

## Using JuniusX to reproduce the abbreviations in Martin, *The Record Interpreter*

For a straight stroke over any letter, use the COMBINING MACRON (U+0304, and note that combining marks must follow the base character):

ōnis *omnis*; oñis *omnis*; dāpna *dampna*; damṗa *dampna*.

For a stroke through a tall letter, use the COMBINING SHORT STROKE OVERLAY (U+0335): **f đ ħ**. But there are also precomposed versions of **d**, **l** and other characters with stroke, e.g. **đ** (U+0111), **ħ** (U+019A).

For ~ above any character, use the COMBINING TILDE (U+0303):

ã ac, *apud*; ã *alias*.  
dñs *dominus*; carīna *carmina*; fċis *factis*.  
pōita *posita*.

For ~ through a vertical stroke, use the TILDE OVERLAY (U+0334): **ī đ** (U+0303 would be positioned above the letter, e.g. **ĩ**, **đ̃**).

The figure meaning *er*, *re*, *ir* is a common medieval abbreviation which takes many forms. The semantically correct Unicode character is the COMBINING ZIGZAG (ǂ, U+035B), but the best match in JuniusX is a variant of this, U+F1C8. The best way to access this variant is to apply the OpenType feature cv61 (with an index of 2) to U+035B, as here:

iñ *inter*; fr̃u *ferrum*; p̃ *prae*; ser̃ue *servire*.

The symbol for *is*, *es* is the IS-SIGN (U+A76D):

forſ *foris*; om̃ſ *omnes*; 9tſ *competentes*; infſ *infortunium*.

There are two characters for *-us* in Unicode: the SPACING US U+A770 (do not confuse this with CON U+A76F) and the COMBINING US U+1DD2 (treatment of which is not yet complete in JuniusX, but the *Record Interpreter* appears to use only the spacing character):

īpī<sup>⁹</sup> *ipsius*; ūs<sup>⁹</sup> *uersus*; p<sup>⁹</sup>tea *postea*; p<sup>⁹</sup> *post*.

The three-like sign is the ET SIGN (◌₃, U+A76B—do not confuse this with Middle English yogh: **ȝ**, U+021D):

quib₃ *quibus*; lic₃ *licet*; s₃ *sed*.

For *-rum* the Unicode RUM ROTUNDA (U+A75D) is like the one in MUFI/Junicode. The one in the *Record Interpreter* appears to be a late stylized version of this. Use U+A75D and apply OpenType tag cv60 (or, if you're using InDesign, find it in the character palette):

aĩaz̃ *animarum*; coꝛpere *corrumpere*; beatoꝛ *beatorum*.

For *cum*, *con*, etc. use SMALL LETTER CON (U+A76F):

ꝑputus *computus*; ꝑa *contra*; ꝑnouit *cognouit*.

For *per*, use P WITH STROKE U+A751; for *pro*, use P WITH FLOURISH U+A753; for *prae*, etc. use a variant of the ZIGZAG (above) with p:

ꝑsōa *persona*; ꝑpet *comparet*; ꝑsēs *praesens*; ꝑceres *proceres*.

For q with stroke through the descender, there are two Unicode points: U+A757 for a straight stroke, and U+A759 for a diagonal stroke (the *Record Interpreter* appears to use only the former):

Ꝛ *quod*; Ꝛd *quid*; Ꝛbꝛ *quibus*.

For *quae*, use the ligature U+E8BF (MUFI, not Unicode): Ꝟ.

All of the letters a-z are available in superscript form. Access with the SUPS OpenType feature:

Ꝛ<sup>o</sup>s *quos*; c<sup>i</sup>lo *circulo*; cap<sup>i</sup> *capituli*.

All letters a–z, and several others too, also have combining forms (for which see the document [Diacritics\\_guide.pdf](#) in the JuniusX repository):

Ꝛ̃ *quo*; Ꝛ̃<sup>i</sup> *qui* quat̃<sup>o</sup> *quattuor*.

For underdotted text, use Stylistic Set 7, Underdotted.