## X.X Gothic

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## Gothic 10330-1034F

The Gothic script was invented in the fourth century by the Gothic bishop, Wulfila ( $311-383 \mathrm{CE}$ ), to provide his people with a written language and a means of reading his translation of the Bible. The chief manuscript is the Codex argenteus 'the Silver Book', kept at Uppsala, which is partly written in gold on purple parchment. Gothic was an East Germanic language; this branch of Germanic has died out. Wulifila appears to have used the Greek script as a source for the Gothic, as can be seen from the basic alphabetical order. Some of the character shapes, however, suggest Runic or Latin influence.

Diacritics. The tenth letter U+10339 $\mathbf{l}$ gothic letter eis is used with U+0308 COMBINING DIAERESIS when word-initial, when syllable-initial after a vowel, and in compounds with a verb as second member: ï. To indicate contractions or omitted letters, U+0305 Combining overline is used.

Numerals. Gothic letters, like other early Western alphabets, can have numeric value; two of the characters have only a numeric value, and are not used alphabetically. To indicate numeric use of a letter, it is either flanked on either side by U+00B7, or it is followed by both U+0304 combining macron and U+0331 combining macron below; so $\cdot \mathbf{G} \cdot$ or $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$ means '5'

Punctuation. Gothic manuscripts are written in scriptio continua, with no space between words. Sentences and major phrases are often separated by U+0020 space, U+00B7 middle dot, or U+003A colon.

## Bibliography.

Ebbinghaus, Ernst. 1996. "The Gothic alphabet", in Peter T. Daniels and William Bright, eds. The world's writing systems. New York; Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-507993-0

TABLE XX - Row 03: GOTHIC


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