"UNICODE.": THE UNIVERSAL
TELEGRAPHIC PHRASE-BOOK. A CODE
OF CYPHER WORDS FOR
COMMERCIAL, DOMESTIC, AND
FAMILIAR PHRASES IN ORDINARY USE IN
INLAND AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649452408

"Unicode.": The Universal Telegraphic Phrase-Book. A Code of Cypher Words for Commercial, Domestic, and Familiar Phrases in Ordinary Use in Inland and Foreign Telegrams by Various

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

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VARIOUS

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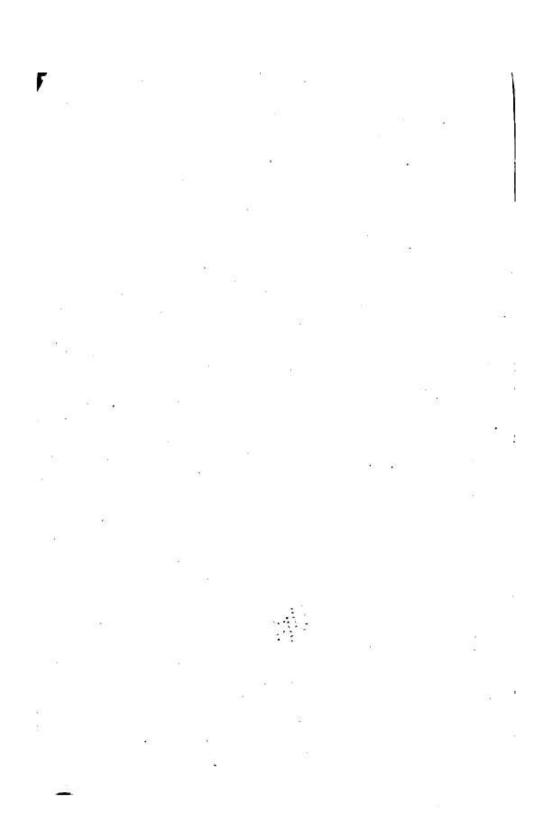
WITH A LIST OF PROMINENT COMMERCIAL FIRMS
WHO ARE UNICODE USERS.

SIXTH EDITION.

CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED:

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & MELBOURNE.

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1

PREFACE.

In first introducing to the public the "Unicode," by means of "The Universal Telegraphic Phrase-Book," tit is well to give a few preliminary explanations and directions.

All the great submarine Telegraph Companies, and almost all foreign countries and colonies, have adopted the word-tariff, or system of charging a certain sum for each word, and Great Britain has practically done so by the changes effected during the last Parliament. Every person who has heretofore sent telegraphic messages abroad has learned by experience the economy of condensation, and the advantage of the use of a Code known to both sender and receiver. By this means the substance of a message embracing a dozen ordinary words may be conveyed in a single code-word, with a fulness and clearness not to be otherwise attained unless at a prohibitive cost. The same effect is discovered in inland telegraphic communication under the new arrangements. The sixpenny telegram is found, except under special circumstances, to be a misnomer, the unavoidable length of the addresses (where the expense of registering a cypher has not been incurred by the Receiver), and the name of the Sender and Receiver absorbing so many of the twelve words as frequently to leave only two or three available for the text of the telegram. Attention is therefore naturally turned to condensation, and, as a necessary consequence, to coding.

The Code-Book hitherto has been distinguished by two features—a high price and an attempted exclusiveness. The "Unicode" aims at precisely opposite qualities, viz., a low price and a universality of employment, so that not only in all offices, but in clubs, hotels, and private residences copies shall be found and freely used.

 A Pocket Edition of this book, of convenient size, is also published, price 2s. 6d. An example will best demonstrate the mode of using, and the economy effected. Say the following is the message in full:—

	Smi	th,		
то	soo, Prince Rupert Road, Shepherd's Bush.			
Jones evening	dines and	with remains	us the	this night Smith

Here the address and signature take eight words, and the body of the message ten, making eighteen words in all, or six extra to pay for; whereas by using the "Unicode" the message is reduced to ten words, and runs thus:—

	Smith,	
TO	100, Prince	Rupert Road,
	She	epherd's Bush.
		l E
Jones	Coctivus	

But in foreign telegrams the difference is more striking. The rate, for instance, from South America is ten shillings per word, and the following message (without reckoning the address) would cost \pounds_3 :—"Order executed before your telegram arrived;" whereas the "Unicode" word "Obumbro" would convey the same message at a cost of ten shillings, or a saving of \pounds_2 10s.

Many phrases which at first sight would appear too unnecessarily minute, notably in domestic affairs, are purposely inserted as being those which experience shows are in actual daily use, notwithstanding their heavy cost for transmission.

Users of existing codes have constantly experienced difficulty and misunderstanding from the fact that, English words being used for the cyphers, the messages have at times read intelligibly in the ordinary and not the code meaning of the words, and the Receiver has not known which to adopt. This has been entirely obviated in the "Unicode" by exclusively employing for the cyphers Latin words which strictly conform to the regulations of the International Telegraph Conferences held at Paris, London, and Berlin. An equally important point has also been carefully borne in mind. It is generally known that the telegraphic alphabet is composed of three elements: the dot, the dash, and the space. These symbols may with great facility be transposed in transmission, causing words, however dissimilar in ordinary language (such as fancy and pantry) to be confounded one with another in the process of telegraphy. This compilation, however, has been made under the personal supervision of telegraphic experts of long experience, and it is claimed for it that the cypher words are from their telegraphic construction the least liable to erroneous transmission by the operators.

The cypher words have been arranged alphabetically, and the phrases are likewise so arranged, having regard to what is in each the principal or key-word.

Not the least valuable feature (and it is a novel one) in the present volume is the addition of a list of important firms and establishments in Great Britain, with their registered telegraphic addresses, who will receive telegrams in the "Unicode." This list will be hereafter increased, and for this purpose intimations are invited from those firms at home and abroad who desire their names to be added. These should be sent to the care of the Publishers, and addressed to the Editors of the "Unicode," who will be grateful for any suggestions for improvements and additions.

To allow for the composition of a small private code available only to the individual compilers, and not to be adopted hereafter in the "Unicode" for specific phrases for public use, a few pages with cypher words only have been added, to which phrases may be attached as desired.

NOTE TO SECOND EDITION.

The compilers refer to the following communication which they have received:—

"I have examined from the point of view of a telegraph operator of long standing, several Codes which have been recently published, and I emphatically pronounce the UNICODE to be the only one I have seen where the hand of the expert can be discovered. In one of the other compilations it is claimed as a merit that none of the cypher words exceed five letters. This, however, is a serious blot, and condemns the book in my judgment. In two Codes I observe a free use of manufactured words, and yet, for extra-European correspondence, such words can be and are generally rejected by the Cable Companies. Naturally it is preferable that the operator should transmit messages where the meaning is clear and the words as usual, but as it seems evident that the use of Codes will grow day by day it is to be hoped that the public will continue to employ one so workman-like and systematic as the UNICODE."

October, 1886.

POSSIBLE TRANSFORMATIONS OF TELEGRAPH SIGNALS.

LETTER,	MORSE SIGNAL.	POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTION.
A	• -	ET
В		TS NI DE
C		NN TR TEN KE
D		TI NE
E		
F		IN ER UE
G		ME TN
H		SE ES II
1		EE .
J		EO ATT AM WT
K		TA NT TT
L		AI RE ED
M		TT
N		TE
0	b :	TM MT
P		WE AN EG EME
Q		MA GT TK
R		AE EN
8		IE EI
T	-	
U		EA IT
V		ST EU IA
w		EM AT
X		NA TU DT
Y		NM TW KT
Z		MI GE TD