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Title: Proposal to encode the Northern Palaeohispanic script

1. Summary

Palaeohispanic scripts are attested in the Iberian Peninsula by *ca.* 2,700 inscriptions dating from the 7th century BC to the 1st century AD. They were used to write at least four different local languages: Celtiberian, Iberian, the south-western or Tartessian language and probably as well Turdetanian. Although the longest inscription contains *ca.* 500 words, most long texts rarely reach over 50 words; others, on the other hand, are very short and contain just a personal name or abbreviations.

The Palaeohispanic script family consists of several scripts that can be divided into 2 types: the northern (with *ca.* 2,500 inscriptions) and the southern group (with *ca.* 170 inscriptions). That's why we codify them according to two different standards:

1. Northern Palaeohispanic, which includes the northeastern Iberian and the Celtiberian script.
2. Southern Palaeohispanic, which includes the south-eastern Iberian script, the south-western or Tartessian script, the Turdetan script and the Espanca abecedary.

All Palaeohispanic writing systems are characterized by a similar corpus of signs and by the coexistence of alphabetic and syllabic characters. Moreover, all of them share a common ancestor, which might ultimately arise from the Phoenician alphabet (see fig. 1). However, the differences between the two groups are too deep to be appropriately processed into a unique Unicode character set. The main obstacle is the different degree of decipherment between the two groups, which is almost complete for the northeastern Iberian group and still incomplete for at least a third of the signs attested in the southern scripts. The second obstacle is that many signs shared by these two groups actually have different values: it is the case for most of the vocalic signs, as well as for other frequent signs for which there is clear consensus on their value.

The decipherment of the northern Palaeohispanic scripts was accomplished at the beginning of the 20th century by Manuel Gómez-Moreno (1922, 1949). Nevertheless, some aspects were not entirely deciphered until very recent dates. Such is the case of a variant of this script called *the dual system*, which consists of the use of signs with two variants, each of them with its own distinctive value, differing from each other in presenting an additional stroke (e. g. $\text{X} = \text{da}$ and $\text{X} = \text{ta}$). In fact, some concrete features of this system are even still undergoing research. Unlike the northern scripts, the southern scripts have not been fully deciphered, since there are many signs for which there is no agreed value among specialists. The non-deciphered characters will be named in this proposal after an arbitrary code, as it is currently in use in the specialized bibliography.

The Palaeohispanic inscriptions are being edited and digitalized in the Hesperia open access database (<http://hesperia.ucm.es/>), in the framework of a research project carried out by a team of scholars from different Spanish universities.

2. Background

This proposal, together with the one devoted to "Southern Palaeohispanic", is an updated version of three earlier proposals: "L2/15-120-Preliminary proposal to encode the northeastern Iberian script";

"L2/15-119 Preliminary proposal to encode the southern Palaeohispanic scripts"; and L2/18-283 "Proposal to encode the Palaeohispanic script".

The last of them was an attempt to codify all the Palaeohispanic scripts together, under a single encoding. However, after submitting this possibility for analysis with several Unicode specialists, we have come to the conclusion that a separate codification for the southern and northern scripts makes it possible to better reproduce the graphematic system in the different scripts. The revised charts in the current proposal now reflect repertoires that reflect the graphemes in the writing systems. Therefore, two documents are produced, this one for the northern Palaeohispanic script, and another one for the southern Palaeohispanic script.

With the proposed repertoires, all characters in Northeastern Iberian and Celtiberian scripts can be represented. As with Old Italic, fonts will be used to represent the different alphabets of Iberia.

The earlier proposals, L2/15-120 and L2/15-119, contain detailed discussion on the characters, figures, and references. See also the article J. Ferrer, N. Moncunill, J. Velaza, "Toward a systematisation of Palaeohispanic scripts in Unicode: synthesising multiple transcription hypotheses into two consensus encodings", *Palaeohispanica* 15, 2015, pp. 13-55.

3. Structure

All Palaeohispanic scripts are semisyllabic: vowels, nasals, laterals, sibilants, and trills are alphabetical, whereas characters for plosives are syllabic.

There is another feature shared by most Palaeohispanic scripts: the possibility they offer to differentiate some similar signs with close phonetic value by an additional stroke; rather than a mere diacritic (although originally it might have been so), this stroke tends to be an integrating component of the sign itself. This subset of scripts with a larger number of variants has been labelled as "dual". The recent discovery of dual abecedaries confirms that these dualities were integrated in the standard scripts, where the pair of signs appears always in the same order: the complex variant, with its additional stroke, in the first place and, thereafter, the simple one.

These dualities can affect different sets of sounds: plosives, continuous consonants and even vowels. However, and despite their autonomous apparition in the abecedaries, only for the first ones the phonetic opposition (in this case, voiced – voiceless) between the simple and the complex has been confirmed. Therefore, according to the extension of the use of dualities, it is possible to identify different subsets within every script:

- The northeastern Iberian script can be divided into: i. extended dual, when dualities affect plosives, continuous consonants and vowels; ii. standard dual, when it only affects plosives, and iii. non-dual, when the script lacks dualities.
- The Celtiberian script, either in its eastern or western variant, can be divided into: i. standard dual, or ii. non-dual.

The standard script for Unicode has been built taking into account an inventory of signs as large as possible, including all dual variants confirmed in the extant abecedaries; in general terms, the glyphs for the proposed characters to be encoded match the glyphs of the northeastern Iberian dual extended script.

In addition, the Unicode repertoire also considers as meaningful a three-element variability for the signs **ke** and **ka** in the standard or extended dual script: $\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{A}/\mathbb{A}/\mathbb{A}$. Indeed, some long standard dual inscriptions show the simultaneous use of three variants of the **ke** sign. That's the case of the lead sheet from Castelló (F.6.1) where two-stroke **ke** (\mathbb{C}) coexist with one-stroke (\mathbb{C}) and no-marked variants

(C). In a similar way, on the lead sheet from Ensérune (B.1.373*; Hesperia HER.02.773) a two-dot variant of the **ke** sign (C̣), coexists with a one-dot (Ċ) and a no-marked variant (C). Furthermore, it needs to be pointed out that the most common word in the lead sheet from Castelló with the two-stroke **ke**, **balke**, was written in this same way in painted inscriptions of the extended dual type from Lliria. This behavior can also be observed in the lead sheet from Los Villares (F.17.2) where three simultaneous variants of the **ka** sign are used (Ȧ/Ä/Ả). This suggests that the three-element variation for these two characters is also a characteristic of the extended dual script, although it is not explicitly documented in any of the known abecedaries.

That's not the case of the **ti** (Ṫ/T̈/T̉) and **to** (L̇/L̈/L̉) characters, which apparently present a three-element variation; however, the extant abecedaries, which represent the real set of signs, confirm that there are only two meaningful variants, that is only a two-element distinction¹. The most common dual opposition found in Palaeohispanic inscriptions, used almost in all the Iberian territory, is expressed as T̈/T̉ and L̈/L̉, as confirmed in the Tos Pelat abecedary (Fig. 5). There is, however, a residual use where the opposition is expressed as Ṫ/T̈ and L̇/L̈, as shown in the Castellet de Bernabé's abecedary (Fig. 4). This exceptional use is mainly found in a small area around Lliria.

Although the Palaeohispanic epigraphists of this proposal consider that the best way to handle this situation is to encode only two values corresponding to the main glyphs used in the most common tradition (T̈/T̉ and L̈/L̉), as was defended two years ago at a conference in Rome², the Unicode technical team states that the proposal will not be accepted until it contains the encoding of all three values. This is the reason why this proposal suggests the encoding of the three characters for each base sign for the proposal to be accepted: **ti** (Ṫ/T̈/T̉) and **to** (L̇/L̈/L̉).

Regarding the case of the vowel **o**, with four different shapes Ḣ/Ḧ/H̉/H̊, and considering that the more complex ones are scarcely documented, we consider that it's an aberration to introduce unnecessary complexity to the codification. For all these reasons, our codification only considers two different values which will be represented by the two more common glyphs Ḧ/H̉. The simple variant, Ḣ, will be used in all inscriptions representing the simplest variant or the only variant present, while the complex variant, Ḧ, will be used only in inscriptions with an explicit two-element opposition, representing the marked variant, as shown in fig. 3, independently of the number of strokes.

4. Direction of script

The proposed default direction of the script is left to right, which is the predominant direction in inscriptions of the northern group. In order to render texts right to left, users should use RLO and PDF overrides, or other mechanisms as described in UAX #9 (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr9/proposed.html>). If the default direction of the script is overridden, the glyphs in the font should be mirrored from those presented here.

5. Character names

The character names are based by default on the northeastern script, which is the script with more inscriptions and the one whose decipherment is completed. However, since the values are not usually

1 Ferrer i Jané 2019.

2 Ferrer i Jané 2020, 1009.

the same in each Palaeohispanic script, notes are used to specify the value of the character in every script. For instance:

The lack of notes implies that the sign has the same value in all scripts. For instance:


1022B  N1
NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N1

When a sign is exclusive of one single script it is specified that way:

10236  A
NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC NUMERAL A

- Northern Palaeohispanic

The marked signs in the "dual" scripts are named with the terminology "with additional stroke" or "with two additional strokes". For instance:

10202  E WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE

- Northeastern Iberian (Dual Extended)

1020F  KA WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES

- Northeastern Iberian (Dual)

When the phonetic value of a sign is unknown, we use the conventional code used in the specialized bibliography. For instance:

10234  S87
NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S87

Please note that the names of the letters don't always reflect the transcription system used in the discursive parts of the proposal. These are the correspondences:

S1 = s
S2 = ś
S1 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = š
N1 = n
N1 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = ñ
N2 = m
N3 = ñ
N4 = ñ
R1 = r
R2 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = ř
R2 = r
A = a
A WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = á
A2 = â
E = e
E WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = é

I = **i**
 I WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **í**
 O = **o**
 O WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **ó**
 U = **u**
 U WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **ú**
 KA = **ga**
 KA WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **ka**
 KA WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES = **ka**
 KE = **ge**
 KE WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **ke**
 KE WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES = **ke**
 KI = **gi**
 KI WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **ki**
 KO = **go**
 KO WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **ko**
 KU = **gu**
 KU WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE = **ku**
 ...

6. Numbers

Iberian metrological expressions are basically formed by groups of vertical bars (equivalent to the sign **ba**) to generate the numerical component of the expression: I = 1, II = 2, III = 3, IIII = 4, IIIII = 5. The accumulation of bars can reach up to 20 elements (F.17.1). Occasionally these bars can appear together with a sign similar to Greek **Π**, which appears to be acting as an auxiliary base, perhaps with the value of 5 or 6.

Some metrological expressions use a specific L-shaped sign, which does not match any other character of the Iberian script; the numerical value for that sign is still uncertain. This sign also appears in metrological expressions on painted amphora inscriptions from Vieille-Toulouse (for instance **L IIII**) and in lead-sheet inscriptions from Iàtova (for instance **L Π IIIII** [F.20.2]).

Finally, some coin inscriptions present value marks, which, in some cases, have an equivalent symbol formed by the initial of the unit followed by the numerical component. In the case of **undikesken** coins, quarters show the – sign and halves the = sign, which is actually a reduplication of the former ($\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$).

7. Punctuation

The most common word separator consists of two vertical dots. Nevertheless, the oldest epigraphic tradition tends to use rather 3 or more vertical dots; in the most recent inscriptions on stone, on the other hand, the use of an isolated dot is frequent, imitating the Roman style. Finally, the vertical bar can also be used and, in some rare cases, just a blank.

We consider that it is better to codify the word separator concept with a unique code, the already-encoded character 205A for the two-dots punctuation, to facilitate the use of the word separator concept.

8. Order

For the code chart: vowels will appear in the alphabetical order **a, e, i, o, u**; plosives in the usual alphabetical order **b, k/g, t/d**; and continuous consonants in the alphabetical order **l, m, n, r, s**. The marked-sign pairs will be grouped together, the marked character preceding the unmarked, as appears in the northeastern Iberian abecedaries. The conflictive **T-shaped** sign is grouped together with nasals, as it actually appears in the attested abecedaries. The conflictive sign in the shape of an Iberian **l** (**â**) with an additional stroke is placed together with this sign, as it appears in the Castellet de Bernabé's abecedary. Numerals are grouped at the end after letters.

The proposed order for sorting is as follows: **a, á, â, ba, be, bi, bo, bu, da, ta, de, te, di, ti, do, to, du, tu, e, é, ga, ka, ka, ge, ke, ke, gi, ki, go, ko, gu, ku, i, í, l, m, n, o, ó, r, r, ř, ś, s, ŝ, u, ú, m̄, m̄, S87**. Specific exceptions to the alphabetical order are as follows:

- Consecutive order for simple sibilant (**s**) and sibilant with an additional stroke (**ŝ**);
- Consecutive order for voiceless and voiced plosives in order to keep together the dual and non-dual transcriptions of the same elements (for instance, the word **ekiar / egiar**).
- Consecutive order for **m** and **n**, since they are signs that can alternate (for instance **iunstir / iumstir**).
- Consecutive order for the supposed nasal **m̄** and **m̄**, after the two signs for **u**, since the characteristic vocalic component of **m̄** can be usually identified as **u** (for instance **m̄bař / VMAR**).

9. Unicode Character Properties

10200;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER A WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10201;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10202;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER E WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10203;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10204;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER I WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10205;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10206;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER O WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10207;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10208;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER U WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10209;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1020A;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1020B;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1020C;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BI;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1020D;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BO;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1020E;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BU;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
1020F;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10210;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10211;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10212;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KE WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10213;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KE WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10214;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10215;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KI WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10216;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KI;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10217;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KO WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
10218;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KO;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;;




















































10219;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KU WITH DOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1021A;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1021B;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TA WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1021C;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1021D;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TE WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1021E;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1021F;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TI WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10220;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TI WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10221;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10222;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TO WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10223;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TO WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10224;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10225;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TU WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10226;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10227;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER L;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10228;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER A2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10229;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1022A;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N1 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1022B;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N1;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1022C;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N3;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1022D;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N4;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1022E;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R1;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
1022F;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R2 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10230;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10231;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S1 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10232;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S1;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10233;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S2;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10234;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S87;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10235;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC NUMERAL ONE;No;0;L;;;;;1;N;;;;;
10236;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC NUMERAL A;So;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10237;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC NUMERAL B;So;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
10238;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC FRACTION ONE QUARTER;No;0;L;;;;;1/4;N;;;;;
10239;NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC FRACTION ONE HALF;No;0;L;;;;;1/2;N;;;;;

11. Glyph Variation Chart

| Encoded glyph | | Transcription (see pp. 4-5) | Northern | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | Iberian | | | Celtiberian | | | |
| | | | NI+ | NI++ | NI- | WC+ | WC- | EC+ | EC- |
| Ɔ | 10200 | á | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | | ƆƆ | Ɔ | ƆƆ | |
| Ɔ | 10201 | a | | ƆƆ | Ɔ | | | | ƆƆ |
| Ɔ | 10202 | é | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | |
| Ɔ | 10203 | e | | ƆƆ | ƆƆƆƆ | | | | Ɔ |
| Ɔ | 10204 | í | | ƆƆƆ | | | | | |
| Ɔ | 10205 | i | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | Ɔ |
| Ɔ | 10206 | ó | | ƆƆƆ | | | | | |
| Ɔ | 10207 | o | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ |
| Ɔ | 10208 | ú | | Ɔ | | | | | |
| Ɔ | 10209 | u | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆ | ƆƆ |
| | 1020A | ba | ƆƆ | Ɔ | | | | | |
| Ɔ | 1020B | be | ƆƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | Ɔ | Ɔ | Ɔ | ƆƆ |
| Ɔ | 1020C | bi | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | ƆƆƆ | Ɔ | Ɔ | Ɔ | ƆƆ |
| * | 1020D | bo | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|----|--|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| | 1020E | bu | | | | | | | |
| | 1020F | ka | | | | | | | |
| | 10210 | ka | | | | | | | |
| | 10211 | ga | | | ka/ga | | ka/ga | | ka/ga |
| | 10212 | ke | | | | | | | |
| | 10213 | ke | | | | | | | ke/ge |
| | 10214 | ge | | | ke/ge | | ke/ge | | |
| | 10215 | ki | | | | | | | |
| | 10216 | gi | | | ki/gi | | ki/gi | | ki/gi |
| | 10217 | ko | | | | | | | |
| | 10218 | go | | | ko/go | | ko/go | | ko/go |
| | 10219 | ku | | | ku/gu | | ku/gu | | ku/gu |
| | 1021A | gu | | | | | | | |
| | 1021B | ta | | | | | | | |
| | 1021C | da | | | ta/da | | ta/da | | ta/da |
| | 1021D | te | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 1021E | de | | | | | | | |
| | 1021F | ti | | | | | | | |
| | 10220 | ti-di | | | | | | | |
| | 10221 | di | | | | | | | |
| | 10222 | to | | | | | | | |
| | 10223 | to-do | | | | | | | |
| | 10224 | do | | | | | | | |
| | 10225 | tu | | | | | | | |
| | 10226 | du | | | | | | | |
| | 10227 | l | | | | | | | |
| | 10228 | â | | | | | | | |
| | 10229 | m | | | | | | | |
| | 1022A | n | | | | | | | |
| | 1022B | n | | | | | | | |
| | 1022C | m | | | | | | | |
| | 1022D | ř | | | | | | | |
| | 1022E | r | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | 1022F | í |  |  | |  r | |  r | |
|  | 10230 | ř |  |  |  í | |  r | |  r |
|  | 10231 | š |  s |  | |  z | |  z | |
|  | 10232 | s | |  |  | |  z | |  z |
|  | 10233 | ś |  |  |  |  s |  s |  s |  s |
|  | 10234 | S87 |  |  |  | | | | |
|  | 10235 | numeral 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10236 | numeralA | | |  | | | | |
|  | 10237 | numeralB |  |  |  | | | | |
|  | 10238 | Fraction 1/4 | | |  | | | | |
|  | 10239 | Fraction 1/2 | | |  | | | | |

NI+ = Northeastern Iberian dual standard

NI++ = Northeastern Iberian dual extended

NI- = Northeastern Iberian non dual

WC+ = Western Celtiberian dual

WC- = Western Celtiberian non dual

EC+ = Eastern Celtiberian dual

EC- = Eastern Celtiberian non dual

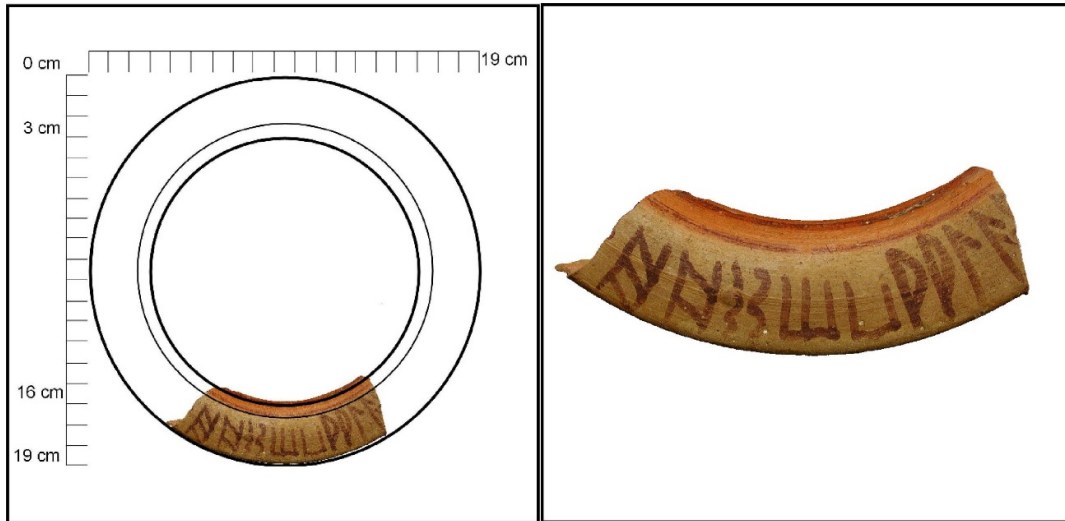


Fig 4.-Castellet de Bernabé's abecedy (Extended dual script). See fig. 3 for its codification.

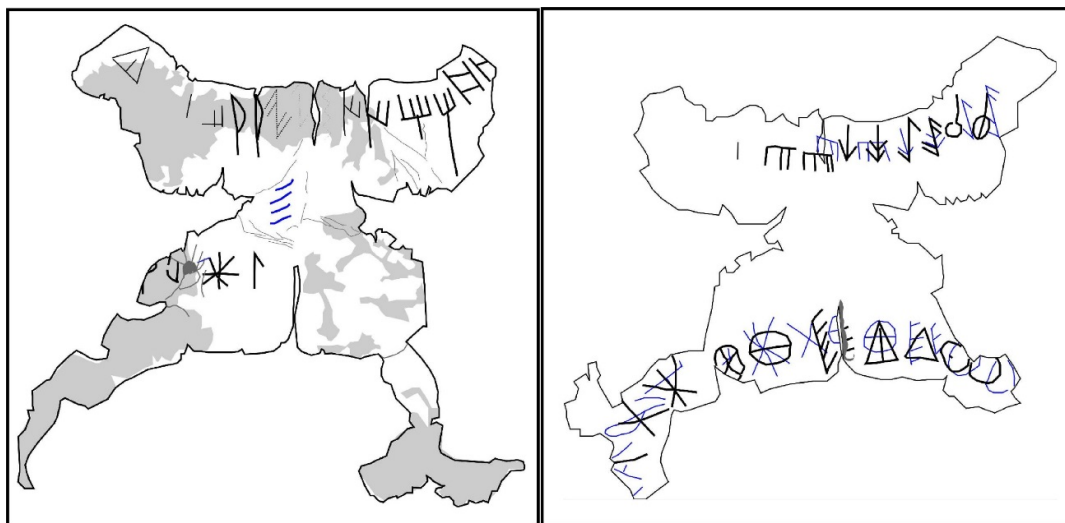
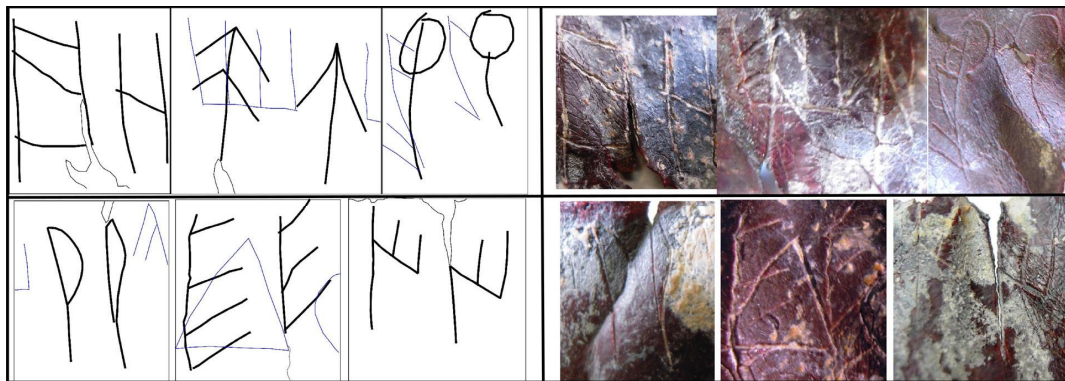


Fig 5.- Tos Pelat's abecedy (F.13.77*) (Extended dual script). Above, detail of dualities for vowels⁴ and trill. Below: General view.

⁴ The two signs for the vowel **a** are apparently the same, which does not make sense, as it is a dual

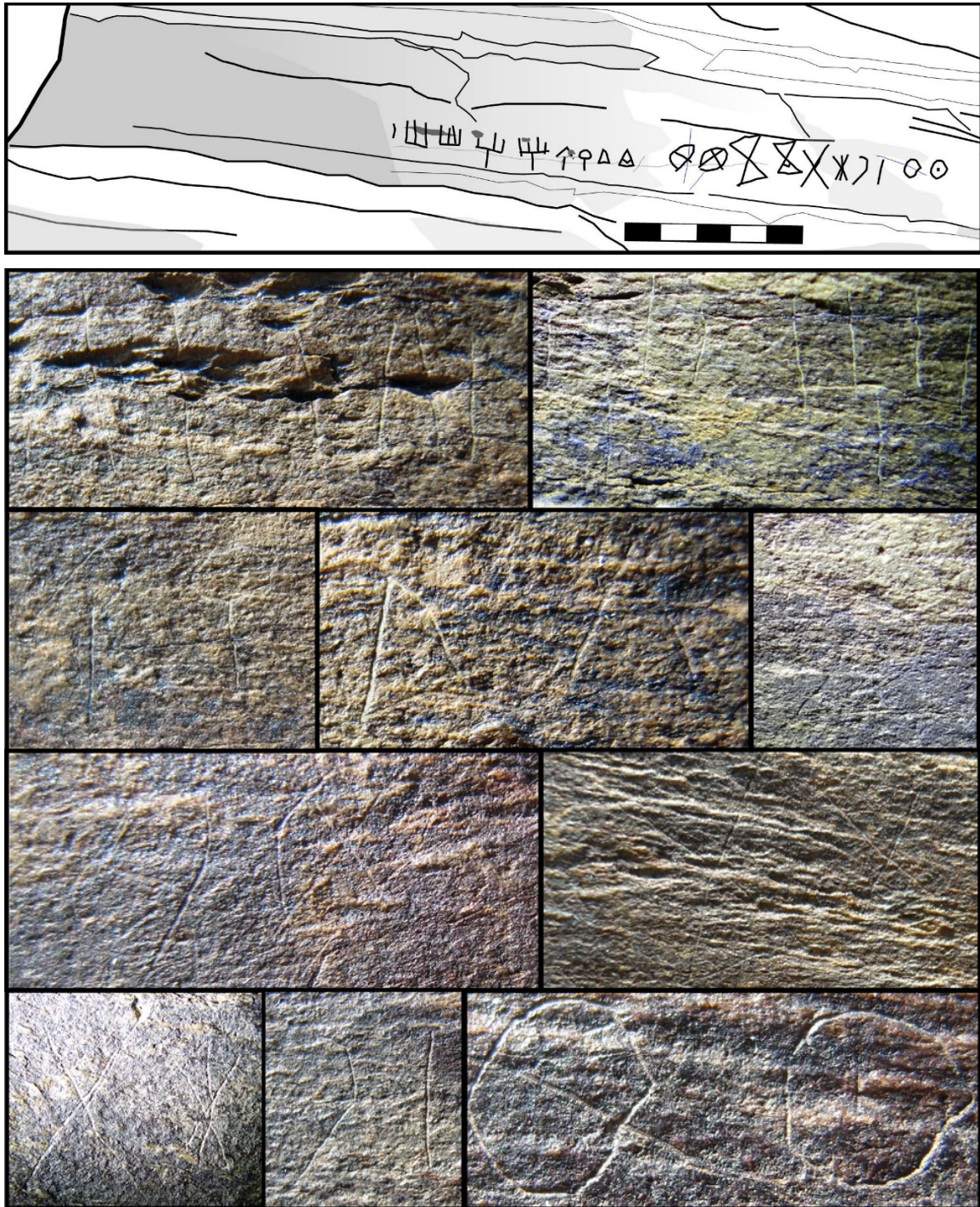


Fig 6.-Bolvir's abecedary (Standard dual script). Above: general view. Below: Detailed pictures.

abecedary, where a pair of marked and unmarked characters would be expected. We suppose that the second one is drawn here clumsily but should actually be the D sign .

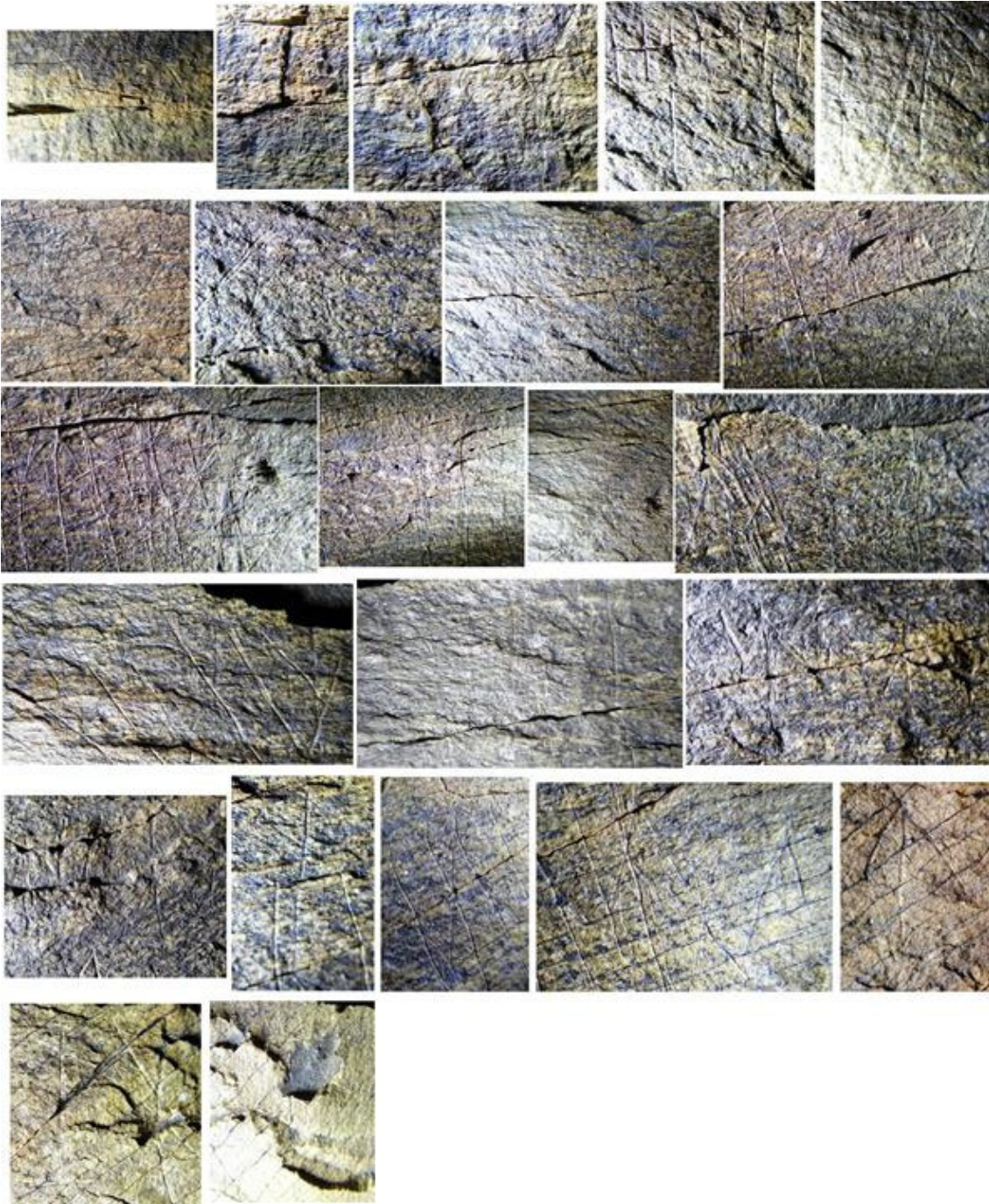
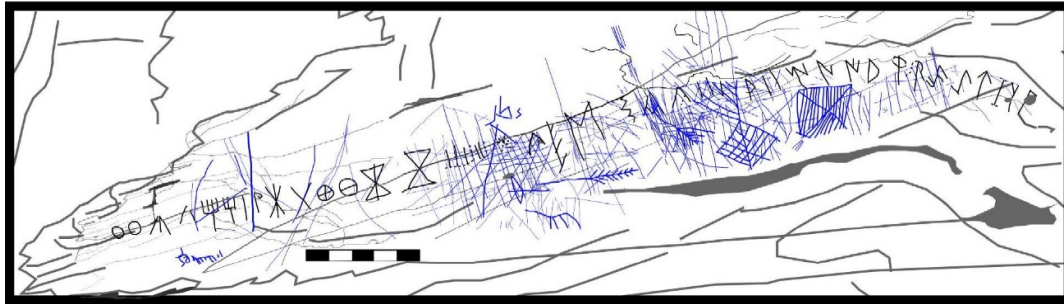


Fig 7.-Ger's abecedary (Standard dual script).

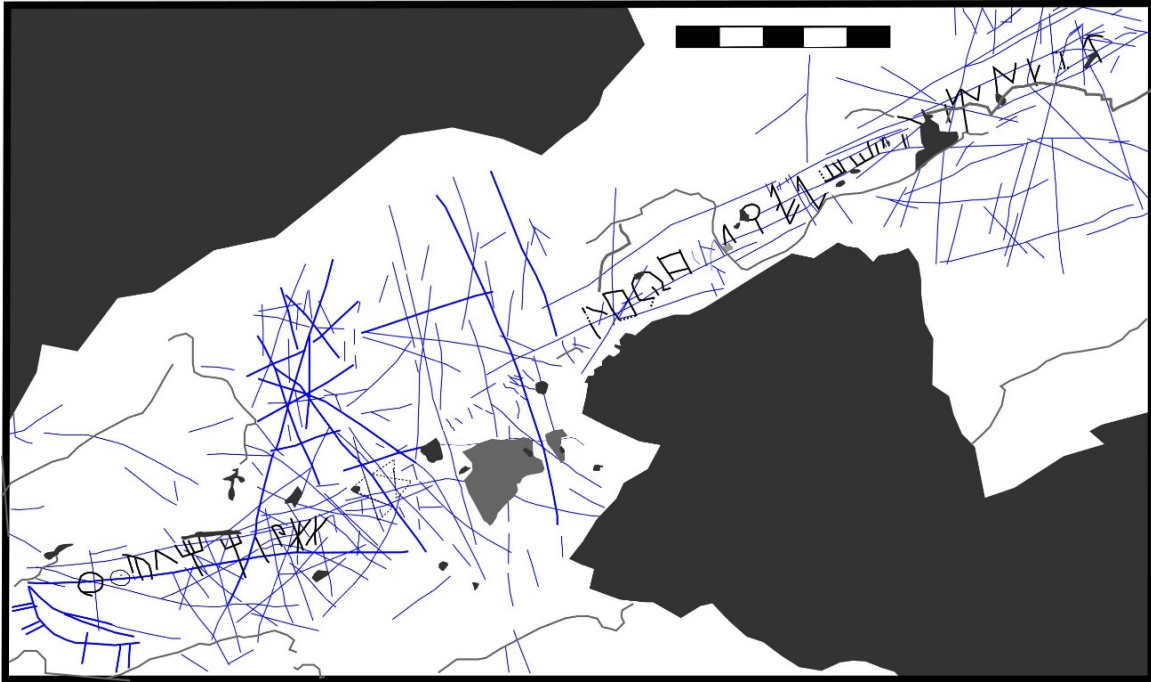


Fig 8.-La Tor de Querol's abecedary (Standard dual script).



Fig. 9.-Simplified abecedaries from Can Rodon (Non-dual script).

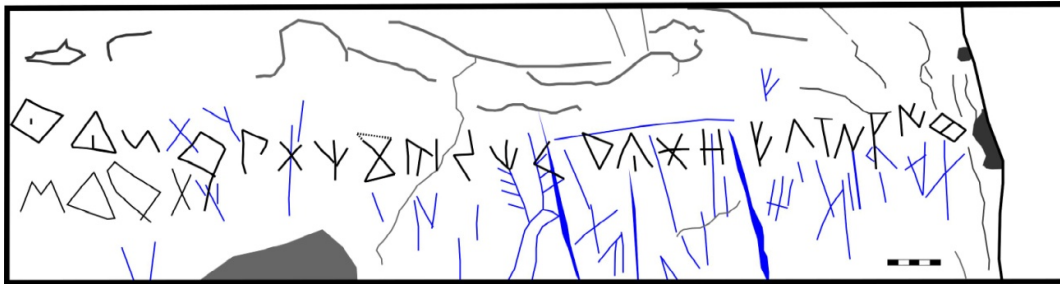


Fig. 10.-Esquirol's abecedary (Non-dual script).



Fig 11.- Lead sheet from Ullastret (C.2.4) (dual script).



Fig 12.- Lead sheet from La Balaguera (F.17.*) (dual script).



Fig 13.- Lead sheet from Castellet de Bernabé (F.13.75*). Extended dual abecedary with explicit duality for *í*.



Fig 14.- Stone plaque from Empúries (non-dual script).



Fig 15.- Stele from Vispesa bearing a non-dual northeastern Iberian inscription.



Fig 16.- Bronze coin from **undikesken** (non-dual script), with mark of value: $e = (1/2)$



Fig 17.-Bronze coin from **undikesken** (non-dual script), with mark of value: e- (1/4)



Fig 18.- Ceramic vase from Terrassa bearing the name **talskubilos** (non-dual script).



⋮ ρ ⊙ ∨ | ∨ ↑ × ∩ ∩

Fig 19.- Spindle-whorl from Gebut (non-dual script, right to left).



Fig 20.-Painted inscription in a ceramic vase from Lliria (F.13.5) (Extended dual script).



Fig 21.- Stamps on dolium from Pech Maho (B.7.32) (Standard dual script).



Fig 22.- Vase from Joncosa (D.18.1*) (non-dual script).

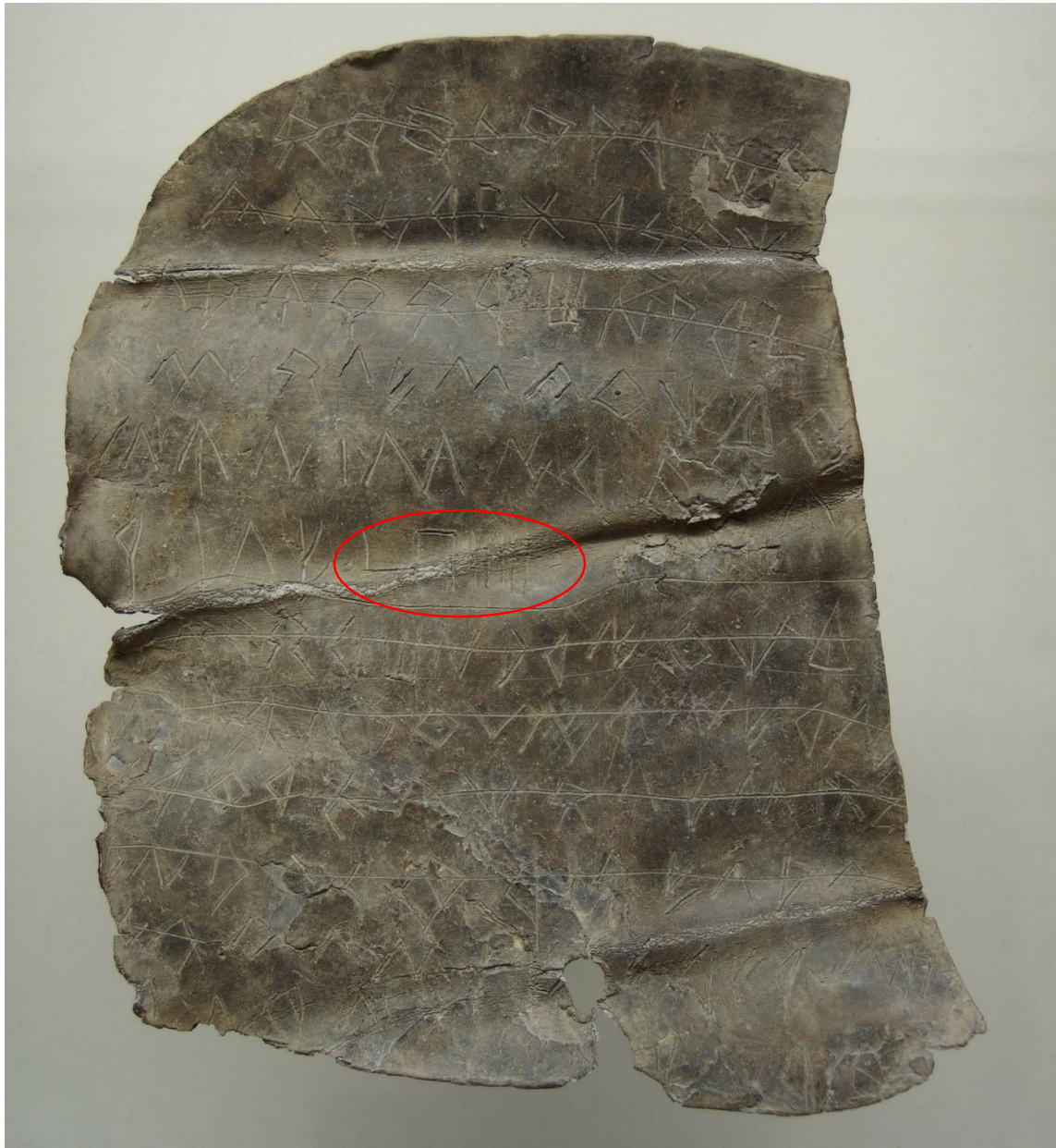


Fig 23.- Lead plaque from Yátova (F.20.1) (non-dual script) with numerals (red circle).

| | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| a | 𐀀𐀁 | 𐀂 | 𐀃 |
| e | 𐀄 | 𐀅 | 𐀆𐀇𐀈 |
| i | 𐀉 | 𐀊 | 𐀋𐀌 |
| o | 𐀍 | 𐀎 | 𐀏𐀐 |
| u | 𐀑 | 𐀒 | 𐀓 |
| l | 𐀔𐀕 | 𐀖 | 𐀗 |
| r | 𐀘𐀙 | 𐀚 | 𐀛𐀜 |
| ř | 𐀝𐀞 | 𐀟𐀠 | 𐀡𐀢 |
| m | 𐀣 | 𐀤 | 𐀥 |
| n | 𐀦 | 𐀧 | 𐀨𐀩 |
| ? | 𐀪 | | 𐀫𐀬 |
| s | 𐀭 | 𐀮 | 𐀯𐀰𐀱 |
| ś | 𐀲 | 𐀳 | 𐀴𐀵 |
| ka | 𐀶 | 𐀷𐀸 | 𐀹𐁀 |
| ke | 𐁁𐁂𐁃 | 𐁄 | 𐁅𐁆𐁇 |
| ki | 𐁈 | 𐁉𐁊 | 𐁋𐁌 |
| ko | 𐁍 | 𐁎 | 𐁏𐁐 |
| ku | 𐁑 | 𐁒 | 𐁓 |
| ta | 𐁔 | 𐁕𐁖 | 𐁗 |
| te | 𐁘𐁙 | 𐁚𐁛 | 𐁜𐁝 |
| ti | 𐁞 | 𐁟𐁠 | 𐁡𐁢𐁣 |
| to | 𐁤 | 𐁥 | 𐁦𐁧 |
| tu | 𐁨𐁩 | 𐁪 | 𐁫𐁬𐁭 |
| ba | 𐁮 | 𐁯 | 𐁰 |
| be | 𐁱𐁲 | 𐁳 | 𐁴𐁵𐁶 |
| bi | 𐁷 | 𐁸 | 𐁹𐁺 |
| bo | 𐁻𐁼 | 𐁽 | 𐁾𐁿 |
| bu | 𐂀 | 𐂁 | 𐂂𐂃 |

Fig 24.- Northeastern Iberian script (de Hoz 2011).

13. Bibliography

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14. Acknowledgement

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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2

PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS

FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646⁵

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: | Proposal to encode the NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC script |
| 2. Requester's name: | <i>Joan Ferrer, Noemí Moncunill, Javier Velaza, and Deborah Anderson</i> |
| 3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): | <i>liaison</i> |
| 4. Submission date: | <i>FILL IN</i> |
| 5. Requester's reference (if applicable): | |
| 6. Choose one of the following: | |
| This is a complete proposal: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (or) More information will be provided later: | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Technical – General

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Choose one of the following: | |
| a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Proposed name of script: | <i>NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC</i> |
| b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: | |
| Name of the existing block: | |
| 2. Number of characters in proposal: | <i>58</i> |
| 3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document): | |
| A-Contemporary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B.1-Specialized (small collection) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B.2-Specialized (large collection) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C-Major extinct | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D-Attested extinct | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| E-Minor extinct | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

TP⁵PT 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)

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?

The Atelier National de Recherche Typographique (Thomas Huot-Marchand and Arthur Francietta)

b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):

Fill in

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.

C. Technical - Justification

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? | yes |
| If YES explain | <i>L2/15-119, L2/15-120, and L2/15-012</i> |
| 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>Scholars in Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, and UK</i> |
| 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? | yes |
| Reference: | <i>See proposal</i> |
| 4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) | rare |
| Reference: | <i>See proposal</i> |
| 5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? | yes |
| If YES, where? Reference: | <i>Books, articles, database, etc.</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? | |
| If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? | yes |
| If YES, reference: | <i>See proposal</i> |
| 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: | <i>See proposal</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?

no

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:

| | 1020 | 1021 | 1022 | 1023 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0 | 𐌰 10200 | 𐌱 10210 | 𐌲 10220 | 𐌳 10230 |
| 1 | 𐌴 10201 | 𐌵 10211 | 𐌶 10221 | 𐌷 10231 |
| 2 | 𐌸 10202 | 𐌹 10212 | 𐌺 10222 | 𐌻 10232 |
| 3 | 𐌽 10203 | 𐌾 10213 | 𐌿 10223 | 𐍀 10233 |
| 4 | 𐍁 10204 | 𐍂 10214 | 𐍃 10224 | 𐍄 10234 |
| 5 | 𐍅 10205 | 𐍆 10215 | 𐍇 10225 | 𐍈 10235 |
| 6 | 𐍉 10206 | 𐍊 10216 | 𐍋 10226 | 𐍌 10236 |
| 7 | 𐍍 10207 | 𐍎 10217 | 𐍏 10227 | 𐍐 10237 |
| 8 | 𐍑 10208 | 𐍒 10218 | 𐍓 10228 | 𐍔 10238 |
| 9 | 𐍕 10209 | 𐍖 10219 | 𐍗 10229 | 𐍘 10239 |
| A | 𐍙 1020A | 𐍚 1021A | 𐍛 1022A | |
| B | 𐍜 1020B | 𐍝 1021B | 𐍞 1022B | |
| C | 𐍟 1020C | 𐍠 1021C | 𐍡 1022C | |
| D | 𐍢 1020D | 𐍣 1021D | 𐍤 1022D | |
| E | 𐍧 1020E | 𐍨 1021E | 𐍩 1022E | |
| F | 𐍬 1020F | 𐍭 1021F | 𐍮 1022F | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|--|-------|---|---|
| 10200 | ⱡ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER A WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE • Northeastern Iberian (Dual extended) | 10230 | Ɫ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R2 |
| 10201 | Ᵽ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER A | 10231 | Ᵽ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S1 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE |
| 10202 | Ɽ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER E WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE • Northeastern Iberian (Dual extended) | 10232 | Ɽ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S1 |
| 10203 | ⱥ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER E | 10233 | ⱦ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S2 |
| 10204 | ⱦ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER I WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE • Northeastern Iberian (Dual extended) | 10234 | Ⱨ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER S87 |
| 10205 | Ⱨ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER I | 10235 | ⱨ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC NUMERAL ONE |
| 10206 | ⱨ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER O WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE • Northeastern Iberian (Dual extended) | 10236 | Ⱪ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC NUMERAL A |
| 10207 | Ⱪ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER O | 10237 | ⱪ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC NUMERAL B |
| 10208 | ⱪ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER U WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE • Northeastern Iberian (Dual extended) | 10238 | Ⱬ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC FRACTION ONE QUARTER |
| 10209 | Ⱬ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER U | 10239 | ⱬ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC FRACTION ONE HALF |
| 1020A | ⱬ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BA | | | |
| 1020B | Ɑ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BE | | | |
| 1020C | Ɱ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BI | | | |
| 1020D | Ɐ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BO | | | |
| 1020E | Ɒ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER BU | | | |
| 1020F | ⱱ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES | | | |
| 10210 | Ⱳ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 10211 | ⱳ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KA | | | |
| 10212 | ⱴ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KE WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES | | | |
| 10213 | Ⱶ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KE WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 10214 | ⱶ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KE | | | |
| 10215 | ⱷ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KI WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 10216 | ⱸ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KI | | | |
| 10217 | ⱹ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KO WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 10218 | ⱺ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KO | | | |
| 10219 | ⱻ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KU WITH DOT | | | |
| 1021A | ⱼ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER KU | | | |
| 1021B | ⱽ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TA WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 1021C | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TA | | | |
| 1021D | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TE WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 1021E | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TE | | | |
| 1021F | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TI WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES | | | |
| 10220 | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TI WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 10221 | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TI | | | |
| 10222 | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TO WITH TWO ADDITIONAL STROKES | | | |
| 10223 | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TO WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 10224 | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TO | | | |
| 10225 | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TU WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 10226 | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER TU | | | |
| 10227 | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER L | | | |
| 10228 | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER A2 | | | |
| 10229 | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N2 | | | |
| 1022A | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N1 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |
| 1022B | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N1 | | | |
| 1022C | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N3 | | | |
| 1022D | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER N4 | | | |
| 1022E | Ȿ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R1 | | | |
| 1022F | Ɀ | NORTHERN PALAEOHISPANIC LETTER R2 WITH ADDITIONAL STROKE | | | |