

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*; dampā *dampna*.

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

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

ã ac, *apud*; ã *alias*.
đñs *dominus*; carīna *carmina*; f̃cis *factis*.
pōita *posita*.

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

The figure meaning *er*, *re*, *ir* is a common medieval abbreviation which takes many forms. The semantically correct Unicode character is the COMBINING ZIGZAG (Ϳ, U+035B), but the best match in JuniusX is a variant of this, U+F1C8 (the curly form zigzag). The best way to access this variant is to apply the OpenType feature cv42 (with an index of 2) to U+035B, as here:

deͿbe debere; inͿter inter; ꝑrū *ferrum*; gñͿo generatio; ꝑ̃ *prae*; serͿue *servire*.

The curly form of the combining zigzag may be attached to any letter, and it may change shape depending on the letter it is attached to (including caps, for which use the case feature, and small caps: **Ǻ** **Ǣ** **ǣ** **Ǥ**).

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

forͿ foris; omͿ omnes; 9tͿ competentes; infͿ 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):

ip̃i⁹ *ipsius*; ūs⁹ *uersus*; p̃tea *postea*; p̃ *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 cv41 (or, if you're using InDesign, find it in the character palette):

aĩaz̃ *animarum*; coꝛꝑere *corrumpere*; beatoꝛ̃ *beatorum*.

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

ꝑꝑutus *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*; ꝑꝑet *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):

ꝑ *quod*; ꝑd *quid*; ꝑb₃ *quibus*.

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

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

ꝑ^os *quos*; cⁱlo *circulo*; capⁱ *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):

ꝑ̃ *quo*; ꝑ̃ⁱ *qui* quat̃^o *quattuor*.

For underdotted text, use Stylistic Set 7, Underdotted.