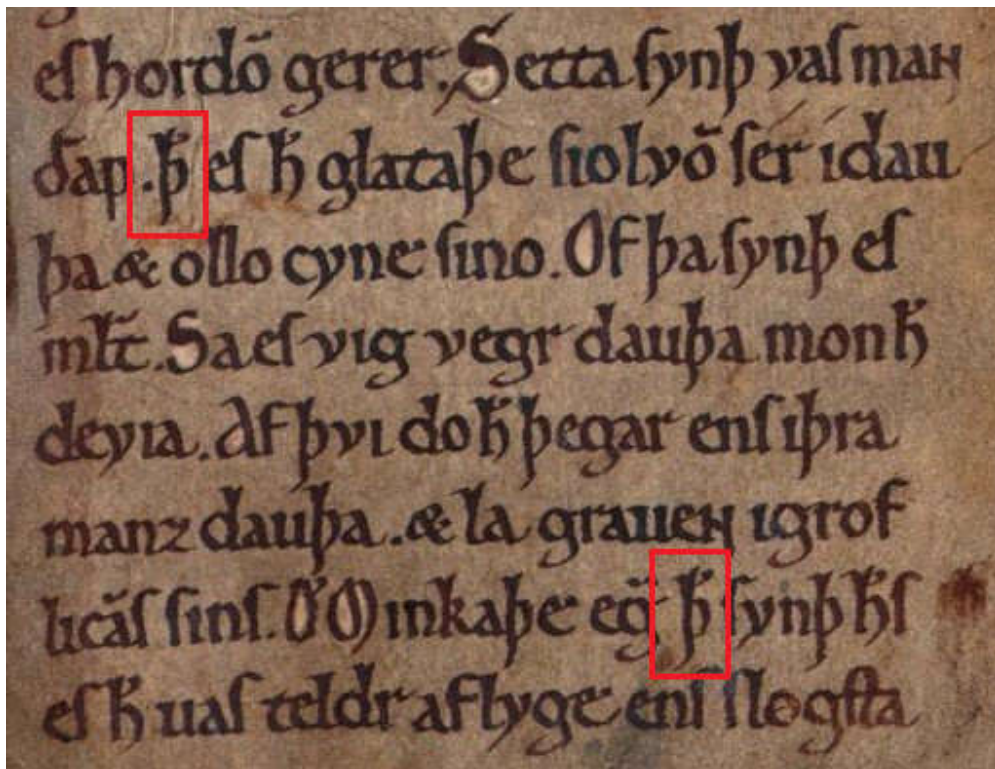
7. Examples of Thorn with Horizontal Stroke in Modern Printed Books

Fig. 6: Konráð Gíslason, *Um frum-parta íslenzkrar túngu í fornöld* (Kaupmannahöfn, 1846) No. VIII

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

Fig. 7: British Library, Cotton MS. Tiberius B. I f. 103v (*Historiarum Adversum Paganos*)
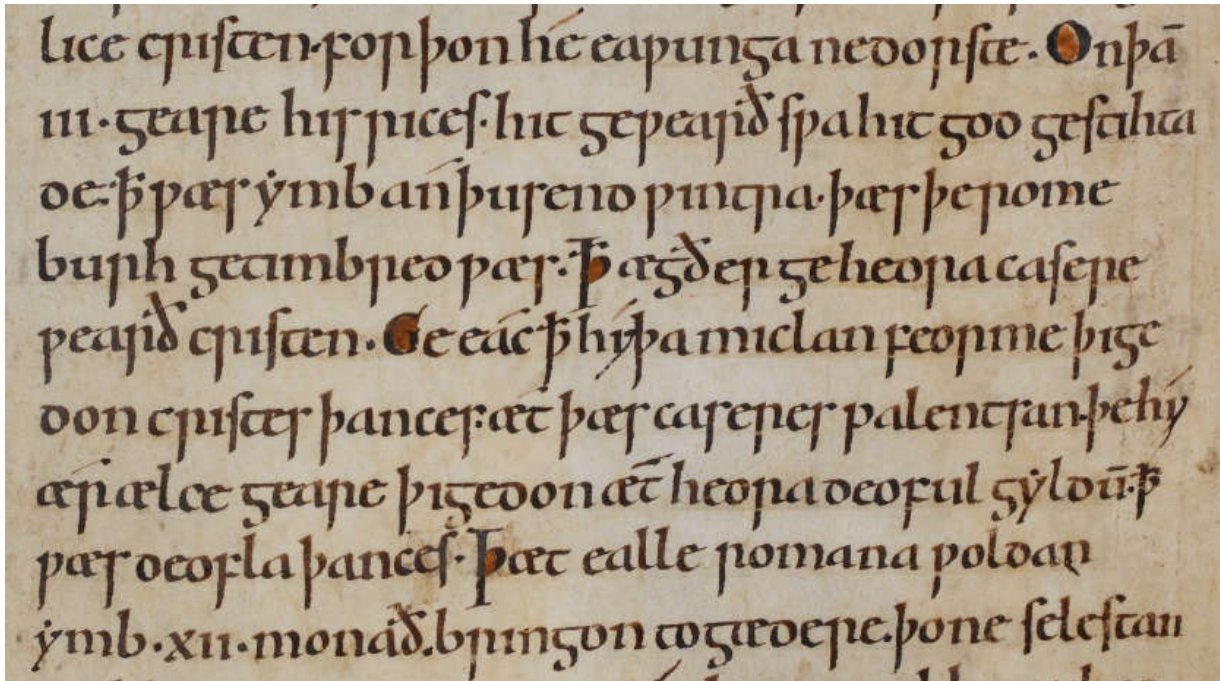
Fig. 8: British Library, Cotton MS. Vitellius A. XV f. 133 (*Beowulf*)
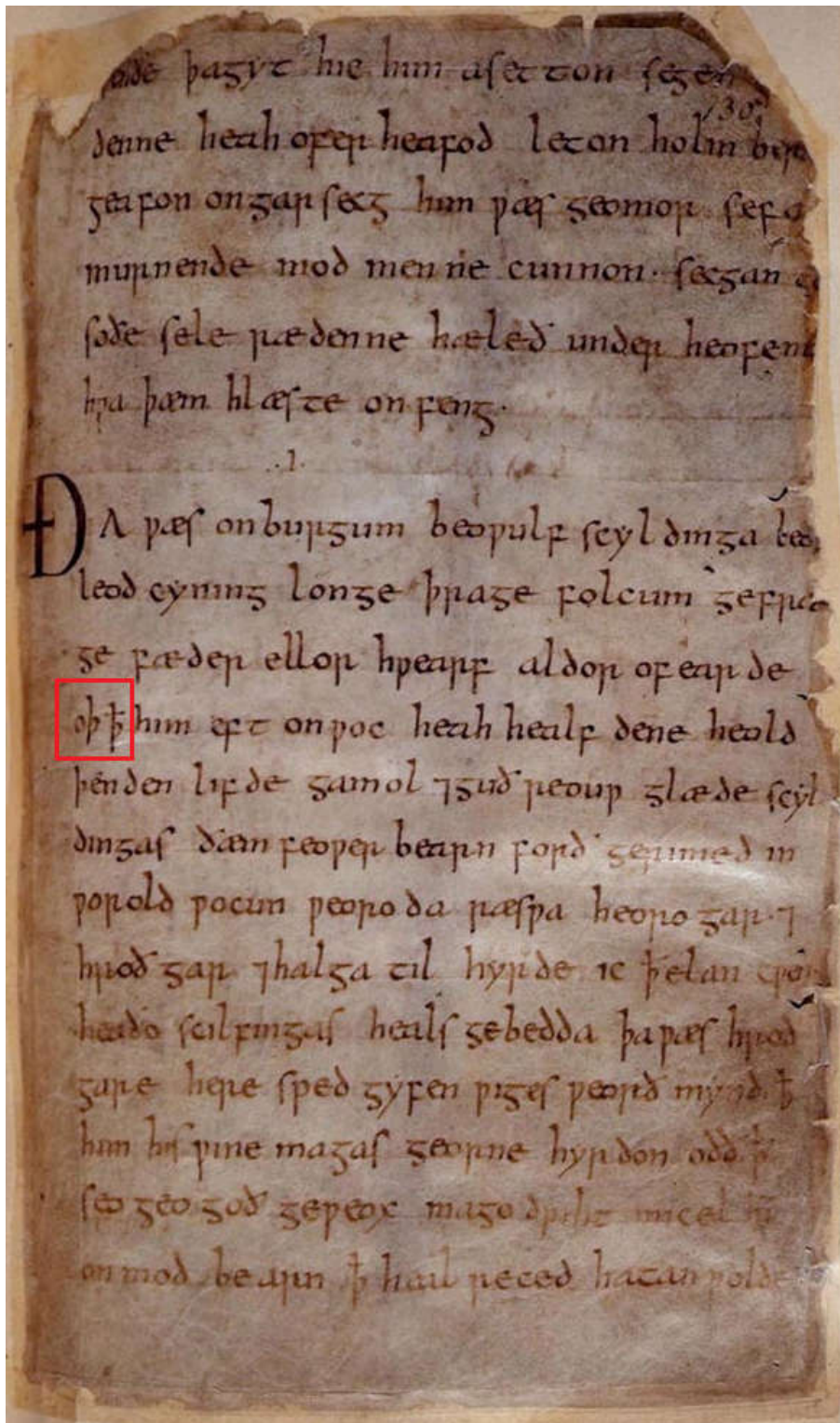
Fig. 10: British Library, MS. Cotton Tiberius B. IV f. 83v (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* entry for 1073)
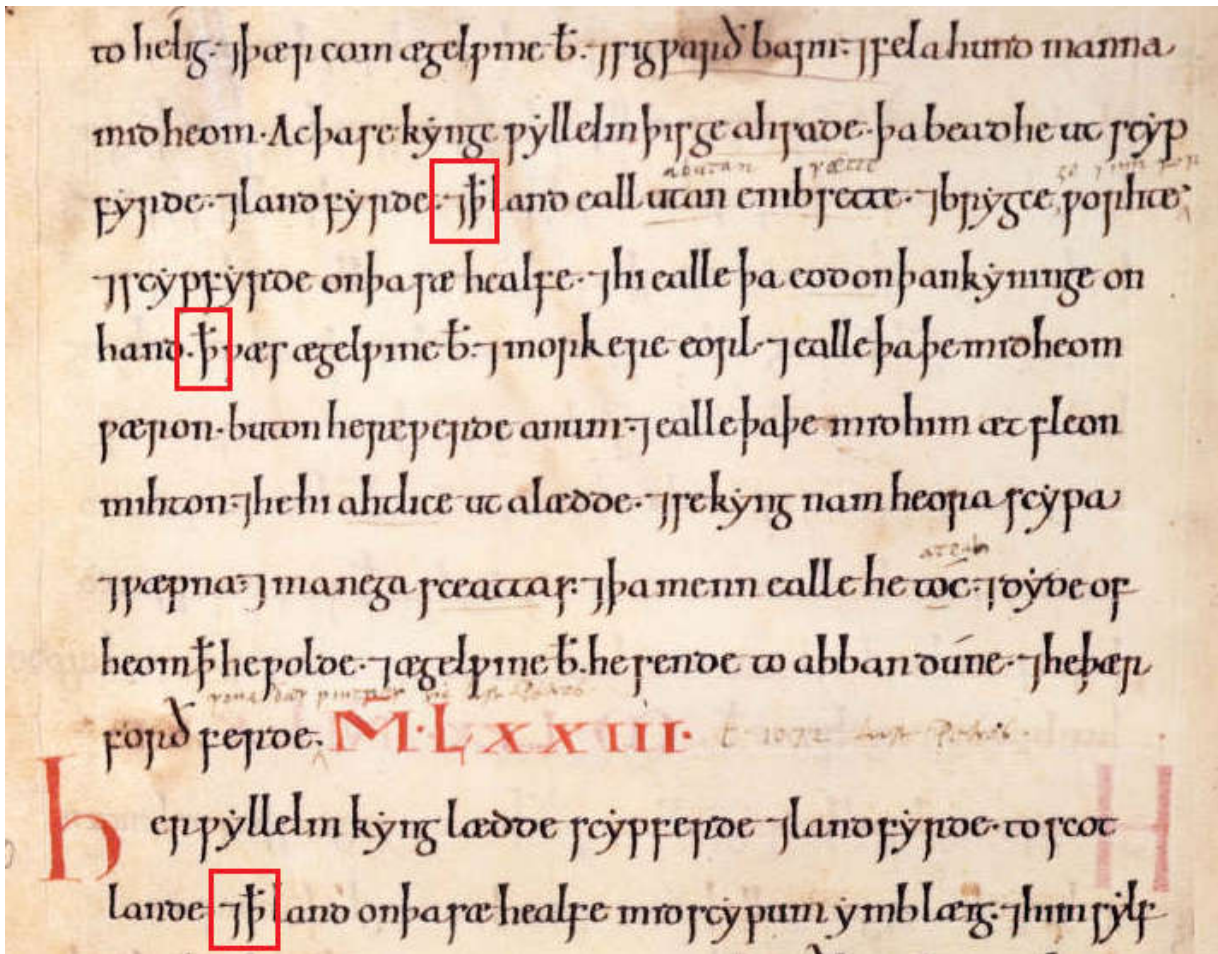
Fig. 11: British Library, MS. Stowe Charter 37 (Will of Æthelstan, son of King Æthelred)
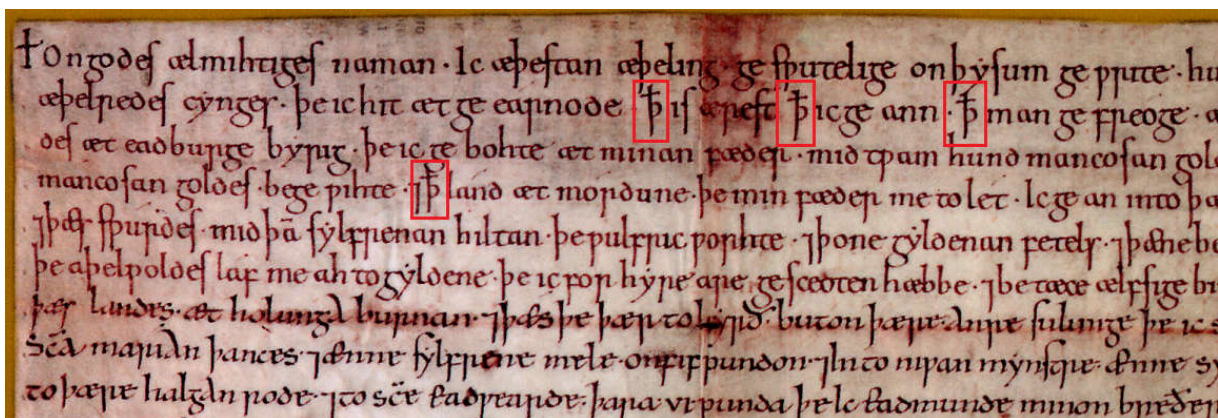
9. *Examples of Thorn with Diagonal Stroke in Modern Printed Books*

Fig. 12: Matthew Parker, *A Testimonie of Antiquitie* (London: John Day, 1566?) [last page]

Ælſic Abbod ʒret freondlice Siʒferð æt eaſt
Heolon. Ic recʒe þe toroðan þ ſe bið ſpiþe.
piſ ſeþe mid þeoncum ſþþicð. ꝗ ſe hæſð
forþʒanʒ fon ʒode. ꝗ fon populde ſeðe
mid ʒodum þeoncum hine ſylfne ʒeʒlenʒð. ꝗ þ iſ ſpiþe
ʒeſputeloð on halʒum ʒeſetniſſun þ þa halʒan pepaſ
þe ʒode þeonc be eoðon þ hi pupðfulle pæſon on þiſſeſe
populde. ꝗ nu haliʒe ſindon onheofenan þicer minþþe
ꝗ heoſa ʒe mynd þuſh punað nu ato populde fon heoſa
anpæðniſſe ꝗ heoſa tſyſðe pið ʒod. Ða ʒimeleaſan
men þe heoſa liſ aðpuʒon on ealſe idelniſſe ꝗ ſpa ʒe
endoðon heoſa ʒe mynd iſ fonʒiten on halʒum ʒeþpi-
tum. buton þ ſecʒað þa ealdan ʒeſetniſſa heoſa ypelan
ðæða ꝗ þ þ hiʒ fonðemde ſindon. Ðu bæde me fon oſt
enʒliſeſa ʒeþpitena. ꝗ ic þe ne ʒetiðode ealleſ ſpa

Fig. 14: William Lambarde, *APXAIONOMIA* [*Archaionomia*] (Cambridge: Roger Daniel, 1644) leaf 3 verso

MS. Hom. Sax. Col. Trin. in 8°. cujus initio habes verſiculos W. L. manu recenti exaratos, Elegantiſsimi (opinor) harum Legum interpretis, Wilhelmi, ſive Gulielmi Lambardi, ſuperna gaudia æternáſque pœnas paſsim urget: ignem quendam purgantem, ſed ab hodierno purgatorio diverſum, ſemel commemorat.

Pag. 103. de S. MARIA MAGDALENA. Ða iþenðe hie ꞃeȝȝen ꝥ uꞃe Oꞃihꞇe on hiꞅ laꞃꞃpelle ꞃeðe ꝥ alle men ꞃholðen ðeaþ þolien. ⁊ in ðomeꞅ ðaꞃ eꞃꞇ aꞃiꞅen oꝼ ðeaðe. ⁊ ðo þe haðben heꞃe ꞃinneꞅ ꝼoꞃleꞇen. ⁊ beꞇ. oðeꞃ ðaꞃ on biuonȝe aꞃe hie heꞃe liꝼ ꝼoꞃleꞇen. hie ꞃholðen ꝼaꞃen ꞇo heuene. ⁊ mi ðuꞃe Oꞃihꞇen eche liꝼ habben ⁊ bliꞅꞅe. ⁊ ðo ꞅꞃo ne ðuðen hie ꞃholðen þolien mi ðeꞃleu eche pine on helle. hoc eſt, Audi-
vit

Fig. 15: William Somner, *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum* (Oxford: William Hall, 1659) leaf B2
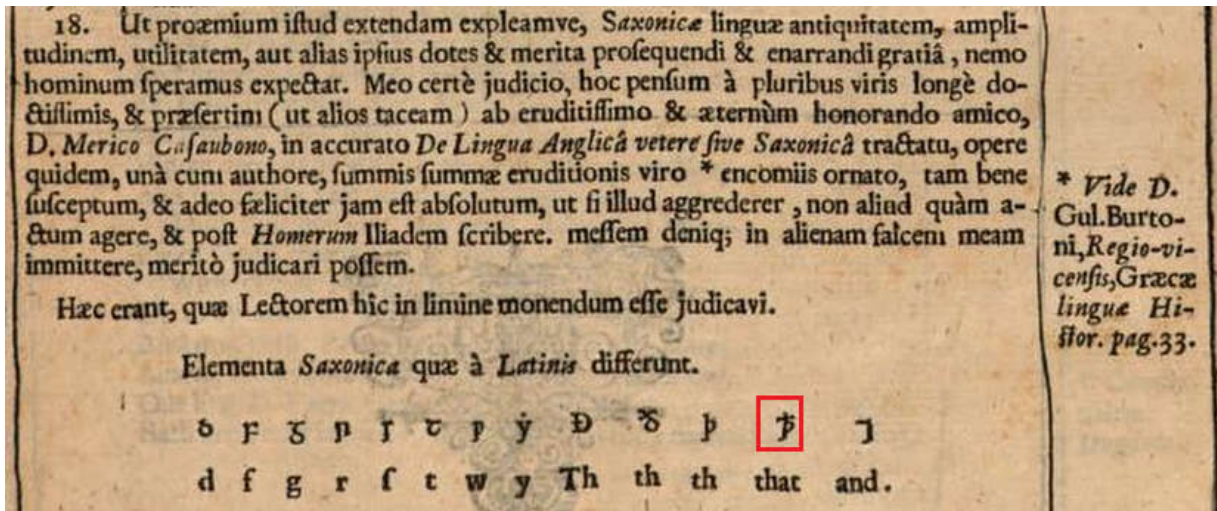
Fig. 16: William Somner, *Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum* (Oxford: William Hall, 1659) leaf Nn3
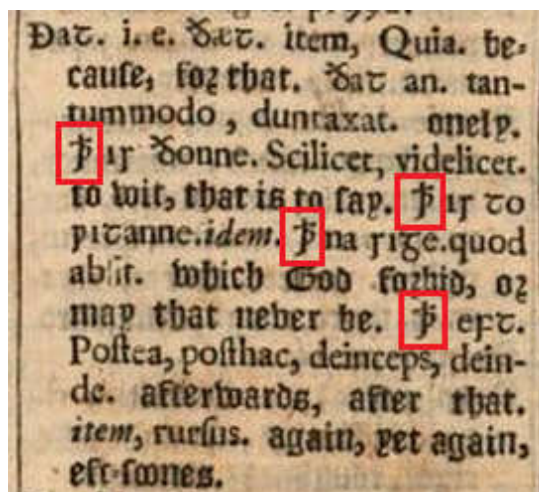
Fig. 17: Franciscus Junius (1591–1677), *Gothicum Glossarium* (Dordrecht, 1665)
p. 30
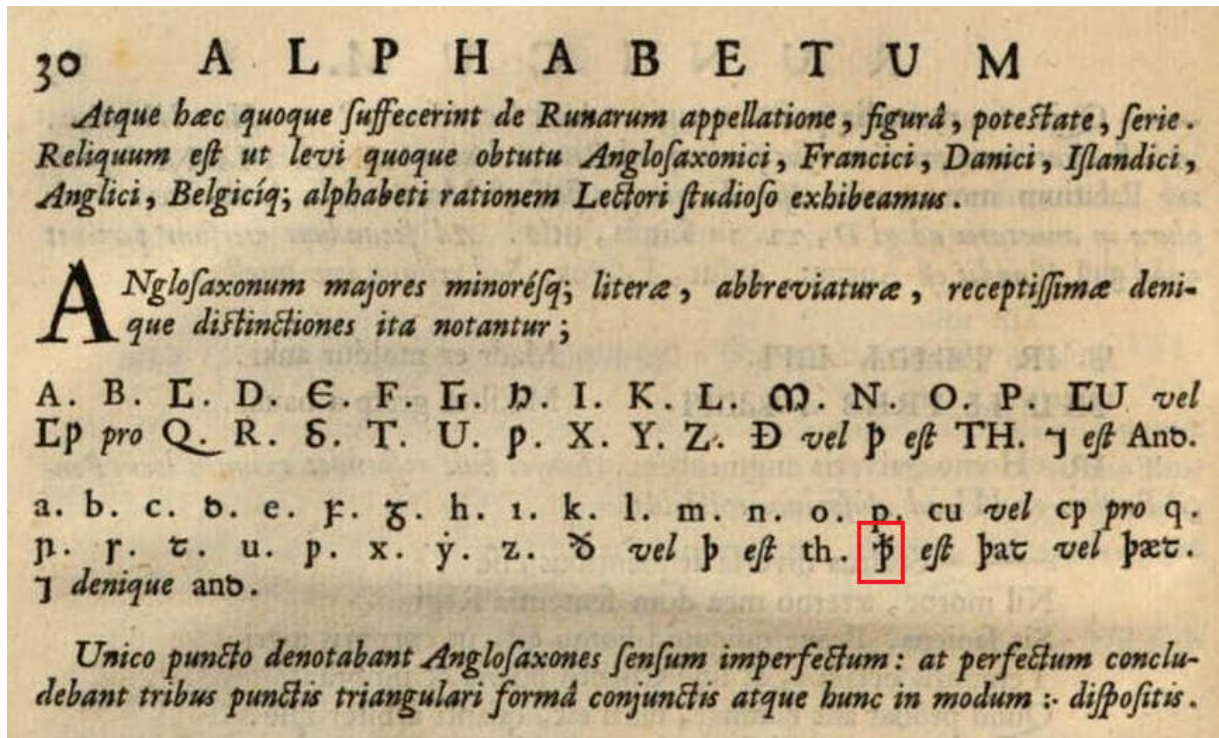
Fig. 18: Franciscus Junius (1591–1677), *Gothicum Glossarium* (Dordrecht, 1665)
p. 413
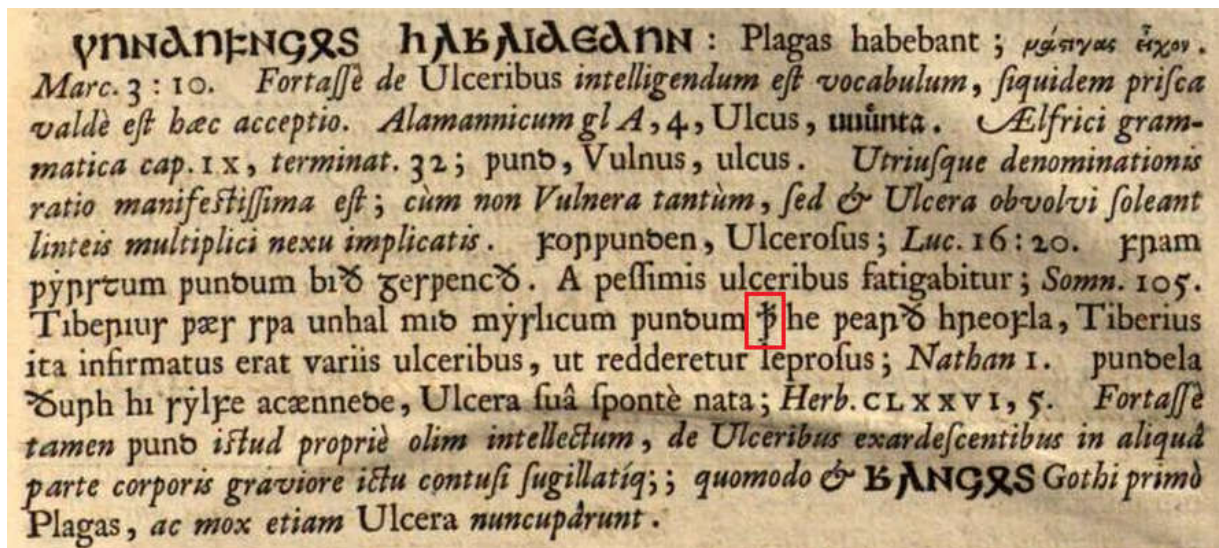
Fig. 19: George Hickes (1642–1715), *Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, et Moeso-Gothicæ* (Oxford, 1689) p. 2

Reg. 1. Lᴘʜᴀʙᴇᴛᴜᴍ *Anglofaxonicum*, quod fupra appofuimus, fecundum *Henricum Spelmannum*, non eſt integrum illud vetus, cujus multi defiderantur charaſteres, fed id, quo *Latinis* intermixto Literis ipfi *Saxones* noſtri recentiores ufi funt, qui ꝯ vel ꝰ abbreviate fcribebant pro anꝺ, item ꝥ pro ꝥæꞇ vel ꝥaꞇ. Necnon ɫ pro *vel*. Senſum adhæc imperfectum denotabant unico puncto, at perfectum tribus punctis in triangularem formam hoc modo: diſpoſitis; & haud rarò hoc figno ꝸ· *Gothi* fenſum imperfectum denotant unico puncto, perfectum verò duplici.

2. H. *Spelmannus* in Alphabeto *Anglofaxonico*, quod primo Conciliorum tomo præmiſit, hæc etiam notavit:

Ð ⎫ proprie reor pronuntianda ut Θ in Θὼς, & ᚦ in thing *An-*
ᚦ ⎭ *glico.*

Þ ⎫ tanquam ᚦ in that vel this: Sed confunduntur hi Chara-
þ ⎭ cteres à Scriptoribus. Notetur infuper, quod in *Anglofaxonicâ*, haud fecus ac in † *Ulphila-Gothica*, & * *Runicâ*, vocalis fæpe abforbetur à confonante præfertim in fine dictionum, fed tum *vocalis*, quam confonans includit, aut vocalis proxima fubintelligitur: ut, in Nemꞃꞇ, cenꝺ, ꝼepꝼixl, ꞃuꝼl, Neoꞃxna, hæꝼꞃꞇ.

† *v. g.*
ʙᴧᴦᴍꞩ.
ᴧɪᴦᴋ.
* vide *Olai*

Fig. 20: George Hickes (1642–1715), *Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus grammatico-criticus et archæologicus* vol. 2 (Oxford, 1705) p. [v]

TAB. ABBREVIATIARUM.

Fig. 21: George Hickes (1642–1715), *Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus grammatico-criticus et archæologicus* vol. 2 (Oxford, 1705) p. 1

CODICES ANGLO-SAXONICI BIBLIOTHECAE BODLEIANAE.

NE. F. 4. 11. CODEX membranaceus opt. notae in fol. scriptus ante Conquæstum Angliae, qui fuit in An. MLXVI. In quo continentur Homiliae aut integrae, aut in parte sumptæ è Lat. PP. scriptis, & ad totius anni Cursum accommodatae. Sic autem in Rubrica Codex inscribitur.

INCIPIT LIBER CATDOLICORUꝳ SERꝳONVꝳ ANGLICE IN ANNO PRIꝳO.

I. Fol. 1. PRIꝳVS SERꝳO DE INITIO CREATVRE.

Sic incipit, An anᵹin is ealpa ðinᵹa ðæt is ᵹod ælmihtiᵹ:. De is onþᵹnuma ꝺ enꝺe:. De is
  * onꝺ ꝼoꝲþi þe he þær æꝼne:. De is enꝺe buton ælcene ᵹeenꝺunᵹ. ꝼonðan ðe he bið
æꝼne unᵹeenꝺoꝺ:.

Sic explicit, ꝳen þa leoꝼeꝲtan. beꝲmeaᵹað þyꝲne cꝲyðe. ꝺ mið micelne ᵹymene ꝼonbuᵹað
unꝲihtpiꝲnyꝲꝲe. ꝺ ᵹeeapniað mið ᵹoꝺum þeoꝲcum [þ] ece liꝼ mið Goꝺe ꝲe ðe a on ecnyꝲꝲe
leoꝼað ꝺ ꝲixaþ a buton enꝺe. Aꝳ∈N.

II. fol. 8.b. IN LETANIA ꝳAIORE:.

Incip. Daꝲ ꝺaᵹaꝲ ꝲynꝺ gehatene Letaniæ. [þ] ꝲynꝺ Gebeꝺ ꝺaᵹaꝲ. on ᵇðyꝲum ꝺaᵹum þe
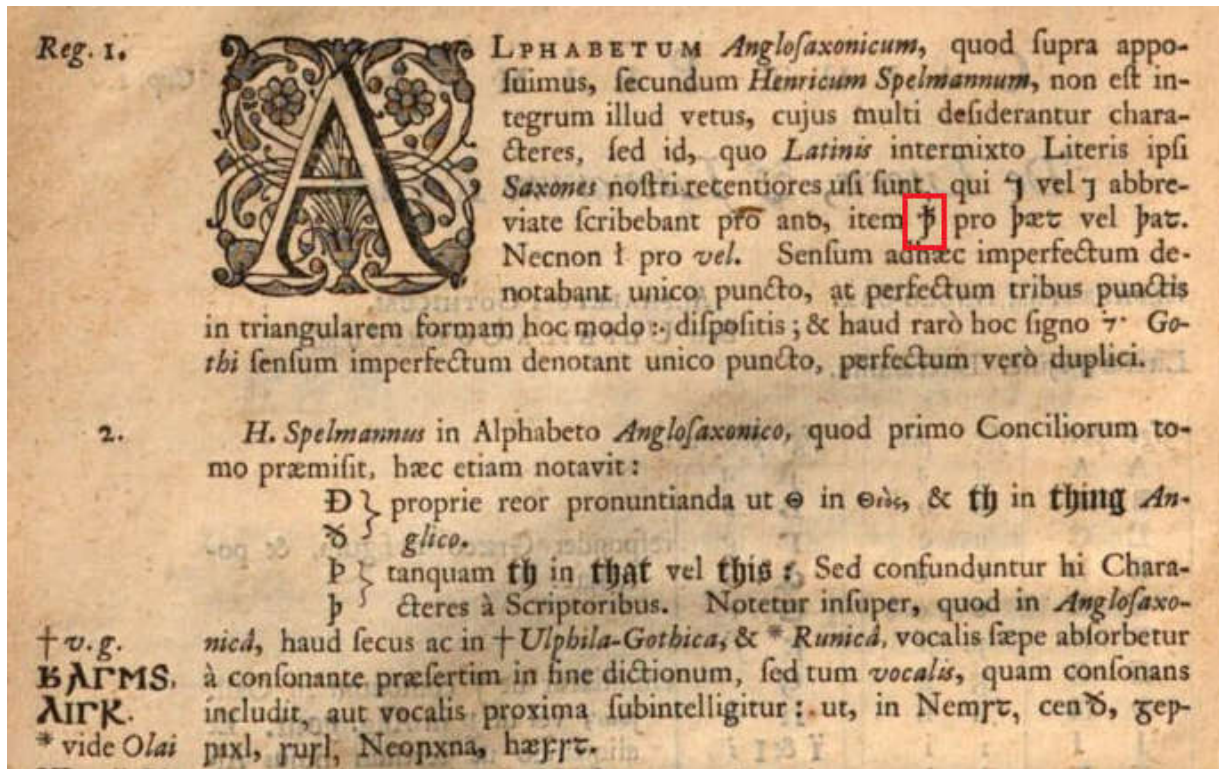ꝲceolon ᶜᵹebiꝺꝺan une eonðlicꝲa pæꝲtmä ᵹemibꝲumnyꝲꝲe. ꝺ us ꝲylꝼum ᵹeꝲunꝺ꜀ulnyꝲ-
ꝲe. ꝺ ꝲibbe. ꝺ [þ] ᵹyt mäne is. une ꝲynna ꝼonᵹiꝼenyꝲꝲe:. Ꝺe næꝺað on bocum. [þ] þeoꝲ
ᵹehealꝺꝲumnyꝲꝲe þunꝺe ᵈapæneꝺ. on ðone timan þe ᵹelamp on anþe byꝲiᵹ þe Viᵹenna
is ᵹecꝲeꝺen micel eohð-ꝲꝴypnunᵹ ꝺ man-cpealm. ꝺ ꝼeollan cypcan ꝺ huꝲ. ꝺ comon pilꝺe
beꝼan ꝺ pulꝼaꝲ ꝺ abitan þæꝲ ꝼolceꝲ micelne ꝺæl. ꝺ þæꝲ Gyninᵹeꝲ botl peaꝲð mið heoꝼon-
licum ꝼyꝲe ꝼonbæꝲneꝺ:. Da beaꝺ ꝲe biꝲcop ꝳamenꝴuꝲ þꝲeoꝲa ꝺaᵹa ꝼæꝲten. ꝺ ꝲeo ᵹe-
ðꝲeceꝺnyꝲ þa ᵹeꝲꝲac. ꝺ ꝲe ᵹepuna þæꝲ ꝼæꝲteneꝲ þuꝲh þuna·ð ᵹehꝲæþ on ᵹeleaꝼꝼulne ᵹe-
laðunᵹe:. Di naman þa biꝲnæ þæꝲ ꝼæꝲteneꝲ æt ðam Niniueiꝲcan ꝼolce:. Dæt ꝼolc þæꝲ
ꝲpiðe ꝲynꝼull. þa polꝺe Goꝺ hi ꝼonꝺon. ac hi ᵹeᵹlaꝺeꝺon hine mið heoꝲa behꝲeoꝲunᵹa·
Goꝺ ꝲþꝲæc to anum piteᵹan ꝲe þæꝲ Ionaꝲ ᵹebaten, ꝼaꝲ to ðæꝲe byꝲiᵹ Niniuen. ꝺ boꝺa
þæꝲ þaꝲ ꝼoꝲð.

Expl. Se pica him ꝲylð þone hlaꝼ ðe bið to meoxe apenꝺ. ꝺ ꝲe ðeapꝼa ꝲylð þam pi-
caꝲ [þ] ece liꝼe:. Na he ꝲpa ðeah ac Cpiꝲt ꝲe ðe þuꝲ cpæþ. [þ] ðæt ᵹe ꝺoð anum þe-
apꝼan on minum naman. [þ] ᵹe ꝺoþ me ꝲylꝼum. ꝲe þe leoꝼað anꝺ ꝲixað mið ꝼæꝺeꝲ
anꝺ mið ᵉhalᵹum ᵹaꝲte abutan enꝺe:. Aꝳ∈N.

───────────────────────────────

ᵃ Onꝺꝼꝲnuma ꝼohþi þe he pæꝲ. C.　ᵇ ðiꝲum. C.　ᶜ Biꝺꝺan.　ᵈ apæneꝺ. C.　ðam halᵹum. C.

Fig. 22: Elizabeth Elstob, *An English-Saxon Homily on the Birthday of St. Gregory* (London: W. Bowyer, 1709) p. [xlii]

That the Curious may be able, with greater Ease to read the Saxon, *I have added this* ALPHA-BET; *shewing wherein the* Roman *and* Saxon *Letters agree, or differ.*

Æ.	A	a	a
B	B	b	b
Ƈ	C	c	c
D	D	ð	d
Є	E	e	e
Ƒ	F	ſ	f
Ᵹ	G	ʒ	g
Ð	H	h	h
I	I	ı	i
Ƙ	K	k	k
L	L	l	l
ꟽ	M	m	m
N	N	n	n
O	O	ð	o
P	P	p	p
R	R	p	r
S	S	ſ	f
T	T	c	t
Ð	TH	þ, ð	th
U	U	u	u
Ʋ	W	p	w
X	X	x	x
Y	Y	y	y
Z	Z	z	z
⁊	And	⁊	and

þ for þæt, or þat; thæt or that.

The Sense being imperfect, is signify'd by one Point; thus [.] but a Period, comprehending the full Sense, is concluded by three Points, placed thus [∴]

þob biſcopum. ꝉ halgum Mæſſe Pneoſtum ᵹif hi hit æfteꞃ þæꞃe ᵹoꝺſpel-lican ᵹeꞃetnyſſe caꞃful-lice healꝺað꞉. Ac ꝼoꞃ ði iſ ſeo cæiᵹ Petꞃe ſin-ꝺeꞃlice betæht. þ eall ðeoꝺſcipe ᵹleaplice to cnaꝛe. þ ſꝝa hꝝa ſꝝa oꝺ-ꝛcyt ꝼꝛam annyſſe ðæꞃ ᵹeleaꝼan ðe Petꞃuꞃ ða anꝺette Cꞃiſte. þ him ne bið ᵹetiꝺob naþoꞃ ne ꞃynna ꝼoꞃᵹyꝼenyſ ne in-ꝼæꞃ þæſ heoꝼenlican ꝛi-ceſ꞉.

Power hath the Almighty granted to Biſhops, and holy Prieſts, if they are careful to preſerve it, according to the Appointment of the Go-ſpel. And for this reaſon is the Key given apart to Pe-ter, *that all People may wiſely know: that whoſoever flies off from the Unity of the Faith ; which* Peter *then confeſs'd to Chriſt ; that to him will be granted neither forgiveneſs of Sins, nor an Entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven.*

The *SAXON-ALPHABET*.

Figure.			Power.	
A	a.		*A*	*a.*
B	b.		*B*	*b.*
C	c.		*C*	*c.*
D	ð.		*D*	*d.*
E	e.		*E*	*e.*
F	f.		*F*	*f.*
G	ᵹ.		*G*	*g.*
H	h.		*H*	*h.*
I	ı.		*I*	*i.*
K	k.		*K*	*k.*
L	l.		*L*	*l.*
M	m.		*M*	*m.*
N	n.		*N*	*n.*
O	o.		*O*	*o.*
P	p.		*P*	*p.*
R	ꞃ.		*R*	*r.*
S	ſ.		*S*	*ſ.*
T	τ.		*T*	*t.*
Ð	ð þ.		*TH*	*th.*
U	u.		*U*	*u.*
Ƿ	ƿ.		*W*	*w.*
X	x.		*X*	*x.*
Y	ẏ.		*Y*	*y.*
Z	z.		*Z*	*z.*

The English-Saxons write ⁊ for anð; *and* þ *for* ðæτ *or* ðaτ.

FINIS.

The *Saxon* Language hath three and twenty Letters, which are thus deſcribed.

Name.	Figure.			Power.	
A	Λ *vowel.*	a		A	a
Be	B	b		B	b
Cè	Ɫ C	c		G	c
De	D	ꝺ		D	d
E	Є ℮ *vowel.*	ℯ e		E	e
Ef	F Ϝ	ꝼ		F	f
Ge	Ᵹ G	Ꞡ		G	g
Ha	H ƕ	h		H	ƀ
I	I *vowel.*	ı		I	i
Ka	k	k		K	k
El	L	l		L	l
Em	ꟽ M	m		M	m
En	N Ꞑ	n		N	n
O	O *vowel.*	o		O	o
Pe	P	p		P	p
Er	R	ꞃ ꝛ		R	r
Es	S ſ	ꞅ		S	s
Te	τ Ƭ	τ		T	t
Ʋ	U *vowel.*	u		Ʋ	u
Double u	Ƿ Ᵹ	ꝥ		W	w
Icſ	X	x		X	x
Y	Ẏ *Gr. vowel.*	ẏ ẏ ꞅ *much uſed in the* Saxon.		Y	y
Za	Ʒ Z	z		Z	z
Æ	Æ Œ	æ		Æ	æ
Th	Ð þ ð	þ ð		Th	th
That	[þͭ]	[þͭ]		That	that
And	⁊ &	⁊ &			and

AS the *Greeks* and other Nations have had their Articles placed before their Nouns, ſo the *Saxon* Tongue hath uſed hers, both with Skill and Beauty. Theſe are naturally to be conſider'd according to their Caſes or Endings, before we treat of the Nouns.

Singular Number,		Plural Number.
Nom. Se, ὁ ſeo ἡ þat & þæt, τό.		Nom. Ða, οἱ, αἱ, τά.
Gen. þær, þæne, þay & þær.		Gen þæna.
Dat. þam, þæne, þam.		Dat. þam.
Acc. þone, þa, þat & þæt.		Acc. þa.
Abl. þam, þæne, þam.		Abl. þam.

Se, ſeo, [þ] are not only placed before *Appellatives*, or common Names, but alſo before proper Names, and Individuals, as, ſe Man, the Man, ſeo Piƿman, the Woman, ſe Iohanneſ, *John*, ſeo Æþelſledé, *Ethelfleda*.

The Agreement between the *Anglo-Saxon*, the old *Francick*, and the preſent *German*, may be ſeen in Dr. *Hickes*'s *Francick* Grammar, *Chap.* 2. *De Articulis, p.* 10.

Of

Fig. 27: Davide Wilkins, *Concilia Magnae Britanniae Et Hiberniae* (London, 1737) p. 191

Leges ecclesiasticae Aelfredi M. regis Anglorum, e civilibus suis aliis decerptae.

I. Be aþum Ꝥ be peddum:·

ÆT æpeꞃtan pe læpaþ. þ mæꞃt ðeapꝼ ıꝼ. þ æᵹhpylc man hıꞃ aþ. ꝺ hıꞃ pedd pæꞃ- lıc heulde:· Lıꝼ hpa to hpæþepum ðıꝼꝼum ᵹenyd ꝛy on poh. oþþe to hlaꝼoꞃd ꝛynꞃe. oþþe to ænıᵹum unꝛıhtum ꝼultume. þ ðon- ne ꝛıhtꞃe ıꝼ to aleoᵹanne. ðonne to ᵹelæ- ꝛtanne:· Lıꝼ he ðonne ðæꞃ pedbıᵹe ðe hım ꝛıht ꝛy to ᵹelæꞃtanne. ꝺ þ aleoᵹe. ꝛylle mıd eadmedum hıꞃ pæpn ꝺ hıꞃ æhta hıꞃ ꝼꞃe- ondum to ᵹehealdanne. ꝺ beo ꝛeopentıᵹ nıhta on canceꞃne on cynınᵹeꞃ tune. ðno- ꝛıᵹe ðæꞃ ꝛpa bıꞃceop hım ꝛcꞃıꝼe:· And hıꞃ vımæᵹaꞃ hıne ꝼædan. ᵹıꝼ he ꝛylꝼ mete næb- be:· Lıꝼ he maᵹaꞃ næbbe. oþþe ðone me- te næbbe. ꝛede cynınᵹeꞃ ᵹeneꞃa hıne:· Lıꝼ hıne man to ᵹenıdan ꝛcyle. ꝺ he elleꞃ nylle. ᵹıꝼ hıne man ᵹebınde. ðolıᵹe hıꞃ pæpna. ꝺ hıꞃ ynꝼeꞃ:· Lıꝼ hıne mon oꝼꝛlea. lıcᵹe he onᵹylde:· Lıꝼ he ut oþꝛleo æn ðam ꝼyꞃ- ꝛte. ꝺ hıne man ᵹeꝼo. ꝛy he ꝛeopentıᵹ nıh- ta on canceꞃne. ꝛpa he æn ꝛceolde:· Lıꝼ he ðonne loꞃıᵹe. ꝛy he aꝛlymed. ꝺ ꝛy amanꝛu- mod oꝼ eallum Lꞃıꝛteꞃ cynıcum:· Lıꝼ ðæꞃ ðonne oþeꞃ mennıꞃc boꞃh ꝛy. bete ðone boꞃhbꞃyce. ꝛpa hım ꝛıht pıꞃıᵹe. ꝺ ðone peddbꞃyce. ꝛpa hım hıꞃ ꝛcꞃıꝼt ꝛcꞃıꝼe:·

I. *De juramentis et vadiis.*

INPRIMIS docemus, quod maxime neceſſari- um eſt, ut quilibet homo juramentum ſuum et pactum ſuum caute obſervet. Si quis in con- trarium hujus coactus fit per errorem vel ad pro- ditionem domini, vel ad aliqua injuſta auxilia, tunc rectius eſt hoc ementiri, quam implere. Si autem paciſcatur id, quod ei juſtum eſt prae- ſtandi, et illud tranſgrediatur, det humiliter ar- ma ſua et poſſeſſionem ſuam amicis ſuis tenen- da, et fit quadraginta dies in carcere in regis urbe, ubi paſſurus, ficuti epiſcopus ei impoſue- rit, et cognati ejus nutriant ipſum, ſi ipſe vi- ctum non habeat; ſi cognatos non habeat, vel tunc cibum non habeat, regis praepoſitus eum nutriat. Si ad id cogi oporteat, et aliter nolit, ſi vinciatur, perdat arma ſua, et haereditatem ſuam. Si occidatur, jaceat inultus. Si aufu- giat ante terminum, et apprehendatur, fit qua- draginta dies in carcere, ut ante debuerat. Si autem evaſerit, fit exul, et excommunicatus ab omnibus Chriſti eccleſiis. Si tunc alterius ho- minis fidejuſſor fit, emendet violatam fidem, fic- uti ei juſtum viſum erit, et pacti fractionem, ficuti confeſſor ejus ei indicaverit.

Fig. 28: Samuel Johnson, *A dictionary of the English language* (Joseph Ogle Robinson, 1828) p. 7

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Gotan of Sɩððɩu mægþe wɩþ Romana
rɩce gewɩn upahofon. ⁊ mɩþ heora cynɩngum. Ræd-
gota and Eallerɩca wæron hatne. Romane burɩg ab-
ræcon. and eall Italia rɩce ꝥ is betwux þam muntum
⁊ Sɩcɩlɩa ðam ealonde in anpald gerehton. ⁊ þa æfter
þam forewrecenan cynɩngum Ðeodrɩc feng to þam
ɩlcan rɩce. se Ðeodrɩc wæs Amulɩnga. he wæs Crɩf-
ten. þeah he on þam Arrɩanɩscan gedwolan ðurhwu-
node. Þe gehet Romanum hɩf freondscɩpe. rwa ꝥ hɩ
moftan heora ealdrɩhta wyrðe beon. Ac he þa gehat
rwɩðe yfele gelæfte. ⁊ rwɩðe wraþe geendode mɩd
manegum mane. ꝥ wæs to eacan oþrum unarɩmedum
yflum. ꝥ he Iohannef þone papan het offlean. Ða
wæf fum conful. ꝥ we heretoha hataþ. Boetɩuf wæf
haten. se wæf in boccræftum ⁊ on woruld þeawum fe
rɩhtwɩfefta. Se ða ongeat þa manɩgfealdan yfel þe
re cynɩng Ðeodrɩc wɩþ þam Crɩftenandome ⁊ wɩþ þam
Romanɩfcum wɩtum dyde. he þa gemunde ðara eþnef-
ra ⁊ þara ealdrɩhta ðe hɩ under ðam Caferum hæfdon
heora ealdhlafordum. Ða ongan he fmeagan ⁊ leor-
nɩgan on hɩm felfum hu he ꝥ rɩce ðam unrɩhtwɩfan
cynɩnge aferran mɩhte. ⁊ on ryht geleaffulra and
on rɩhtwɩfra anpald gebrɩngan. Sende þa dɩgellɩce
ærendgewrɩtu to þam Caſere to Conſtantɩnopolɩm.
þær ɩf Greca heah burg ⁊ heora cyneftol. for þam fe
Caſere wæf heora ealdhlaforð cynnef. bædon hɩne
þæt he hɩm to heora Crɩftendome ⁊ to heora eal-
drɩhtum gefultumede. Ða ꝥ ongeat re wælhreora
cynɩng Ðeodrɩc. ða het he hɩne gebrɩngan on car-
cerne ⁊ þær ɩnne belucan. Ða hɩt ða gelomp ꝥ re
arwyrða wæf on rwa mɩclne nearanerre becom. þa
wæf he rwa mɩcle rwɩðor on hɩf Mode gedrefed. rwa
hɩf Mod ær rwɩðor to þam woruld ſælþum ungewod
wæf. ⁊ he ða nanne frofre be ɩnnan þam carcerne ne
gemunde. ac he gefeoll nɩpol of dune on þa flor. ⁊
hɩne aftrehte rwɩþe unrot. and ormod hɩne felfne
ongan wepan ⁊ þuf fɩngende cwæþ.

Fig. 29: 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; ꝫ gile;
þeofðe; reflac; wite; ꝫ herrure strenðe; vals-witnesse, oðer
oð; simonie; gavel; oker; vestschipe of geoue, oþer of love;
monsleiht oðer hule. þeos unþeawes beoð to voxe vor monie
reisuns i-efnede Two ich chulle siggen; muche gile is iðe
voxe, ꝫ so is ine giscunge, of worldliche bigeate; and an oðer
reisun is, þe vox awurieð all enne floc, 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 ꝫ 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, ꝫ 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 strencðe; þenchen longe þer abuten,
ꝫ biðet ilke o word, understonden monie wordes þet limpeð
þerto, vor gif ich scholde writen alle, hwonne come ich to ende?

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 heven-liche kinge, ꝛ seid þ he hes fette hom. Lusteð nu wich maiden þ is, ꝛ hwat he hatte, ꝛ hware he was fet, ꝛ hwo hire ledde, ꝛ wu, ꝛ hwider, ꝛ cunnen gif we mugen cumen after, for þan þe we ben alle boden þider. Of this maiden specð þe holie boc, ꝛ seið: *Hec est virgo virginum, regina celorum, domina angelorum, mater et filia regis regum omnium.* þis maiden bar ure loverd Jhesu Crist, ure alre fader, of hire holie lichame, ꝛ nis hire maidhod þerefore noht awemmed. Hie is þe hevenliches kinges dohter, ꝛ ec his moder, ꝛ alre maidene maide, ꝛ hevene quen, ꝛ englene lafdi. Hire is to name Maria, *quod est interpretatum stella maris,* þat is on Englis sæ-sterre. 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. 31: Ebenezer Thomson, *Select Monuments of the Doctrine and Worship of the Catholic Church in England before the Norman Conquest* (London: John Russell Smith, 1875) p. 17

In die Sancto Pascæ. 17

mannum. þ ſume ðinᵹ ſind ᵹecpedene be Cꞃiſte ðuꞃh ᵹetacnunᵹe. ſume ðuꞃh ᵹepiſſum ðinᵹe ; Soþ ðinᵹ iſ and ᵹe- piſ. þ Cꞃiſt þæſ oꝼ mædene acenned. ꞇ ſylꝼ-piller ðꞃopode deaþ. and þæſ be- býꞃiᵹed. ꞇ on ðiſum dæᵹe oꝼ deaþe aꞃaſ ; Þe iſ ᵹecpeden hlaꝼ ðuꞃh ᵹe- tacnunᵹe. and lamb. ꞇ leo. and ᵹehu elleſ ; Þe iſ hlaꝼ ᵹehaten. ꝼoꞃþan ðe he iſ uꞃe liꝼ ꞇ enᵹla ; Þe iſ lamb ᵹe- cpeden ꝼoꞃ hiſ unꞃcæþþiᵹnýſſe ; Leo ꝼoꞃ ðæꞃe ſtꞃencþe. ðe he oꝼeꞃſpiþde ðone ſtꞃanᵹan deoꝼol ; Ac ſpa-ðeah æꝼteꞃ ſoþum ᵹecýnde. niſ Cꞃiſt naþoꞃ ne hlaꝼ. ne lamb. ne leo ;

Þꞃi iſ ðonne þ haliᵹe huſell ᵹe- cpeden Cꞃiſteſ lichama. oþþe hiſ blod. ᵹiꝼ hit niſ ſoþlice þ þ hit ᵹehaten iſ ; Soþlice ſe hlaꝼ and þ pin ðe beoþ ðuꞃh ſaceꞃda mæſſan ᵹehalᵹode oþeꞃ ðinᵹ

2   *BEOWULF:* TRANSLITERATION OF THE MS.

<p style="text-align:center">p. 1 = fol. 129ʳ = ll. 1—21.</p>

Hwæt we Garde-
na. in|gear-dagum. þeod-cyninga
þrym ge-frunon hu|ða æþelingas ellen
fremedon.   Oft scyld scefing sceaþena
5   þreatum *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 æghwylc þara ymb-sittendra
l0   *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

¹ The upper part of *E* in *GARDE* gone ; *E* A, *e* (as well as the preceding
D) with a different ink B, *e* W.
³ *ellen* ABW ; now the second stroke of *n* gone.
⁴ *sceaþena* W, *sceaþen* AB as well as the MS. now.
⁶ 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.
⁷ *gebad* (*d* added with a different ink B) ABW ; now *d* gone (no accent
on the *a*).
¹⁰ a letter erased between *hron* and *rade.*
¹⁴ 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 . . . tıse* B ; before the second *a* in MS. a stroke is still visible, such
as generally connects an *e* with a following *a.*
¹⁵ the second *d* of *wealdend* cut through.
¹⁶ *m* in *breme* cut through between the second stroke and the third.
¹⁷ 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.
¹⁸, ¹⁹ *e* both in *gode* and *fæder* cut through.

Fig. 33: Charles Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* (Clarendon Press, 1889) p. 4

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS.

—◆◆—

aƀ. aƀƀ.	=	abbot, abbod, abbud, and its various cases.
aƀƀe.	=	abbodesse, abbudesse.
ꝛ	=	and, ond.
arƀ. arceƀ. erceƀ.	=	arcebiscop, arcebisceop, ercebiscop, &c., and its various cases.
ƀ, ƀs, biſc. biſp.	=	bisceop, biscop, &c., and its various cases.
ꝁ, ꝁl	=	kalendas.
ñ	=	nonas.
þ, ð	=	þæt, þet, ðæt.
wiñt	=	winter, wintra, &c.

Fig. 34: Charles Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles* (Clarendon Press, 1889) p. 17

852. Her on þis tima leot Ceolred aƀƀ of Medeshamstede Ꝺe Ꞩempꝩ=
ꝛ þa munecas Wulfrede to hande þet land of Sempigaham, to [gaham].
þ forewearde þ æfter his dæi scolde þ land in to þe minstre.
ꝛ Wulfred scolde gifen þ land of Sliowaforda in to Medes-
hamstede. ꝛ he scolde gife ilca gear in to þe minstre sixtiga
foðra wuda. ꝛ twælf foður græfan. ꝛ sex foður gearda. ꝛ twa
tunnan[10] fulle hlutres aloð. ꝛ twa slæg næt. ꝛ sex hund hlafes.
ꝛ ten mittan Wælsces aloð. ꝛ ilca gear an hors ꝛ þrittiga
scillinga. ꝛ ane næbt gefeormige. Her wæs wið se cining
Burhred. ꝛ Ceolred ærceƀ. and Tunberht ƀ. ꝛ Cenred ƀ. ꝛ
Alhhun[11] ƀ. ꝛ Berhtred ƀ. ꝛ Wihtred aƀƀ. ꝛ Werhtherd aƀƀ.
Æðelheard ealdorman. Hunberht ealdorman. ꝛ feola oðre.

Fig. 35: *Printing Types & Ornaments* **(Cambridge University Press, 1909) p. 92**

X

EARL AELFRED'S WILL

✠ Xs̄~ Ic Ęlfred dux hatu writan 7 cyðan an ðissum gewrite Ęlfrede regi 7 allum his weotum 7 geweotan, 7 ec swylce 10 minum megum 7 minum gefeorum, þa męn þe ic mines ęrfes 7 mines boclondes seolest onn, ðęt is þonne Werburg min wif 7 uncer gemene³ bearn⁴. þ⁵ is þonne et ęrestan an Sondenstede 7 on Selesdune xxxii hida 7 on Westarham xx hida 7 on Cloppaham xxx hida 7 on Leangafelda vi hida 7 on Horsalęge 15 x hida 7 on Netelam'styde' vi hida. Ic Ęlfred dux sello Werburge 7 Alhdryðe uncum gemenum bearne, æfter minum dege, þas lond mid cwice ęrfe 7 mid earðe 7 mid allum ðingum ðe to londum belimpað; 7 twa þusendu swina ic heom sello mid þem londum, gif hio⁶ hio gehaldeð mid þare clęnnisse þe 20 uncer wordgecweodu seondan. 7 hio gebrenge ęt Sancte Petre

XV. THE WILL OF ÆLFFLÆD.

Ælflæd[1] gæswytelaþ on þis gewrite hu hæo wile habban ge-
fadad 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 Stanwægun.
5 7 æt Byrætune[2]. 7 æt Læxadyne. 7 æt Ylmesætun. 7 æt Bucys-
healæ. 7 twægra bæha on twera punda gewihte. 7 twa sopcup-
pan. 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 yldran on restaþ. 7 þa are þæ hi þiderin sæadon[3] a to freogon[4]
godæs rihte; þ is þonno[5] þ ic gean æalswa mine yldran 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 yldran. þonne synd þis þa land þæ
15 minæ yldran 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 Græn-
stydæ. 7 Peltandune. 7 Myræsegæ. 7 þ wudæland æt Totham þæ
min fæder geuþæ into Myresiæ. 7 Colne. 7 Tigan; þonne synd
20 þis þa land þe minæ yldran becwædon into oþrum. 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.

36   LEASE OF LANDS BY WERFRITH

tionibus[1] frequent*er* ex memoria recedunt nisi litterar*um* apicib*us*
et custodię cautela script*urarum* reseruentur *et* ad memoria*m*
reuocent*ur*. Quamobre*m* anno d*omini*ę incarnationis DCCCC. IIII.
indict*ione* .I. has ob memoria*m* posteritatis litteras scribere
5 iussimus. Þæt is þonn*e* ꝥ Werfrið b 7 se hired[2] æt Wigraceastre[3]
syllað 7 gewritað Æþelrede 7 Æþelflæde heora hlafordu*m* þonæ
hagan binnan byri æt Wigraceastre[3] · se is fra*m* þære ea sylfre
bi þæm norðwalle eastwardes .XXVIII. roda lang · 7 þonon
suþwardes .XX. IIII. roda brad · 7 eft þonon westwardes on
10 Sæferne .XIX. roda long · 7 eac hi syllað hi*m* ꝥ medwe land
bewestaN Sæferne on efen þone hagan · andlang þæs b*isceop*es
dic[4] of þære ea ꝥ hit cymð west ut on ꝥ mór dic[5] · 7 swa norð
ꝥ hit cymð[6] ut on efen ꝥ gelad · 7 swa estwardes ꝥ hit cymð eft
wiðneoþan ꝥ gelad on Sæferne. Eac hi syllað him Beferburnan[7] ·
15 7 eac þærto .LX. æcera earðlondes besuþan Beferburnan · 7
oþre .LX. benorðan · 7 ec swyþe rumedlice .XII. æceras þærto
fulgodes[8] mædlandes · 7 eall hi syllað þiss heo*m* mïd[9] milde
mode · 7 wilniað him to ꝥ hi sýn eigðer ge hlafordes freond ge
þara hina · ge þære cyrcan · 7 hig his wyllað alning hieo*m*
20 toearnien dæges 7 nihtes mid heora godcundnesse · swa hi betst
magoN · 7 hi hit habban á ge binnan byrig ge butan unbesacen

Fig. 39: 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*, *þ̄* = *þæt*,[2] *þoñ* = *þonne*, *hwoñ* = *hwonne*, *ł* (really = *uel*) = *oþþe*, and a stroke over a final vowel for *m*[3] (e.g. *cō* = *cōm*, *-ū* = *-um*). Less frequent are *ḡ-* = *ġe-*,[4] *ḡrd* = *ġeard*, *c̄* = *cwæþ*, *m̄* = *men*.[5] The group *er* can be represented by a stroke over any consonant (e.g. *æft̄* = *æfter*, *of̄* = *ofer*), *fo* by a stroke over *f* (e.g. *bef̄ran* = *beforan*).

Fig. 40: Dorothy Whitelock, *Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse* (Clarendon Press, 1967) p. 43

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

Fig. 41: 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 *þ̄* 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. 42: 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.[20] 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. 43: Simon Horobin, *Does Spelling Matter?* (Oxford University Press, 2013)

One further difference concerns the treatment of abbreviations. The *Beowulf* manuscript has two of these in the extract reproduced above: the macron over the final letter of *monegu*, signalling an omitted final <m>, and the crossed letter thorn, <þ> which stands for *that*.

Note. This is an eBook, which uses an image of a modern computer font glyph for the "crossed letter thorn". Apparently, as no font with the appropriate thorn with diagonal stroke was available, thorn with a horizontal stroke was substituted, which is ironic given the title of the book.

10. Bibliography

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11. *Proposal Summary Form*

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

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** *Proposal to add LATIN LETTER THORN WITH DIAGONAL STROKE to the UCS*
2. Requester's name: *Andrew West and Michael Everson*
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Individual contribution*
4. Submission date: *2017-10-17*
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):
6. Choose one of the following:
      This is a complete proposal: *YES*
      (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): *NO*
            Proposed name of script:
      b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: *YES*
            Name of the existing block: *Latin Extended-D*
2. Number of characters in proposal: *2*
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
   A-Contemporary *X* 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
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? *YES*
      a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"
            in Annex L of P&P document? *YES*
      b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *YES*
5. Fonts related:
      a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
            Michael Everson
      b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
            Michael Everson, Fontographer.
6. References:
      a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? *YES*
      b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources)
      of proposed characters attached? *YES*
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)? *YES*

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.

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[1] 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?	*YES*
If YES explain *This is a revision of N4836 (2017-07-23)*	
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:	