

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
International Organization for Standardization
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Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document
Title: Proposal to add Latin letters and a Greek symbol to the UCS
Source: Michael Everson
Status: Individual Contribution
Date: 2006-08-06

Request. This document asks for the addition of sixteen Latin letters and one Greek letter to the UCS, and the addition of the case-pair relationship between them and three existing characters in the standard. If this proposal is adopted, the following characters would exist:

V	2C6F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED A
		x 0250 latin small letter turned a
K	03CF	GREEK CAPITAL KAI SYMBOL
		Ϝ 03D7 greek kai symbol
Ɔ	A779	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR D
ɔ	A77A	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D
F	A77B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F
f	A77C	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F
Ɔ	A77D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR G
		Ɔ 1D79 latin small letter insular g
Ɔ	A77E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED INSULAR G
ɔ	A77F	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR G
l	A780	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED L
l	A781	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED L
Ɔ	A782	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR R
ɔ	A783	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R
Ɔ	A784	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR S
ɔ	A785	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S
Ɔ	A786	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR T
ɔ	A787	LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T

with the following properties (given in pairs):

2C6F;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED A;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;0250;;0250
0250;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;2C6F;

03CF;GREEK CAPITAL KAI SYMBOL;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;03D7;;03D7
03D7;GREEK KAI SYMBOL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;03CF;

A779;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR D;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A77A;;A77A
A77A;LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A779;

A77B;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A77C;;A77C
A77C;LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A77B;

A77D;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR G;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;1D79;;1D79
1D79;LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A77D;

A77E;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED INSULAR G;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A77F;;A77F
A77F;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR G;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A77E;

A780;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED L;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A781;;A781
A781;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED L;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A780;

A782;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR R;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A783;;A783
A783;LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A782;

A784;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR S;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A785;;A785
A785;LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A784;

A786;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR T;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;A787;;A787
A787;LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;A786;

Like LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, none of these have any kind of equivalence to any existing UCS characters.

GREEK KAI SYMBOL is used as an ampersand. Unlike the ampersand, however, its glyph shape may change according to casing context (Ϸ Ϸ) in the same way that other Greek letters can. Figures 1 and 2 show the CAPITAL KAI SYMBOL in public signage, and Figure 3 shows it on the cover of a children’s primer. Yannis Haralambous recommended encoding this character in 2002, but it has not been formally proposed before now.

TURNED A is used in the IPA to indicate “a not quite fully open, central unrounded vowel”, higher than [a], lower than [ɛ]. Its use as a phonetic character predates the IPA. Eighteenth-century naturalist and antiquary Edward Lhuyd’s semi-phonetic alphabet (based in part on Welsh conventions) used this character for what IPA now writes [ɔ]. Lhuyd’s orthography for medieval Cornish was also used in William Pryce’s *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*, an important source for this language which died out in the eighteenth century but has seen a revival in the twentieth. Figure 4 shows V alongside v in a casing pair.

INSULAR D is used in a variety of phonetic contexts. In some instances, it is simply a variant form of *d*—and in such contexts, it may be appropriate to handle the difference with a font style. In other contexts, however, INSULAR D is clearly distinguished to represent the voiced dental spirant [ð]. Figures 5 and 6 show INSULAR D alongside D, in orthographies for Cornish and Welsh. Systematic case pairing is necessary here. Cornish *amed* and Welsh *medant* must capitalize as *AMEO* and

MEƆANT respectively; the alternative would be *AMEƆ* and *MEƆANT*, which are not acceptable. For other examples of INSULAR D, see Figures 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, and 17.

INSULAR F is most often used in Norse and Old English contexts. Scholars who use INSULAR F typically do so in order to show the distinction made in the source materials between vernacular and Latin text. Figure 17 shows both CAPITAL and SMALL INSULAR F, but the casing pair is required on systematic grounds because the character is used orthographically. The all-caps form of *gylfa* must be *GYLFA*, not *GYLƆA*. See also Figures 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

INSULAR G is used in a variety of phonetic contexts. In Irish and Welsh linguistics, it is used for the voiced velar spirant [ɣ], and U+1D79 was encoded for this usage. *Hart's Rules*, the Oxford equivalent of the *MLA Handbook* known in North America, originated in 1893 as a 24-page handbook for the staff at the Clarendon Press. It is now a 400-page guidebook with a far broader scope. Figure 8 shows part of the section on recommendations for setting Old and Middle English; *ash*, *eth*, *thorn*, *wynn*, *yogh*, and *insular g* are all shown as casing pairs.

TURNED INSULAR G is used by Pryce 1790 in to designate the velar nasal [ŋ]. An example can be seen in Figure 5. The turned pair Ɔ Ɔ is a reflection of the unturned pair; Ɔ Ɔ; in Figure 6 the word 'young' is written in Cornish *yƆk* (Revived Cornish *yowynk* [juwiŋk]) and Welsh *ivaƆk* (modern *ifanc* [ivaŋk] and *ieuanc*); in all caps these are written *YƆƆK* and *IVAƆK* respectively (just as the Cornish *Ɔegen* 'kitchen' will be written *ƆEƆEN*).

TURNED L is used by Pryce 1790 to indicate the Welsh voiced lateral spirant [ɬ]. Figure 6 shows the word *Tan* (modern Welsh *Llan* 'church'), as well as (in lower case) the word *vey* (modern Welsh *felly* 'thus'), the all-caps versions of which are *TAN* and *VEȚY*.

INSULAR R has not been found in modern use in phonetic distinction to another *r*, but it has been used regularly alongside both *R* (see Figures 11, 13, 15) and *R ROTUNDA* (see Figure 18 and note 'on' *ar* alongside *a2* (modern Irish *ar*) 'on'), and always in the context of other insular letters (Figures 10, 11, 16). It is proposed here for the use of those scholars who specifically require to distinguish it from *R* and/or *R ROTUNDA*. Systematic case pairing is as necessary here as with other letters. Old English *opƆin* 'beginning' must capitalize (as a character) as *OpƆIN*; the alternative would be *OpƆIN*, which is not acceptable.

INSULAR S has not been found in modern use in phonetic distinction to another *s*, but it has been used regularly alongside *S* (see Figure 11, 12, 13,) alongside both *S* and *LONG S* (Figure 15), and always in the context of other insular letters (Figures 10, 11, 13). It is proposed here for the use of those scholars who specifically require to distinguish it from *S* and/or *LONG S*. Systematic case pairing is as necessary here as with other letters. Old English *ƆæƆceƆ* 'guest's' must capitalize (as a character) as *ƆÆƆCEƆ*; the alternative would be *ƆÆƆCEƆ*, which is not acceptable.

INSULAR T is used by Pryce 1790 in to designate the voiceless dental fricative [θ]. Figure 5 shows the word *bêƆ* (modern Welsh *beth*). Systematic case pairing is necessary here. Welsh *neicƆur* (modern Welsh *neithiwr* 'last night') must capitalize as *NEICƆUR*; the alternative would be *NEICƆUR*, which is not acceptable.

None of these letters have a compatibility decomposition to any base letter of the Latin alphabet. To write text in an ordinary ÆELIC font, only ΔSC11 letters should be used, the font making all the relevant substitutions; the insular letters proposed here are for use only by specialists who require them for particular purposes.

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Figures



Figure 1. A GREEK CAPITAL KAI SYMBOL from a clothing shop sign in Athens.



Figure 2. An unusual but clearly capital ΚΑΙ SYMBOL from a bread and pastry shop sign in Athens.



Figure 3. The cover of a 1936 school reader, with GREEK CAPITAL ΚΑΙ SYMBOL in an all-caps environment; the text refers to the publisher “[?]kollaros & Co.”.

C H A P. I.

O F T H E L E T T E R S.

THERE being nothing printed in the CORNISH LANGUAGE, and not above three or four books (that we know of) extant in writing, I presume the introducing of the General Alphabet, so far as it is used in the Cornish pronunciation, can be of no inconveniency at present, and may prove useful hereafter. The Cornish Alphabet I therefore make use of is as follows:

LETTERS.	PRONUNCIATION.
A, a	A.
V, v, v.	A in all, small, &c.
B, b.	B.
X, x.	X in Greek.
D, d.	D.
Dd, dh.	Th in This, That, &c.

M, m.	M.
N, n.	N.
O, o.	O.
P, p.	P.
R, r.	R.
S, s, s.	S.
Sh, sh.	Sh.
T, t.	T.
Th.	Th, as in Think, &c.
V, v.	V Consonant.
U, u, u.	W & oo.
Y, y,	Y, or as i, in the word Hil, &c.
ÿ	I in Bird, or o in Money, &c.
Z, z.	Z.
Zh.	S, in Division, &c.
*	

Figure 4. Sample from Pryce 1790 showing LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED A and LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED A.

22. An ôst an tshei
amed an dzhyi: Pe 'ntra
venta guil zen an ôst an
tshei? ybma ma zen ostez
nei ha yÿk ou hei: mar
menta guellaz an ôst an
tshei, kí da 'n zegen, ha
enna ti an kâv.

22. *The host of the house,
said they! What wouldst
thou do with the host of the
house? Here is the hostess
with us, and young she is:
but if you will see the host
of the house, go into the
kitchen, and there you'll find
him.*

22. Osp' y tÿ medant
hÿy: Pa bêc vynd di u-
neyd ag osp y tÿ? ymma
ymae gennyn nî + ýspes,
ag ivaÿk ou hi: os myn
di ueled osp y ty; di kerð
i'r gegin di ai kei.

Figure 5. Sample from Pryce 1790 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR G and LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR T in Cornish and Welsh.

IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIMEN OF THE MODERN CORNISH, COLLATED WITH THE WELSH, **ð** IS TO BE PRONOUNCED AS *db*, **τ** AS *tb*, **ι** [OR **ι** REVERSED] AS *lb*, AND *u* AS *u*, *w*, OR THE ENGLISH *oo*.

CORNISH.	ENGLISH.	WELSH.
	Verbatim from the CORNISH.	<i>Megis pe duedid yn Gymraeg.</i>
1. E N termen ez passiez tera trizaz en St. <i>Levan</i> , dên ha bennen en teller krciez <i>Tsbei an bvr.</i>	1. <i>In time past there was dwelling in St. Levan, a man and woman in a place called The Ram's House.</i>	1. Yr oeb gyot yn tri- go ym mhlûy T an <i>Levan</i> , ðyn a bennyu yn y je a eluir <i>Ty Hurdh.</i>
2. Ha an huêl a kyðaz skent: Ha með an dên ðe e urêg; me a vedn mez ða huillaz huêl ðe il; ha huei el dendel 'gÿz bou- naz ybma.	2. <i>And the work fell scant: and saith the man to his wife; I will go to look for work to do; and you may get your living kerz.</i>	2. A'r guait a diguy- ðus yn brin. Ag veij með y dÿn urt i ulag; mi a vynna vynd i 'huilio am uait yu uneytyr; a 'huî a epuz gÿnnal yz by- uðliet ymna.

Figure 6. Sample from Pryce 1790 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR G and LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED INSULAR T in Cornish and Welsh.

dywabawl (-ðoli) *ba. rhannu, cyfrannu, rhoddi. M. amh.*
3 ll. **dygboolyn** (hen orgraff efallai) A 15.9; grff. 3 un.
dywaboies e.e. gyda'r rh.e. mewnol, *dymgwatoles duw dyu(y)n*
bwylladoet H 13^a24; grch. 2 un. **dywabawl** e.e. gyda'r rh.e.
mewnol eto, *dym gweta urtas dym gwabawl hi* 102^a21.
: **gwabawl** (goboli).

Figure 7. Sample from Lloyd-Jones 1988 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D (distinguished in use from LATIN SMALL LETTER D).

- the **ash** (\mathcal{A} , \mathfrak{a}), a character borrowed from the runic alphabet, pronounced approximately as in 'hat'. This character should be printed as a single sort, not two separate letters. There are two types of its italic form, open (\mathfrak{a}) and closed (\mathfrak{a}): the open form is to be preferred, as the closed form is easily mistaken for an italic \mathfrak{c} ligature (\mathfrak{c}).
- the **eth** or **edh** (\mathcal{D} , \mathfrak{d}), sometimes called a 'crossed *d*'. This character is used indiscriminately for the voiced *th* as in 'that' and the voiceless *th* of 'thin'. There are two (slightly different) types of this letter's lower-case form: one with a straight but angled cross-bar (\mathfrak{d}), the other with short hooks to the crossbar (\mathfrak{d}); either is acceptable.
- the **thorn** (\mathcal{B} , \mathfrak{b}), a character borrowed from the runic alphabet, pronounced the same as eth. There are two (slightly different) types of this letter's upper- and lower-case form: the plain form with horizontal serifs, used in Icelandic (\mathcal{B} , \mathfrak{b}), and the Old English form with a slanted foot serif and a narrower bowl (\mathcal{B} , \mathfrak{b}); each pair is equally acceptable. Authors and editors should ensure that the printer cannot mistake a thorn for a *p* or a *wyn* (see below). In Old English, furthermore, there is a special character $\mathfrak{þ}$, $\mathfrak{þ}$ ('that' sign) used as an abbreviation of the word 'that'.
- the **wyn** or **wynn**, formerly called the **wen** (\mathcal{P} , \mathfrak{p}), a character borrowed from the runic alphabet to represent the sound of *w*. It is now usual to substitute *w* for the *wyn* of the manuscript, as it is easily confused with a thorn, though it may be distinguished by the absence of an ascender. Note that a printer may also mistake a *wyn* for a *p*.
- the **yogh** (\mathcal{Y} , \mathfrak{y}), a Middle English letter used mainly where modern English has *gh* and *y*. In Old English script the letter *g* was written \mathfrak{g} , \mathfrak{g} , so-called 'insular *g*', and pronounced, according to context, either hard (in the earlier period like Dutch *g* (the voiced equivalent of the German *ach* sound); in later Old English like *g* in *go*) or soft (like *y* in *year*). The Norman Conquest brought with it from the continent the letter *g*, which was pronounced either as in *go* or as in *gentle*; in Middle English it was conventional to use this

Figure 8. Sample from Roberts et al. 2005, showing casing pairs for a variety of letters, including LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR G and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G.

vm lit fem graf en fvm gæpa fæzlo fæm akrrar Enn| ¹³fvm taka ⁶⁷⁵
 reiri hlti fem foglar eða ðyr Allir hltir ero goðer oktil| ¹⁴mana
 vrfta fkapðir allir <Discipvlv|> Hvar var aðamr fkapað: <Magif-
 r> Jftað þeim| ¹⁵er ebron hæitir þar fem hann ðo fiðan ok var
 rapenn en hann var i paraðifo <Discipvlv|> ¹⁶Hvart er paraðifvf
 Magifter> hinn fegifti ftað: þat er i æftri þar er allzkýnftre| ¹⁷ok
 llòin i mot meinom manna Ef mað: berkiramakligri tið af eino
 re| ¹⁸þa hvngar hann allði: fiðan En ef hann berkir af oð:o tre þa

Figure 9. From Firchow and Grimstad 1989, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D.

ÐA ic þa ðir leof. cræð Boetius. geomrenðe arun-
 zen hæfde. Ða com ðær gan in to me heopencund
 Ðirdom. 7 þ min munnenðe Wod mid hir forðum
 geznette. 7 þur cræþ. þu ne eart þu fe mon þe on
 minre fcole wære afeð 7 zelæneð. Ac hronon wurde
 þu mid þirrum foruld forzum þur rriþe zerpenceð.
 buton ic wat þ þu hæfret ðara wærna to hraþe forziken
 ðe ic þe ær fealde. Ða clipode fe Ðirdom 7 cræþ.
 Geþitaþ nu aringede foruld forza of mines þezener
 Wode. forþam ze rind þa mærtan fceapan. Lætaþ
 hine eft hreorfan to minum lanum. Ða eode fe
 Ðirdom neap. eþæþ Boetius. minum hreorfenðan
 gefohre. 7 hit fpa morolil hraet hreza uparwænde. ad-
 rugde þa minenes Wodes eazan. and hit fpan bliþum

Figure 10. Sample from Johnson 1828 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S, and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T.

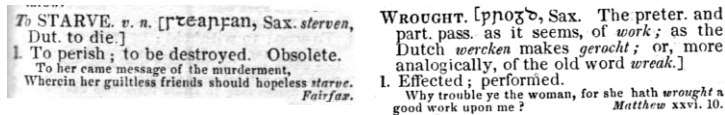


Figure 11. Samples from Johnson 1828, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T, and LATIN LETTER WYNN.

I have already referred to the fact that the 1571 Irish type has features which seem to have been taken over from Irish scribal practice. While many of the letters, both capitals and lower-case, are of the normal roman type, others are distinctive in form. These are the capital and lower-case a, which look like italic, and the letters d, e, f, g, i, m, n, r, s, t and u, as well as capital B and lower-case p. All of these are reminiscent of letters found in Irish manuscripts.³⁸ It must be added that in the case of r and s the capitals are of the old uncial class while the lower-case letters may be either semi-uncial or uncial in form. The lower-case uncial s is found at word-end, while the lower-case uncial r is used in conjunction with other lower-case letters to give the appearance of ligatures, the combinations being ar, br, dr, er (with two sorts of e), hr, ir, or, pr, rr (semi-uncial followed by uncial) and ur. This small uncial-form r is common in Irish manuscripts. In addition to the regular small e there is a tall e, which is also common in Irish manuscripts. Another feature is the use of the abbreviations 7 and & for *agus*, j indicating *chd*, q and q̇ indicating *ar* and *air* respectively, as well as the suprascript *m*-stroke, dotted *m*-stroke and *n*-stroke. There are ligatures for *ae* and *ao*, and ligatures with subscript *a*, namely *ea* (the equivalent of *e* caudata of manuscripts), *ia* and *na*. Finally there are several combinations incorporating subscript *i* with a preceding letter, namely *ai*, *ei*, *ui* and *si*.

Figure 12. Sample from Ó Cuív 1994 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S.

THE ELEGANT SAXON, the last and most refined phase of Anglo-Saxon calligraphy, was superior in regularity to any writing of the period on the continent; as was, indeed, the earliest "Roman-Saxon." The example (No. 4, Plate X.), is from the Homily of Elfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was written in Saxon about the year 960 A.D. The abbreviation signifying "that," occurs twice in this specimen; which reads in Saxon, "Ðæt læton beð ðæt hæfð on gūn," &c.; which may be translated, "That which is latest, that hath beginning," &c. One of the most remarkable specimens of elegant Saxon writing, is the book containing Cædmon's poetical paraphrase of the Books of Genesis and Daniel, written towards the close of the tenth century, and now in the Bodleian Library. The Saxon p (w) as used in *þitena-gimotes*, *witena gemotes* (legislative assemblies), is evidently a corruption of the Roman V, written in the uncial manner **V V**: the first stroke having been lengthened, by Saxon scribes, below the line. This character doubled, *pp*, gives nearly the form of our modern *w*.

Figure 13. Sample from Humphreys [1868], showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S, and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T.

licia
 10 i hring um allt heluítí. hann sa þau tíðíndi er gerduz at íozfolum
 11 at *iesus xristr* var ilíplati. ok foz þangat þegar hann mattí. ok hugd/
 12 iz flita mundu andína fra iesu. En þa er hann kom ok hugdizft
 13 mundu gleypa iesum. ok haða hann med ser. þa beít aungull guddo/
 14 múnins hann. enn kroff markít fell æ hann ofan. ok vard hann sua
 veiddz sem
 15 þifkr æ angli. edz muv vndir trekettí. edz melracki igilldzu.
 16 eptir þui sem fyrir var spád. þa foz til vár drottinn. ok batt hann. en
 kuad/
 17 di til engla lína at vardueíta hann. | her seghir hvern vidbunat
 18 **N**v er fra þuí at segia. huat þeir hoðduz | dioflarnir hoðdv
 19 at iheluiti lidan er sathan foz vt. Ríkis diofla
 20 i heluítí mæltu vid smidíu kappa lína. Takit þer nu ok by/
 21 rgit hlid aull. ok setit fyrir iarn gríndz ok iarn branda ok verit hart
 22 ok standít vid vel. at þer verdit æigi vpp teknir. edz þat verdi af ydz te/
 23 kít er þer haðit æ at hallda. Guds helgir er þeir heyrdu þetta. þa
 Ps. 23:7 24 mæltu þeir sua. Latít vpp hliðín at konungr dyrdar megi ín ganga –
 25 Þa tok dauid konungr ok spa madr. hátt at mæla vid gudf menn. Þa
 sagdi
 26 hann er ek var lipf æ iozdu. ok var ek kalladz konungr i aufr vegf ríki
 Ps. 106:15–16 27 at ek sagda þetta. Confitemini domino misericordie eius: et mirabili/
 28 a eius filíjs hominum. Quia contriuit portas ereas: et
 29 uectes ferreos confregit. Suscepit eos de uia iniquitatis

Figure 14. Sample from Haugen 1992, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER F), distinguished in Norse and Latin text.

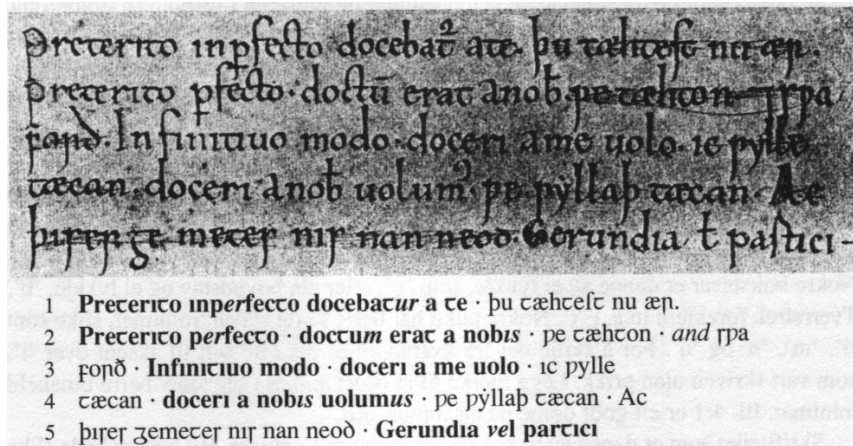


Figure 15. Sample from Haugen 2004, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER D), LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER F), LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER R) LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S), and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T.

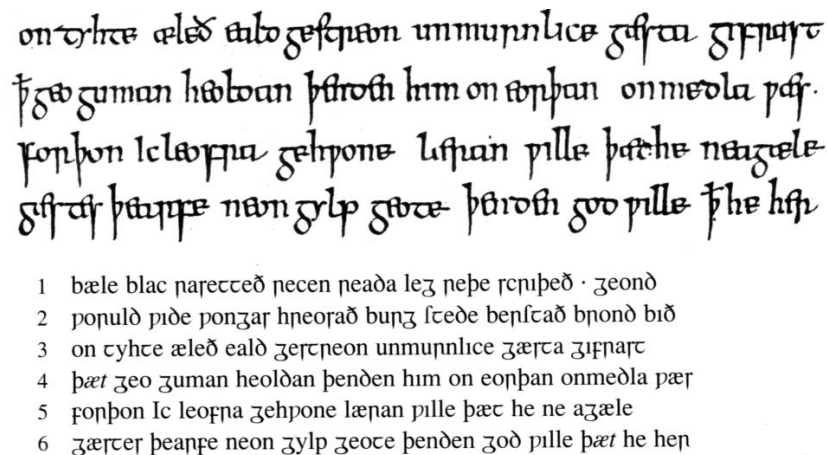


Figure 16. Sample from Haugen 2004, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR G, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R, LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S (alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S), and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR T.

3 ftaþom heima varg hioþom vanr a viþom vti. komo þer ogogn oll
 at hendr þa er bröþr þinom brioft raþaþir. Goþir þic frægian af
 6 þin vercom þv vart brvþr grana a bra velli gvll bitlvþ vart
 goz til rafar. haþða ec þer moþri mart sceiþ riþit fvangri vnd
 faþli fimvl fo:bergif. Svein þottir þv siþ lavs vera þa er
 þv gvllniþ geitr molcaþir en ianar fin imþar dottir taþtrpg
 9 hypia vill þv ta/lo lengi. Fyr vilda ec at þreca fteini hraþ
 na feþia ahreom þinom. en icr ýþrár teygia at folli eþa ge
 þa gavlom ðeili gram viþ þic. Ueri ycr finþiothi .q. femra
 12 myclo gvni at heþia ocglaþa o:no. en fe onytom oþpom at bregðaz
 þot hring brotar heiptir ðeili. Þicciat mer goðir granmarf synir
 þo ðvgir ficlingom fatt at meþa. þeir haþa marcat a móins heimom
 at hvg haþa hioiom at bregða. Þer af riþi rena leto fvi
 15 pvð oc svegiop fol heima til. ðala ða cotta ðavcqvvar hliþir skalþ
 miþtar mar hvár megir fo:o. Meþto þeir tigia itvn hliþi
 faþgo ftriþliga futhi qvomo. vti ftoþ haþbroðði hialmi þal
 ðin hvgði han io:eiþ ettar finar hvi er hermpar litr a hniþlvn-
 18 gom. Snvaz her at fanði fneþgir kiólar racca hirtir oc ráf lan
 gar. fcildir margir fcapnar árar gaþvct liþ gylþa glaþir ylþi-
 ngar. Ganga xv. folc vp aland þo er ifogn vt vii. þvfvn
 21 ðir. hicia her igrindom fyr gnipa lvndi brim ðyr blá fvóit oc bvin
 gvlli. Þar er miclo meft mengi þeira mvna nv helgi hioþing
 ðvala? reni ra/cn bitlvþ til regin þinga en fpó: vitnir at
 24 fparinf heiði. Melnir oc mylnir til. myrc viþar latip engi Y an

Figure 17. Sample from Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2001, showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR F, LATIN CAPITAL LETTER INSULAR F, and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR D.

Agus n̄ h̄e an̄ijna t̄ā n̄ aza jarruþh
 ort an ceartuþað ceañra carcanach iþ
 oo t̄abðe an an gcló : Af ceana, az ja
 otranþl̄ijon nó az ja an̄icūþað oo þoj
 þeap̄a an̄ ja fcaþicjorua ro, oo cūþeas
 amac þojñe az in̄o: an cūlqō liñ. i s 6 3.
 o:ois an Tjgþm: a t̄ā anois nijs ceþc,
 4 nijs jomþlaje, malle lé h̄m̄cjoþlūð
 qm̄ḡe o'on m̄azajl Ch̄jofoþuþi q ná
 þr̄ajm̄cjuþað m̄jra. Agus o: gabhaþ
 cūþað go tojlea ñyl, roj m̄azinnac a ni
 b̄f̄g ro at̄a aza t̄ajm̄ḡi oþc, go þajlqōe
 deāḡ aþḡeac, oo ðeþm̄j cjon þa t̄a ða. i
 ra, ni būs þeām̄z 4 būs t̄am̄ḡe oo þola
 t̄az f'ao cōm̄az, þul būs þa o: o, oo m̄eþ m̄q
 oo ðeþm̄jō Oja acþm̄ḡ 4 ḡm̄r̄ā ða.ñ.

Figure 18. Sample from Ó Cuív 1994 showing LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR R alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER R ROTUNDA and LATIN SMALL LETTER INSULAR S alongside LATIN SMALL LETTER S.

A. Administrative

1. Title

Proposal to add Latin letters and a Greek symbol to the UCS.

2. Requester's name

Michael Everson.

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

Individual contribution.

4. Submission date

2006-08-06

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.

Proposed name of script

1b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block

Yes.

1c. Name of the existing block

Greek and Coptic, Latin Extended-C, Latin Extended-D.

2. Number of characters in proposal

5 (1, 1, 3)

3. Proposed category (see section II, Character Categories)

Category B.1.

4a. Proposed Level of Implementation (1, 2 or 3) (see clause 14, ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)

Level 1

4b. Is a rationale provided for the choice?

Yes.

4c. If YES, reference

Spacing character.

5a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?

Yes.

5b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the character naming guidelines in Annex L of ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000?

Yes.

5c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?

Yes.

6a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?

Michael Everson.

6b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:

Michael Everson, Fontographer.

7a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?

No.

7b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?

Yes.

8. 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.

9. 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.

Properties are of similar Latin letters; case-pairing is addressed.

C. Technical – Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.

No.

2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?

Yes.

2b. If YES, with whom?

António Emiliano, Odd Einar Haugen, Diana Luft, Susana Pedro, David Perry, Andreas Stötzner, Nicholas Williams.

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?

European medievalists and Celticists

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

Used to write various medieval and post-medieval European languages.

4b. Reference

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

Yes.

5b. If YES, where?

Scholarly publications.

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in Principles and Procedures document (a WG 2 standing 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; Latin characters are in the BMP.

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?

No.

10b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

10c. If YES, reference

11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?

No.

11b. If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?

11c. If YES, reference

12a. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?

No.

12b. If YES, reference

13a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?

No.

13b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

14a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?

No.

14b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?