

# Character Entropy in Modern and Historical Texts: Comparison Metrics for an Undeciphered Manuscript

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Note: This is an updated version of the article that we uploaded on October 27, 2020. For this update we developed an improved method for extracting language text from Wikipedia, removing metadata and wikicode, and we have rebuilt our corpus based on current wikipedia dumps. The new methodology is described in Section 3.2, and we have updated the statistics and graphs in Section 4 and Appendices B and D. None of our results have changed substantially, suggesting that character-level entropy was not greatly affected by the inclusion of stray metadata. However, our forthcoming work will use these corpora for word-level statistics including measures of repetition and type token ratio, for which metadata would have a much greater effect on results. We also made a minor alteration to the Maximal Voynich transcription system as described in Section 3.1.1. This also has a negligible effect on character entropy. The statistics in Section 4 and Appendix A have been updated accordingly.

## Abstract

This paper outlines the creation of three corpora for multilingual comparison and analysis of the Voynich manuscript: a corpus of Voynich texts partitioned by Currier language, scribal hand, and transcription system, a corpus of 311 language samples compiled from Wikipedia, and a corpus of eighteen transcribed historical texts in eight languages. These corpora will be utilized in subsequent work by the Voynich Working Group at Yale University.

We demonstrate the utility of these corpora for studying characteristics of the Voynich script and language, with an analysis of conditional character entropy in Voynichese. We discuss the interaction between character entropy and language, script size and type, glyph compositionality, scribal conventions and abbreviations, positional character variants, and bigram frequency.

This analysis characterizes the interaction between script compositionality, character size, and predictability. We show that substantial manipulations of glyph composition are not sufficient to align conditional entropy levels with natural languages. The unusually predictable nature of the Voynichese script is not attributable to a particular script or transcription system, underlying language, or substitution cipher. Voynichese is distinct from every comparison text in our corpora because character placement is highly constrained within the word, and this may indicate the loss of phonemic distinctions from the underlying language.

Corpus materials and code are available from [github.com/chirila/Voynich-public](https://github.com/chirila/Voynich-public).

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# 1 Introduction

The Voynich Manuscript (e.g. Figure 1) is an early 15th Century illustrated manuscript written by multiple unknown scribes (Davis 2020) in an unknown cipher or language. It contains about 38,000 words of text. The Voynich alphabet, which is not found in any other known work, has resisted nearly 110 years of modern attempts at decipherment (see Bower and Lindemann 2020 and <http://www.voynich.nu> for overviews). This is despite the fact that there is clear evidence of language-like structure in the text, at least at the paragraph level (Reddy and Knight 2011; Amancio et al. 2013; Landini 2001).<sup>1</sup>



Figure 1: A paragraph of text and labelled figures from the “Recipes” section of the Voynich Manuscript (f100r).

The major unsolved question of the Voynich text is whether it represents meaningful language.<sup>2</sup> It could be a medieval hoax that is designed to look like an esoteric alchemical text, in which no sequences of letters correspond to any meaningful words or concepts (see Rugg 2004; Timm and Schinner 2020, amongst others). If so, the creators did an incredible job of imitating the patterns of an authentic language text considering what was known about the structure of language at the time. In so doing, they must have modeled their fake language after a real language that they were familiar with, imbuing it with familiar, language-like patterns. If this is the case, it may still be possible to take clues from the structure of Voynichese to pinpoint a language or region of origin.

We find it more likely that Voynichese does represent meaningful language, and this opens the possibility that Voynichese may ultimately be deciphered. It is possible that the text was created

<sup>1</sup>Thanks to members of the “Mystery of the Voynich Manuscript” class at Yale for discussion of some of these points. Division of labor: LL and CB planned the analyses; LL compiled the corpora and wrote the scripts; LL and CB analyzed the data; LL wrote the paper with input from CB.

<sup>2</sup>In previous decades, there was the separate question of whether the manuscript is a modern hoax, i.e. a 20th century forgery of a medieval manuscript. This has been fairly decisively disproven by chemical analysis, though see Barlow (1986) for some earlier discussion that predates the results from carbon dating.

to encode meaning, but the nature of the encipherment obscured it in such a way that the original meaning is permanently irrecoverable. Even if this is the case, we may be able to glean information about language and content with a careful analysis of Voynichese structure. Note that others, such as Timm and Schinner (2020), argue strongly that the Voynich manuscript does not encode meaningful text, and so cannot be compared with natural language.<sup>3</sup>

The goal of this project is to analyze the structure and patterning of the Voynich manuscript, and to compare it to known texts. By comparing Voynichese to known languages and texts, we reduce the set of possible hypotheses about language, origin, and the question of meaningfulness. This paper describes the creation of text corpora for conducting experiments on the Voynich text. Note that our aim is not to advance a strong claim about exclusive identification (of the form “Voynichese is Hebrew” or “Voynichese is Occitan”) but rather to explore the relationships between the morphological and phonological profiles of Voynichese with a typologically broad range of natural and constructed languages.<sup>4</sup>

We require as many examples of languages and scripts as possible in order to understand the range of possibilities in the structure of texts. We would also like to be able to classify these texts by language and language family in order to see whether closely related languages share affinities of structure, allowing us to narrow down the range of possible languages (or at least better understand possible encryption processes). For this reason, our first comparison corpus consists of Wikipedia articles written in 311 languages, representing thirty-nine language families.

The Voynich manuscript is also the product of a particular historical context. This includes the medieval scribal traditions which produced it, as well as the herbalogical, alchemical, and astrological knowledge which informed its content. To take a particular relevant example, medieval scribes made much more frequent use of abbreviations than we find in modern writing. We therefore include a second comparison corpus of historical manuscripts in English, Georgian, Hebrew, Icelandic, Italian, Latin, Persian, and Spanish.

This paper consists of three sections. In Section 2, we give an overview of the structure and content of the Voynich manuscript, focusing on what is known about the text. We give a brief description of each section and discuss the evidence for multiple Voynich languages and scribal hands.

In Section 3, we outline in detail the process of creating the three corpora used for this project: the Voynich Corpus, the Wikipedia Corpus, and the Historical Corpus. We discuss the issue of transcription in the Voynich text, and define the three transcriptions we use: Maximal, Maximal Simplified, and Minimal.

In Section 4, we demonstrate the utility of the corpora by comparing character-level properties

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<sup>3</sup>Timm and Schinner 2021 make this point especially forcefully, even going as far as accusing us of a lack of scientific rigor for not finding their arguments convincing. While the aim of this paper is to make language comparisons across natural and constructed languages, rather than to make arguments about any particular theory, we reiterate a point we have made several times elsewhere (including in the review article that they criticize): that Voynichese appears unnatural only below the word level. At the level of page and paragraph, Voynichese is comparable to natural language and structured text. This finding must be taken into account when proposing that Voynichese does not encode meaningful text, as most methods of creating meaningless text will not exhibit this property. See Zandbergen (2021) for discussion of the Cardan Grille cypher method, which could be used to create meaningless text or to encode natural language.

<sup>4</sup>This is why we include samples of languages which are extremely unlikely to underlie the Voynich manuscript, including Indigenous languages of the Americas and modern constructed languages. We include them not because we think they are likely Voynichese candidates (far from it), but rather so that we can better study the interaction of morphological and lexical typology and the statistical profiles of different languages.

of the Voynich manuscript with the Wikipedia and historical text samples. We discuss in detail the unusually low conditional character entropy of Voynichese, and compare the effect that language, script, transcription system, usage of abbreviations, and typographical convention has on this value.

## 2 Structure and Content of the Voynich Manuscript

The Voynich manuscript contains 102 folios in its current form. There is evidence that some of the pages have been removed and rearranged from their original ordering. There are Arabic numerals 1-116 in the top right corner of each recto folio.<sup>5</sup> These numerals were probably not written by the original authors, but were added at a later date. Ten of the folios fold out to reveal additional diagrams and text, the largest of which is the “Rose,” a complex six-page foldout. See Davis (2020) for a discussion of manuscript hands and foliation.

While the Voynich document does not appear to have section or chapter titles, it can be divided into five sections based upon the drawings and figures in each section:<sup>6</sup>

1. The Herbal section is the first and largest section, taking up approximately half of the entire manuscript. Each folio contains an illustration of an herb or flower. One or more paragraphs of text are written around the illustration. There are no labels on the illustrations themselves in this section.
2. The Cosmological section consists of circular diagrams and charts that appear to be astrological in nature. Most of them include drawings of stars and stylized suns, with text written in spirals and copious labels. A few of the characters are recognizable medieval astrological symbols.<sup>7</sup> There is also a twelve-page sequence of Zodiac illustrations within concentric circles of text and pictures of women with labels. In most cases, there are exactly thirty women per illustration. The Zodiac signs are correctly ordered and have been labelled at the center with corresponding month names in the Occitan dialect of French (which is probably a later addition and should not be mistaken for Voynichese).<sup>8</sup> There is less running paragraph text in this section, but there are many labels and text written in a circular pattern.
3. The Balneological section contains pictures of what appear to be stylized women bathing in large basins and interconnected ornamental tubes. Each folio contains multiple paragraphs of running text, and many of the women are labelled. This is followed by the six-page Rose

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<sup>5</sup>The fourteen missing folios are f12, f59, f60, f61, f62, f63, f64, f74, f91, f92, f97, f98, f109, and f110.

<sup>6</sup>For ease of reference, we have labelled sequentially coherent Section boundaries based on the current order of the manuscript. Therefore, those pages which consist of only text (and are therefore not obviously classifiable) are classified as part of the section in which they appear. Furthermore, the isolated Herbal pages that are found in the Cosmology and Recipe sections are classified as part of the Cosmology and Recipe sections respectively. This differs from the section coding schema employed by the interlinear gloss file available at <http://www.voynich.nu>. It is very likely that some pages in the manuscript are now in a different order than the order in which they were first composed.

<sup>7</sup>The number of divisions or points on many of these charts also suggest astrological concepts: twelve representing the houses of the Zodiac, seven representing the planets, four representing the elements (also humors, directions, qualities, or triplicities), eight representing the monastic hours of the day.

<sup>8</sup>Though it takes up twelve folios, the Zodiac is incomplete because it only depicts ten out of the twelve signs. Capricorn and Aquarius, the first and last signs, are missing. Ares and Taurus are each depicted twice on separate folios. Their charts depict only fifteen women, which suggests that each folio represents a half-month. The only chart with neither thirty nor fifteen women is Gemini, which has twenty-nine.

foldout, which on one side depicts nine interconnected circular diagrams, many centered with suns and containing stars or tubes. The other side contains text and more circular diagrams.

4. The Recipes section is distinguished by pages with paragraphs of text separated by assortments of labelled herbs, leaves, or roots. To the left of the paragraphs there are what appear to be ornate jars. In between these pages of “recipes” there is a central section of herbals in the same style as the Herbal section.
5. The Stars section contains no illustrations and consists of densely packed short paragraphs of text. Each page contains ten to twenty paragraphs which are marked on the lefthand side by a seven-pointed star symbol.

There is evidence that more than one scribe produced the text. Currier (1976) noted the existence of multiple scribal hands, and he also classified pages of the text into two different “languages” (Currier Language A and B) based upon consistent and marked differences in the frequency of certain words and glyph combinations. The usage of the term “language” is misleading, because Language A and Language B do not necessarily represent different natural languages. There are substantial similarities of structure and vocabulary. They may represent different dialects of the same language, or they may represent the same dialect but use a slightly different encoding scheme. With a small number exceptions, every folio is written in only one Language and Scribal Hand, and each Scribal Hand employs only one language. This implies to us that the scribes who made the text were also its authors. If they were copying a previous work, we should not expect to find such a close correlation between the language and scribal hand.

The first half of the Herbal Section is written in Language A, and the second half alternates between Languages A and B. The Balneological and Stars sections are written entirely in B. The “recipes” of the Recipes section are all written in A, while the “herbals” in the Recipes section are written in A or B (suggesting that it was originally part of the Herbals section). The Cosmological section, which contains mostly labelled diagrams rather than running text, was left unclassified by Currier, although it most closely resembles Language B.

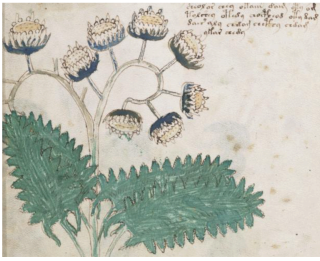
The recent analysis of Davis (2020) demonstrates evidence for five different scribal hands based on variations in the formation of several glyphs. She finds that Language A is written entirely by Hand 1 (with the exception of 58r), while the other hands write in Language B. Hand 2 is found in the second half of the Herbal section, the entire Balneological section, and thirty-three lines on a folio in the Stars section (115r) which is shared with Hand 3. Hand 3 is found at the end of the Herbal and Cosmological sections, the “herbal” portion of the Recipes, and every folio of the Stars section. The Cosmological section is written almost entirely in Hand 4. Hand 5 is found only in the second half of the Herbal section.

The amount of text written by Hands 1, 2, and 3 is approximately equal: 10-12 thousand words each. Hands 4 and 5 are found mostly on diagram labels rather than running text, and account for less than four thousand words between them. Overall, 87% of the Voynich text is written in paragraphs and 13% consists of labels on diagrams or drawings.

### 3 Description of the Corpora

The following sections describe the corpus materials used in the current study.

## Herbal



folio 46v

## Cosmological



folio 71r

## Balneological



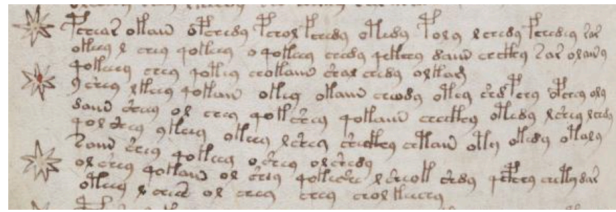
folio 78r

## Recipes



folio 99v

## Stars



folio 103v

Figure 2: Selected examples from each section of the Voynich Manuscript

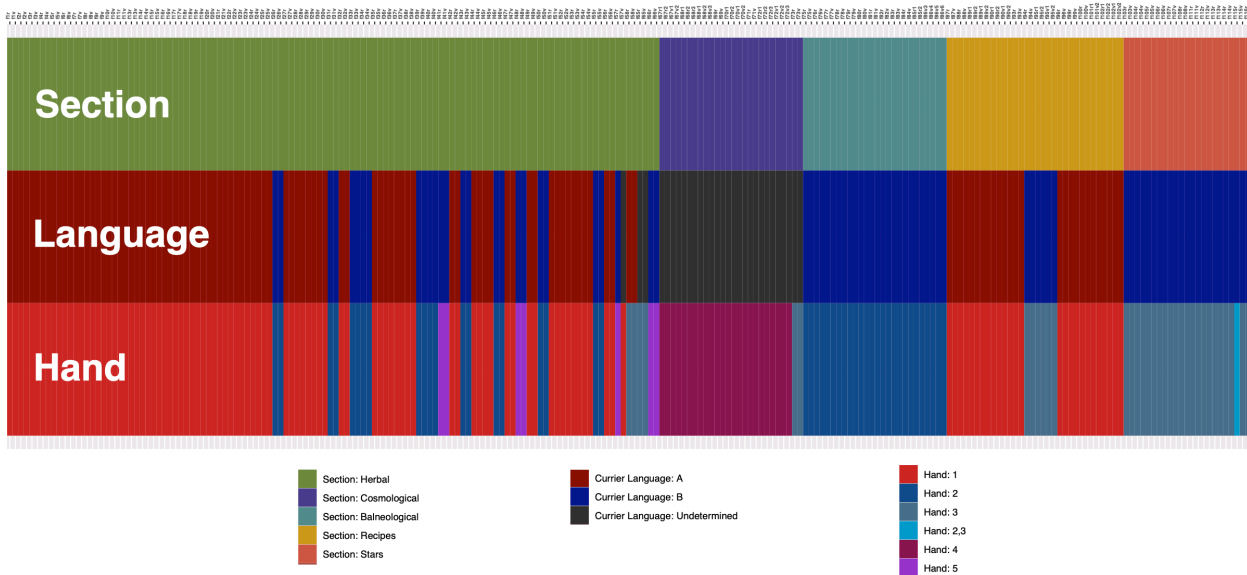


Figure 3: Map of Sections, Languages (Currier 1976) and Scribal Hands (Davis 2020)

### 3.1 The Voynich Corpus

The Voynich corpus consists of digitally transcribed copies of the manuscript itself (see Section 3.1.2 below for more details on the transcription used). We also created separate documents for each Voynich Language, Scribal Hand, and separated running text from the text found in labels and diagrams. The Voynich corpus used for this project consists of the following documents:

1. **Full Voynich:** The entire Voynich text, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
2. **Full Voynich Text:** The Voynich text written in paragraphs, without text in labels and diagrams.
3. **Voynich A:** Voynich written in Currier Language A, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
4. **Voynich A Text:** Voynich written in Currier Language A, without text in labels and diagrams.
5. **Voynich B:** Voynich written in Currier Language B, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
6. **Voynich B Text:** Voynich written in Currier Language B, without text in labels and diagrams.
7. **Voynich 1:** Voynich written in Hand 1, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
8. **Voynich 1 Text:** Voynich written in Hand 1, without text in labels and diagrams.
9. **Voynich 2:** Voynich written in Hand 2, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
10. **Voynich 2 Text:** Voynich written in Hand 2, without text in labels and diagrams.
11. **Voynich 3:** Voynich written in Hand 3, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
12. **Voynich 3 Text:** Voynich written in Hand 3, without text in labels and diagrams.
13. **Voynich 4:** Voynich written in Hand 4, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
14. **Voynich 4 Text:** Voynich written in Hand 4, without text in labels and diagrams.
15. **Voynich 5:** Voynich written in Hand 5, including running text, labels, and diagrams.
16. **Voynich 5 Text:** Voynich written in Hand 5, without text in labels and diagrams.

The particular transcription system used to write Voynichese can have a measurable effect on the statistical properties of the text itself. All of the documents above have been converted into three different transcription systems: Simplified Maximal, Full Maximal, and Minimal. The important issue of transcription is discussed in Section 3.1.1.

### 3.1.1 Voynich Transcription Systems

Scholars of the Voynich manuscript have proposed several transcription systems to assign characters to particular Voynich glyphs. These transcription systems include FSG, Bennett, Currier, Frogguy, EVA (Extensible Voynich Alphabet), and V101 (see Zandbergen 2010 for an overview). The most commonly used of these systems is EVA. The systems differ in the assumptions they make about what constitutes a single character or character variant, and these assumptions can have an effect on the statistical properties of the text. Research on the most plausible character set is ongoing, and therefore any analysis of Voynichese should take into account the particular assumptions of the given transcription system.

The most significant assumption is whether or not certain sequences of Voynich glyphs constitute a single character or a sequence of multiple characters. Many of these common glyph sequences occur either word-finally or word-initially. They are written as sequences of multiple characters in the EVA transcription system, while the earlier Currier transcription considers them to be



<b>Voynich glyphs</b>	<b>Maximal Transcription</b>	<b>Minimal Transcription</b>
<b>Finals</b>		
∩	in	N
∩∩	iin	M
∩∩∩	iiin	3
∩∩	im	K
∩∩∩	iim	L
∩∩∩∩	iiim	5
∩∩	ir	T
∩∩∩	iir	U
∩∩∩∩	iiir	o
∩∩	il	G
∩∩∩	iil	H
∩∩∩∩	iiil	1
<b>Initials</b>		
∩∩	ch	S
∩∩	c'h	Z
∩∩∩	cth	Q
∩∩∩	cph	W
∩∩∩	ckh	X
∩∩∩	cfh	Y
∩∩	qo	q
<b>Medial</b>		
∩∩	ee	E

Figure 4: Glyph combinations and their Minimal and Maximal transliterations. Maximal Voynich is equivalent to EVA, except that plumes are represented by apostrophes. For Minimal Voynich, we have made the substitutions given above, following Currier's schema. The last two were suggested by Zandbergen (2010). The *ee* combination is very common in the middle of words. The *qo* combination is almost always an initial sequence, with *q* being followed by *o* 98% of the time.

single characters. Transcription systems can be ranked according to whether common Voynich glyph sequences are minimally or maximally decomposed into individual characters. The EVA transcription was designed to be convertible to other major transcription systems.<sup>9</sup> The characters of EVA are therefore intended to represent a lower bound on the length of characters to allow for the conversion to all possible compositions of characters in other systems. Whether or not EVA makes correct assumptions, it is the most convenient transcription system for analyzing Voynich in many cases because it allows for easy conversion into other systems. By contrast, Currier is the most minimally decomposed transcription system of the major systems. Common glyph combinations tend to be represented as a single character rather than multiple characters.

We take EVA as the basis for our most decomposed system, i.e. the Maximal transcription.<sup>10</sup> The only difference between our Maximal transcription and EVA is in the way that plumes are transcribed. Plumes are looping strokes which are found almost exclusively above the *ch* bench characters (see the example in the Initials section of Figure 3.1.1). There are seven plumes found elsewhere in the document. In EVA, the *c* with a plume above it is written as *s*, and it is considered to be the same character as the glyph *s* which is written with a single connected stroke and is found without an *h* in words like *sol*. For our Maximal transcription, we want the glyphs to be as decomposed as possible, and so we use the apostrophe character for all plumes. Thus for example the word which is transcribed as *shedy* in EVA is transcribed as *c'hedy* in the Maximal transcription. We consider the *s* written with a single unconnected stroke to be a separate character.

For a Minimal transcription, we take EVA and substitute all of the glyph combinations in Currier's system. We add two additional glyph combinations based on suggestions from Zandbergen (2010). The differences between the Minimal and Maximal transcriptions are outlined in Figure 4. Minimal Voynich represents our effort to create a transcription in which common glyph sequences are minimally decomposed into multiple characters. With future research, handwriting and script analysis will hopefully determine the plausibility of particular glyph decompositions with a higher degree of certainty. But for the present it is useful to compare two transcription systems which represent upper and lower bounds of compositionality.

Transcription systems also differ in the extent to which they represent ligatures and infrequent characters. Ligatures are horizontal lines that are sometimes employed to connect two characters. They may simply be the result of a fluent writing style. These are distinguished in the Full Maximal Transcription (and EVA) by capitalizing the first of the letters (see Figure 3.1.1).

There are sixteen characters which appear less than fifty times each in the entire manuscript. Some of the infrequent characters are recognizable astrological symbols or are found only on cosmological diagrams, while others appear to be variants of other characters or even typographical mistakes. There are also about 250 unreadable glyphs, which are represented in EVA by an asterisk symbol. Altogether, these infrequent characters account for less than 0.15% of the text.

Figure 3.1.1 demonstrates the differences between the Full Maximal and Simplified Maximal transcriptions. Full Maximal is EVA with ligatures and rare characters included. Simplified Maxi-

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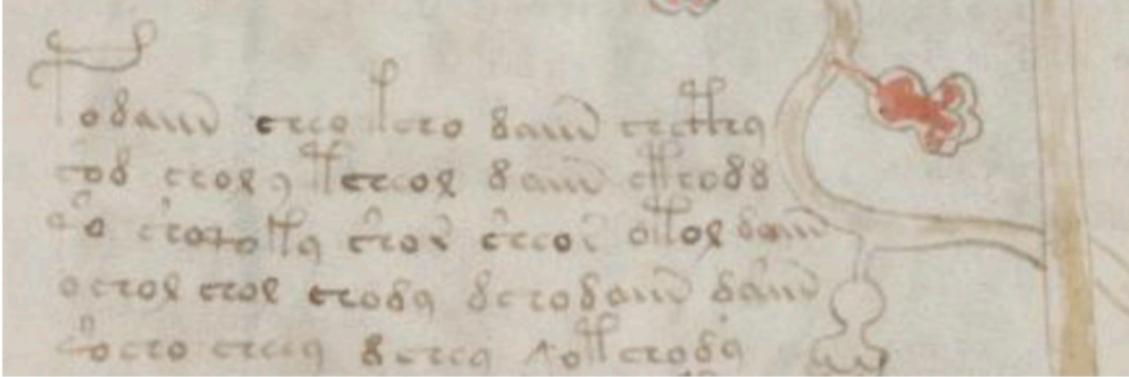
<sup>9</sup>The exception is V101, which makes different assumptions about many character variants. In particular, V101 assumes that many similar-looking glyphs, which in other systems are considered to be variants of the same character, are different characters. It is not easy to convert between V101 and other systems, and V101 has a larger character inventory. We are utilizing EVA because it is the system used for the interlinear files and because we believe the character inventory size is more plausible.

<sup>10</sup>In a previous version of this paper, the Maximal transcription was identical to EVA. Here we introduce a single difference involving the treatment of plume strokes. The effect on character entropy is minimal: conditional character entropy falls 0.0-3.2% depending on the sample text.

<i>Voynich glyphs</i>	<i>Maximal (Full)</i>	<i>Maximal (Simplified)</i>
<b><i>Ligatures</i></b>		
	cth	cth
	cTh	cth
	sol	sol
	Sol	sol
	ar	ar
	Ar	ar
<b><i>Rare</i></b>		
	x	x
	z	*
	v	*
	u	*
	É	*

Figure 5: The Simplified Maximal transcription: ligatures are ignored, and rare characters (including unusual plumes) are represented by an asterisk.

mal removes the ligatures and uses an asterisk to designate all rare characters (with the exception of the *x*, which is the most frequent of the rare characters and appears in both diagrams and text). The Simplified Maximal alphabet has about half as many characters (23 rather than 45), but this has a minimal effect on character statistics because of the infrequency of rare characters. Figure 6 shows the three transcriptions on a portion of folio 49 recto.



folio 49r

ꝥoðauw eico ꝥeo ðauw eceþeꝥ  
 soð eoeꝥ ꝥeoeꝥ ðauw eþeoðð  
 q'o e'hoqoky e'hor e'heor otol ðauw  
 ochol eol eodꝥ ðeodauw ðauw  
 q'ocho eey dchey qotchody

**Maximal Full (EVA):**

podaiin cheo kcho daiin chcthy  
 Sod chol y tcheol daiin cthodd  
 q'o c'hoqoky c'hor c'heor otol daiin  
 ochol chol chody dchodaiin daiin  
 q'ocho cheey dchey qotchody

**Minimal:**

podaM Seo kSo daM SQy  
 sod Sol y tSeol daM Qodd  
 q'o Zoqky Zor Zeor otol daM  
 oSol Sol Sody dSodaM daM  
 q'oSo SEy dSey qtSody

**Maximal Simplified:**

podaiin cheo kcho daiin chcthy  
 sod chol y tcheol daiin cthodd  
 q'o c'hoqoky c'hor c'heor otol daiin  
 ochol chol chody dchodaiin daiin  
 q'ocho cheey dchey qotchody

Figure 6: Full Maximal, Simplified Maximal, and Minimal transcriptions of folio 49 recto, paragraph 2, lines 1-5

### 3.1.2 Voynich Document Preparation

The Voynich texts created for this analysis were derived from the Landini-Stolfi Interlinear Gloss File (LSI), which contains multiple transcriptions of the Voynich manuscript in EVA. We used Takeshi Takahashi's transcription for our corpus because it is the most complete.<sup>11</sup> Voynichese in the LSI is written out line-by-line and accompanied by notes and metadata. We used R to parse this code into a long table in which each word of Voynichese is associated with its precise position in the text. This consisted of deleting the notes, copying the page-level and line-level metadata, and separating the words by word breaks.<sup>12</sup> We then calculated the word's position from the beginning and end of the line and from the beginning and end of the paragraph. In our long table, each Voynichese word is listed sequentially along with the following metadata:

1. Full Maximal (EVA) transcription of the word
2. Simplified Maximal transcription of the word
3. Distance from the Beginning of the Line (1, 2, 3, etc.)
4. Distance from the End of the Line
5. Distance from the Beginning of the Paragraph
6. Distance from the End of the Paragraph
7. Paragraph/Diagram designation
8. Line Number on the page
9. Folio Number
10. Quire Number
11. Section of the Manuscript
12. Language (Currier's designation)
13. Hand (Davis' designation)
14. Transcriber

The long table can then be consulted to create Voynich documents that focus on particular Voynich Languages, Hands, types of text, or positions within the folio, paragraph, or line. We used it to create the sixteen Voynich documents listed at the beginning of this section: *Full Voynich*, *Full Voynich Text*, *Voynich A*, *Voynich A Text*, *Voynich B*, *Voynich B Text*, *Voynich 1*, *Voynich 1 Text*, *Voynich 2*, *Voynich 2 Text*, *Voynich 3*, *Voynich 3 Text*, *Voynich 4*, *Voynich 4 Text*, *Voynich 5*, and *Voynich 5 Text*.

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<sup>11</sup>A full set of transliterations can be found at <http://www.voynich.nu/transcr.html#links>. There are a small number of gaps in Takahashi's transcription, including labels on the Rose pages, partial text on the foldout pages for f101, and the small amount of (non-Voynich) text on f116v, the last page.

<sup>12</sup>Credible word breaks in the LSI are represented by periods, and possible word breaks by commas. We followed the credible word breaks.

## 3.2 The Wikipedia Corpus

To date, the online encyclopedia Wikipedia has versions in approximately 319 different languages. These versions are separate collaboratively edited editions which range widely in size. The English edition boasts over six million articles, although only about half of the language editions contain more than 1,000 entries.<sup>13</sup> While it varies from language to language, a single wikipedia entry contains on average about 500 words, which means that the Voynich manuscript contains roughly the same amount of text as 75 wikipedia articles.<sup>14</sup> Our Wikipedia corpus consists of a sample of every language that has more than 100 articles.

The primary advantage of the Wikipedia Corpus is that we can compare Voynich text with that of many different languages, language families, and scripts, and see whether Voynich falls within the range of plausible languages or language families, and if so, which languages or families it most closely resembles statistically. The conventions, motivations, and contents of modern online encyclopedias are obviously very different from that of a medieval herbal and astrological manuscript. However, both consist of discrete collections of informative text on specialized topics. The language of Voynichese should in many structural aspects be more akin to modern wikipedia entries than, for example, medieval diary entries or historical narratives. In contrast to encyclopedia entries, we would expect narratives to follow a temporal sequence throughout, for verbs to be predominantly in the past tense, and for certain names and pronouns to recur predictably. The Wikipedia corpus is thus particularly well-suited for comparison with the Voynich texts. It is also superior to more formal genres of corpora like newspaper corpora, which are written for a different purpose and contain far fewer languages.

The Wikipedia Corpus consists of 311 language samples written in thirty-four different scripts, categorized into thirty-nine major language families and seventy-three subfamilies. In most cases, the samples consist of the first 200,000 words from wikipedia entries for that language edition, listed alphabetically by headword. The corpus includes samples of many languages which are plausible candidates for Voynichese, e.g. Romance dialects like Corsican and Lombard and Germanic dialects like Bavarian and Low Saxon. There are also samples of extinct languages like Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Pali, as well as nine modern artificially-constructed languages including Esperanto and Lojban.

Some language families are particularly well-represented in the Corpus, with ten or more language samples for each family. These are the Bantu, Germanic, Indic, Iranian, Malayo-Polynesian, Romance, Slavic, Tibeto-Burman, Turkic, and Uralic families.

### 3.2.1 Wikipedia Document Preparation

The documents used for this analysis were obtained February 2021 from wikimedia dump files.<sup>15</sup> These files are continually updated and available at <http://dumps.wikimedia.org>. We down-

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<sup>13</sup>See [http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Wikipedias](http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/List_of_Wikipedias) for a current list of wikipedia versions by number of entries.

<sup>14</sup>The entry word count for English wikipedia is much larger than most other languages because it tends to have longer entries. The average word count per entry in our English sample is over 3,700.

<sup>15</sup>In a previous version of this paper, we described an earlier process for obtaining Wikipedia sample texts. In 2019, we processed wikidump files using the Python `Gensim` module and limited our samples to the first 500 articles in each language. Our new methodology creates dramatically cleaner texts, and the text sizes are more even because we limit the text by number of words rather than number of articles. Between 2019 and 2021, Wikipedia added the following languages: Awadhi, Balinese, Guianan Creole, Kotava, Ladin, Madurese, Mon, Moroccan Arabic, Nias, N’Ko, Saraiki, Inari Sami, and Sakizaya. The Northern Luri wikipedia was deleted. These changes have been made to the lists of languages and families given below.

loaded the BZIP2 compressed files titled *Articles, templates, media/file descriptions, and primary meta-pages*. For most of the dump files, we ran a python script to process them into raw text documents containing the first 200,000 words from wikipedia entries for that language, including only articles that consist of 100 or more words.<sup>16</sup>

We deleted any remaining metadata and tables by hand. We then further processed the texts by removing punctuation and capitalization, and deleted any characters with less than a .01% occurrence in Latin, Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew. In English, this filters everything but the lowercase letters (*a-z*). We filtered the text by the unicode range of the particular script in order to delete irrelevant characters.

Wikipedia versions differ widely by average article length. A small number of languages, including Cree, Cheyenne, and Inupiak, contain mostly short single-line articles with a repetitive structure. For these samples we included articles of all sizes and hand-deleted repetitive text, but this means that the resulting sample texts are quite short. Some other wikipedia versions, most notably Cebuano and Waray-Waray, have an inflated number of articles because a high percentage of entries were created by bots. Bot-created entries also tend to be short and formulaic, although this should be a minimal issue for our corpus because we deleted articles of less than 100 words.<sup>17</sup>

### 3.2.2 Wikipedia Languages by Family

This is a full list of the language samples in the Wikipedia Corpus categorized by language family and sub-family. An ideal corpus would contain a large number of languages from each language family, and the sub-family categories would represent languages at an approximately equal time depth of divergence. However, the list of Wikipedia languages, while representing an impressive diversity of language families, is nevertheless skewed heavily towards European languages.

The categorization below is an attempt to group together languages which are genetically similar while keeping the size of the categories approximately equal. Sub-families were chosen in language families with a large representation in the Corpus. If there are single languages from distinct sub-families, an “Other” category is used. For simplicity, extinct languages and proto-language progenitors of a family (e.g. Latin, Sanskrit, and Gothic) are also grouped into the “Other” category.

There are two categories in this list that are not based upon genetic relatedness. All artificially-constructed languages are grouped under a single category. The Constructed languages that have Wikipedia versions are all international auxiliary languages meant to facilitate communication (as opposed to artistic constructed language like Klingon or Quenya). They are all heavily based on the vocabulary and grammar of European languages.<sup>18</sup> The second category is that of Creoles, which are not the product of language divergence in a single family but rather have a complex genetic relationship with two or more language families. Here they have been subcategorized by their lexifier language, which is the language from which most of their vocabulary is drawn.

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<sup>16</sup>The python script, along with the text files and a more in-depth description of the extraction process, is available at [http://www.lukelindemann.com/wiki\\_corpus.html](http://www.lukelindemann.com/wiki_corpus.html). For languages with scripts that do not use spaces for words, e.g. Thai and Chinese scripts, we instead extracted the first 100 articles. Some versions utilize two different scripts in different entries, e.g. Kashmiri has entries in either Devanagari or Arabic scripts, and we created two separate texts in this case.

<sup>17</sup>Note that we have not filtered articles for whether they were created by bots, such as the Lsjbot (cf. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lsjbot>).

<sup>18</sup>The exception is Lojban, which is a constructed logical language designed as an experiment in eliminating syntactic ambiguity.



1. **Afro-Asiatic:**
  - (a) **Semitic:** Amharic, Arabic, Aramaic, Egyptian Arabic, Hebrew, Maltese, Moroccan Arabic, Tigrinya
  - (b) **Other families:** Hausa, Kabyle, Oromo, Somali
2. **Albanian:** Albanian
3. **Algonquian:** Atikamekw, Cheyenne, Cree (Canadian Syllabics), Cree (Latin)
4. **Armenian:** Armenian, Western Armenian
5. **Athabaskan:** Navajo
6. **Austroasiatic:** Khmer, Mon, Santali, Vietnamese, Banjar
7. **Aymara:** Aymara
8. **Baltic:** Latgalian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Samogitian
9. **Caucasian:** Abkhazian, Adyghe, Avar, Chechen, Ingush, Kabardian Circassian, Lak, Lezgian
10. **Celtic:** Breton, Welsh, Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Manx, Cornish
11. **Constructed:** Esperanto, Interlingua, Interlingue, Ido, Kotava, Lojban, Lingua Franca Nova, Novial, Volapük
12. **Creoles:**
  - (a) **English:** Bislama, Jamaican Patois, Norfolk, Sranan, Tok Pisin
  - (b) **French:** Haitian
  - (c) **Portuguese:** Guianan Creole, Papiamentu
  - (d) **Spanish:** Zamboanga Chavacano
13. **Dravidian:** Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, Tulu, Telugu
14. **Germanic:**
  - (a) **Anglic:** English, Scots, Simple English
  - (b) **Dutch:** Afrikaans, Dutch, West Flemish, Zeelandic
  - (c) **Frisian:** North Frisian, West Frisian, Saterland Frisian
  - (d) **High German:** Alemannic, Bavarian, German, Ripuarian, Luxembourgeois, Palatinate German, Yiddish
  - (e) **Low German:** Low Saxon, Dutch Low Saxon
  - (f) **North Germanic:** Danish, Faroese, Icelandic, Norwegian (Nynorsk), Norwegian (Bokmål), Swedish
  - (g) **Other families/proto-languages:** Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Limburgish
15. **Hellenic:** Greek, Pontic
16. **Indic:**
  - (a) **Central:** Awadhi, Hindi, Urdu, Fiji Hindi,
  - (b) **Eastern:** Assamese, Bengali, Maithili, Odia, Bihari, Bishnupriya Manipuri,

- (c) **Northern:** Doteli, Nepali
  - (d) **Northwestern:** Sindhi, Punjabi, Saraiki, Western Punjabi
  - (e) **Southern:** Sinhalese, Divehi, Marathi, Goan Konkani
  - (f) **Western:** Romani, Gujarati
  - (g) **Other families/proto-languages:** Kashmiri (Arabic), Kashmiri (Devanagari), Sanskrit, Pali (Devanagari), Pali (Latin)
17. **Inuit:** Greenlandic, Inuktitut (Canadian Syllabics), Inuktitut (Latin), Inupiak
  18. **Iranian:** Sorani, Zazaki, Persian, Gilaki, Kurdish, Mazandarani, Ossetian, Pashto, Tajik
  19. **Iroquoian:** Cherokee
  20. **Japonic:** Japanese
  21. **Kartvelian:** Georgian, Mingrelian
  22. **Koreanic:** Korean
  23. **Malayo-Polynesian:**
    - (a) **Javanese:** Banyumasan, Javanese
    - (b) **Malayic:** Indonesian, Malay, Minangkabau
    - (c) **Polynesian:** Tongan, Hawaiian, Maori, Samoan, Tahitian
    - (d) **Philippine:** Central Bicolano, Cebuano, Gorontalo, Ilokano, Pangasinan, Kapampangan, Tagalog, Waray-Waray
    - (e) **Other families:** Acehnese, Balinese, Buginese (Buginese), Buginese (Latin), Chamorro, Fijian, Madurese, Malagasy, Nauruan, Nias, Sundanese, Tetum
  24. **Mande:** Bambara, N'Ko
  25. **Moksha:** Moksha
  26. **Mongolic:** Buryat, Mongolian, Kalmyk
  27. **Niger-Congo:**
    - (a) **Bantu:** Kongo, Lingala, Luganda, Northern Sotho, Chichewa, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Shona, Swati, Sesotho, Swahili, Tswana, Tsonga, Tumbuka, Twi, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu
    - (b) **Other families:** Akan, Ewe, Fula, Igbo, Kabiye, Sango, Wolof, Yoruba
  28. **Nilotic:** Dinka
  29. **Quechua:** Quechua
  30. **Romance:**
    - (a) **Italo-Dalmatian:** Italian, Corsican, Sicilian, Neapolitan, Venetian, Tarantino
    - (b) **Gallo-Romance:** Catalan, French, Franco-Provençal, Ladin, Occitan, Picard, Norman, Walloon
    - (c) **Gallo-Italic:** Piedmontese, Ligurian, Lombard, Emilian-Romagnol
    - (d) **Iberian:** Aragonese, Asturian, Extremaduran, Galician, Ladino, Mirandese, Portuguese, Spanish

- (e) **Other families/proto-languages:** Aromanian, Friulian, Romanian, Romansh, Sardinian, Latin
31. **Slavic**
    - (a) **East Slavic:** Belarusian, Belarusian Taraškievica, Russian, Ukrainian
    - (b) **West Slavic:** Czech, Kashubian, Lower Sorbian, Upper Sorbian, Polish, Rusyn, Slovak, Silesian
    - (c) **South Slavic:** Bulgarian, Bosnian, Croatian, Macedonian, Serbo-Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian, Old Church Slavonic
  32. **Tai:** Lao, Shan, Thai, Zhuang
  33. **Tibeto-Burman:** Tibetan, Min Dong, Dzongkha, Gan, Hakka, Burmese, Newar, Wu, Chinese, Classical Chinese, Min Nan, Cantonese
  34. **Tupian:** Guarani
  35. **Turkic:**
    - (a) **Oghuz:** Azerbaijani, Chuvash, Gagauz, South Azerbaijani, Turkmen, Turkish
    - (b) **Karluik:** Uyghur, Uzbek
    - (c) **Kipchak:** Bashkir, Crimean Tatar, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Karachay-Balkar, Kirghiz, Tatar (Cyrillic), Tatar (Latin)
    - (d) **Siberian:** Sakha, Tuvan
  36. **Uralic:**
    - (a) **Finnic:** Estonian, Finnish, Vepsian, Võro
    - (b) **Permic:** Komi-Permyak, Komi, Udmurt
    - (c) **Mari:** Meadow Mari, Hill Mari
    - (d) **Sami:** Inari Sami, Northern Sami
    - (e) **Other families:** Erzya, Hungarian, Livvi-Karelian, Northern Sami
  37. **Uto-Aztecan:** Nahuatl
  38. **Vasconic:** Basque

### 3.3 The Historical Corpus

The Wikipedia Corpus contains a large number of languages and language families, but it consists entirely of modern texts. It is therefore necessary to compare Voynichese to contemporaneous historical manuscripts as well, because there are important differences between modern and historical texts which are not typically addressed in statistical analyses of Voynichese.

One important point of difference is spelling standardization, which is much higher in most modern languages than it is in medieval manuscripts. This is less of an issue for medieval Latin texts, as Latin has been standard since the Classical Period, but it is an important consideration for the many written languages which had yet to standardize by the 15th century. Spelling variation will have an effect on statistics like type-token ratio because a single word will be represented by multiple types.

A second important difference concerns the typographical conventions of scribes. Because all literature was written and copied by hand during this period, scribes developed hundreds of abbreviations and symbols to represent frequently occurring phrases, words, and grammatical functions. This was especially prevalent in Latin texts. It introduces variability of a different type, and has an effect on statistics like the information entropy of the text. However, most modern transcriptions of historical manuscripts omit these abbreviations and conventions for readability.

### 3.3.1 Description of the Corpus

The Historical Corpus consists of transcriptions of manuscripts written between 400 and 1600 AD. The corpus is continuously updated as we discover new sources of digitally transcribed historical manuscripts. The languages represented in the corpus currently include English, Georgian, Hebrew, Icelandic, Italian, Latin, Persian, and Spanish. The majority of the texts are in Latin and English.

In order to match the presumed contents of the Voynich manuscript, we have made an effort to include texts on magic, astrology, and alchemy. Many of the important texts in this genre, including the highly influential *Secretum Secretorum*, were originally written in Arabic or Persian and were being translated into Latin and vernacular European languages during the time that the Voynich manuscript was created. We have included a Latin and English translation of the *Secretum Secretorum*, an English translation of the *Alphabet of Tales*, Agrippa’s *Three Books of Occult Philosophy*, a Spanish translation of *Picatrix*, and Bruno’s Latin *De Magia*. We have also included Trithemius’ *Steganographia*, which is ostensibly about magic and spirit communication but is in fact an enciphered treatise on cryptography. In the historically related topic of Medicine, we have included the *Science of Chirurgie* and the archives of Richard Napier’s medical records collected by the Casebooks Project at the University of Cambridge.

A secondary goal in the creation of the Historical Corpus is to collect manuscripts in parallel diplomatic and normalized versions. The diplomatic version of a manuscript uses special characters to faithfully replicate the original abbreviations and typographical conventions, while the normalized version does not use abbreviations and the orthography is typically modernized.<sup>19</sup> This allows us to directly compare the effect of typographical conventions on the same text, which may provide insights into the peculiar properties of Voynichese. We have included parallel diplomatic and normalized versions of three texts: the Icelandic *Codex Wormianus*, the English *Medical Casebooks*, and the Latin *Necrologium Lundense*. For the other Latin texts we also created our own abbreviated forms of the texts based on widespread orthographic conventions; this material will be discussed in forthcoming work.

A similar issue is found with abjad scripts like Arabic and Hebrew, which are typically written without vowels. The exclusion of vowels has an effect on the entropy statistics of a text. We have included two versions from the Tanakh: one with and one without the *niqqud* diacritics which are used primarily to mark vowels.

Table 1 lists the historical manuscripts in the corpus, along with their language, script, approximate date of composition, and author (or translator or scribe).

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<sup>19</sup>A diplomatic transcription is technically distinct from a type facsimile, which uses digital fonts to replicate the exact appearance of the text. For our purposes, we consider the most faithful available reproduction of a text to be the diplomatic transcription.

Name	Language	Script	Author	Date
Medical Casebooks	English	Latin	Richard Napier	1597
Three Books of Occult Philosophy	English	Latin	Heinrich Cornelius Agrippa	1509
Science of Chirurgie	English	Latin	Lanfranc of Milan	1306
Secretum Secretorum	English	Latin	Robert Copland (translator)	1528
Alphabet of Tales	English	Latin	Etienne de Besançon	1400
Amiran-Darejaniani	Georgian	Georgian	Mose Xoneli	1150
Mishneh Torah	Hebrew	Hebrew	Maimonides	1170
Masoretic Tanakh	Hebrew	Hebrew	Aaron ben Moses ben Asher (scribe)	1008
Codex Wormianus	Icelandic	Latin	Unknown	1350
La Rettorica	Italian	Latin	Brunetto Latini	1261
Necrologium Lundense	Latin	Latin	Unknown	1123
De Ortu Et Tempo Antichristi	Latin	Latin	Adso Deruensis	900
Historia Hierosylmitanae Expeditionis	Latin	Latin	Albert of Aix	1125
De Magia	Latin	Latin	Giordano Bruno	1590
Secretum Secretorum	Latin	Latin	Philip of Tripoli (translator)	1270
Steganographia	Latin	Latin	Johannes Trithemius	1499
Sindbad-Name	Persian	Arabic	Zahiri Samarqandi	1362
Picatrix	Spanish	Latin	pseudo-Majriti	1256

Table 1: Details of historical manuscripts

### 3.3.2 Historical Document Preparation

The transcribed texts were obtained from multiple sources. The Georgian, Italian, and Persian texts come from the TITUS Project at the University of Frankfurt.<sup>20</sup> The Icelandic text comes from the Medieval Nordic Text Archive.<sup>21</sup> The Hebrew Masoretic Tanakh comes from Sacred Texts<sup>22</sup> and the Christian Classics Ethereal Library<sup>23</sup>, while the *Mishneh of Maimonides* was obtained here.<sup>24</sup>

Of the Latin texts, the *Secretum Secretorum* comes from the Corpus Corporum of the University of Zurich<sup>25</sup>, the *Necrologium Lundense* comes from the Necrologium Lundense Online<sup>26</sup>, *De Ortu et Tempo Antichristi* and *Historia Hierosylmitanae Expeditionis* come from the Latin Library<sup>27</sup>, and *De Magia* and *Steganographia* come from the Twilit Grotto.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>20</sup><http://titus.uni-frankfurt.de>

<sup>21</sup><http://clarino.uib.no/menota/page>

<sup>22</sup><http://www.sacred-texts.com/bib/tan/index.htm>

<sup>23</sup><http://www.ccel.org/a/anonymous/hebrewot/home.html>

<sup>24</sup><http://kodesh.snunit.k12.il/i/0.htm>

<sup>25</sup><http://mlat.uzh.ch/MLS/>

<sup>26</sup><http://notendur.hi.is/mjm7/>

<sup>27</sup><http://www.thelatinlibrary.com>

<sup>28</sup><http://esotericarchives.com>

The English *Alphabet of Tales* and *Science of Cirurgie* come the Corpus of Middle English Prose and Verse at the University of Michigan.<sup>29</sup> The *Medical Casebooks* come from the Casebooks Project of the University of Cambridge.<sup>30</sup> The English translation of the *Secretum Secretorum* comes from Colour Country,<sup>31</sup> and Agrippa’s *Three Books of Occult Philosophy* are from the Twilit Grotto.<sup>32</sup>

Some of these texts are much longer than the Voynich manuscript, and so we have included only a portion of the entire text. We restricted the Masoretic Tanakh to the *Bereshit*, i.e. the Book of Genesis. We included the introduction and first two books of the Mishneh, the first sixty pages of the *Codex Wormianus*, and the first three books of the *Science of Cirurgie*. The Necrologium Lundense currently has normalized and diplomatic transcriptions of three folios (f124v, f125r, f125v), but they are substantive enough that we included them here. For the Medical Casebooks, we copied the first fifty chronologically sorted consultations taken by Richard Napier and written in his hand.

As with the Wikipedia Corpus, the historical documents were cleaned by removing capitalization and punctuation, as well as notes made by transcribers. For texts in Latin scripts, symbols with a less than .01% occurrence were removed. Texts written in non-Latin scripts were filtered by unicode range. For the diplomatic texts, special characters – including character variants and astrological symbols – were left intact.

## 4 Conditional Character Entropy in Voynichese

In this section, we demonstrate the usage of the Historical and Wikipedia corpora by examining the character-level properties of Voynichese. As discussed in Bower and Lindemann (2020), we are particularly interested in the metric of conditional character entropy, or second-order character entropy ( $h_2$ ). Conditional character entropy is a measure of the overall predictability of characters in a text. In his 1976 book on computational applications to scientific and engineering problems, Yale physicist William Bennett Jr. used a transcription of Voynichese to illustrate the concept of information entropy in language and its application to cryptography. He found the conditional character entropy of Voynichese to be surprisingly low compared to a sample of European plain texts and ciphers. This means that Voynichese characters are unusually predictable compared to most European languages. We discuss the definition of conditional character entropy and the history of its application to the Voynich manuscript more thoroughly in Bower and Lindemann (2020).

This conditional character entropy value of a text,  $h_2$ , is dependent upon the conventions of the script in which it is written. For example, Bennett (1976) found that the  $h_2$  of Voynichese was roughly equivalent to that of a Hawaiian text. Stallings (1998) pointed out that Bennett’s Hawaiian sample used a simplified orthography that did not contain glottal stops or distinguish between long and short vowels, and this has the effect of making the Hawaiian text look more predictable (and more like Voynichese). The following factors potentially have an effect on the  $h_2$  value of a text:

1. Document Length
2. Character set size (total number of characters in the alphabet)

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<sup>29</sup><http://quod.lib.umich.edu>

<sup>30</sup><http://casebooks.lib.cam.ac.uk>

<sup>31</sup><http://www.colourcountry.net/secretum/>

<sup>32</sup><http://esotericarchives.com>

3. Type of script (alphabet, syllabary, abugida, abjad, etc.)
4. Abbreviations and other typographical conventions
5. Encoding process (if the text is a cipher)

We discuss the first four of these factors in detail below (the fifth will be discussed in a forthcoming paper). We find that Voynich A and B are of a sufficient length that the  $h2$  values are reliable, and that the exclusion of rare characters (Maximal Simplified as opposed to the Full Maximal transcription) has a negligible effect on entropy.

The type of script (Maximal as opposed to Minimal) has a more appreciable effect on entropy, but all transcriptions of Voynich are significantly lower than any other text in the corpora. An analysis of script types in the Wikipedia and Historical corpora shows that Voynich most closely resembles an alphabetic script rather than an abjad, abugida, or syllabary.

We compare the parallel diplomatic and normalized versions of historical texts, as well as the forms of Hebrew with and without vowels, and conclude that the unusual character entropy of Voynich is not attributable to conventional scholarly abbreviations or the absence of characters that represent vowels.

At the character level, Voynichese most closely resembles tonal languages written in the Latin script and other languages in which there is a restricted set of word-final characters. This is likely the result of an encoding process, and may suggest that Voynichese simplifies the phonemic distinctions of the language it represents.

## 4.1 Character Frequency Distribution

In its simplest characteristics, Voynichese does not appear very different from other texts in the Historical and Wikipedia corpora. The character set size for both the Maximal transcription (42 characters) and Minimal transcription (45 characters) is well within the general range for alphabets: 25-92 characters.<sup>33</sup> As discussed in Section 4.4, the Voynichese character set size is small compared to non-alphabetic script types like abugidas and syllabaries, but it is the right size for an alphabet.

Secondly, the character frequency distribution of Voynichese is fairly typical. This is demonstrated in Figure 7, which displays the ranked proportional frequencies of the thirty most frequent characters in Voynichese compared with those of texts in the Historical and Wikipedia corpora.

Character frequency distribution is related to and reflected in the metric of unigram character entropy ( $H1$ ), which measures character-level predictability irrespective of position within the text. Here again, Voynichese is not unusual:  $H1$  is 3.94 for Minimal Voynich and 3.91 for Maximal Voynich, while the overall range for alphabets in the corpora is from 3.57-4.82 bits.

The Voynich text only begins to look unusual when we factor in the position of a character within the text. Conditional character entropy ( $h2$ ) measures the predictability of a character given the character that precedes it. This is the metric that Bennett (1976) found to produce unusually low values in Voynichese, and on which we focus this analysis.

## 4.2 Entropy Variance and Document Length

Two texts written in the same language and script may have slightly different  $h2$  values due to differences in content and stylistic variation. With a large enough text sample, this variation is

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<sup>33</sup>The Simplified Maximal transcription has only 23 characters, but it excludes rare characters and therefore represents an absolute lowest estimate.

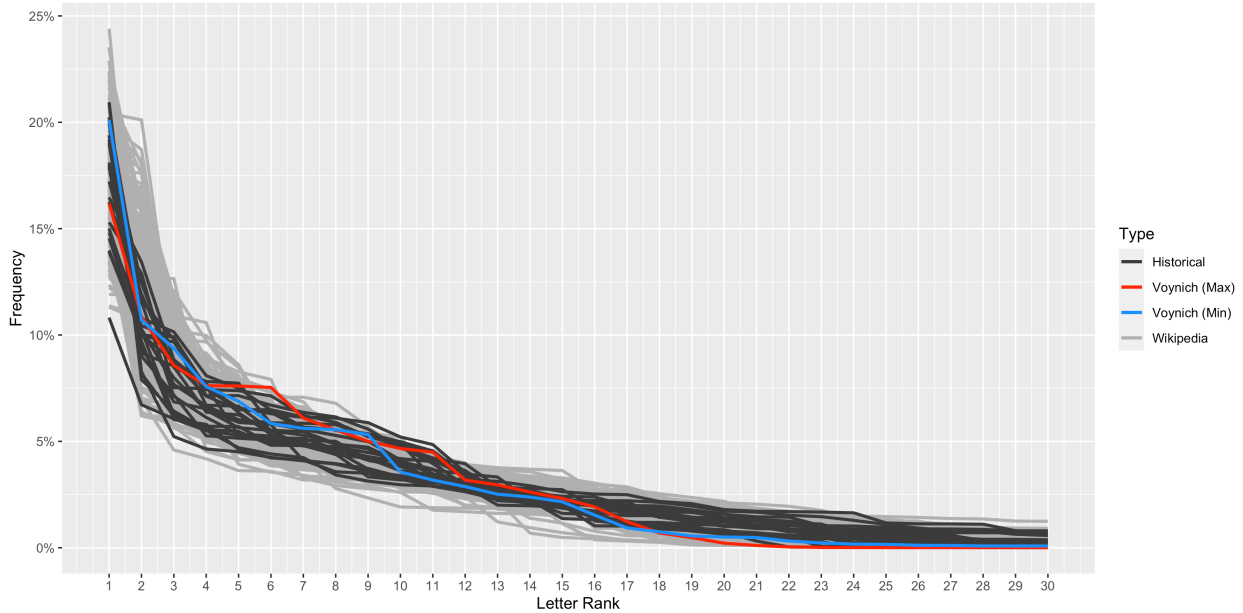


Figure 7: Proportional Frequency of the thirty most frequent characters in the Historical Corpus texts, the (alphabetic) Wikipedia Corpus texts, and Voynichese (Full Maximal and Minimal transcriptions). Simplified Maximal is identical to Full Maximal with regards to frequent characters. The first ranked character for each language is a space, and its frequency indicates average word length.

minimal. If a text sample is very short, there will not be enough data to obtain a reliable  $h2$  result, and there will be more variation.

The Voynich manuscript contains roughly 38 thousand words, of which 11 thousand are in Voynich A and 23 thousand are in Voynich B. We need to know whether these lengths are sufficient for obtaining reasonably certain  $h2$  values, and what sort of variance can be expected.

We tested  $h2$  variance using the English wikipedia sample, which consists of 199,564 words. We calculated the  $h2$  values samples of randomly selected sequences of text at various word lengths. The results are in Figure 8.

With a window of only 50 words, the average  $h2$  is 2.62, there is a wide range of 2.0-2.9, and the standard deviation is 0.12. The average is much lower than the text's overall  $h2$  value of 3.40. As the window size increases, the variance tightens and the averages converge on the overall value. With a window of 10,000 words, the average is 3.35, the range is 3.22-3.42, and the standard deviation is 0.033. This means that 95% of the samples are within 0.066 bits of the average, and the average is within 0.05 bits of the text's overall  $h2$  value. For documents of around 10,000 words we should therefore reasonably expect  $h2$  to be accurate to about one-tenth of a bit.

When running the same procedure on Voynich A and Voynich B, the  $h2$  variance is comparable to that of English. The standard deviation at 50 words is 0.13 for A and 0.15 for B (compared to 0.13 in English), and at 5,000 words it is 0.049 for A and 0.072 for B (compared to 0.048 in English).

This means that the Voynich A and Voynich B sample are large enough to obtain reasonable entropy calculations. However, an analysis at the level of sections, scribal hands, or folios will be



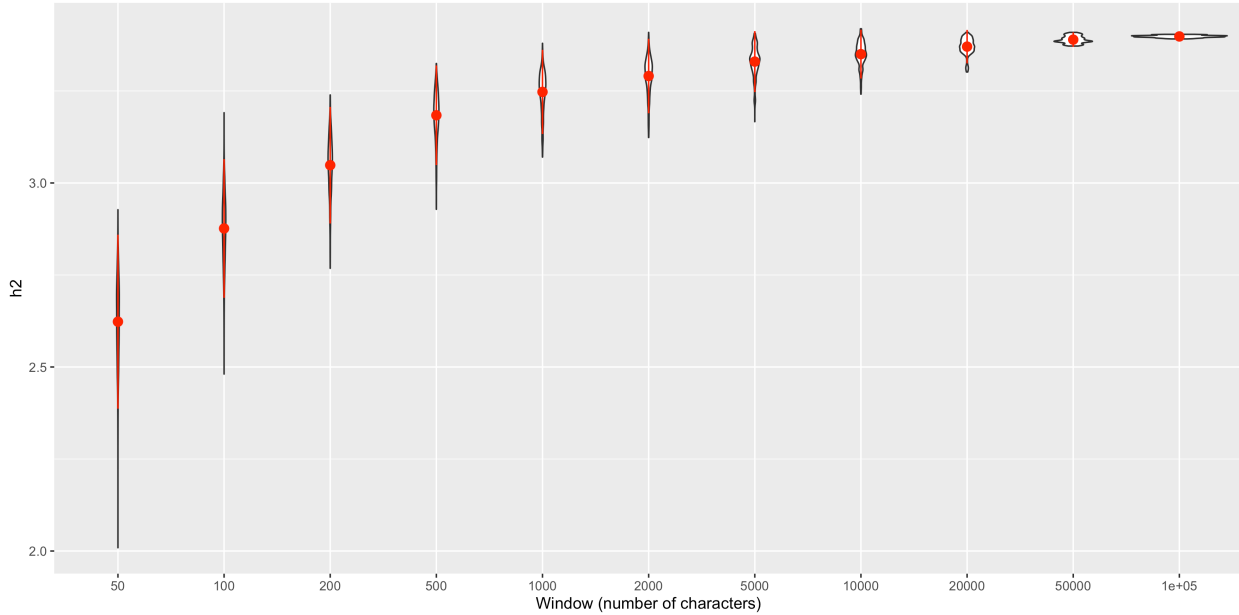


Figure 8: Density plot of  $h2$  values for random samples of English at multiple word lengths from 50-100,000. Each window size is sampled 1,000 times. The red dot is the average and the line indicates one standard deviation from the mean.

somewhat less reliable.

### 4.3 Entropy in Voynichese

For Voynichese, Language A and Language B pattern differently. Conditional character entropy in Language B is lower regardless of the transcription system, while in Language A it is only slightly higher than in the combined Full text (see Figure 9). The compositionality of the transcription system has an effect on  $h2$ . Maximal Voynich has a lower  $h2$  than Minimal Voynich, because glyph compositions are based upon common glyph sequences (making the text appear more predictable).

The  $h2$  values for running paragraph text (excluding labels on diagrams) is slightly lower than text with labels included. Voynichese in labels and diagrams has a higher  $h2$ . Scribe Hand 1, which is used to write Language A, has a nearly identical  $h2$ . Scribe Hands 2 and 3, which are used to write Language B, have values quite similar to B. Scribe Hands 4 and 5 have values slightly higher than Language B, as they are mostly employed in writing labels and diagrams. These values are listed in Appendix A.

In all cases, the character set size for Voynichese is between 21 and 45 characters, and the conditional character entropy ranges from 1.91 to 2.56 bits.

#### 4.3.1 Character Set Size

The Full Maximal and Maximal Simplified transcriptions have nearly identical  $h2$  values despite a significant difference in the size of the character sets. With the Full Voynich text, the Simplified Maximal transcription has twenty-two fewer characters, but there is only a .08% difference in conditional character entropy (2.114 to 2.112).

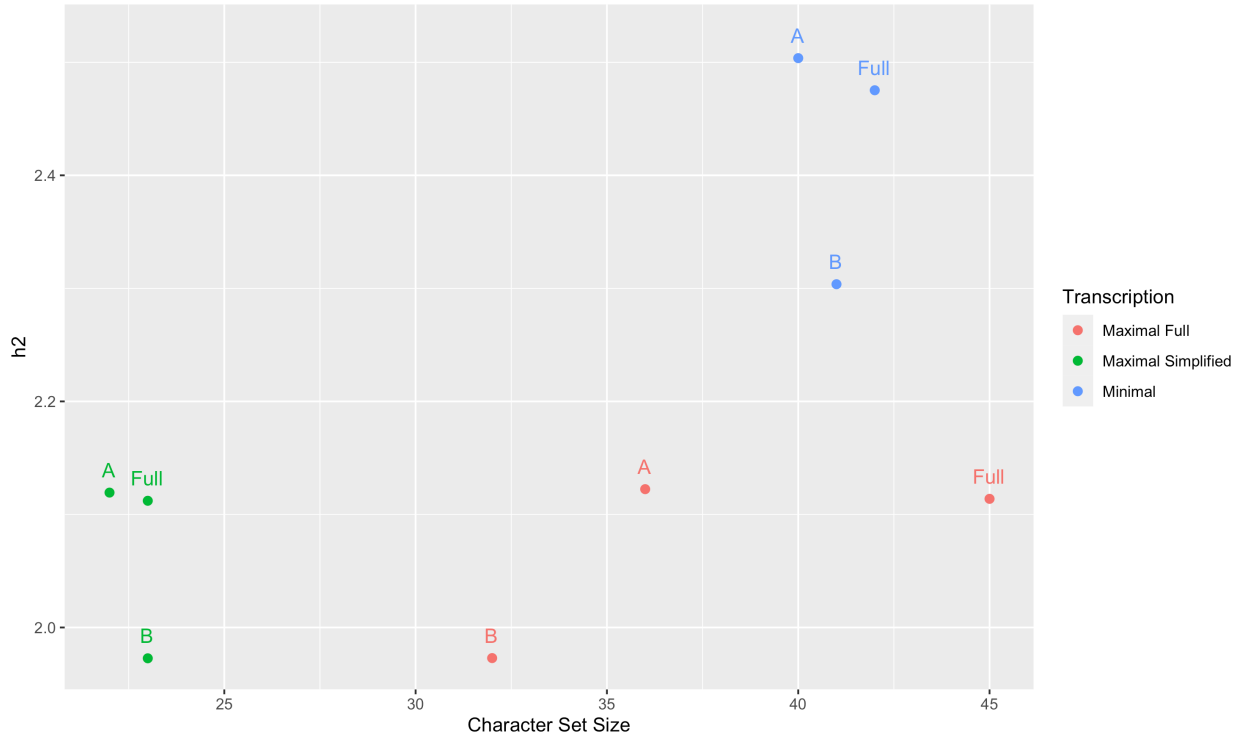


Figure 9: Character set size is plotted against conditional character entropy ( $h2$ ). Lower  $h2$  values indicate more predictability in character bigrams.

This is significant, because conditional character entropy can be affected by character set size (as noted in Stallings 1998). It is potentially important because the upper bound for conditional character entropy is determined by the value of  $H0$ , calculated as the logarithm of character set size. For example, a text that uses an alphabet of 16 characters will have a maximum conditional character entropy of 4 bits, while an alphabet of 49 characters will have a maximum  $h2$  of 7 bits.

However, if the additional characters are rare, the overall effect on  $h2$  is slight. The process of cleaning a text by removing highly infrequent characters does not have an appreciable effect on entropy. After removing the capitalization, numerals, and punctuation from the raw English sample, there are 75 remaining characters. These includes characters which are very rare in English or exist only in foreign words, such as  $\ddot{u}$  and  $\zeta$ . Processing the sample involves removing characters which appear with a frequency less than 0.01%, after which only 27 characters remain. However, the difference in  $h2$  between the filtered and unfiltered English sample is only 0.08% (3.406 to 3.403).

On the other hand, there is an appreciable difference in entropy between the Minimal and Maximal transcriptions, despite the fact that the character set size is roughly similar. This demonstrates that decisions about the composition of high-frequency glyph sequences have a greater effect on entropy than decisions about the inclusion of low-frequency characters.

### 4.3.2 Languages A and B

Voynich Language A and Language B are similar at the character level. Despite the fact that they have different distributions at the word level, the most frequent character sequences are roughly the same in both languages. There are two exceptions, which illustrate the difference in entropy between the two texts.

The *-edy* glyph sequence found at the end of words is eighty-six times more common in Voynich B (one out of five words in Voynich B end with this sequence). Secondly, the *qo-* sequence at the beginning of a word is about twice as common in Voynich B (also found in one in five words). The frequency of these two sequences alone substantially increase the predictability of the Voynich B text, and this is the main source of the differences in conditional character entropy between A and B. If the two sequences are removed from both texts, then the  $h2$  value for Language A and Language B come within about 1% of each other.<sup>34</sup>

## 4.4 Comparison to the Wikipedia Corpus

Of the 311 wikipedia language samples represented in the Wikipedia Corpus, none of them have an  $h2$  comparable to Voynichese. Voynichese has lower values, meaning that its text is more predictable. While the Minimal Voynich transcription is slightly higher (with an average  $h2$  of 2.48 rather than 2.11), this is still lower than the  $h2$  range in the Wikipedia Corpus, from 2.77-6.14.

Figure 10 depicts the character set size and conditional character entropy for texts that use between 20 and 55 characters and have an  $h2$  range from 2.5 to 4. This is the range of most of the alphabets in the Corpus. The majority of Wikipedia versions (202 languages) are written in the Latin script, although the Corpus also includes samples of Cyrillic, Georgian, Gothic, Greek, Ol Chiki and N’Ko. Languages written in Cyrillic, which are mostly Slavic and Turkic, tend to have a somewhat higher  $h2$ .

Most of the abjads are also in this range. Abjads are writing systems in which consonants are written and vowels are (mostly) not represented. The abjads in the Corpus include Arabic and Hebrew. They are used to write Afro-Asiatic (specifically Semitic), Indic, Iranian, and Turkic languages, as well as the Germanic language Yiddish. They also have a somewhat higher  $h2$  on average.

The conditional character entropy of texts written in Latin scripts ranges from 2.8-3.8, and includes all of the languages with the lowest  $h2$  values. The languages with  $h2$  values closest to Voynichese are Hawaiian, Venda, Tswana, and Min Dong. Hakka and Min Dong are Tibeto-Burman languages, while Venda and Tswana are Bantu (Niger-Congo). It is noteworthy that all except Hawaiian are tonal languages that use a Latin script for their orthography. That is, they systematically collapse suprasegmental distinctions.

Expanding outward, Figure 11 includes languages that contain up to 130 characters and have a conditional entropy between 2.5 and 4.5. These primarily consist of the abugidas. Abugidas are writing systems in which consonant-vowel sequences are written as a unit, with consonants as the primary symbol and vowels added to it. The abugidas in the corpus include Bengali, Buginese, Devanagari, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Kannada, Khmer, Lao, Malayalam, Myanmar, Odia, Sinhala, Tamil, Telugu, Thaana, Thai, and Tibetan. They are all derived from the Brahmi script, and are

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<sup>34</sup>The frequency of this common glyph sequence is partially attributable to a single word *chedy*, which is the most common word in B and almost entirely absent from A. But even when this word is disregarded, *-edy* is significantly more common in B.

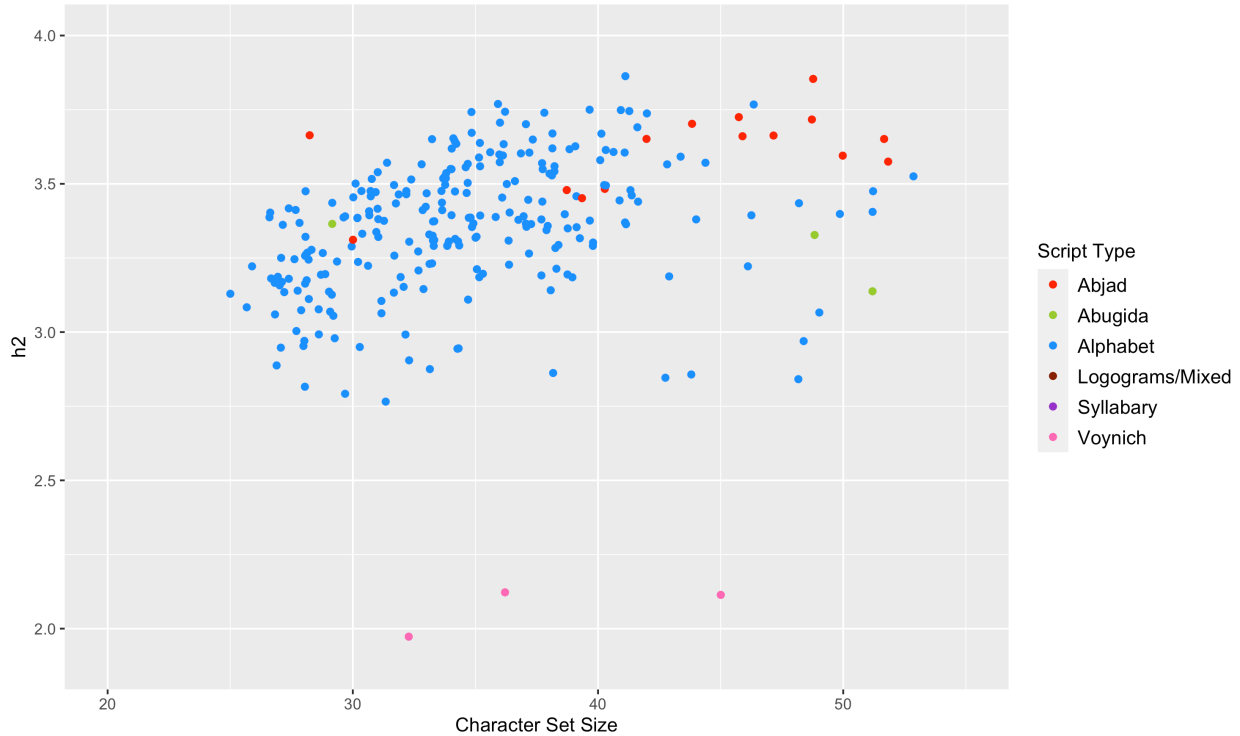


Figure 10: Conditional Character Entropy and Character Size for Wikipedia Languages from 20-55 characters. Full Maximal Voynich (A, B, and Full) is shown at the bottom. The languages with the closest  $h_2$  values are Hawaiian (2.77), Venda (2.79), Tswana (2.82), Min Dong (2.84), Tahitian (2.85), Hakka (2.86), and Sango (2.86).

used to write Austroasiatic, Dravidian, Indic, Tai, and Tibeto-Burman languages. The abugidas usually have many more characters but tend to have only a slightly higher entropy.

Expanding even further, Figure 12 includes languages that contain up to 7000 characters and have a conditional entropy up to 6.5. The languages that are written with logograms have the highest character set sizes and highest entropy values. For these languages, each character represents a morpheme or word, and thus character entropy is approximately equal to word entropy. Chinese logograms are used to write varieties of Chinese and other Tibeto-Burman languages: Cantonese, Chinese, Classical Chinese, Gan, and Wu. Also included under this category is Japanese, which uses a mixed writing system with logograms and two syllabaries, and ranges between syllabaries and logograms in character set size and  $h_2$ .

Between this extreme and the abugidas are syllabaries, in which a single character denotes a syllable. The syllabaries include scripts designed for the Iroquoian language Cherokee and the Inuit language Inuktitut. They also include the Hangul script used for Korean and the Ethiopic (Ge'ez) script used to write Amharic and Tigrinya. Technically, Ethiopic is an abugida and Hangul is an alphabet, but both are represented in unicode by separate codes for each full syllable rather than with combining characters. Thus they have the character set size and conditional entropy in the syllabary range. The full table of values for each language may be found in Appendix B.

The Voynichese script patterns most closely with the alphabets in the Wikipedia Corpus. The

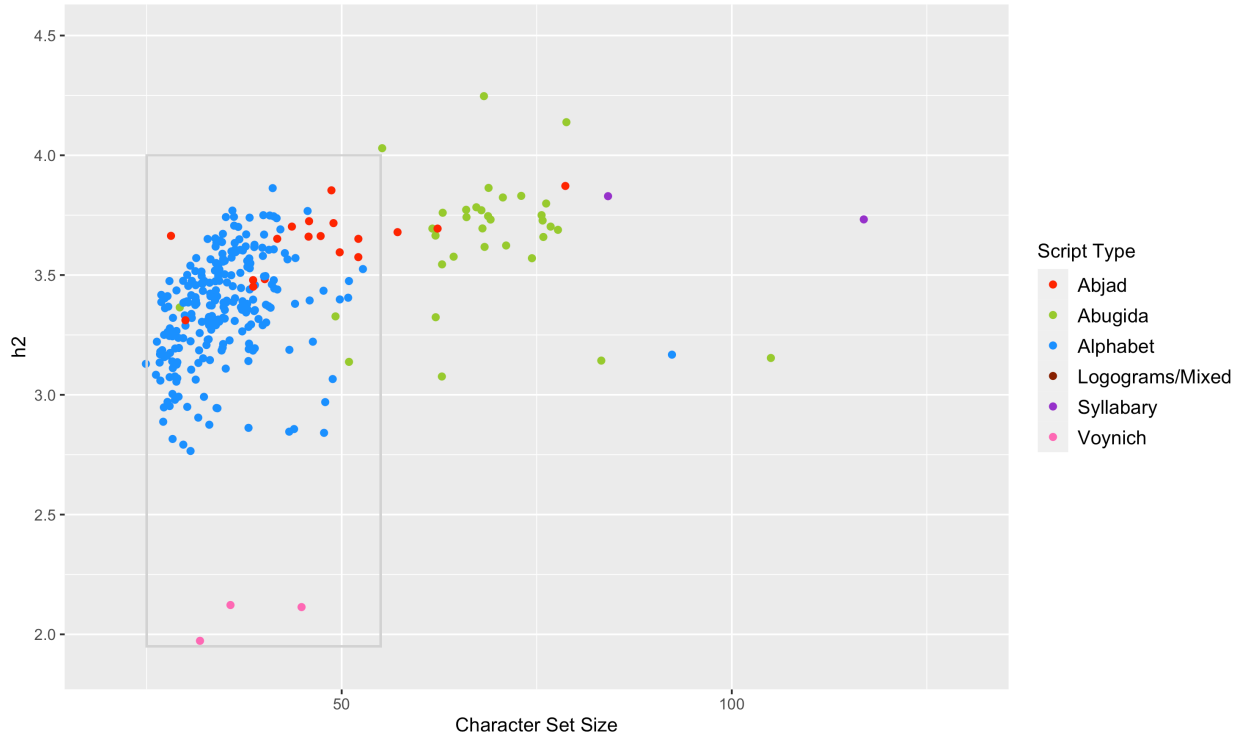


Figure 11: Conditional Character Entropy and Character Size for Wikipedia Languages from 20-130 characters. Most of the Abugidas are in this range, of which the Tibeto-Burman and Indic languages tend to have lower  $h2$  values and the Austroasiatic and Tai languages have higher  $h2$  values. The grey box indicates the range of the previous graph.

character set size of Full Maximal and Minimal Voynichese are quite similar to most of the alphabets in the sample, but the  $h2$  values are lower than we see with any of the languages in the Wikipedia Corpus. The abjads are also similar, with an equivalent character set size but a slightly higher  $h2$ . Voynichese clearly falls outside of the range of most abugidas, syllabaries, and logograms.

## 4.5 Comparison to the Historical Corpus

Figure 13 shows the range for the texts in the Historical Corpus. The texts written with alphabets (Latin and Georgian) have an  $h2$  range between 3 and 3.5, while the abjads (Hebrew and Arabic scripts) range from 3.5 to 4. The five English and five Latin texts demonstrate the variability in  $h2$  and character set size within the same language. Some of these differences are attributable to script variation. The English Medical Casebooks, like the Icelandic Codex Wormianus and Necrologium Lundense, has a larger alphabet because it contains somewhat more characters in the normalized versions as well as the diplomatic versions.

### 4.5.1 Parallel Diplomatic and Normalized texts

Figure 14 shows how conditional entropy varies between parallel versions of the same text when different forms of transliteration are employed. For the English *Casebooks*, Latin *Necrologium*

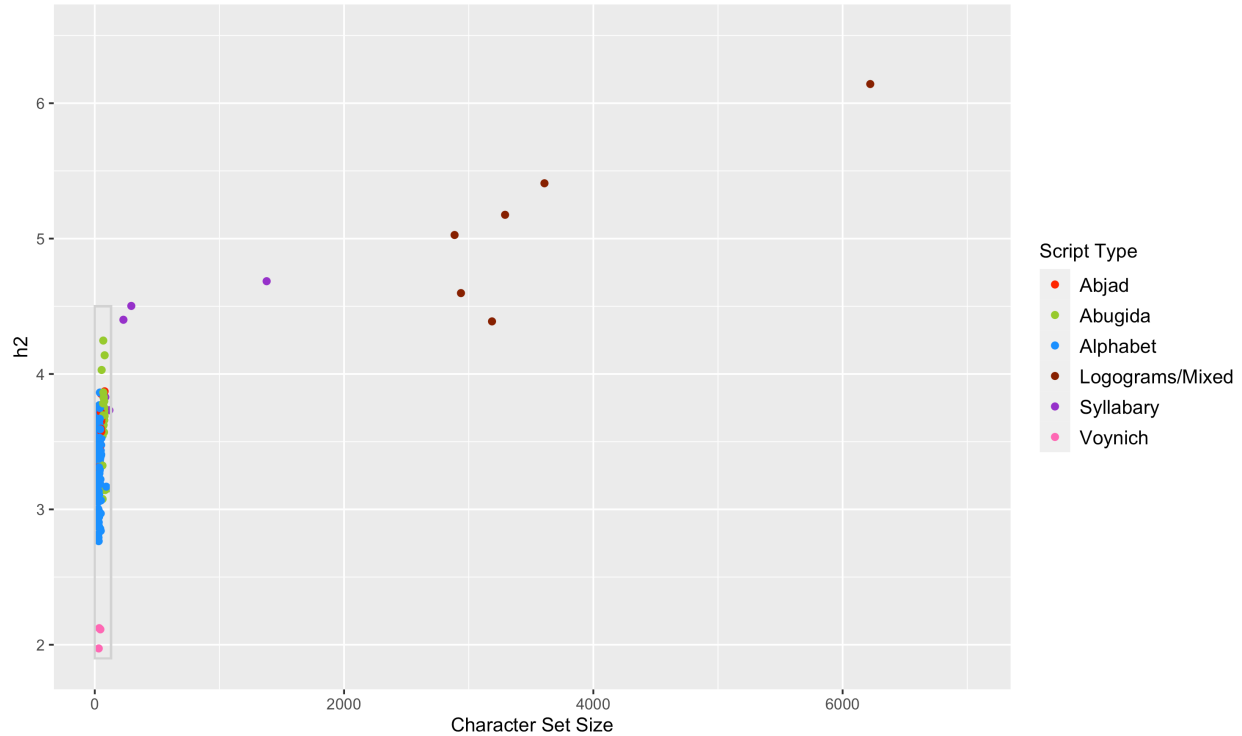


Figure 12: Conditional Character Entropy and Character Size for Wikipedia Languages from 20-7000 characters. The grey box indicates the range of the previous graph.

*Lundense*, and Icelandic *Codex Wormianus*, this consists of the normalized and diplomatic versions. For the Hebrew Bereshit, this consists of the text with or without *niqqud* vowel-marking diacritics. We also compare the Full Maximal and Minimal transcriptions of the Voynich texts.

The graph illustrates the variation in the conditional entropy among the versions of historical texts, which relates primarily to character set size rather than to the conditional entropy values. The biggest difference in  $h2$  is from the Hebrew Bereshit text, where including *niqqud* lowers the values of  $h2$  by 0.25 bits. Note that the variation between Voynich hands and characters is of a similar order, but all the Voynich measurements are substantially lower than the historical samples.

The usage of abbreviations and special characters has the effect of *raising* the conditional character entropy of the English, Icelandic, and Latin texts and taking them further from the values we find for Voynichese. The Minimal transcription of Voynich has a slightly higher conditional character entropy, but it is clear that the extremely low conditional entropy of Voynichese is not simply attributable to a particular Voynich transcription system or the kinds of abbreviations and typographical conventions that were common in European manuscripts.

Reddy and Knight (2011) argue from the statistical distribution of letters and words that Voynichese most closely resembles an abjad. Many Voynichese characters are only found at the beginning or end of a word, which resembles the positional variants of letters in the Arabic script. Comparison with the Wikipedia and Historical corpora demonstrates that the abjad hypothesis is not, however, an explanation for the low conditional entropy in Voynichese. The abjads in our corpora have a higher conditional character entropy than the alphabets, and adding the vowels

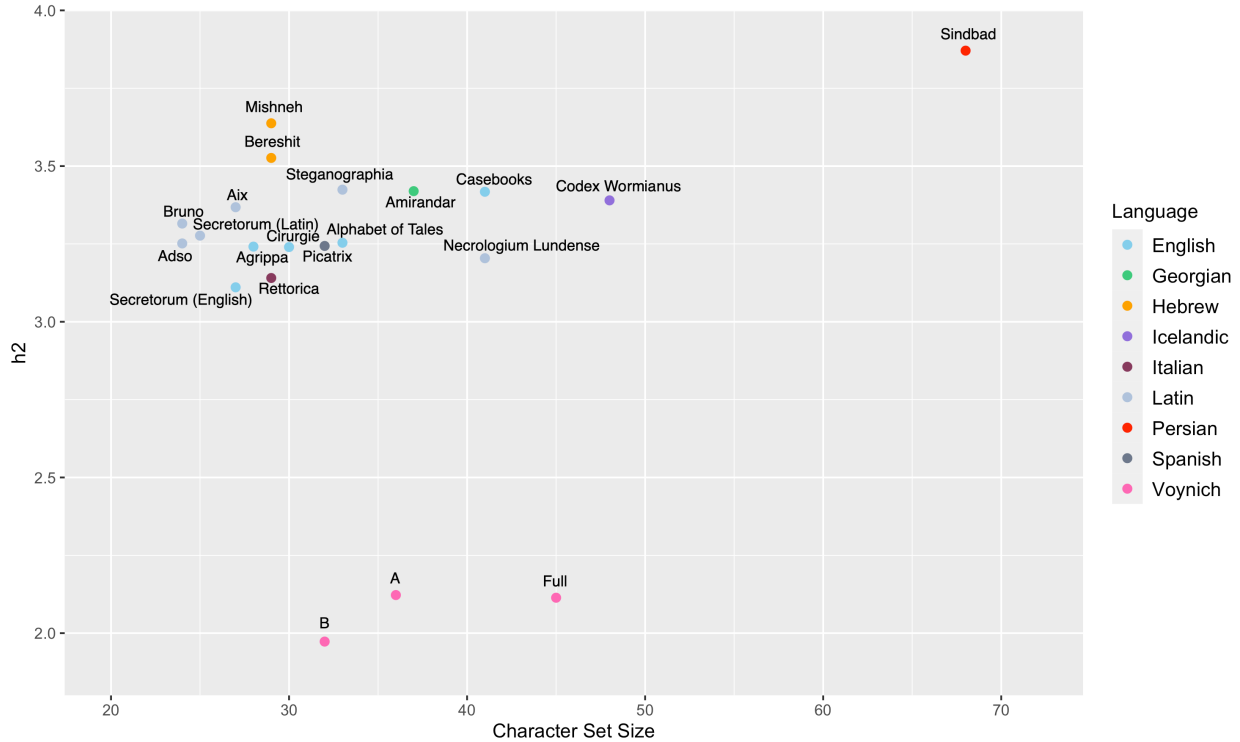


Figure 13: Conditional Character Entropy and Character Size for Historical Texts. The Voynich transcription is Full Maximal, and the historical scripts are normalized and unabbreviated. Hebrew is calculated without vowel markings. The alphabets range from 3-3.5 and the abjads range from 3.5-4.

back in with *nigqud* (essentially turning an abjad into an alphabet) lessens conditional character entropy substantially. If Voynichese is an abjad, it is a highly unusual one.<sup>35</sup>

## 4.6 What makes Voynichese unique?

### 4.6.1 Entropy and Bigram Frequency

Conditional character entropy tells us about the predictability of a text at the character level. One way of thinking about it is this: if you look at any character in a text, how certain can you be, on average, that you will be able to guess the character that follows it? In the English sample from the Wikipedia corpus, for example, the letter *q* is followed by the letter *u* 96% of the time.<sup>36</sup> In other words, the conditional frequency of the bigram *qu* is 96%. So if we see a *q* in an English text, we can be reasonably certain that we know what the next letter is.

<sup>35</sup>Reddy and Knight (2011) also argue that the Voynich Manuscript might be written in an abjad because of the results from their two-state HMM investigations. The HMM deduces a word formula of A\*B rather than picking out a class of consonants and one of vowels; this pattern was also found with their Arabic tests. However, this does not necessarily mean that there are no vowels represented in the text, rather that the regularity and singularity of word-final items is swamping other possible groupings.

<sup>36</sup>Some of the exceptions include the words *FAQs*, *Iraqi*, and *qi*.

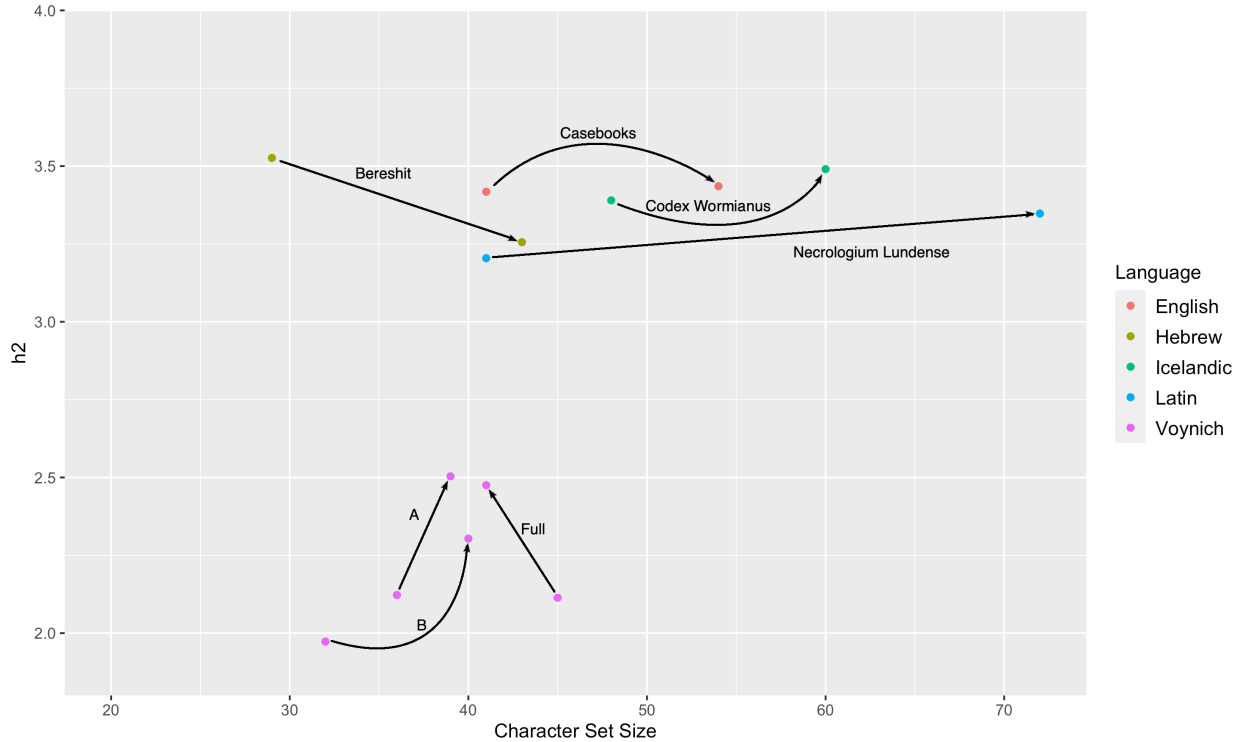


Figure 14: Differences between Parallel Comparison Texts: abbreviated Latin has higher conditional character entropy than unabbreviated Latin, and the diplomatic transcriptions of Icelandic and medical English have higher conditional character entropy than the normalized transcriptions. The Minimal transcription of Voynichese has higher conditional character entropy than the Full Maximal transcription.

However, all the other letters in English are much less predictable. For example, the most common letter to follow  $p$  is  $e$ , but this only happens 17% of the time. Conditional character entropy is the average for all letters weighted by their frequency, and this gives us a measure of the overall level of disorder in the text. A text consisting of randomly generated characters has a higher conditional character entropy than a text that contains meaningful and ordered natural language. Voynichese, however, has starkly lower values than we see with any natural language, meaning many of its letters are like the English  $q$  rather than  $p$ .

Figures (15) and (16) consist of two heatmaps of the English bigram space. The top map is simply the conditional frequency of each bigram. Bright spots indicate bigrams with particularly high conditional frequencies:  $qu$ ,  $y\#$  (the  $\#$  symbol indicates a space, i.e.,  $y$  at the end of a word),  $ve$  and  $d\#$ . In the bottom map, each of these values have been weighted by the overall frequency of the bigram itself. This weighting gives a much better picture of which bigrams contribute to the conditional character entropy of the text as a whole.

So while  $qu$  is a highly predictable pairing, the letter  $q$  itself is fairly rare, and therefore it has a negligible effect on the predictability of the text as a whole. Note from the right side of this map that certain letters at the end of the word ( $d\#$ ,  $s\#$ ,  $y\#$ ) make a contribution as a result of the frequent English morphological suffixes ( $-ed$ ,  $-s$ , and  $-y$ ). Other bigrams like  $th$ ,  $he$ ,  $\#a$ , and  $in$  in



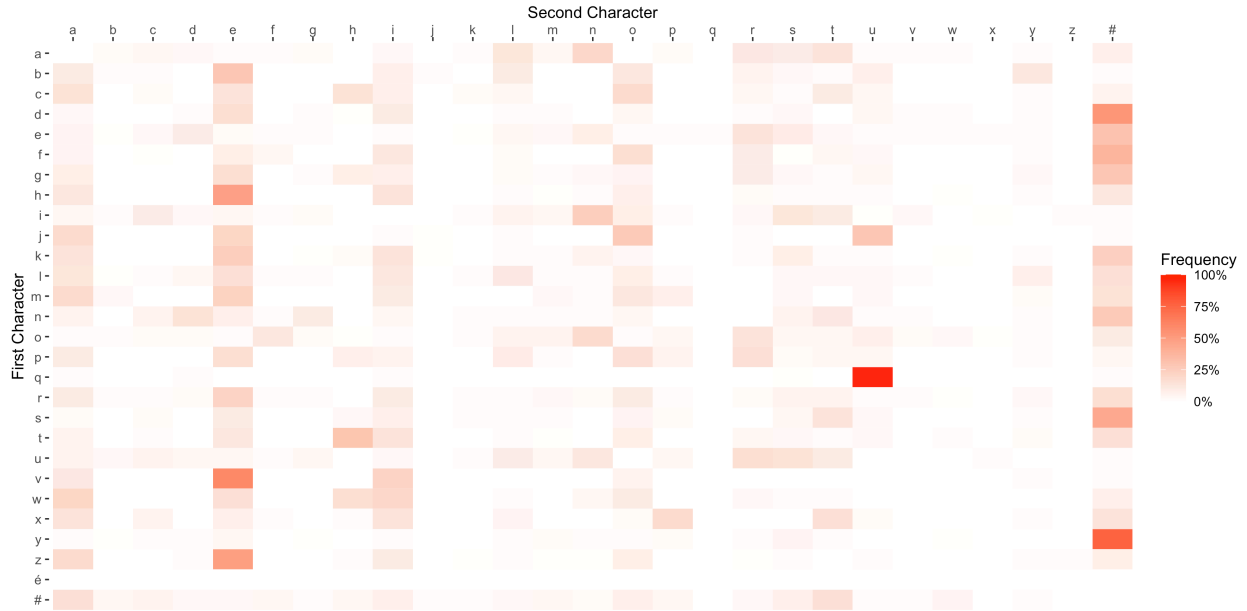


Figure 15: Conditional Frequency of English Bigrams



Figure 16: Conditional Frequency of English Bigrams Weighted by Overall Bigram Frequency.

the most frequently used words in English (*the, a, in*). The bigram *th* is a digraph, meaning that two characters are used to represent a single phoneme. Common digraphs can contribute to low conditional character entropy values because the two letters together share the information load of a single phoneme.

#### 4.6.2 Compositionality, Word-finals, and Syllable Structure

This is related to the issue of compositionality in the transcription of unknown texts like Voynichese. If certain glyphs occur primarily in a particular sequence, this may be evidence that the sequence of glyphs represents a single character. Thus Full Maximal Voynich (EVA), which is maximally decomposed, has a lower conditional entropy than Minimal Voynich, for which common glyph sequences are taken to be single characters. But even Minimal Voynich is much more predictable than any of the European languages.

Compare the weighted heatmap for English at the bottom of Figure 15 with the weighted heatmap for Venda (a Southern Bantu language of South Africa) in Figure 17. The Venda language has the second-lowest conditional character entropy of any non-Voynichese text in the corpora, and this added predictability is visible in the overall reddening of the heatmap. There are more bigrams in Venda which are both highly predictable and extremely frequent in the text. The *vh* bigram is a digraph found in some of the most common words in the language. Most notably, the letter *a* is very common at the end of a word, as are the other vowels. In fact, 97% of all words in Venda end with a vowel, and nearly half (48%) of all words end with an *a*.

This dramatic restriction of possible letters at the end of the word is common for languages with low conditional character entropy. For example, 98% of words in the Hawaiian sample end with a vowel, and in Min Dong 95% of words end with either a vowel, *k*, or *g*. This is due to restrictions on the possible syllable structures in these languages. While many Indo-European languages have fairly complex syllables with consonant clusters that can occur both at the beginning or end of the syllable, many languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Malayo-Polynesian, and Niger-Congo families do not allow syllables to end with a consonant, and they disallow many of the consonant clusters found in Indo-European languages. More complex syllables increase conditional character entropy because each consonant can be followed by a much larger number of possible consonants and vowels. Even among European languages, those that have more complex syllables, such as Slavic languages, tend to have slightly higher conditional character entropy. Abjads have even higher conditional character entropy because they lack written vowels altogether.

Secondly, Venda, like most of the other lowest conditional-entropy languages, is tonal. Words in tonal languages that differ only by tone may have distinct meanings, and so most orthographies of these languages have a means of indicating tone. In tonal languages written with the Latin script (like Vietnamese), diacritics over the vowels are often employed to indicate tone. The orthography employed for the Venda sample, however, does not distinguish tone at all. This has the effect of collapsing distinctions that are present in the spoken language: two words which are pronounced differently may be spelled the same, and this makes the text more predictable.

Voynichese has a lower conditional entropy than these other languages because it has even more frequent, highly predictable bigrams. Figure 18 maps the weighted conditional bigrams for (Simple) Maximal Voynich. As with Venda, certain characters are usually found at the end of words: 41% of words end with *y*, and 93% of words end with either *y*, *n*, *l*, *r*, *m* or *s*. Many other bigrams are prominent in other parts of the word: the *ch* bench characters are usually found together at the beginning of the word (but sometimes have an intervening gallows character), *qo* is found at the beginning of words, *dy* is a very common sequence at the end of words, *o* is almost always followed by *l* or a gallows symbol (usually *t* or *k*), and *i* is usually part of a word final sequence of *in* or *iin*. All characters are heavily restricted in whether they can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of the word, and which characters can come before or after.

The unusual predictability of Voynichese cannot be entirely attributed to the compositionality



Figure 17: Conditional Frequency of Venda Bigrams Weighted by Overall Bigram Frequency



Figure 18: Conditional Frequency of (Simple Maximal) Voynich Bigrams Weighted by Overall Bigram Frequency

of the transcription system. The Minimal transcription of Voynichese lacks many of these highly predictable bigrams, because common sequences like *ch*, *iin*, and *go* are represented as single characters (cf. Figure 4). But most characters are still restricted to certain positions in the word: *S*, *Z*, *Q*, *W*, *X* and *Y* at the beginning, *a*, *E*, *e*, *i*, *t*, *k*, *p* and *f* in the middle, and *N*, *M*, *3*, *K*, *L*,

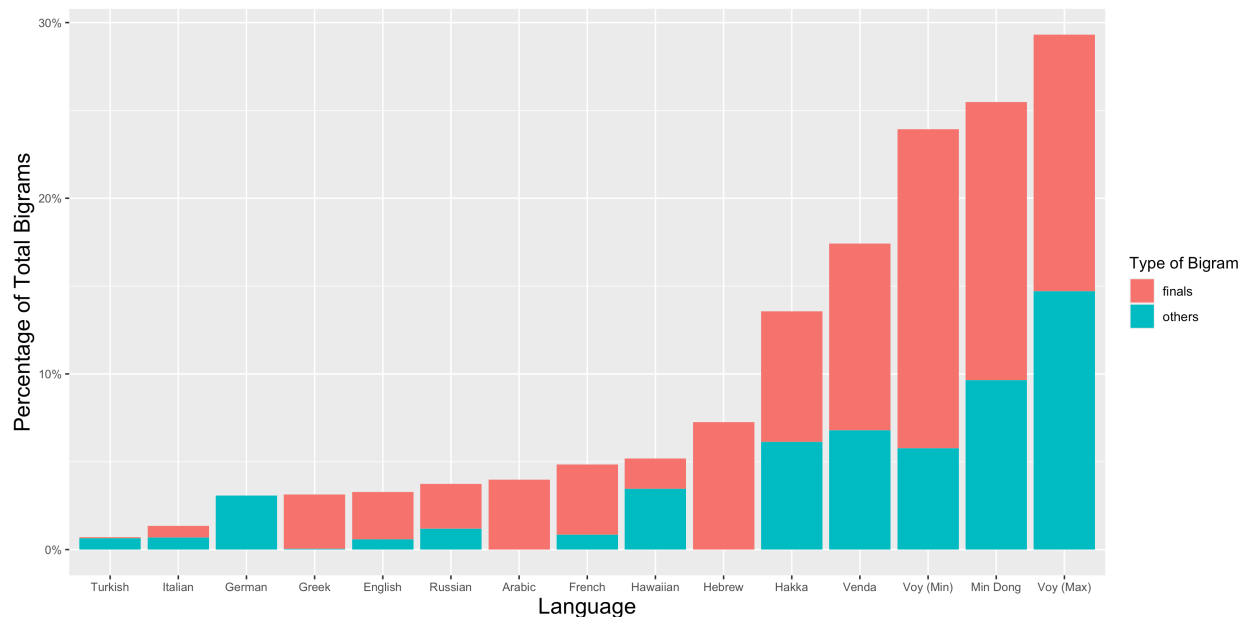


Figure 19: Prevalence of Bigrams with High Conditional Probability ( $>50\%$ ) for Various Languages. Red indicates the percentage of word-final bigrams (e.g.  $y\#$ )

5, T, U, 0, G H and 1 at the end. Thus one cannot simply assume that the low character entropy is due to our over-splitting of characters; even when they are grouped together, Voynichese is still unusual compared to other language samples.

### 4.6.3 Bigrams with High Conditional Probability

Another way to investigate the relationship between script properties and entropy is to measure the percentage of a text that contains bigrams with high conditional probability. Most texts have relatively few bigrams with a conditional probability greater than 50%. In the English Wikipedia text, there are only four:  $qu$  has 96% conditional probability,  $y\#$  has 75%,  $ve$  has 59% conditional probability, and  $d\#$  has 54% conditional probability. Because most of these bigrams are relatively infrequent, they make up only 3.3% of the text as a whole. By contrast, Voynich in the Simple Maximum transcription contains 12 bigrams with high conditional probability, and they are much more frequent, making up 29.3% of the text. With the Minimal transcription, there are 23 bigrams with high conditional probability, and they make up 23.9% of the text.

Figure 19 shows for various languages the proportion of the text which consists of bigrams with high conditional probability. The only other texts that have a comparable amount of high conditional bigrams are those of Min Dong, Hakka, Venda, and Hawaiian, the four languages in the Wikipedia corpus with the lowest conditional character entropy. Min Dong is between the two Voynich transcriptions.

The red coloring denotes word-finals, i.e., characters which are followed by a space. In most languages of the sample, the majority of predictable bigrams are at the ends of words, whether or not their script contains characters which are found exclusively at the end of words (as with the positional character variants of Arabic, Hebrew, and Greek). This is true for English, because  $y\#$

and  $d\#$  are much more common than  $qu$  and  $ve$ . Voynichese, like Hakka and Min Dong, has a great deal of word-final bigrams in addition to other types of bigrams.

## 4.7 Summary

At the character level, Voynichese is strikingly different from any other text in the Wikipedia and Historical corpora. The character set size and frequency of characters is conventional, but the characters are combined in an extremely predictable way, as indicated by an unusual conditional character entropy that is distinctly lower than any of the 316 comparison texts.

This discrepancy is not attributable to the transcription system used to encode Voynich, although decisions about the compositionality of glyph sequences can have a significant effect on entropy. Nor is it the result of conventional scholarly abbreviations of the historical period or the absence of written vowels.

Rather, it is largely the result of common characters which are heavily restricted to certain positions within the word. Voynichese most closely resembles tonal languages written in the Latin script and languages with relatively limited syllabic inventories.

We do not take this as evidence that the language underlying Voynich is likely to be from the Niger-Congo, Malayo-Polynesian, or Tibeto-Burman families. A more reasonable scenario is that the script ignores certain sound distinctions that are made in the underlying language, as Bennett's sample of Hawaiian did not include vowel distinctions and the Venda wikipedia text does not mark tone. Whatever method was used to generate the Voynichese script, it created written words that are highly constrained in form.

We have described the creation of a corpus of Voynich texts and two comparison corpora for analyzing Voynichese from a broad typological perspective. In addition to the character-level analysis given here, we have used these corpora for our overview in Bower and Lindemann (2020) and will continue to use them in subsequent analyses.

One line of inquiry that will be addressed in forthcoming work is the effect of historical encipherment methods on character properties. Here we will make a few brief observations. If Voynichese is encoded text, it must be more complex than a simple substitution cipher. A simple monoalphabetic substitution cipher will have absolutely no effect on conditional character entropy, because the same characters simply shift places with one another. The addition of null (meaningless) characters and multiple variants of high-frequency characters were used to make it harder to identify uniquely frequent characters. This can have an effect on character entropy (as can more complex polyalphabetic ciphers), but we would then expect the character frequency distribution of Voynichese to be atypical. They also affect the distribution of minimal pairs (if null-insertion operates on an otherwise monoalphabetic cipher). We can also rule out most types of polyalphabetic cipher, since such ciphers would disrupt the regular encoding of identical words across pages, as well as increasing (rather than decreasing)  $h_2$ .

Voynichese is a clear outlier at the character level, and we might be tempted to conclude from this that the text is meaningless. However, the Voynich text conceals sophisticated layers of structure. Subsequent work will examine the Voynich text at the word level, for which Voynichese is much more typical.

The following appendices provide some general information about the datasets used in this paper.

## A Voynich Corpus Statistics

This table displays basic statistics for each of the Voynich sample texts in the Maximal transcription, broken down by running paragraph text and labels.

	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	$h_2$
<b>Full Voynich Text</b>	234,404	45	37,940	8,172	2.072
Paragraphs	205,014	36	33,111	6,936	2.117
Labels	29,389	36	4,829	2,283	2.309
<b>Voynich A</b>	68,612	36	11,415	3,460	2.122
Paragraphs	66,477	33	11,081	3,281	2.101
Labels	2,134	25	334	289	2.425
<b>Voynich B</b>	145,745	32	23,226	4,947	1.973
Paragraphs	136,046	30	21,632	4,661	1.964
Labels	9,698	26	1,594	778	2.044
<b>Hand 1</b>	64,747	42	10,877	3,260	2.122
Paragraphs	61,963	33	10,352	3,032	2.083
Labels	2,783	31	525	365	2.572
<b>Hand 2</b>	67,929	27	11,070	2,590	1.921
Paragraphs	61,698	27	10,054	2,367	1.910
Labels	6,230	21	1,016	531	1.975
<b>Hand 3</b>	75,182	30	11,755	3,419	1.999
Paragraphs	72,550	30	11,328	3,302	1.991
Labels	2,631	22	427	294	2.086
<b>Hand 4</b>	17,850	25	2,864	1,548	2.279
Paragraphs	2,219	21	353	268	2.083
Labels	15,630	25	2,511	1,399	2.284
<b>Hand 5</b>	5,774	26	930	563	2.111
Paragraphs	3,662	22	580	387	2.079
Labels	2,111	26	350	255	2.055

The following table compares the character set size and conditional character entropy ( $h_2$ ) for each of the Voynich texts in each of the three transcription systems: Maximal, Maximal Simplified, and Minimal.

	Maximal	Maximal Simplified	Minimal
Full Voynich	45 / 2.114	23 / 2.112	41 / 2.475
Language A	36 / 2.122	22 / 2.119	39 / 2.504
Language B	32 / 1.973	23 / 1.973	40 / 2.304
Hand 1	42 / 2.122	23 / 2.117	40 / 2.506
Hand 2	27 / 1.921	23 / 1.921	39 / 2.219
Hand 3	30 / 1.999	23 / 1.999	39 / 2.338
Hand 4	25 / 2.279	22 / 2.279	36 / 2.558
Hand 5	26 / 2.111	23 / 2.112	31 / 2.319

## B Wikipedia Corpus Statistics

The following table gives basic statistics for each of the sample languages in the Wikipedia Corpus:

Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	$h_2$
Abkhazian	ab	Caucasian	Cyrillic	474,421	44	58,100	19,109	3.571
Acehnese	ace	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	566,068	33	90,025	11,400	3.208
Adyghe	ady	Caucasian	Cyrillic	86,867	36	10,791	5,212	3.403
Afrikaans	af	Germanic	Latin	1,228,386	31	198,349	22,349	3.375
Akan	ak	Niger-Congo	Latin	409,746	31	82,731	9,578	3.321
Albanian	sq	Albanian	Latin	1,162,617	30	193,060	29,512	3.387
Alemannic	als	Germanic	Latin	1,197,089	38	197,012	39,254	3.542
Amharic	am	Afro-Asiatic	Ethiopic	940,578	293	193,388	49,646	4.503
Anglo Saxon	ang	Germanic	Latin	679,186	41	109,182	26,219	3.605
Arabic	ar	Afro-Asiatic	Arabic	1,164,523	44	195,629	38,372	3.702
Aragonese	an	Romance	Latin	1,170,029	34	210,697	23,412	3.293
Aramaic	arc	Afro-Asiatic	Syriac	52,659	40	9,236	3,853	3.483
Armenian	hy	Armenian	Armenian	1,521,970	40	194,344	36,578	3.376
Aromanian	roa_rup	Romance	Latin	89,929	42	15,126	5,248	3.440
Assamese	as	Indic	Bengali	1,203,527	63	189,182	32,598	3.760
Asturian	ast	Romance	Latin	1,235,937	36	206,485	24,907	3.308
Atikamekw	atj	Algonquian	Latin	245,152	28	34,454	7,904	2.953
Avar	av	Caucasian	Cyrillic	705,663	37	88,140	25,138	3.355
Awadhi	awa	Indic	Devanagari	438,119	69	84,403	14,615	3.746
Aymara	ay	Aymara	Latin	202,890	39	23,822	11,645	3.185
Azerbaijani	az	Turkic	Latin	1,492,347	34	199,917	35,295	3.644
Balinese	ban	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,317,387	27	199,768	25,568	3.180
Bambara	bm	Mande	Latin	122,358	38	25,163	4,806	3.191
Banjar	bjn	Austronesian	Latin	1,371,576	28	199,761	27,426	3.175
Banyumasan	map_bms	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,383,372	28	198,810	23,499	3.257

Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h2</i>
Bashkir	ba	Turkic	Cyrillic	1,412,766	42	194,138	37,466	3.691
Basque	eu	Vasconic	Latin	1,540,698	27	199,658	37,568	3.250
Bavarian	bar	Germanic	Latin	1,178,419	34	197,795	41,284	3.550
Belarusian	be	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,383,017	33	192,440	39,472	3.566
Belarusian (Taraškievica)	be_x_old	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,379,366	35	189,806	39,306	3.567
Bengali	bn	Indic	Bengali	1,301,543	62	191,876	28,481	3.665
Bihari	bh	Indic	Devanagari	940,050	68	189,977	18,150	3.618
Bishnupriya Manipuri	bpy	Indic	Bengali	517,177	63	79,490	16,408	3.545
Bislama	bi	Creole	Latin	16,041	29	3,145	798	3.126
Bosnian	bs	Slavic	Latin	1,305,485	33	195,997	37,659	3.468
Breton	br	Celtic	Latin	1,095,236	35	206,119	20,998	3.322
Buginese (Buginese)	bug	Malayo-Polynesian	Buginese	11,978	29	2,158	1,153	3.365
Buginese (Latin)	bug	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	49,167	28	7,126	2,956	3.278
Bulgarian	bg	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,251,467	31	194,249	29,953	3.476
Burmese	my	Tibeto-Burman	Myanmar	1,002,038	62	75,527	44,643	3.324
Buryat	bxr	Mongolic	Cyrillic	1,418,044	35	192,042	38,617	3.503
Cantonese	zh_yue	Tibeto-Burman	Chinese	322,674	3,608	31,888	28,439	5.409
Catalan	ca	Romance	Latin	1,189,313	41	209,944	23,100	3.370
Cebuano	ceb	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,198,584	32	200,597	23,993	3.186
Central Bicolano	bcl	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,197,161	35	197,619	23,546	3.212
Chamorro	ch	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	37,146	34	6,547	1,903	3.291
Chechen	ce	Caucasian	Cyrillic	1,344,890	35	195,158	43,064	3.672
Cherokee	chr	Iroquoian	Cherokee	57,838	84	11,835	3,777	3.829
Cheyenne	chy	Algonquian	Latin	2,812	39	318	225	3.194
Chichewa	ny	Niger-Congo	Latin	689,446	28	99,634	17,337	3.246
Chinese	zh	Tibeto-Burman	Chinese	1,234,309	6,222	124,650	109,341	6.142
Chuvash	cv	Turkic	Cyrillic	1,184,848	38	188,153	35,546	3.620
Classical Chinese	zh_classical	Tibeto-Burman	Chinese	80,593	3,292	12,778	11,912	5.176
Cornish	kw	Celtic	Latin	749,995	30	139,379	18,315	3.385
Corsican	co	Romance	Latin	1,134,720	33	207,593	28,600	3.232
Cree	cr	Algonquian	Latin	3,127	29	352	229	2.992
Crimean Tatar	crh	Turkic	Latin	397,729	35	54,339	16,048	3.589
Croatian	hr	Slavic	Latin	1,293,468	32	194,591	39,602	3.464
Czech	cs	Slavic	Latin	1,330,126	41	196,446	40,391	3.745
Danish	da	Germanic	Latin	1,258,211	30	196,664	28,753	3.476
Dinka	din	Nilotic	Latin	331,605	35	64,389	12,093	3.469
Divehi	dv	Indic	Thaana	1,732,631	51	186,755	41,357	3.138
Doteli	dty	Indic	Devanagari	1,170,968	71	187,576	38,443	3.824
Dutch	nl	Germanic	Latin	1,263,624	30	197,198	24,939	3.332
Dutch Low Saxon	nds_nl	Germanic	Latin	1,191,824	35	199,215	31,151	3.393



Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h2</i>
Dzongkha	dz	Tibeto-Burman	Tibetan	93,231	63	24,147	1,735	3.076
Egyptian Arabic	arz	Afro-Asiatic	Arabic	1,078,766	47	195,437	36,930	3.663
Emilian-Romagnol	eml	Romance	Latin	784,411	53	162,961	23,869	3.525
English	en	Germanic	Latin	1,216,023	27	199,564	19,843	3.403
Erzya	myv	Uralic	Cyrillic	1,353,230	34	180,837	44,893	3.518
Esperanto	eo	Constructed	Latin	1,219,760	34	197,285	30,975	3.305
Estonian	et	Uralic	Latin	1,487,423	34	192,800	48,756	3.536
Ewe	ee	Niger-Congo	Latin	94,902	43	18,632	4,058	3.188
Extremaduran	ext	Romance	Latin	1,175,298	35	200,577	31,832	3.354
Faroese	fo	Germanic	Latin	1,181,388	34	191,824	29,506	3.523
Fiji Hindi	hif	Indic	Latin	706,696	34	128,450	15,253	3.411
Fijian	fj	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	226,281	27	42,360	4,345	2.888
Finnish	fi	Uralic	Latin	1,728,271	28	196,573	55,335	3.475
Franco-Provençal	frp	Romance	Latin	314,875	41	58,163	12,054	3.461
French	fr	Romance	Latin	1,371,315	39	233,025	23,791	3.354
Friulian	fur	Romance	Latin	1,052,533	38	198,007	21,733	3.284
Fula	ff	Niger-Congo	Latin	238,729	37	40,601	10,899	3.364
Gagauz	gag	Turkic	Latin	484,481	38	67,724	19,070	3.570
Galician	gl	Romance	Latin	1,225,239	34	197,864	23,310	3.314
Gan	gan	Tibeto-Burman	Chinese	48,003	2,938	6,514	5,837	4.597
Georgian	ka	Kartvelian	Georgian	1,590,023	43	190,379	42,981	3.566
German	de	Germanic	Latin	1,411,555	31	197,197	32,028	3.394
Gilaki	glk	Iranian	Arabic	916,037	49	180,675	31,070	3.854
Goan Konkani	gom	Indic	Devanagari	1,317,991	76	197,428	48,971	3.659
Gorontalo	gor	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	359,794	32	53,579	10,964	3.258
Gothic	got	Germanic	Gothic	63,136	28	9,352	3,598	3.321
Greek	el	Hellenic	Greek	1,270,133	34	192,045	26,770	3.519
Greenlandic	kl	Inuit	Latin	213,944	29	18,203	9,980	3.055
Guarani	gn	Tupian	Latin	1,388,881	48	198,012	32,287	3.435
Guianan Creole	ger	Creole	Latin	610,232	31	115,926	12,096	3.224
Gujarati	gu	Indic	Gujarati	1,173,177	69	195,421	36,078	3.732
Haitian	ht	Creole	Latin	995,666	35	188,176	20,106	3.385
Hakka	hak	Tibeto-Burman	Latin	369,395	44	84,588	3,607	2.857
Hausa	ha	Afro-Asiatic	Latin	1,116,212	31	200,918	20,315	3.105
Hawaiian	haw	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	561,237	31	112,870	5,728	2.765
Hebrew	he	Afro-Asiatic	Hebrew	1,123,178	28	194,947	38,482	3.664
Hill Mari	mrj	Uralic	Cyrillic	630,450	37	91,189	22,380	3.701
Hindi	hi	Indic	Devanagari	1,035,585	71	195,809	20,001	3.623
Hungarian	hu	Uralic	Latin	1,437,916	35	198,457	47,571	3.742
Icelandic	is	Germanic	Latin	1,237,880	36	194,966	33,368	3.596

Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h</i> <sup>2</sup>
Ido	io	Constructed	Latin	1,178,602	33	197,718	20,822	3.329
Igbo	ig	Niger-Congo	Latin	984,726	44	188,440	20,250	3.380
Ilokano	ilo	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,172,160	28	198,139	20,266	3.163
Inari Sami	smn	Uralic	Latin	260,928	36	34,021	10,928	3.769
Indonesian	id	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,446,218	26	201,308	17,949	3.222
Ingush	inh	Caucasian	Cyrillic	191,553	37	27,865	10,432	3.649
Interlingua	ia	Constructed	Latin	1,195,958	28	195,759	19,769	3.244
Interlingue	ie	Constructed	Latin	1,076,710	38	187,169	18,211	3.380
Inuktitut (Canadian Syllabics)	iu	Inuit	Canadian Syllabics	13,614	117	1,923	1,193	3.732
Inuktitut (Latin)	iu	Inuit	Latin	17,119	25	1,415	1,097	3.129
Inupiak	ik	Inuit	Latin	6,536	39	692	500	3.350
Irish	ga	Celtic	Latin	1,130,156	31	199,466	20,054	3.338
Italian	it	Romance	Latin	1,268,739	33	204,004	26,338	3.272
Jamaican Patois	jam	Creole	Latin	535,308	27	95,784	13,421	3.387
Japanese	ja	Japonic	Japanese	1,015,563	2,887	74,348	60,520	5.027
Javanese	jv	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,351,976	29	199,101	27,774	3.238
Kabardian Circassian	kbd	Caucasian	Cyrillic	693,947	35	91,720	30,563	3.367
Kabiye	kbp	Niger-Congo	Latin	1,104,123	40	206,498	22,038	3.302
Kabyle	kab	Afro-Asiatic	Latin	1,130,890	39	210,877	30,148	3.458
Kalmyk	xal	Mongolic	Cyrillic	149,170	41	23,437	9,615	3.863
Kannada	kn	Dravidian	Kannada	1,633,412	66	198,531	57,666	3.773
Kapampangan	pam	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,207,315	31	193,277	23,199	3.063
Karachay-Balkar	krc	Turkic	Cyrillic	1,138,595	34	145,979	31,559	3.476
Karakalpak	kaa	Turkic	Latin	958,773	37	121,182	32,916	3.509
Kashmiri (Arabic)	ks	Indic	Arabic	34,438	79	6,201	2,922	3.872
Kashmiri (Devanagari)	ks	Indic	Devanagari	22,493	69	3,641	2,093	3.864
Kashubian	csb	Slavic	Latin	792,280	40	120,564	37,608	3.750
Kazakh	kk	Turkic	Cyrillic	1,478,373	40	195,972	38,033	3.496
Khmer	km	Austroasiatic	Khmer	654,815	79	28,173	21,384	4.138
Kikuyu	ki	Niger-Congo	Latin	62,285	32	10,016	3,532	3.152
Kinyarwanda	rw	Niger-Congo	Latin	840,081	29	126,721	20,888	3.136
Kirghiz	ky	Turkic	Cyrillic	1,477,252	37	194,186	37,921	3.605
Kirundi	rn	Niger-Congo	Latin	218,081	28	32,282	8,974	3.074
Komi	kv	Uralic	Cyrillic	952,576	36	139,004	30,271	3.706
Komi-Permyak	koi	Uralic	Cyrillic	547,852	36	82,138	18,841	3.743
Kongo	kg	Niger-Congo	Latin	126,751	38	21,763	4,324	3.141
Korean	ko	Koreanic	Hangul	817,046	1,379	203,285	65,252	4.685
Kotava	avk	Constructed	Latin	1,160,948	30	190,260	33,067	3.454
Kurdish	ku	Iranian	Latin	1,097,852	35	201,217	29,586	3.386
Ladin	lld	Romance	Latin	597,615	46	114,922	18,314	3.394

Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h2</i>
Ladino	lad	Romance	Latin	1,115,534	32	193,345	26,514	3.305
Lak	lbe	Caucasian	Cyrillic	170,141	36	22,564	5,981	3.454
Lao	lo	Tai	Lao	343,956	55	21,063	13,620	4.030
Latgalian	ltg	Baltic	Latin	299,177	36	41,482	13,350	3.606
Latin	la	Romance	Latin	1,430,965	28	193,514	42,260	3.412
Latvian	lv	Baltic	Latin	1,408,947	36	193,369	36,694	3.634
Lezgian	lez	Caucasian	Cyrillic	1,426,123	33	194,005	32,609	3.411
Ligurian	lij	Romance	Latin	1,108,522	51	214,470	37,687	3.475
Limburgish	li	Germanic	Latin	1,193,438	34	201,569	27,862	3.436
Lingala	ln	Niger-Congo	Latin	383,704	46	64,511	11,314	3.222
Lingua Franca Nova	lfn	Constructed	Latin	1,022,406	28	196,299	15,063	3.111
Lithuanian	lt	Baltic	Latin	1,477,695	36	194,671	43,340	3.573
Livvi-Karelian	olo	Uralic	Latin	987,848	31	126,766	33,422	3.571
Lojban	jbo	Constructed	Latin	288,970	28	59,390	6,453	3.140
Lombard	lmo	Romance	Latin	1,036,268	41	208,682	29,793	3.444
Low Saxon	nds	Germanic	Latin	1,177,767	30	199,049	27,399	3.390
Lower Sorbian	dsb	Slavic	Latin	863,845	39	131,759	30,568	3.626
Luganda	lg	Niger-Congo	Latin	1,427,630	27	204,897	31,783	3.158
Luxembourgisch	lb	Germanic	Latin	1,254,155	33	200,807	28,191	3.423
Macedonian	mk	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,302,905	31	199,719	30,368	3.407
Madurese	mad	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	312,666	34	46,468	8,560	3.394
Maithili	mai	Indic	Devanagari	1,105,898	73	186,573	34,716	3.831
Malagasy	mg	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,245,462	34	186,592	21,030	2.944
Malay	ms	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,406,260	27	198,741	18,313	3.186
Malayalam	ml	Dravidian	Malayalam	797,436	77	78,073	35,542	3.702
Maltese	mt	Afro-Asiatic	Latin	1,418,795	32	241,726	24,892	3.515
Manx	gv	Celtic	Latin	1,166,926	33	208,179	18,495	3.373
Maori	mi	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	417,506	33	88,263	6,548	2.875
Marathi	mr	Indic	Devanagari	1,297,866	78	188,409	42,414	3.689
Mazandarani	mzn	Iranian	Arabic	993,445	46	193,871	24,773	3.660
Meadow Mari	mhr	Uralic	Cyrillic	1,371,590	38	199,570	34,921	3.549
Min Dong	cdo	Tibeto-Burman	Latin	430,592	48	101,336	2,796	2.841
Min Nan	zh_min_nan	Tibeto-Burman	Latin	1,267,107	49	309,129	8,318	3.066
Minangkabau	min	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,083,848	27	158,742	19,545	3.181
Mingrelian	xmf	Kartvelian	Georgian	1,452,488	40	187,555	49,075	3.580
Mirandese	mwl	Romance	Latin	1,210,157	33	203,845	22,829	3.309
Moksha	mdf	Moksha	Cyrillic	254,066	34	34,186	12,397	3.474
Mon	mnw	Austroasiatic	Myanmar	510,675	74	42,496	24,496	3.570
Mongolian	mn	Mongolic	Cyrillic	1,321,073	35	193,476	29,282	3.559
Moroccan Arabic	ary	Afro-Asiatic	Arabic	792,354	46	143,786	29,576	3.725

Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h2</i>
N'Ko	nqo	Mande	N'Ko	1,122,166	48	196,488	22,518	2.970
Nahuatl	nah	Uto-Aztecan	Latin	508,194	36	62,805	15,605	3.227
Nauruan	na	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	59,243	51	9,774	2,819	3.405
Navajo	nv	Athabaskan	Latin	202,428	37	28,125	7,125	3.366
Neapolitan	nap	Romance	Latin	1,031,893	40	185,831	32,261	3.291
Nepali	ne	Indic	Devanagari	1,170,229	68	179,096	36,637	3.770
Newar	new	Tibeto-Burman	Devanagari	770,077	76	122,917	27,822	3.750
Nias	nia	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	293,580	29	52,144	7,274	3.077
Norfolk	pih	Creole	Latin	114,354	34	21,202	5,008	3.497
Norman	nrm	Romance	Latin	877,907	41	165,642	20,754	3.364
North Frisian	fr	Germanic	Latin	1,073,028	36	191,321	26,674	3.499
Northern Sami	se	Uralic	Latin	793,557	41	100,856	26,797	3.607
Northern Sotho	nso	Niger-Congo	Latin	137,660	30	25,626	4,583	2.950
Norwegian (Bokmaål)	no	Germanic	Latin	1,247,199	32	196,357	29,556	3.475
Norwegian (Nynorsk)	nn	Germanic	Latin	1,185,458	32	193,537	27,119	3.496
Novial	nov	Constructed	Latin	220,177	33	38,318	8,423	3.325
Occitan	oc	Romance	Latin	1,238,392	38	208,924	20,667	3.358
Old Church Slavonic	cu	Slavic	Cyrillic	68,106	50	10,108	3,258	3.398
Oriya	or	Indic	Odia	1,249,524	66	184,928	32,844	3.742
Oromo	om	Afro-Asiatic	Latin	1,625,327	29	233,367	40,522	3.193
Ossetian	os	Iranian	Cyrillic	1,198,686	33	194,122	34,753	3.651
Palatinate German	pfl	Germanic	Latin	1,250,014	38	197,124	42,618	3.440
Pali (Devanagari)	pi	Indic	Devanagari	7,512	62	1,157	686	3.694
Pali (Latin)	pi	Indic	Latin	56,922	32	5,971	1,953	2.905
Pangasinan	pag	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	176,803	27	31,387	6,904	3.166
Papiamentu	pap	Creole	Latin	1,049,584	38	195,235	20,194	3.344
Pashto	ps	Iranian	Arabic	892,610	52	196,694	25,578	3.651
Pennsylvania German	pdc	Germanic	Latin	226,954	31	37,682	8,436	3.381
Persian	fa	Iranian	Arabic	1,024,245	42	197,880	19,807	3.651
Picard	pcd	Romance	Latin	543,922	39	102,478	17,963	3.397
Piedmontese	pms	Romance	Latin	1,062,707	35	218,355	19,308	3.318
Polish	pl	Slavic	Latin	1,410,675	35	195,119	44,911	3.638
Pontic	pnt	Hellenic	Greek	127,501	38	20,894	6,214	3.534
Portuguese	pt	Romance	Latin	1,235,214	39	198,672	22,429	3.316
Punjabi	pa	Indic	Gurmukhi	970,590	64	195,713	22,171	3.577
Quechua	qu	Quechua	Latin	335,139	35	40,329	14,685	3.197
Riparian	ksh	Germanic	Latin	1,110,517	35	198,243	34,554	3.556
Romani	rmy	Indic	Latin	91,925	38	15,487	4,116	3.294
Romanian	ro	Romance	Latin	1,348,034	31	210,279	28,217	3.416
Romansh	rm	Romance	Latin	1,203,902	34	208,626	18,734	3.306

Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h2</i>
Russian	ru	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,500,801	34	200,538	40,697	3.619
Rusyn	rue	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,244,127	38	187,752	48,078	3.740
Saaraiki	skr	Indic	Arabic	927,476	57	197,187	23,313	3.679
Sakha	sah	Turkic	Cyrillic	1,488,350	39	191,813	44,495	3.617
Sakizaya	szy	Austronesian	Latin	1,067,950	27	194,641	13,539	2.948
Samoan	sm	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	399,484	32	83,345	6,083	2.992
Samogitian	bat_smg	Baltic	Latin	719,074	36	105,660	34,440	3.599
Sango	sg	Niger-Congo	Latin	17,054	38	3,746	640	2.862
Sanskrit	sa	Indic	Devanagari	1,507,088	76	177,498	60,631	3.728
Santali	sat	Austroasiatic	Ol Chiki	1,013,781	37	187,788	19,498	3.391
Sardinian	sc	Romance	Latin	1,157,097	33	204,144	32,653	3.230
Saterland Frisian	stq	Germanic	Latin	1,146,938	30	186,897	25,801	3.384
Scots	sco	Germanic	Latin	1,122,338	27	199,515	22,474	3.417
Scottish Gaelic	gd	Celtic	Latin	1,137,203	33	206,651	18,580	3.145
Serbian	sr	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,241,960	31	190,415	38,120	3.458
Serbo-Croatian	sh	Slavic	Latin	1,271,863	31	192,522	40,828	3.472
Sesotho	st	Niger-Congo	Latin	303,739	28	55,756	7,713	3.004
Shan	shn	Tai	Myanmar	494,159	105	31,048	22,064	3.154
Shona	sn	Niger-Congo	Latin	626,613	27	76,706	22,057	3.169
Sicilian	scn	Romance	Latin	1,198,370	38	204,500	29,579	3.214
Silesian	szl	Slavic	Latin	891,117	46	132,556	42,331	3.767
Simple English	simple	Germanic	Latin	1,128,909	27	198,481	14,313	3.362
Sindhi	sd	Indic	Arabic	875,905	62	184,506	20,142	3.694
Sinhalese	si	Indic	Sinhala	1,182,228	76	188,511	34,716	3.799
Slovak	sk	Slavic	Latin	1,343,586	42	195,932	42,027	3.737
Slovenian	sl	Slavic	Latin	1,039,854	31	161,193	29,227	3.516
Somali	so	Afro-Asiatic	Latin	1,245,451	28	194,843	30,491	3.268
Sorani	ckb	Iranian	Arabic	1,220,535	39	194,694	38,589	3.452
South Azerbaijani	azb	Turkic	Arabic	1,325,401	49	194,657	50,268	3.717
Spanish	es	Romance	Latin	1,251,204	33	202,983	23,801	3.291
Sranan	srn	Creole	Latin	61,506	35	12,032	2,520	3.185
Sundanese	su	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	703,485	28	103,181	14,482	3.368
Swahili	sw	Niger-Congo	Latin	1,233,964	26	195,587	21,695	3.084
Swati	ss	Niger-Congo	Latin	201,303	29	23,888	10,554	3.195
Swedish	sv	Germanic	Latin	1,301,628	31	198,498	32,104	3.539
Tagalog	tl	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,213,045	27	196,218	19,488	3.059
Tahitian	ty	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	16,927	43	3,858	694	2.846
Tajik	tg	Iranian	Cyrillic	1,248,236	40	190,743	34,147	3.614
Tamil	ta	Dravidian	Tamil	1,783,419	49	192,511	58,671	3.327
Tarantino	roa_tara	Romance	Latin	1,148,683	35	205,377	21,844	3.109

Language	Wikicode	Family	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h</i> <sup>2</sup>
Tatar (Cyrillic)	tt	Turkic	Cyrillic	940,273	38	128,935	27,004	3.670
Tatar (Latin)	tt	Turkic	Latin	429,020	41	60,991	18,904	3.749
Telugu	te	Dravidian	Telugu	1,551,065	67	193,017	56,921	3.783
Tetum	tet	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	660,727	37	108,003	14,469	3.446
Thai	th	Tai	Thai	953,229	68	38,480	27,031	4.247
Tibetan	bo	Tibeto-Burman	Tibetan	1,655,843	83	428,495	6,127	3.143
Tigrinya	ti	Afro-Asiatic	Ethiopic	96,980	230	21,081	7,467	4.401
Tok Pisin	tpi	Creole	Latin	87,118	27	16,046	2,136	3.135
Tongan	to	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	167,431	34	36,884	3,972	2.945
Tsonga	ts	Niger-Congo	Latin	522,298	28	88,346	11,540	2.970
Tswana	tn	Niger-Congo	Latin	1,068,169	28	203,475	16,097	2.816
Tulu	tcy	Dravidian	Kannada	1,243,356	68	168,376	51,885	3.695
Tumbuka	tum	Niger-Congo	Latin	62,879	29	9,480	2,803	2.979
Turkish	tr	Turkic	Latin	1,503,312	34	202,601	39,777	3.549
Turkmen	tk	Turkic	Latin	1,510,318	37	202,877	43,688	3.603
Tuvan	tyv	Turkic	Cyrillic	1,451,621	40	208,827	34,787	3.494
Twi	tw	Niger-Congo	Latin	173,715	30	35,061	5,612	3.289
Udmurt	udm	Uralic	Cyrillic	539,349	40	75,154	19,440	3.669
Ukrainian	uk	Slavic	Cyrillic	1,401,545	34	193,133	40,936	3.653
Upper Sorbian	hsb	Slavic	Latin	1,272,611	38	190,832	32,500	3.559
Urdu	ur	Indic	Arabic	912,459	52	195,713	15,390	3.575
Uyghur	ug	Turkic	Arabic	1,257,845	39	164,208	31,147	3.479
Uzbek	uz	Turkic	Latin	1,548,096	29	197,038	37,078	3.436
Venda	ve	Niger-Congo	Latin	99,874	30	17,566	3,452	2.792
Venetian	vec	Romance	Latin	1,046,029	37	200,507	30,156	3.265
Vepsian	vep	Uralic	Latin	1,366,394	30	179,658	23,467	3.501
Vietnamese	vi	Austroasiatic	Latin	901,129	92	200,641	6,639	3.168
Volapük	vo	Constructed	Latin	1,001,117	30	163,340	14,480	3.237
Võro	fiu_vro	Uralic	Latin	829,521	34	122,791	31,833	3.635
Walloon	wa	Romance	Latin	1,006,614	37	197,108	20,966	3.379
Waray-Waray	war	Malayo-Polynesian	Latin	1,170,812	32	200,277	19,247	3.133
Welsh	cy	Celtic	Latin	1,125,686	32	204,242	19,707	3.465
West Flemish	vls	Germanic	Latin	1,123,656	32	200,520	30,198	3.434
West Frisian	fy	Germanic	Latin	1,127,112	33	194,755	21,690	3.374
Western Armenian	hyw	Armenian	Armenian	1,406,809	41	196,090	42,235	3.479
Western Punjabi	pnb	Indic	Arabic	922,341	50	196,296	18,042	3.595
Wolof	wo	Niger-Congo	Latin	983,997	34	203,888	11,051	3.292
Wu	wuu	Tibeto-Burman	Chinese	54,268	3,187	6,303	5,755	4.388
Xhosa	xh	Niger-Congo	Latin	1,064,361	29	130,727	41,754	3.267
Yiddish	yi	Germanic	Hebrew	1,133,439	30	199,605	18,652	3.311

<b>Language</b>	<b>Wikicode</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Script</b>	<b>Character Count</b>	<b>Character Set Size</b>	<b>Word Count</b>	<b>Word Set Size</b>	<b><i>h2</i></b>
Yoruba	yo	Niger-Congo	Latin	683,230	43	153,063	18,010	3.591
Zamboanga Chavacano	cbk_zam	Creole	Latin	1,147,970	33	195,097	24,341	3.310
Zazaki	diq	Iranian	Latin	1,093,565	38	198,835	35,611	3.528
Zeelandic	zea	Germanic	Latin	1,135,510	36	204,440	29,827	3.388
Zhuang	za	Tai	Latin	28,961	29	4,509	1,599	3.069
Zulu	zu	Niger-Congo	Latin	866,234	28	102,758	33,905	3.262

## C Historical Corpus Statistics

The following table gives basic statistics for each of the Historical Texts, along with separate statistics for parallel texts with normalized and diplomatic versions.

Text	Language	Script	Character Count	Character Set Size	Word Count	Word Set Size	<i>h2</i>
<i>Medical Casebooks</i>	English	Latin					
Normalized			3,057	884	15,195	41	3.418
Diplomatic			3,069	901	14,646	54	3.435
<i>Three Books of Occult Philosophy</i>	English	Latin	56,914	6,675	314,259	28	3.241
<i>Science of Chirurgie</i>	English	Latin	97,949	7,443	483,823	30	3.240
<i>Secretum Secretorum</i>	English	Latin	18,350	2,754	96,373	27	3.111
<i>Alphabet of Tales</i>	English	Latin	177,763	14,083	891,000	33	3.254
<i>Amiran-Darejaniani</i>	Georgian	Georgian	45,169	12,888	336,149	37	3.420
<i>Mishneh Torah</i>	Hebrew	Hebrew	27,261	7,857	143,516	29	3.637
<i>Masoretic Tanakh (Bereshit)</i>	Hebrew	Hebrew					
Without <i>niqqud</i>			17,802	6,327	99,024	29	3.526
With <i>niqqud</i>			17,802	7,091	164,569	43	3.256
<i>Codex Wormianus</i>	Icelandic	Latin					
Normalized			31,592	8,393	162,890	48	3.390
Diplomatic			31,442	8,637	150,374	60	3.490
<i>La Rettorica</i>	Italian	Latin	32,230	6,789	198,138	29	3.141
<i>Necrologium Lundense</i>	Latin	Latin					
Normalized			309	222	1,723	72	3.348
Diplomatic			314	194	2,046	41	3.204
<i>De Ortu Et Tempo Antichristi</i>	Latin	Latin	1,939	975	13,078	24	3.252
<i>Historia Hierosylmitanae Expeditionis</i>	Latin	Latin	125,987	20,082	900,781	27	3.368
<i>De Magia</i>	Latin	Latin	11,790	4,067	81,028	24	3.315
<i>Secretum Secretorum</i>	Latin	Latin	39,349	9,294	262,206	25	3.277
<i>Steganographia</i>	Latin	Latin	21,529	7,559	154,739	33	3.424
<i>Sindbad-Name</i>	Persian	Arabic	19,751	8,672	103,002	68	3.871
<i>Picatrix</i>	Spanish	Latin	110,684	19,420	642,787	32	3.244



## D The Sukhotin Algorithm for Vowel Detection

The Sukhotin Algorithm is a procedure for determining which characters of an encoded text are vowels (Sukhotin 1962, Guy 1991b). Guy (1991a) applied the algorithm to two folios of the Voynich text. For further discussion of the Sukhotin algorithm and its usage in Voynich analysis, see Bowerman and Lindemann (2020).

The vowel determination for Voynichese is slightly different between Voynich languages, and is heavily dependent upon the transcription system. Here we present the vowel determination results of the Sukhotin Algorithm for multiple languages and scripts in comparison to Voynichese. We include two results: one in which spaces between words are included as a separate character (designated by the # symbol), and one in which they are ignored. If spaces are included, they are almost always identified first by the algorithm, and the overall results are better. In most cases, the exclusion of spaces produces a similar result, but may include consonants that are ‘vowel-like’ (e.g. *y*) or tend to be found at the beginning or end of words.

<b>English</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, a, e, i, o, u a, e, i, o, t, u, y
<b>French</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, a, â, e, é, è, ê, i, î, o, ô, u, û, y a, à, â, e, é, è, ê, i, î, o, ô, u, y
<b>German</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, a, ä, c, e, i, o, ö, u, ü, y a, ä, e, h, i, o, ö, p, u, ü, y
<b>Greek</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, α, á, ε, é, η, ή, ι, ί, ο, ó, ú, ω, ώ α, ά, ε, έ, η, ή, ι, ί, ο, ό, υ, ύ, ω, ώ
<b>Russian</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, a, e, ё, и, o, y, ъ, ы, ъ, э a, e, ё, и, o, y, ъ, ы, ъ, э, ю, я
<b>Georgian</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, ა, ე, ო, ი, ზ, უ ა, ე, Ⴀ, Ⴁ, Ⴂ, Ⴃ, Ⴄ, Ⴅ

Figure 20: Results of the Sukhotin Algorithm for Wikipedia Samples in the Latin alphabet (English, French, German), Greek alphabet (Greek), and Georgian alphabet (Georgian).

Figure 20 shows the results for the Wikipedia samples of English, French, German, Greek, Russian, and Georgian, which are written in the Latin, Greek, Cyrillic, and Georgian alphabets. Running the algorithm with spaces does a fairly good job of picking out the vowels exhaustively and exclusively. Without spaces, the algorithm picks out *t* in English, which is the first letter of the most common word. German also includes the characters *c* and *h*, which are commonly used in digraphs. For Georgian, the results are mixed: including spaces, the algorithm correctly identifies the vowels but includes some consonants as well, and it does worse if spaces are excluded.

<b>Hebrew</b>	
With Spaces	ג,מ,י,ר,ש
Without Spaces	ג,ג,מ,ל,י,ר,ש
<b>Arabic</b>	
With Spaces	ء,ة,ي,و,ه,ل,ظ,ط,ص,ر,ت,ع,ف,ء, #, ءُ, ةُ, يُ, وُ, هُ, لُ, ظُ, طُ, صُ, رُ, تُ, عُ, فُ, ءُ
Without Spaces	ء,ة,ي,و,ه,ل,ظ,ط,ص,ر,ت,ع,ف,ء, #, ءُ, ةُ, يُ, وُ, هُ, لُ, ظُ, طُ, صُ, رُ, تُ, عُ, فُ, ءُ
<b>Hindi</b>	
With Spaces	ः, #, इ, उ, ङ, ा, ि, ी, ु, ू, ृ, ॄ, ॆ, े, ै, ॉ, ो, ौ, ्
Without Spaces	ः, ं, ं, अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, औ, ण, ङ, ा, ि, ी, ु, ू, ृ, ॄ, ॆ, े, ै, ॉ, ो, ौ, ्

Figure 21: Results of the Sukhotin Algorithm for Wikipedia Samples in the Hebrew and Arabic abjads and the Devanagari abugida (Hindi).

Figure 21 shows the results of the Sukhotin algorithm for Wikipedia samples of languages in three non-alphabetic scripts: Hebrew, Arabic, and Devanagari (run on the Hindi sample). Hebrew and Arabic are abjads which do not include vowels.<sup>37</sup> The algorithm identifies some consonants which double as vowels, but otherwise has a tendency to identify the final or initial forms of consonants, particularly if spaces are excluded. In Arabic the *harakat* vowel marking is identified first. The algorithm is somewhat successful for Hindi, written in an abugida (alphasyllabary). Without spaces, it initially identifies the freestanding forms of the vowels, and then the separate combining forms of the vowels. With spaces, it only includes the combining forms.

Figure 22 shows the results of the Sukhotin algorithm for Full Voynich, A, and B in each of the three transcriptions. In the Maximal Simplified transcription, the algorithm identifies common characters which are found primarily in the middle of words and which bear a resemblance to Latin script vowels (*a*, *c*, *h*, *i*, and *o*). The only difference between A and B is whether *c* and *h* are included. Without spaces, the algorithm additionally identifies word-finals: *n*, *y*, and *g*. For Voynich B it also identifies the rare character symbol, and the *f* gallows character which marks the beginning of a paragraph.

In the full Maximal transcription, the algorithm identifies the same characters as vowels, but the results are swamped by the addition of the ligature forms of consonants and vowels, and, when spaces are excluded, other extremely rare characters. Similarly, in the Minimal transcription the same characters are identified as vowels, with the exception of *i* and the inclusion of the digraph *ee*. Characters which are only found at the beginning of the words are also included: *q*, *X*, *Q*, and *S* and *C*.

The Sukhotin algorithm is based upon the observation that vowels are more likely to be adjacent to consonants than to other vowels (Guy 1991b). This generalization is ultimately a reflection of universal properties of sonority in the world’s languages, but its validity for any one language is subject to phonotactics (language-particular rules about possible phoneme sequences) and the peculiarities of the script. In addition to identifying vowels, it tends to identify rare characters and word-initial/final characters.

<sup>37</sup>For Hebrew and Arabic the ordering of results is given from right to left to reflect the order in which these characters are read. Devanagari is ordered from left to right.

### Voynich Maximal Simplified

<b>Full Voynich</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (e), <b>z</b> (h), <b>v</b> (i), <b>o</b> (o) ʔ('), <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>v</b> (n), <b>o</b> (o), <b>g</b> (y)
<b>Voynich A</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>z</b> (h), <b>v</b> (i), <b>o</b> (o) <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>g</b> (g), <b>v</b> (n), <b>o</b> (o), <b>g</b> (y)
<b>Voynich B</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>v</b> (i), <b>o</b> (o) ʔ('), *, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>v</b> (n), <b>o</b> (o), <b>g</b> (y)

### Voynich Maximal

<b>Full Voynich</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (e), <b>ƒ</b> (F), <b>z</b> (h), <b>v</b> (i), <b>r</b> (I), <b>ƒ</b> (K), <b>o</b> (o), <b>o</b> (O), <b>ƒ</b> (T) ʔ('), <b>r</b> (®), <b>r</b> (-), <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>v</b> (n), <b>z</b> (Ñ), <b>o</b> (o), <b>o</b> (O), <b>^</b> (v), <b>g</b> (y), <b>g</b> (Y)
<b>Voynich A</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>ƒ</b> (F), <b>z</b> (h), <b>v</b> (i), <b>ƒ</b> (K), <b>o</b> (o), <b>ƒ</b> (T) <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>g</b> (g), <b>v</b> (n), <b>z</b> (Ñ), <b>o</b> (o), <b>g</b> (y), <b>g</b> (Y)
<b>Voynich B</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	ʔ('), #, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>ƒ</b> (F), <b>r</b> (I), <b>o</b> (o), <b>o</b> (O), <b>z</b> (S) ʔ('), *, <b>ƒ</b> (¼), <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>v</b> (n), <b>o</b> (o), <b>o</b> (O), <b>g</b> (y)

### Voynich Minimal

<b>Full Voynich</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>cc</b> (E), <b>z</b> (h), <b>o</b> (o), <b>ƒ</b> (X) *, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>cc</b> (E), <b>o</b> (o), <b>ƒ</b> (q), <b>g</b> (y)
<b>Voynich A</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>cc</b> (E), <b>z</b> (h), <b>o</b> (o) <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>g</b> (g), <b>z</b> (h), <b>o</b> (o), <b>ƒ</b> (q), <b>c</b> (S), <b>g</b> (y), <b>z</b> (Z)
<b>Voynich B</b> With Spaces Without Spaces	#, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>cc</b> (E), <b>z</b> (h), <b>o</b> (o), <b>ƒ</b> (Q), <b>ƒ</b> (X) *, <b>a</b> (a), <b>c</b> (c), <b>c</b> (e), <b>cc</b> (E), <b>o</b> (o), <b>ƒ</b> (q), <b>g</b> (y)

Figure 22: Results of the Sukhotin Algorithm for Voynichese in the Maximal Simplified, Full Maximal, and Minimal transcriptions.

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