## 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; omis omnis; dāpna dampna; dampa dampna.

For a stroke through a tall letter, use the combining short stroke overlay (U+0335):  $\mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{l}$ . But there are also precomposed versions of  $\mathbf{d}$ ,  $\mathbf{l}$  and other characters with stroke, e.g.  $\mathbf{d}$  (U+0111),  $\mathbf{l}$  (U+019A).

For - above any character, use the combining tilde (U+0303):

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ã ac, apud; ã alias.
dñs dominus; carīna carmina; fčis factis.
põita posita.
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For ~ through a vertical stroke, use the tilde overlay (U+0334):  $\mathbf{1}\mathbf{d}$  (U+0303 would be above the letter, e.g.  $\tilde{\mathbf{1}}$ ,  $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}$ ).

The figure meaning er, re, ir is a common medieval abbreviation which takes many forms. The semantically correct Unicode character is the combining zigzag ( $^{\circ}$ , 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:

int inter; frū ferrum; p prae; serue servire.

The symbol for is, es is the is-sign (U+A76D):

forf foris; omf omnes; 9tf competentes; inff 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):

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ipii ipsius; us uersus; ptea postea; pp post.
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The three-like sign is the et-sign (U+A76B—do not confuse this with Middle English yogh, U+021D):

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quib3 quibus; lic3 licet; s3 sed.
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For *-rum* the Unicode sign (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 find it in the InDesign character palette:

aĩaş animarum; coşpere corrumpere; beatoş beatorum.

For cum, con, etc. use the con-sign (U+A76F):

9putus computus; 9a contra; 9nouit cognouit.

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

psōa persona; 9pet comparet; psēs praesens; pceres proceres.

For  $\mathbf{q}$  with stroke through the descender, there are two Unicode points: U+A757 for a straight stroke, and U+A759 for a diagonal stroke:

q quod; qd quid; qb3 quibus.

For quae, use U+E8BF (MUFI, not Unicode): 93.

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

qos 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:

quo; q qui quatt quattuor.

For underdotted text, use Stylistic Set 7, Underdotted.