0. Summary. This proposal requests the encoding of one punctuation character. If this proposal is accepted, the following character will exist:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN WITH FALLING DOTS} \\
\text{\textbullet\ used in medieval Cornish}
\end{align*}
\]

1. DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN WITH FALLING DOTS. This separator character has only been observed in Cornish manuscripts, and there is a reasonable possibility that it was devised at the scriptorium at Glasney, where Cornish orthography is thought to have been developed and maintained. The character is used with some regularity between verses as a simple separator, and cannot be represented by any other punctuation characters in the standard. It has been found so far in the 14th-century poem Pascon agan Arluth ‘The Passion of our Lord’, in the drama Beunans Meriasek ‘The Life of St Meriasek’ (1504), in the recently-discovered drama Bewnans Ke ‘The Life of St Ke’, and in William Jordan’s 1611 “Creation of the World”. In the best (and earliest) hands the glyph is definitely two oblique strokes flanked by two angled dots, though in weaker hands glyph variants can be observed. These could be represented by sequences of existing characters if necessary, but the exemplar character cannot be. It is certain that only one character is needed.

2. Linebreaking. Line-breaking properties for these are suggested as follows.

2E4F: BA (Break_After)

3. Unicode Character Properties. Character properties are proposed here.

\[2E4F;\text{DOUBLE OBLIQUE HYPHEN WITH FALLING DOTS};P0;0;ON;;;N;;;\]


The following forthcoming volumes in the series Corpus Textorum Cornicorum require the characters proposed in this document.


**Figures**

**Figure 1.** The first line of *Pascon agan Arluth* ‘The Passion of our Lord’ (BL MS Harley 1782B, fol. 1r), showing **double oblique hyphen with falling dots**. The text reads, in palaeographic presentation, normalized text, and translation:

Tays ha mab hā spezis fans ë tḥy abys a levī golon
Re wzontē zēuygī gzas ha whās / 3e wolfovas y bafrōū
Ha 3ymo gzas ha skyans the zērevas par' lauaroī
may fo 3e thu 3e wozzyans / ha fylwans 3ē enevōū

*Tas ha Mab ha'n Spyrys Sans,
why a bŷs a leun-golon,
re wrauntēo dhyywgh grâss ha whans
dhe wolwovses y Bassyōn;
ha dhymmo grâss ha skyans
dhe dherivas pār dell wōn,
may fo dhe Dhuec dh'y wordhyans
ha selwans dhe'n Gristenyōn.*

May Father, Son and the Holy Spirit—
you who pray from the bottom of your heart—
grant you grace and yearning
to listen to his Passion,
and to me grace and wisdom
to recount as well as I can,
that it may be for the glory of God
and the salvation of Christians.

**Figure 2.** Text from *Beunans Meriasek* (Peniarth MS 105B, fol. 20r), showing **double oblique hyphen with falling dots**. The text reads:

Ihū čft darber 3ʃ grays i
Jesu Crist, darbar dha ras
‘Jesus Christ, provide thy grace’
Figure 3. Text from *Beunans Meriasek* (Peniarth MS 105B, fol. 19r), showing double oblique hyphen with falling dots. The text reads:

\[ \begin{align*}
& \text{ȝj} \text{k} \text{neb a ruk ov throbla} \\
& \text{dhe neb a wrug ov throbla} \\
& \text{‘For him who has troubled me’}
\end{align*} \]

Figure 4. Text from *Beunans Meriasek* (Peniarth MS 105B, fol. 17r), showing double oblique hyphen with falling dots. The text reads:

\[ \begin{align*}
& \text{Meradoco} \\
& \text{Mezyafek yv ov hñov \# fevys a lyne Conany} \\
& \text{In \£t ëfìu caradov \^ ythefeff \£f ov crefy / y vos lei du •} \\
& \text{Genys ay vam maria} \\
& \text{ha hy maght\‘ aywofa / helma ov cregyans yth yv •} \\
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
& \text{MERIADOCUS} \\
& \text{Meryaske yw ow hanow;} \\
& \text{secys a lin Conany.} \\
& \text{In Cryst Jesu caradow} \\
& \text{yth esof prest ov cresy.} \\
& \text{Y vos lel Dew} \\
& \text{genys a\‘y vam Marya,} \\
& \text{ha hy maghteth a\‘y wosa;} \\
& \text{hemma ov cregyans yth yw.}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
& \text{MERIASEK} \\
& \text{Meriaske is my name,} \\
& \text{Raised from Conan’s line} \\
& \text{In Christ Jesu the loveable} \\
& \text{Am I ever believing.} \\
& \text{That he is true God} \\
& \text{Born of his Mother Mary,} \\
& \text{And she a maiden notwithstanding;} \\
& \text{This is my belief.}
\end{align*} \]
Figure 5 Text from Beunans Meriasek (Peniarth MS 105B, fol. 3v), showing double oblique hyphen with falling dots. In this rather unskilful hand the dots and lines are reversed and appear like |:| or /:/ but the function is clear and unambiguous and this glyph is not to be preferred (the glyph could be composed with vertical bar and colon at need). The text reads:

\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{'fcolar} \\
\text{du gyezas A · b · c / an pen ca\text签署了 h\text签署了 v d} \\
\text{ny won na moy y\text签署了 liul} \\
\text{ny vef y fcole z\text签署了 lefte z bys y newer g3ewar} \\
\text{3\text签署了 gothvas wofa lyfye z me a 3yfk moy ov meft} \\
\end{array}\]

**PRIMUS SCOLARIS**

Dec gwerses A B C, -
\[\begin{array}{l}
an pen can, hen\text签署了 yw D. \\
Ny won na moy y\text签署了 lyver. \\
Ny vef y fcole z\text签署了 leouta, \\
byz y nyheuer gordheuer. \\
Dhe\text签署了 godhvos, wosa ly\text签署了 ya \\
me a d\text签署了 yk moy, ow mester.
\end{array}\]

Figure 6. Text from Bewnans Ke (NLW MS 23489B, fol. 3v), showing double oblique hyphen with falling dots. It was written around 1500 but survives only in an incomplete manuscript from the second half of the 16th century. The hand is spidery and untrained. Here, toward the beginning of the copy, the scribe draws the line separator horizontally, rather than at an angle, looking more like two middle dots and solidus ·/· than as the paradigmatic character. See the next figure for the scribe’s other glyph variants of the same character. The text reads:

\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{Carcertor} \\
\text{Hay rag cavg an Iowl yth vyn z p\text签署了 draretar darvny} \\
\text{me a grys e fyth p\text签署了 z dar ny ylta dyfyna} \\
\text{dy drog refta} \\
\end{array}\]

**CARCERATOR**

Hey, 'rag! Caugh an Jowl y’th vyn!
Pandra reta? Dar, huna,
me a grys. E ’fyth ge peyn!
Dar, ny ylta dyfyna?
Dys! Droq re ’fo!

\[\begin{array}{l}
\text{JAILER} \\
\text{Hey, come on! The Devil’s turd in your mouth!} \\
\text{What are you doing? What, sleeping,} \\
\text{I think. You’ll suffer!} \\
\text{What, can’t you wake up?} \\
\text{Come on! Damn you!}
\end{array}\]
Figure 7. Text from Beunans Ke (NLW MS 23489B, fol. 12v), showing double oblique hyphen with falling dots. Here, much later in the copy, the scribe draws the line separator horizontally, with a variety of combinations of middle dots and solidus: ·/·. A form with two dots also occurs on this same page. ·//· The text reads:

Arthur
Marrogyo flowr ɔ wylcũ ōtyr
I wer onowr ɔ thewhy pub wyer
mar tyrfīñowgh
Saw mar ſes fowt ɔ berth in dŷnêgh
Kŷfewgh mar hovt ɔ ewgh mes an dergh
hag ŵdŷnowgh

ARTHURUS
Marrogyon flowr,
wyleum o’m tyr,
i wer onower
thewhy pub wyer
mar tyrffynnoughgh.
Saw mars es fowt
abert ynneugh,
kwynnewgh mar hout,
ewgh mes a’m weu
hag omddennoughgh.

ARTHUR
Choice knights,
welcome to my country,
to great honour
for you in very deed
if you deserve.
But if there is a fault
within you,
though you be never so haughty,
get out of my sight
and withdraw.
Figure 8. Text from *Gwryans an Bŷs* ‘The Creation of the World’ (Bodleian MS 219, fol. 27r), showing double oblique hyphen with falling dots. The scribe, William Jordan, does not run verse lines together very much but when he does he omits the dots. This document was written in 1611, a long time later than *Pascon agan Arluth*, so the scribal tradition established in Glasney has attenuated, as it has with *Bewnans Ke*. The text reads:

**Nôy**
Ny a vydn gwyll in della ⹏ del ewa dewar thenny,
ha thethe wordhya rag nefra ⹏ p dellew agan dewty
An kethe jorna ma ew de ⹏ ȝen taſe dew rebo graſſyes.
Why a wellas pub degre ⹏ leas matters gwarries
ha creacoﬁ oll an byfe

**NOAH**
Ny a vydn gwyl indella,
dell ywa dewar dhyn ny,
ha dha wordhya rag nefra,
pardell yw agan dûty.

An keth jorna-ma yw dui,
dhe’n Tas Duw re bo grasys.
Why a welas pub degrê,
lies mater gwarries
ha creacyon oll an bŷs.

**NOAH**
We will do so,
as is our obligation,
and worship you forever
as is our duty.

This same day is over,
thanks be to God the Father.
Every estate of you saw,
many matters acted
and the creation of all the world.
A. Administrative
1. Title
Proposal to add two characters for Medieval Cornish to the UCS
2. Requester’s name
Michael Everson
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution)
Individual contribution.
4. Submission date
2017-10-15
5. Requester’s reference (if applicable)
6. Choose one of the following:
6a. This is a complete proposal
Yes.
6b. More information will be provided later
No.

B. Technical – General
1. Choose one of the following:
1a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters)
No.
1b. Proposed name of script
1c. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block
Yes.
1d. Name of the existing block
Supplementary Punctuation
2. Number of characters in proposal
1.
3. Proposed category (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)
Category A.
4a. Is a repertoire including character names provided?
Yes.
4b. If YES, are the names in accordance with the “character naming guidelines” in Annex L of P&P document?
Yes.
4c. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?
Yes.
5a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font (ordered preference: True Type, or PostScript format) for publishing the standard?
Michael Everson.
5b. If available now, identify source(s) for the font (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.) and indicate the tools used:
Michael Everson, Fontographer.
6a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?
Yes.
6b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?
Yes.
7. 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. 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.
See above.

C. Technical – Justification
1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES, explain.
No.
2a. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?
Yes.
2b. If YES, with whom?
The author is a member of the user community; also Nicholas Williams, Alan M. Kent.
2c. If YES, available relevant documents
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?
Medievalists, Celtists, and other scholars.
4a. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)
Used historically and in modern editions.
4b. Reference
5a. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?
Yes.
5b. If YES, where?
**Scholarly publications.**

6a. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?
Yes.

6b. If YES, is a rationale provided?
Yes.

6c. If YES, reference

**Accordance with the Roadmap. Keep with other punctuation and combining characters.**

7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?
No.

8a. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?
No.

8b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

8c. If YES, reference

9a. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?
No.

9b. If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?

9c. If YES, reference

10a. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?
No.

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

10c. If YES, reference

11a. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences (see clauses 4.12 and 4.14 in ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000)?
No.

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

11c. If YES, reference

11d. Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?
No.

11e. If YES, reference

12a. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?
No.

12b. If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)

13a. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?
No.

13b. If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?