

Proposal to encode Quikscript in the UCS

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1. Introduction

Quikscript (also historically ‘Quickscrip’) is a phonographic alphabet for English designed by Kingsley Read and published in 1966. It is listed by the Script Encoding Initiative (SEI; a research project housed in the Department of Linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley) as a modern script “deemed established and viable for Unicode inclusion to encode”. [S18]

The alphabet shares design ancestry and numerous visual correspondences with Shavian, but its own manual describes it as a separate alphabet, its conventional ordering differs substantially, several letters are structurally distinct, and its connected ‘Senior’ writing style has rendering behavior unlike Shavian. [S1–S3] Earlier Unicode working papers alternated between treating it as a Shavian extension and recognizing the case for disunification. [S4–S6]

A separate encoding of Quikscript independent from Shavian is proposed, as it seems preferable to a unification with Shavian because character identity, conventional ordering, legibility under fallback fonts, use of both systems in one document, and Quikscript-specific rendering behavior would otherwise be conflated. Visual similarity alone is not character identity.

Therefore, a new compact 48-position block is proposed at U+16080–U+160AF. The repertoire comprises 44 letters, augmented by two Quikscript-specific punctuation marks. The proposed location lies in the current SMP ‘Recently-devised scripts’ zone and is unassigned in Unicode 17.0 [S7–S9] (and in fact in the upcoming Unicode 18.0 also). The area tentatively reserved as ¿ShavianQS? in the SMP roadmap U+103E0–U+103FF is too small and not expandable, thus this reservation should be dropped.

Some parts of this proposal are compiled with AI assistance, using the model OpenAI 5.6 Sol “High” (all AI-generated text parts are thoroughly checked and adjusted manually where appropriate).

This proposal is intended to supersede older documents (which show that the encoding of Quikscript characters has been considered for at least 19 years):

Date	Document	Assessment
2007	Exploratory chart by Michael Everson (on his website, currently linked on the Unicode SMP roadmap at U+103E0–U+103FF as ‘¿ShavianQS?’). [S7–S8]	Placed a limited set of ‘Shavian Quikscript extensions’ in proposed “Row 110” positions, including brackets; supplied virtually no narrative evidence. The code positions are no longer available and the model is incomplete. [S4]
2013	Michael Everson’s preliminary proposal (on his website, not an official Unicode document)	Proposed nine Shavian-related letters and two punctuation marks, but explicitly documented community arguments for separate-script treatment, legibility, co-text use, ordering differences, and ligature analysis. [S5]
2020	L2/20-090 — Comparison of Quikscript vs. Shavian	Compared Quikscript and Shavian without being a proposal. [S6]
2020	L2/20-105 — Script Ad Hoc Recommendations to UTC #163	Stating “In order to answer the question about the status of Quikscript, more information is needed. A document discussing the differences between Shavian and Quikscript and the options is required”. [S12] (This proposal intends to be such a document.)

The following table shows a summary of the proposed characters, especially their relative vertical positioning and their relative height, together with the keyword used in the names, the represented phoneme and the proposed Unicode code point.

															
PEA /p/	BAY /b/	TEA /t/	DAY /d/	KEY /k/	GAY /g/	THAW /θ/	THEY /ð/	FEE /f/	VIE /v/	SEE /s/	ZOO /z/	SHE /ʃ/	J-AI /ʒ/	CHEER /tʃ/	JAY /dʒ/
16080	16081	16082	16083	16084	16085	16086	16087	16088	16089	1608A	1608B	1608C	1608D	1608E	1608F
															
YE /j/	WAY /w/	HE /h/	WHY /m/	ING /ŋ/	MAY /m/	NO /n/	LOW /l/	ROE /r/	LOCH /x/	LLAN /l/	EXCITE /ks/	EXAM /gz/	IT /i/	EAT /i:/	ET /ɛ/
16090	16091	16092	16093	16094	16095	16096	16097	16098	16099	1609A	1609B	1609C	1609D	1609E	1609F
															
EIGHT /eɪ/	AT /æ/	I /aɪ/	AH /ɑ:/	AWE /ɔ:/	OX /ɒ/	OY /ɔɪ/	UTTER /ʊ, ʌ/	OUT /aʊ/	OWE /əʊ/	FOOT /u/	OOZE /u:/	L	7		
160A0	160A1	160A2	160A3	160A4	160A5	160A6	160A7	160A8	160A9	160AA	160AB	160AC	160AD		

2. The Quikscript alphabet

2.1 The alphabet

Kingsley Read, designer of the Shavian alphabet, subsequently devised *Quikscript* and issued the *Quikscript Manual* in 1966.

By the new design, Read intended to overcome some shortcomings of the Shavian alphabet that he observed during the years after the publication of Shavian. Especially, he observed that some letters were liable to become 'grotesquely' malformed by unskilled or hurried writers and concluded that graphic and phonetic changes would improve the system. Because the published Shaw alphabet had become fixed, he implemented those changes in a separate alphabet. The disadvantages he sought to reduce were handwriting friction and ambiguity: insufficiently convenient joining in rapid writing, avoidable pen movement and link strokes, vulnerable letter formations, and opportunities to simplify some sound-writing choices. [S1–S2, S24–S25]

Quikscript is an alphabetic, left-to-right writing system to write the English language, containing 44 letters. It has no casing distinction. Words are separated by spaces; conventional European punctuation and digits are used, except for its characteristic angled parentheses. Names are marked by a preceding “namer dot”, for which the centered dot U+00B7 is conventionally used. [S2–S3, S13]

The alphabet can be used as “Junior Quikscript”, where all letters are used by their unchanged base forms, and as “Senior Quikscript” especially designed for handwriting, where contextual forms and ligating may be used. Such contextual forms are considered to be glyph variants, thus no separate encoding is necessary for these.

The Quikscript manual shows a main alphabet chart containing 40 numbered basic letters, assigning a keyword to each letter which is used for the proposed Unicode names of the characters (with two exceptions, see below):

THE QUIKSCRIPT ALPHABET

: 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 :

KEYWORD
& as in
No.

P-ea	B-ay	T-es	D-ay	K-ey	G-ay	TH-aw	TH-ey	F-ee	V-ie
up	be	to	do	can	go	think	the	for	of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

: 11 : 12 : 13 : 14 : 15 : 16 : 17 : 18 : 19 : 20 :

KEYWORD
& as in
No.

S-ee	Z-oo	SH-e	J'ai	CHeer	J-ay	Y-e	W-ay	H-e	WH-y
so	is	show	vision	which	just	you	we	have	what
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

: 21 : 22 : 23 : 24 : 25 :

WORD	-ing	M-ay	N-o	L-ow	R-oe
as in	ink	me	and	will	are
No.	21	22	23	24	25

: 26 : 27 : 28 : 29 : 30 : 31 : 32 : 33 : 34 : 35 :

KEYWORD
& as in
No.

I-t	EA-t	E-t	EIGH-t	A-t	I	A-h	AME	O-x	OY
busy	even	ever	able	as	my	calm	haul	on	oil
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

: 36 : 37 : 38 : 39 : 40 :

KEYWORD	U-tter	OU-t	OME	f-OO-t	OO-ze
in:	us, numerous	how	toe	pull	truth
in:	among, girder	now	dough	good	boot
No.	36	37	38	39	40

For the y/oo sound in 'Ewe, Use, Few' combine Nos. 17+40: write

For the sounds of ai/r in 'Pair, Dare, There', Nos. 29+25: write

h :
e :

Figure 1. Basic Quikscript alphabet as shown in the *Quikscript Manual* from 1966. Source: [S1, S5]

Two additional letters (with keywords “Loch” and “Llan”) for use in Scottish, Welsh and Irish place names are specified on p. 8 of the *Quikscript Manual*:

Scottish, Welsh and Irish place names etc. may require these letters:
The Ch-sound in 'Loch' may be spelt with Tall ... 41.
The Ll-sound in 'Llan' may be spelt with Short... 42.

Figure 2. Excerpt from page 8 of the *Quikscript Manual* from 1966.

Two additional letters (with keywords “excite” and “exam”) to be used in special cases are specified on p. 15 of the *Quikscript Manual* (“orthodox” refers to the conventional English orthography using Latin letters):

Letter X, in Orthodox, is a labour-saving way of writing two sounds at once. To compete with it, Senior Quikscript substitutes a Tall X for ʒ sounds : a Deep X for ʒ sounds — but only where Orthodox spells these sounds with X.

Figure 3. Excerpt from page 15 of the *Quikscript Manual* from 1966.

The total 44 letters shown in figures 1–3 comprise the 44 letters of the Quikscript alphabet. The proposal contains these at U+16080–U+160AB ordered systematically as follows, retaining the order in PUA fonts used by the current user community:

Range	Count/type	Contents
U+16080–U+16093 (PUA: U+E650–U+E663)	20 consonant letters	PEA through WHY
U+16094–U+1609C (PUA: U+E664–U+E66C)	9 consonant/liquid and additional letters	ING through EXAM
U+1609D–U+160AB (PUA: U+E670–U+E67E)	15 vowel letters	IT through OOZE
U+160AC–U+160AD (PUA: U+E66E–U+E66F)	2 paired punctuation characters	left/right angled parenthesis

2.2 Script-specific punctuation marks

Read’s system uses distinctive angled parentheses $\angle$ $\intercal$ as ordinary paired delimiters, apparently because round parentheses are not prominent enough within the frequent round forms of Quikscript letters. Especially, this avoids potential confusion with the Quikscript letters (SHE and) THAW. [S27] Encoding them within the Quikscript block makes their script identity explicit and permits correct bidirectional pairing, line breaking, text search, and font fallback. [S1, S3–S5] Not unifying them with “(” / “)” (which are visually distinct anyway) enables Latin text (e.g. “f(x)”) to be cited without font problems within Quikscript plain text.

The shapes must not be unified with U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN/U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN, mathematical angle brackets, or U+005B/U+005D square brackets: those characters have different semantics and line-breaking behavior.

Handwritten Quikscript text showing script-specific angled parentheses, the “namer dot” (representable by U+00B7) after the opening parenthesis, and some standard punctuation marks (full stop, colon, quotes).

Figure 4. Excerpt from page 25 of the *Quikscript Manual* from 1966, showing the script-specific angled parentheses, the “namer dot” (representable by U+00B7) after the opening parenthesis, and some standard punctuation marks (full stop, colon, quotes).

2.3 Script identity and aliases

A new Script property value ‘Quikscript’ is proposed. Qskr is suggested as a mnemonic four-letter alias, but only the ISO 15924 Registration Authority can assign a formal code. Until that process is complete, Qskr must be labelled provisional in data files.

2.4 Naming principles

Names use the prefix QUIKSCRIPT LETTER and the keywords listed in the *Quikscript Manual* from 1966 The keywords “j’ai” and “-ing” are represented by Unicode name compatible spellings “j-ai” and “ing”. (As the documents available on the community website *quikscript.net* [S3–S5] show, the keywords are used by the community also, with the exception of keywords “j’ai” and “-ing” , for which “Zhivago” and “oolong” are used commonly. However, this is not without controversy, thus these names are not used in this proposal.

The two punctuation names explicitly contain QUIKSCRIPT because their identity and proposed Script property are tied to this writing system. ‘ANGLED PARENTHESIS’ distinguishes their paired-parenthetical function from mathematical angle brackets and generic square brackets.

2.5 Junior and Senior Quikscript

Read’s manual presents Junior and Senior Quikscript as two stages and graphic registers of one writing system, not as two alphabets or two character repertoires. Junior Quikscript supplies a complete, readable form in which the basic signs are normally distinct; Senior Quikscript is an optional, speed-oriented development that adds economical connections, reduced or redirected forms, and conventional contractions, designed for handwriting. The sound values, character identities, and normal left-to-right order remain Quikscript in both stages. [S1, S3]

Junior Quikscript. Section I of the manual (manual pp. 9–12) teaches the alphabet by separate signs, the three character extents (Tall, Short, and Deep), regular relative heights, phonographic spelling, word separation, and careful rereading. The manual later states explicitly that its Junior examples are in separated letters, 'as they would be in type'. Junior is therefore both the pedagogical entry form and a viable print-like realization. It does not depend on cursive joining for legibility, and a renderer that displays the atomic letters without substitution already represents valid Quikscript text. The manual permits a small conventional set of common-word contractions even at this level, but describes further development as optional. [S1]

Senior Quikscript. Sections II and III (manual pp. 13–22) develop the same alphabet for faster handwriting. Joining is used only where the end of one sign can meet the beginning of the next without an artificial link stroke; the manual expressly prefers a break where a join would be slow or confusing. It then introduces six half-letter forms for PEA, TEA, HE, WAY, DAY, and ZOO, together with connection-oriented variants such as reversed NO and a downward form of UTTER. It also standardizes frequent word outlines and affix contractions. Thus 'Senior' does not mean indiscriminately joining every adjacent pair: it is a controlled repertoire of contextual stroke economies learned after the full Junior forms, designed for handwriting. The manual recommends introducing Senior practices gradually after Junior has been mastered. [S1]

Half forms, reversed or downward positional forms, and connected outlines do not change the represented sound or the identity of the component letters; they are contextual glyph choices. They are designed for handwriting and not for printed text or digital documents; however, a font designer may implement ligatures based on connection variants to implement a more senior-like style also in printing. Senior contractions are orthographic abbreviations rather than new abstract characters: they are encoded with the ordinary Quikscript letter or letter sequence that the writer actually selects, just as an abbreviation in another writing system does not require a new character for every abbreviated word. [S1, S14]

Why no separate encoding is required. Unicode encodes abstract characters rather than the typographic or handwritten shapes chosen to display them. Junior and Senior full spellings have the same phonographic content, character order, collation value, and text-processing identity. Duplicating the alphabet for the two appearances would create two code-point spellings for the same text, fragment searching and indexing, complicate conversion and identifiers, and still fail to cover the open-ended range of individual handwriting styles. The correct model is therefore one Quikscript character repertoire with optional glyph substitution and positioning. As Senior contractions remain alternate spellings made from already encoded letters, they do not justify word-sign characters. Accordingly, the proposal requires neither a Junior/Senior character split nor additional joining characters, and the proposed Joining_Type=U remains appropriate. [S11, S14]

It is explicitly stated that the use of the basic forms is compliant in every case. This implies that, unlike for the Arabic script (with its obligatory isolated, initial, medial and final forms), the contextual forms do not need to be outlined at the Unicode level; they may be handled by font designers to whatever extent their font is intended to support them.

Example: Concrete comparison using the source font Quikscript Sans. The following pairs use exactly the same source-font PUA input sequence. The Junior column shows the unligated component glyphs; the Senior-style column shows the result of the installed font's standard OpenType *liga* substitution. Both columns were rendered directly from Quikscript Sans. The proposed code-point sequence is given alongside each example. [S15]

Example and encoded sequence	Junior	Senior-style liga	Quikscript Sans evidence
ewe, use, few — YE + OOZE <i>proposed: U+16090 U+160AB</i> <i>source-font PUA: U+E660 U+E67E</i>	ƒn	ƒh	liga substitution font glyph ID 77
ear — IT + UTTER + ROE <i>proposed: U+1609D U+160A7 U+16098</i> <i>source-font PUA: U+E670 U+E67A U+E668</i>	lr)	h	liga substitution font glyph ID 83
lan; /læ/ sequence — IT + UTTER <i>proposed: U+1609D U+160A7</i> <i>source-font PUA: U+E670 U+E67A</i>	lr	r	liga substitution font glyph ID 82
pair, dare, there — EIGHT + ROE <i>proposed: U+160A0 U+16098</i> <i>source-font PUA: U+E673 U+E668</i>	e)	h	liga substitution font glyph ID 78
are — AH + ROE <i>proposed: U+160A3 U+16098</i> <i>source-font PUA: U+E676 U+E668</i>	s)	h	liga substitution font glyph ID 79
or — AWE + ROE <i>proposed: U+160A4 U+16098</i> <i>source-font PUA: U+E677 U+E668</i>	u)	u	liga substitution font glyph ID 80
unstressed word-final -er — UTTER + ROE <i>proposed: U+160A7 U+16098</i> <i>source-font PUA: U+E67A U+E668</i>	r)	h	liga substitution font glyph ID 81

This is one of the ways in which we do our writing and you will be able to compare it with any other kind of script to see what you think it is worth.

(כח) ו' עתה ה' אלהי נא / ואני רשע / אשר לא עשיתי צדקה / ולא יראתי פנים /

[illegible]

2.6 Current use

[illegible]

Latin	Shavian	Quikscript
Chang at leisure was superior to Lynch in his rouge, munching a lozenge at the burial in Merrion Square of Hyperion the Alien who valued his billiards so highly.	1 חומלס חר, חקט 1 לט. ר לוזלט, חקט חט ר לוז. רוזלט. ר חוטל ע 1 חוקר ט חוטל ע חומלס ע ח/ח. חטט ס חטוט חט חטח.	1 חומלס חר, חקט 1 לט. ר לוזלט, חקט חט ר לוז. רוזלט. ר חוטל ע 1 חוקר ט חוטל ע חומלס ע ח/ח. חטט ס חטוט חט חטח.

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3. Proposed characters

16080

QUIKSCRIPT

160AF

	1608	1609	160A
0	𐍈 16080	𐍉 16090	𐍊 160A0
1	𐍋 16081	𐍌 16091	𐍍 160A1
2	𐍎 16082	𐍏 16092	𐍐 160A2
3	𐍑 16083	𐍒 16093	𐍓 160A3
4	𐍕 16084	𐍖 16094	𐍗 160A4
5	𐍙 16085	𐍚 16095	𐍛 160A5
6	𐍟 16086	𐍠 16096	𐍡 160A6
7	𐍣 16087	𐍤 16097	𐍥 160A7
8	𐍨 16088	𐍩 16098	𐍪 160A8
9	𐍬 16089	𐍭 16099	𐍮 160A9
A	𐍱 1608A	𐍲 1609A	𐍳 160AA
B	𐍷 1608B	𐍸 1609B	𐍹 160AB
C	𐍼 1608C	𐍽 1609C	𐍾 160AC
D	𐍿 1608D	𐎀 1609D	𐎁 160AD
E	𐎃 1608E	𐎄 1609E	
F	𐎆 1608F	𐎇 1609F	

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Date: 16-Aug-2026

1

Block: Quikscript

Quikscript characters

ŀ	U+16080	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER PEA
ɒ	U+16081	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER BAY
	U+16082	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER TEA
↳	U+16083	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER DAY
ƶ	U+16084	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER KEY
ɸ	U+16085	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER GAY
)	U+16086	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THAW
(	U+16087	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THEY
ɖ	U+16088	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FEE
ø	U+16089	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER VIE
ſ	U+1608A	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SEE
Ʒ	U+1608B	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ZOO
(	U+1608C	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SHE
ɒ	U+1608D	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER J-AI
ƶ	U+1608E	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER CHEER
ɹ	U+1608F	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER JAY
Ɔ	U+16090	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER YE
/	U+16091	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WAY
ŀ	U+16092	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER HE
✓	U+16093	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WHY
Q	U+16094	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ING
6	U+16095	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER MAY
ø	U+16096	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER NO
ƶ	U+16097	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOW
)	U+16098	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ROE

𐌲	U+16099	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOCH
𐌳	U+1609A	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LLAN
𐌴	U+1609B	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXCITE
𐌵	U+1609C	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXAM
𐌶	U+1609D	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER IT
𐌷	U+1609E	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EAT
𐌸	U+1609F	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ET
𐌹	U+160A0	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EIGHT
𐌺	U+160A1	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AT
𐌻	U+160A2	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER I
𐌼	U+160A3	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AH
𐌽	U+160A4	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AWE
𐌾	U+160A5	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OX
𐌿	U+160A6	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OY
𐍀	U+160A7	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER UTTER
𐍁	U+160A8	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OUT
𐍂	U+160A9	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OWE
𐍃	U+160AA	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FOOT
𐍄	U+160AB	QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OOZE

Quikscript punctuation marks

𐍅	U+160AC	QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
𐍆	U+160AD	QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS

Properties for the proposed characters

16080;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER PEA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 16081;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER BAY;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 16082;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER TEA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 16083;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER DAY;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 16084;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER KEY;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 16085;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER GAY;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 16086;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THAW;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 16087;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THEY;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

```

16088;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FEE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16089;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER VIE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1608A;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SEE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1608B;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ZOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1608C;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SHE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1608D;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER J-AI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1608E;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER CHEER;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1608F;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER JAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16090;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER YE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16091;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16092;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER HE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16093;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WHY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16094;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ING;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16095;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER MAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16096;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER NO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16097;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16098;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ROE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16099;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOCH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1609A;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LLAN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1609B;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXCITE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1609C;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXAM;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1609D;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER IT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1609E;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EAT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1609F;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ET;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A0;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EIGHT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A1;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A2;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A3;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A4;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A5;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OX;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A6;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A7;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER UTTER;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A8;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OUT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160A9;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160AA;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FOOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160AB;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OOZE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
160AC;QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS;Ps;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;
160AD;QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS;Pe;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;

```

Blocks.txt

```
16080..160AF; Quikscript
```

Scripts.txt

```
16080..160AD ; Quikscript # PROPOSED
```

PropertyValueAliases.txt

```

# PROPOSED aliases; Qskr is provisional and subject to ISO 15924 approval
sc ; Qskr ; Quikscript
blk; Quikscript ; Quikscript

```

BidiBrackets.txt

```

160AC; 160AD; o # QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
160AD; 160AC; c # QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS

```

BidiMirroring.txt

```

160AC; 160AD # QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
160AD; 160AC # QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS

```

LineBreak.txt

```

16080..160AB; AL # Quikscript letters
160AC; OP # QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
160AD; CL # QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS

```

Confusables.txt

Many Quikscript glyphs are identical or close to Shavian glyphs. This is expected from shared design history and must be documented for UTS #39 confusable data and spoofing review. Disunification makes the script boundary visible to software, but

it does not remove visual confusability. Mixed-script identifiers containing Shavian and Quikscript should normally be restricted by security profiles. [S6, S16]

The following list gives candidate pairs whose glyphs coincide in both shape and relative extent; pairs that differ only in extent (e.g. TEA vs. SHAVIAN IF) are not listed.

```
16080 ; 10450 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER PEA -> SHAVIAN LETTER PEEP
16083 ; 1045B ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER DAY -> SHAVIAN LETTER DEAD
16088 ; 10452 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FEE -> SHAVIAN LETTER KICK
16089 ; 1045E ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER VIE -> SHAVIAN LETTER THEY
1608A ; 10455 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SEE -> SHAVIAN LETTER SO
1608B ; 1045F ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ZOO -> SHAVIAN LETTER ZOO
1608C ; 10456 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SHE -> SHAVIAN LETTER SURE
1608E ; 10457 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER CHEER -> SHAVIAN LETTER CHURCH
1608F ; 10461 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER JAY -> SHAVIAN LETTER JUDGE
16091 ; 10462 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WAY -> SHAVIAN LETTER WOE
16094 ; 10459 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ING -> SHAVIAN LETTER HUNG
16098 ; 1046E ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ROE -> SHAVIAN LETTER ROAR
1609D ; 10466 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER IT -> SHAVIAN LETTER IF
1609F ; 10467 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ET -> SHAVIAN LETTER EGG
160A1 ; 10468 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AT -> SHAVIAN LETTER ASH
160A3 ; 10465 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AH -> SHAVIAN LETTER MIME
160A4 ; 1046F ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AWE -> SHAVIAN LETTER NUN
160A5 ; 1046A ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OX -> SHAVIAN LETTER ON
160A7 ; 10469 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER UTTER -> SHAVIAN LETTER ADO
160A9 ; 10474 ; MA # QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OWE -> SHAVIAN LETTER OAK
```

NamesList.txt

```
; Draft NamesList.txt fragment for the proposed Quikscript block
@@ 16080 Quikscript 160AF
@ Consonant letters
16080 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER PEA
x (shavian letter peep - 10450)
16081 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER BAY
16082 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER TEA
16083 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER DAY
x (shavian letter dead - 1045B)
16084 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER KEY
16085 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER GAY
16086 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THAW
16087 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THEY
16088 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FEE
x (shavian letter kick - 10452)
16089 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER VIE
x (shavian letter they - 1045E)
1608A QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SEE
x (shavian letter so - 10455)
1608B QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ZOO
x (shavian letter zoo - 1045F)
1608C QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SHE
x (shavian letter sure - 10456)
1608D QUIKSCRIPT LETTER J-AI
1608E QUIKSCRIPT LETTER CHEER
x (shavian letter church - 10457)
1608F QUIKSCRIPT LETTER JAY
x (shavian letter judge - 10461)
16090 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER YE
16091 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WAY
x (shavian letter woe - 10462)
16092 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER HE
16093 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WHY
16094 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ING
x (shavian letter hung - 10459)
16095 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER MAY
16096 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER NO
16097 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOW
16098 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ROE
x (shavian letter roar - 1046E)
16099 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOCH
1609A QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LLAN
1609B QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXCITE
1609C QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXAM
@ Vowel letters
1609D QUIKSCRIPT LETTER IT
x (shavian letter if - 10466)
1609E QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EAT
1609F QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ET
x (shavian letter egg - 10467)
160A0 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EIGHT
160A1 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AT
x (shavian letter ash - 10468)
160A2 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER I
160A3 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AH
x (shavian letter mime - 10465)
160A4 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AWE
x (shavian letter nun - 1046F)
160A5 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OX
x (shavian letter on - 1046A)
160A6 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OY
```

```

160A7 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER UTTER
  x (shavian letter ado - 10469)
160A8 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OUT
160A9 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OWE
  x (shavian letter oak - 10474)
160AA QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FOOT
160AB QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OOZE
@          Punctuation marks
160AC QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
160AD QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS

```

Ordering and collation

The encoding order follows the numbered table at the start of Read’s original *Quikscript Manual* from 1966, with the four additional consonant letters not listed there inserted before the start of the vowel letter sequence. According to the practice of the current user community, this encoding order is regarded as the alphabetic order and is used for sorting.

```

PEA < BAY < TEA < DAY < KEY < GAY < THAW < THEY < FEE < VIE < SEE < ZOO < SHE < J-AI < CHEER < JAY < YE < WAY < HE < WHY <
ING < MAY < NO < LOW < ROE < LOCH < LLAN < EXCITE < EXAM < IT < EAT < ET < EIGHT < AT < I < AH < AWE < OX < OY < UTTER <
OUT < OWE < FOOT < OOZE

```

4. Relationship to Shavian

4.1 Reasons for encoding Quikscript as a separate script

Quikscript consciously reuses or modifies many Shavian design ideas. That genealogy explains visual correspondences, but Unicode encodes characters according to identity and text behavior rather than typeface resemblance. The relevant question is whether a Quikscript text can be represented reliably as Shavian characters without changing character identity, ordering, rendering expectations, or fallback legibility. The evidence indicates that it cannot. [S5–S6, S14]

Criterion	Evidence	Encoding consequence
Authorial classification	Read described the systems as different and separate alphabets.	Supports independent Script value.
Character repertoire	Quikscript has letters or values not available as Shavian characters and treats some Shavian-looking sequences as ligatures.	Unification would mix characters and glyph mechanisms.
Conventional ordering	Quikscript alphabetic order pairs tall/deep signs and has a substantially different sequence.	A single script order would require heavy tailoring and obscure identity.
Rendering	The Senior style uses optional connections, half forms, and ligatures; Junior remains unconnected.	Requires Quikscript-specific shaping logic, not Shavian glyph substitution.
Fallback legibility	A Shavian fallback font may display recognizable Shavian glyphs that are wrong or misleading to a Quikscript reader.	Separate script selection enables correct font fallback.
Co-text use	Shavian and Quikscript may need to occur in the same document for comparison and scholarship.	Font switching must not be the only distinction.

Encoding only the visually different Quikscript forms as ‘Shavian extensions’ would leave most Quikscript text encoded as Shavian while depending on a special font to distinguish the writing system. This fails plain-text interchange, search, language/script tagging, generic font fallback, security review, and simultaneous display. It also treats non-identical letters as glyph variants. This proposal therefore disunifies the entire 44-letter inventory from Shavian, like the Lisu script was disunified from the Latin script, although all Lisu letters resemble Latin letters.

4.2 Character correspondences between Shavian and Quikscript

The following comparison is based on phonemic function, not on glyph resemblance. A one-to-one row means that one character in each writing system represents substantially the same conventional value. [S1, S3, S5–S6]

(For clarity, the name parts “QUIKSCRIPT LETTER” and “SHAVIAN LETTER” are omitted in the following tables.)

Direct one-to-one correspondences: consonants

QS glyph	Proposed character	Value	Shav. glyph	Encoded character
ſ	U+16080 PEA	/p/	ſ	U+10450 PEEP

QS glyph	Proposed character	Value	Shav. glyph	Encoded character
ᵐ	U+16081 BAY	/b/	ᵐ	U+1045A BIB
ᵐ	U+16082 TEA	/t/	ᵐ	U+10451 TOT
ᵐ	U+16083 DAY	/d/	ᵐ	U+1045B DEAD
ᵐ	U+16084 KEY	/k/	ᵐ	U+10452 KICK
ᵐ	U+16085 GAY	/g/	ᵐ	U+1045C GAG
ᵐ	U+16086 THAW	/θ/	ᵐ	U+10454 THIGH
ᵐ	U+16087 THEY	/ð/	ᵐ	U+1045E THEY
ᵐ	U+16088 FEE	/f/	ᵐ	U+10453 FEE
ᵐ	U+16089 VIE	/v/	ᵐ	U+1045D VOW
ᵐ	U+1608A SEE	/s/	ᵐ	U+10455 SO
ᵐ	U+1608B ZOO	/z/	ᵐ	U+1045F ZOO
ᵐ	U+1608C SHE	/ʃ/	ᵐ	U+10456 SURE
ᵐ	U+1608D J-AI	/ʒ/	ᵐ	U+10460 MEASURE
ᵐ	U+1608E CHEER	/tʃ/	ᵐ	U+10457 CHURCH
ᵐ	U+1608F JAY	/dʒ/	ᵐ	U+10461 JUDGE
ᵐ	U+16090 YE	/j/	ᵐ	U+10458 YEA
/	U+16091 WAY	/w/	/	U+10462 WOE
ᵐ	U+16092 HE	/h/	ᵐ	U+10463 HA-HA
ᵐ	U+16094 ING	/ŋ/	ᵐ	U+10459 HUNG
ᵐ	U+16095 MAY	/m/	ᵐ	U+10465 MIME
ᵐ	U+16096 NO	/n/	ᵐ	U+1046F NUN
ᵐ	U+16097 LOW	/l/	ᵐ	U+10464 LOLL
ᵐ	U+16098 ROE	/r/	ᵐ	U+1046E ROAR

Direct one-to-one correspondences: vowels

QS glyph	Proposed character	Value	Shav. glyph	Encoded character
----------	--------------------	-------	-------------	-------------------

QS glyph	Proposed character	Value	Shav. glyph	Encoded character
I	U+1609D IT	/ɪ/	I	U+10466 IF
ʌ	U+1609E EAT	/i:/	ʌ	U+10470 EAT
ʌ	U+1609F ET	/ɛ/	ʌ	U+10467 EGG
ɛ	U+160A0 EIGHT	/eɪ/	ɛ	U+10471 AGE
J	U+160A1 AT	/æ/	J	U+10468 ASH
ɟ	U+160A2 I	/aɪ/	ɟ	U+10472 ICE
ʃ	U+160A3 AH	/ɑ:/	ʃ	U+1046D AH
ʌ	U+160A4 AWE	/ɔ:/	ʌ	U+10477 AWE
ɹ	U+160A5 OX	/ɒ/	ɹ	U+1046A ON
ɹ	U+160A6 OY	/ɔɪ/	ɹ	U+10476 OIL
ɹ	U+160A8 OUT	/aʊ/	ɹ	U+1046C OUT
0	U+160A9 OWE	/əʊ/	0	U+10474 OAK
U	U+160AA FOOT	/ʊ/	U	U+1046B WOOL
ʌ	U+160AB OOZE	/u:/	ʌ	U+10475 OOZE

Quikscript characters without a single one-to-one Shavian counterpart

QS glyph	Proposed character	Value	Shav. glyph	Relationship
✓	U+16093 WHY	/w/	/	Shavian has no separate /w/ letter; WOE U+10462 covers /w/ and, in merged practice, /w/.
ɹ	U+160A7 UTTER	/ə, ʌ/	ɹ 7	One Quikscript letter corresponds to both ADO U+10469 and UP U+10473.
ɸ	U+16099 LOCH	/x/	ɸɸ	No atomic Shavian counterpart; HA-HA + KICK is a practical sequence approximation.
ɸ	U+1609A LLAN	/h/	ɸɸ	No atomic Shavian counterpart; HA-HA + LOLL is a practical sequence approximation.
χ	U+1609B EXCITE	/ks/	ɸɸ	Atomic Quikscript economy sign; Shavian uses KICK + SO.
χ	U+1609C EXAM	/gz/	ɸɸ	Atomic Quikscript economy sign; Shavian uses GAG + ZOO.

Shavian compound letters without atomic Quikscript counterparts

Shav. glyph	Encoded character	Value	QS glyph	Sequence	Relationship
ɹ	U+10478 ARE	/ɑ:r/	ɹ	AH + ROE	Quikscript sequence; Quikscript Sans provides a ligature glyph.

Shav. glyph	Encoded character	Value	QS glyph	Sequence	Relationship
ɔ	U+10479 OR	/ɔ:r/	ɔ	AWE + ROE	Quikscript sequence; Quikscript Sans provides a ligature glyph.
ə	U+1047A AIR	/əə(r)/	ə	EIGHT + ROE	The same sequence is stated on the manual alphabet page for pair, dare, there.
ʊ	U+1047B ERR	/ɜ:r/	ʊ	UTTER + ROE	Shares its Quikscript sequence with ARRAY because Quikscript merges the distinction.
ɹ	U+1047C ARRAY	/ər/	ɹ	UTTER + ROE	Shares its Quikscript sequence with ERR because Quikscript merges the distinction.
ɛ	U+1047D EAR	/ɛə(r)/	ɛ	IT + UTTER + ROE	Quikscript sequence; Quikscript Sans provides a ligature glyph.
ɪ	U+1047E IAN	/ɪə/	ɪ	IT + UTTER	Quikscript sequence; Quikscript Sans provides a ligature glyph.
ʌ	U+1047F YEW	/ju:/	ʌ	YE + OOZE	The same sequence is stated on the manual alphabet page for ewe, use, few.

The comparison therefore yields 38 straightforward one-to-one functional correspondences, one Quikscript distinction absent from Shavian (WHY), one Quikscript merger affecting two basic Shavian vowels and two Shavian rhotic compounds (UTTER; ADO/UP and ARRAY/ERR), four Quikscript special letters without atomic Shavian equivalents, and eight Shavian compound letters represented in Quikscript by seven sequences. These asymmetries reinforce the need to treat the repertoires as related but non-identical scripts. [S3, S5–S6]

5. Proposed Core Specification text

Quikscript is an alphabetic writing system for English devised by Kingsley Read and first published in 1966. It is written from left to right and has no case distinction. Although historically related to Shavian and visually similar to it, Quikscript has a distinct repertoire, ordering, and rendering tradition and is encoded as a separate script.

The encoded repertoire contains 44 letters. Quikscript writing may appear in an unconnected Junior style or a connected Senior style. Connections, half forms, and contextual or common ligatures are rendering features and are not encoded separately. An unligated rendering is an acceptable fallback. Fonts may use standard shaping mechanisms to implement the connected style.

Words are normally separated by spaces. Quikscript uses European digits and most general punctuation already encoded in Unicode. U+00B7 MIDDLE DOT may be used as a namer dot. The block also includes a pair of script-specific angled parentheses, which behave as mirrored opening and closing punctuation.

Quikscript letters have no decomposition mappings, case mappings, combining classes, or numeric values. Implementations should account for visual confusability with Shavian and other scripts when accepting identifiers.

References

- [S1] [Kingsley Read, Quikscript Manual \(1966\), current PDF mirror](#)
- [S2] [Quikscript manual introduction](#) — Community-hosted transcription/context page; includes Read’s separation of Shavian and Quikscript. Authoritative for the site’s presentation, but not independent scholarship.
- [S3] [Quikscript in the ConScript Unicode Registry / PUA proposal](#)
- [S4] [Michael Everson, Row 110: Shavian Quikscript Extensions \(2007\)](#)
- [S5] [Michael Everson, Preliminary proposal for additional Shavian characters \(2013\)](#)
- [S6] [L2/20-090, Quikscript and Shavian comparison](#)
- [S7] [Unicode SMP Roadmap](#)
- [S8] [Unicode Roadmaps — explanatory page.](#)
- [S9] [Unicode 17.0 Blocks.txt](#)
- [S10] [Unicode 17.0 PropertyValueAliases.txt](#) — Current UCD alias registry; confirms Shavian’s alias and the absence of an assigned Quikscript alias.
- [S11] [Unicode Script Encoding Working Group guidelines](#)
- [S12] [L2/20-105, Script Ad Hoc Recommendations](#)
- [S13] [Quikscript on the web](#) — Evidence of the present private script-tag workaround and web use. Community-maintained, so it demonstrates practice but not adoption scale.
- [S14] [Unicode glossary: character and glyph concepts](#)
- [S15] [Quikscript Sans font page](#)
- [S16] [Unicode Technical Standard #39: Unicode Security Mechanisms](#)
- [S17] [Quikscript home page](#) — Current community portal for the manual, e-books, keyboards, and fonts. Demonstrates continuing maintenance, but quantitative claims require independent evidence.
- [S18] [Script Encoding Initiative: Scripts to Encode](#)
- [S19] [Google Play: Shavian & Quikscript](#)
- [S20] [Apple App Store: Shavian & Quikscript](#)
- [S21] [quikscript.net: Fonts](#)
- [S22] [adiabatic/king-kong: Quikscript keyboard layout](#)
- [S23] [adiabatic/qs-literature: Quikscript Literature](#) — Primary source repository for two extended Quikscript adaptations in HTML and EPUB
- [S24] [Kingsley Read, 'Sound-writing 1892-1972: George Bernard Shaw and a modern alphabet', *Journal of the Simplified Spelling Society* 23 \(1998/1\), pp. 8–13](#) - Reprint of Read's memoir written for a University of Reading exhibition in 1972
- [S25] [University of Reading Special Collections: Kingsley Read Alphabet Collection \(MS 1103, MS 1387\)](#) - Authoritative institutional collection description. It documents Quikscript correspondence and examples, research material, cuttings, and the 1972 exhibition/custodial history.
- [S26] <https://adiabatic.github.io/qs-literature/call-of-cthulhu.html>
- [S27] <https://friedorange.xyz/quikscript/QS%20Unicode%20Petition.html>

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://std.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://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	<i>Proposal to encode Quikscript in the UCS</i>
2. Requester's name:	<i>Karl Pentzlin</i>
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual Contribution</i>
4. Submission date:	<i>2026-08-24</i>
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	
6. Choose one of the following:	
This is a complete proposal:	<i>Yes</i>
(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):	<i>Yes</i>
Proposed name of script:	<i>Quikscript</i>
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:	<i>No</i>
Name of the existing block:	
2. Number of characters in proposal:	<i>46</i>
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):	
A-Contemporary ☐ B.1-Specialized (small collection) ☒ B.2-Specialized (large collection) ☐	
C-Major extinct ☐ D-Attested extinct ☐ E-Minor extinct ☐	
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic ☐ G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols ☐	
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?	<i>Yes</i>
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?	<i>Yes</i>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	<i>Yes</i>
5. Fonts related:	
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>Karl Pentzlin, using glyphs of the "Quikscript Sans" font designed by Perry Hartono</i>
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	<i>The "Quikscript Sans" font (downloadable from https://www.quikscript.net/fonts/quikscript-sans/) is licensed under the "SIL Open Font License version 1.1" by its designer</i>
6. References:	
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	<i>Yes</i>
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	<i>Yes</i>
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)?	<i>Yes</i>
<i>See the end of section 3 of the text</i>	

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.

¹ Form number: N4502-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?	No
If YES explain	
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? <i>The active user group discussion pages listed in 2.6</i>	
If YES, available relevant documents: <i>See there</i>	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	Yes
Reference: <i>See text</i>	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	Specialized
Reference: <i>See text</i>	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	Yes
If YES, where? Reference: <i>See text</i>	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	No
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
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?	
If YES, reference: <i>See text</i>	
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:	

UnicodeData.txt

```
1 16080;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER PEA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
2 16081;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER BAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
3 16082;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER TEA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
4 16083;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER DAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
5 16084;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER KEY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
6 16085;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER GAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
7 16086;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THAW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
8 16087;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THEY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
9 16088;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FEE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10 16089;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER VIE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
11 1608A;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SEE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
12 1608B;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ZOO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
13 1608C;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SHE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
14 1608D;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER J-AI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
15 1608E;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER CHEER;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
16 1608F;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER JAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
17 16090;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER YE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
18 16091;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
19 16092;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER HE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
20 16093;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WHY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
21 16094;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ING;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
22 16095;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER MAY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
23 16096;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER NO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
24 16097;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
25 16098;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ROE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
26 16099;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOCH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
27 1609A;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LLAN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
28 1609B;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXCITE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
29 1609C;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXAM;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
30 1609D;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER IT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
31 1609E;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EAT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
32 1609F;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ET;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
33 160A0;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EIGHT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
34 160A1;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
35 160A2;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
36 160A3;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
37 160A4;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
38 160A5;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OX;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
39 160A6;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OY;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
40 160A7;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER UTTER;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
41 160A8;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OUT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
42 160A9;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OWE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
43 160AA;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FOOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
44 160AB;QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OOZE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
45 160AC;QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS;Ps;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;
46 160AD;QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS;Pe;0;ON;;;;;Y;;;;;
```

+46

LineBreak.txt

```
1 16080..160AB; AL # Quikscript letters
2 160AC; OP # QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
3 160AD; CL # QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
```

+3

NamesList.txt

```
; Draft NamesList.txt fragment for the proposed Quikscript block
@@ 16080 Quikscript 160AF
@ Consonant letters
```

16080 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER PEA
 x (shavian letter peep - 10450)
 16081 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER BAY
 16082 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER TEA
 16083 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER DAY
 x (shavian letter dead - 1045B)
 16084 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER KEY
 16085 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER GAY
 16086 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THAW
 16087 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER THEY
 16088 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FEE
 x (shavian letter kick - 10452)
 16089 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER VIE
 x (shavian letter they - 1045E)
 1608A QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SEE
 x (shavian letter so - 10455)
 1608B QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ZOO
 x (shavian letter zoo - 1045F)
 1608C QUIKSCRIPT LETTER SHE
 x (shavian letter sure - 10456)
 1608D QUIKSCRIPT LETTER J-AI
 1608E QUIKSCRIPT LETTER CHEER
 x (shavian letter church - 10457)
 1608F QUIKSCRIPT LETTER JAY
 x (shavian letter judge - 10461)
 16090 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER YE
 16091 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WAY
 x (shavian letter woe - 10462)
 16092 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER HE
 16093 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER WHY
 16094 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ING
 x (shavian letter hung - 10459)
 16095 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER MAY
 16096 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER NO
 16097 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOW
 16098 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ROE
 x (shavian letter roar - 1046E)
 16099 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LOCH
 1609A QUIKSCRIPT LETTER LLAN
 1609B QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXCITE
 1609C QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EXAM
 @ Vowel letters
 1609D QUIKSCRIPT LETTER IT
 x (shavian letter if - 10466)
 1609E QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EAT
 1609F QUIKSCRIPT LETTER ET
 x (shavian letter egg - 10467)
 160A0 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER EIGHT
 160A1 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AT
 x (shavian letter ash - 10468)
 160A2 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER I
 160A3 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AH
 x (shavian letter mime - 10465)
 160A4 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER AWE
 x (shavian letter nun - 1046F)
 160A5 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OX
 x (shavian letter on - 1046A)
 160A6 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OY
 160A7 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER UTTER
 x (shavian letter ado - 10469)
 160A8 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OUT

160A9 QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OWE
x (shavian letter oak - 10474)
160AA QUIKSCRIPT LETTER FOOT
160AB QUIKSCRIPT LETTER OOZE
@ Punctuation marks
160AC QUIKSCRIPT LEFT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
160AD QUIKSCRIPT RIGHT ANGLED PARENTHESIS
71 lines