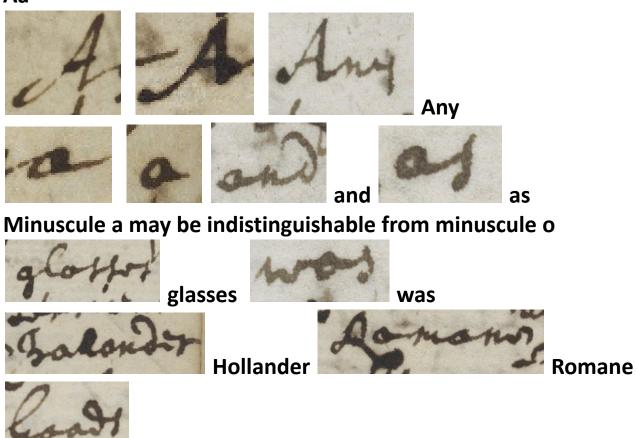
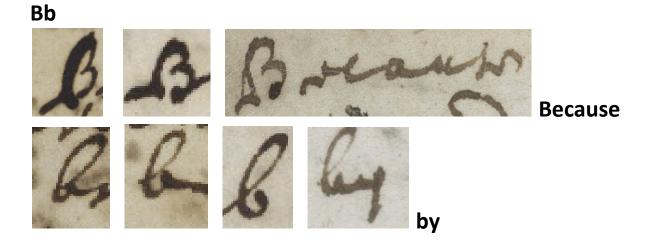
John Ward's Alphabet

Aa



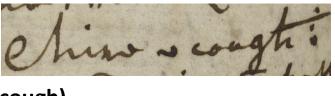
Goods (not Goads)



Cc



An unusual example of majuscule and minuscule on the same line



Chine-cough (i.e., whooping

cough)

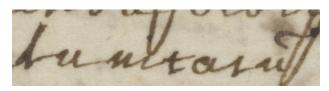








Cases



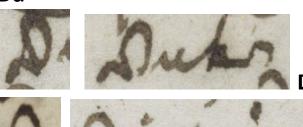
tunicarum (rare example of right-angle c, V.a.284 p. 164)

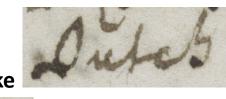


accomodatum

Interesting example of double "c" resembling double "t;" V.a.284, 33v

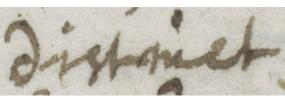
Dd





Dutch





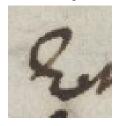
distinct



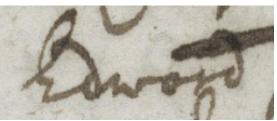


old; see also reverse e, below

Ee; majuscule may lean backward

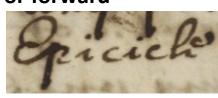






Edward

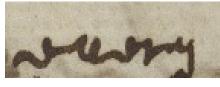
or forward



Epicicle; see also under minuscule v

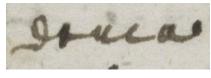
e (reverse)





euerv

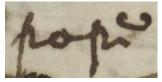
Reverse e can also resemble minuscule d



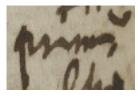
eruca

e (two-stroke; upper stroke often disconnected; see also "Keeper" under Kk)





pope



prime

e (two-stroke) may resemble the "equals sign" line end word break (=) or a colon



bee

e (two-stroke); bottom half may be minimal or even absent



Estrange

e ("hooked" terminal e; see also "Duke" under Kk)



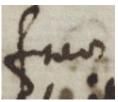




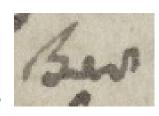
terminal -ee: reverse e + "hooked" e





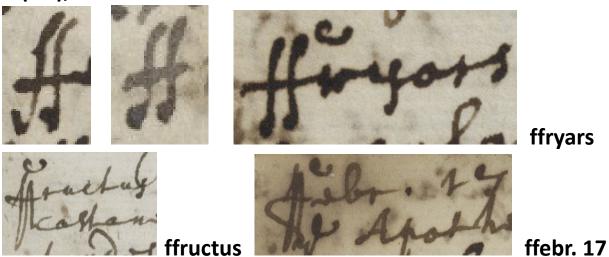


free



hee

ff (= F), often with a flourish



the flourish may be connected to an initial ff, or may occur in the middle of a word

for fear



fi fir fran

Gg

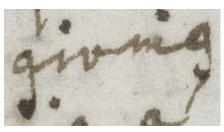
Galen

Goods

minuscule g almost always has a bulbous termination

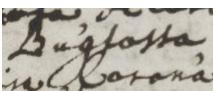




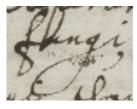


giving

but occasionally doesn't

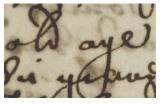


na Buglossa



I fungi

the top of minuscule g may not be closed



old age

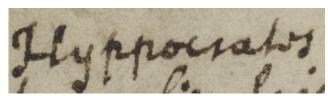


great*e*r

Hh





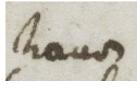


Hyppocrates

minuscule h almost always has an approach stroke





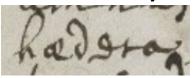


haue

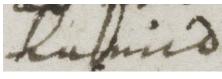


head

but occasionally doesn't and is looped instead

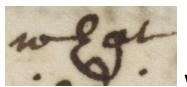


haedera

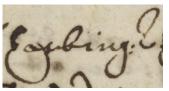


humic

"butcher-hook" minuscule h is uncommon





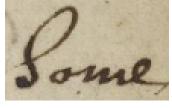


harbinger

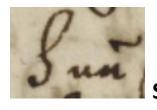
minuscule h can also resemble majuscule S (V.a.284)



him



home



Sun*r*



She

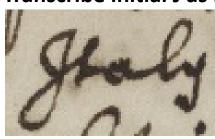
or even majuscule G



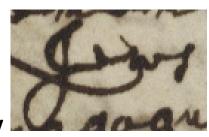
hands

See also "Crossed ascenders and descenders," below

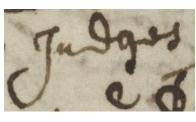
Ii/Jj Transcribe initial J as I



Italy



lews (Jews)



ludges (Judges)



l saw

Minuscule i is consistently dotted though the dot may wander

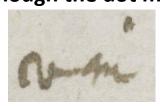






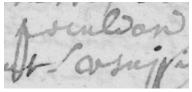
one

in



vin

Occasionally JW doesn't lift his pen to dot a minuscule i

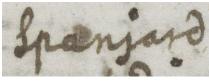


peculiari

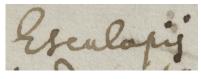


etia*m*

Long minuscule i (j) sometimes appears; transcribe as j when initial or medial in English words; i in receipts or Latin words



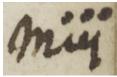
spanjard



Esculapii



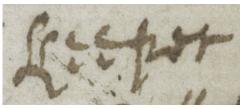
Эii (two scruples)



M iii (3 handfuls)

Kk





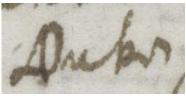
Keeper



King. Henry







Duke

An unusual minuscule form in V.a.284

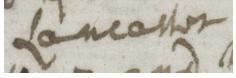


Second part of "see=/ king"

See also "Crossed ascenders and descenders," below

LI: also see General Note following Arabic numerals

Majuscule L usually has long descender, sometimes quite long

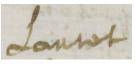


Lancaster



Laurentius

But sometimes smaller and on writing line

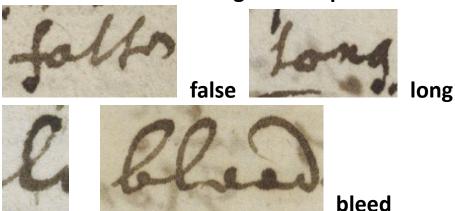


Lancet



Lamphiers

Minuscule I can be straight or looped

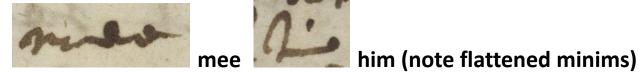


Double minuscule I can appear very similar to double t, though the ascenders are usually slightly further apart



Mm: minims in minuscule can be flattened almost to a line



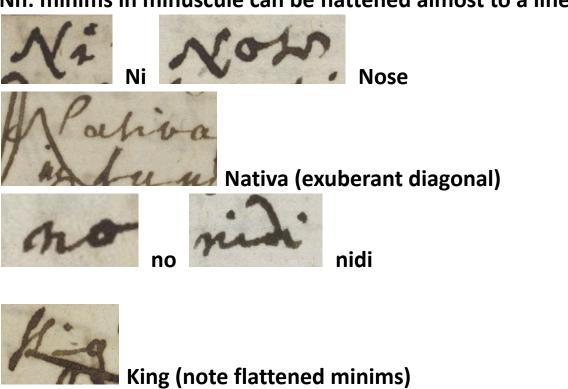


V.a.291 5v has a decorative minuscule m

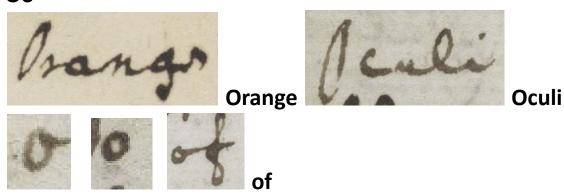
misce



Nn: minims in minuscule can be flattened almost to a line

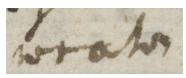


Oo



Minuscule o may be indistinguishable from minuscule a





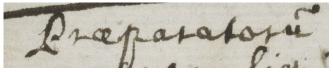
wrote



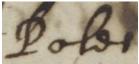
came... or come?

Pp: majuscule P is rare except in V.a.284 and 287

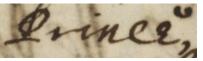




Præparatorum





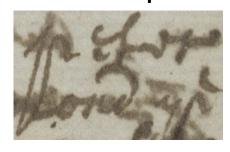


Prince

Even when convention would seem to require a majuscule





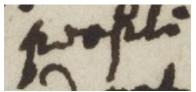


peter

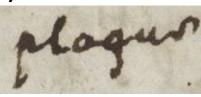


propertius

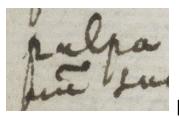
Minuscule p descender may have a hook or loop; or may be straight (see 2nd p in "people")



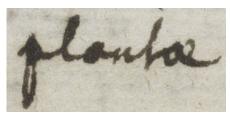
people



plague



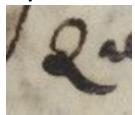


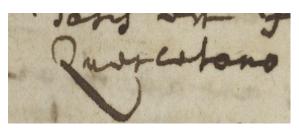


plantæ

See also "Crossed ascenders and descenders," below

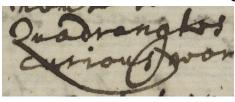
Qq



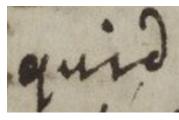


Quercetano

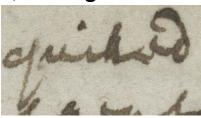
Sometimes the tail of Q is more extravagantly flourished



Quadrangles

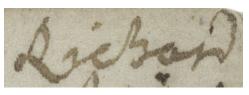


quid

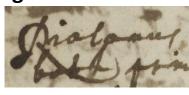


quitted

Rr - also see General Note following Arabic numerals

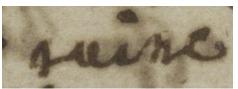


Richard



Riolanus

Right angle r is the usual form

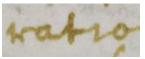


ruine



or

"Bucket r" occasionally appears (esp. V.a. 286)

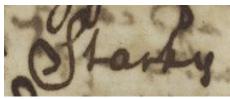


ratio

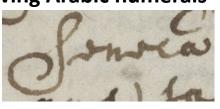


membrum

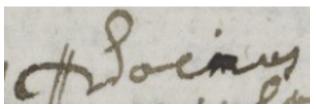
Ss - also see General Note following Arabic numerals



Starky

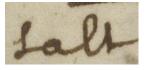


Seneca

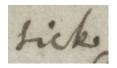


Socinus

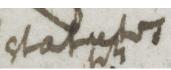
Minuscule s can be tall, or short like modern "s"



salt

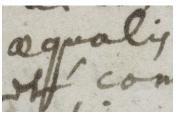


sick

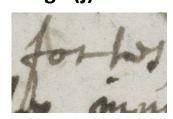


statutes

Terminal s can resemble i or long i (j) but lacks a dot



æqualis



fortes

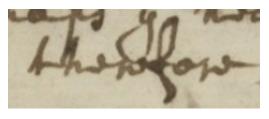
Tt - also see General Note following Arabic numerals







Test

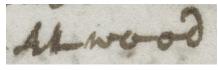




Initial t: therefore

Terminal t: [signific]at

Double minuscule t can look like a single letter



Attwood



Atturney

Double minuscule t can appear very similar to double I

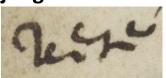


itt will

Uu - majuscule has approach stroke and joins to following letter from or near the bottom of the second stroke; distinguishing from majuscule V may be a judgment call



Henal

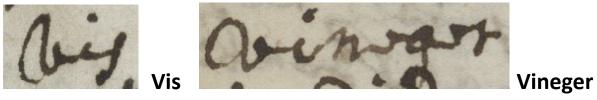


Uere

minuscule joins to next letter from bottom of the second stroke



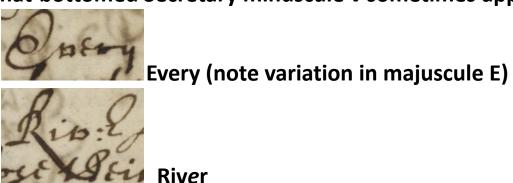
Vv - majuscule has approach stroke and joins to following letter from or near the top of the second stroke; distinguishing from majuscule U may be a judgment call



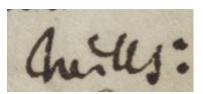
minuscule joins to next letter from top of the second stroke



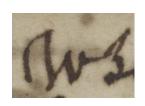
flat-bottomed Secretary minuscule v sometimes appears



Ww







Wh



Walwine



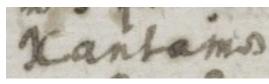
with

sometimes there is a rather exuberant majuscule W



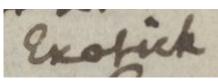
Ward

 $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{x}$

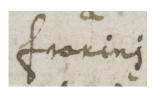


Xantaine



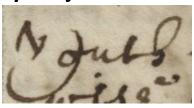


Exotick



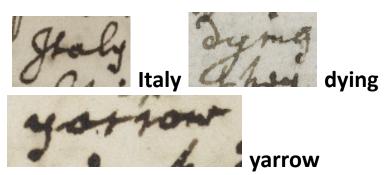
fravini

Yy: majuscule Y is rare, if it actually exists



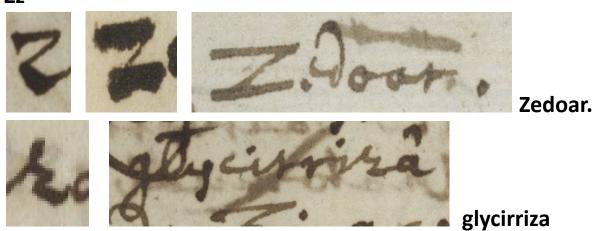
Youth (V.a.284, p. 73)

descender of minuscule y may be hooked, looped, or have a bulbous termination



See also "Crossed ascenders and descenders," below

Zz



Arabic numerals:

1



2



3



4

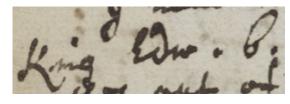


5



6 - can resemble minuscule b





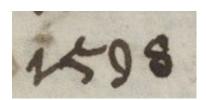
King Edward. 6.

7



8





1598.

a



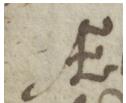
Question mark

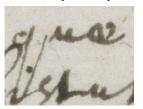


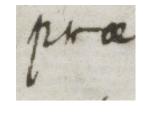
shee?

Graphemes, Ligatures, Abbreviations

Grapheme Æ (Æ), æ (æ), respectively; very common

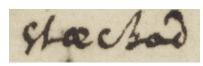






præ

Grapheme & (œ) looks similar though much less common, context gives the clue

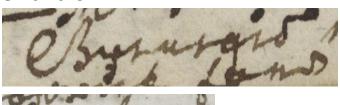


stœchas -adis

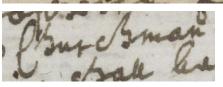


fœda

Ligatures
Ch and ch



Chyrurgion 1

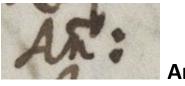


Churchman

(V.a.286, 2r and 2v, respectively) Christu*m* patriarchis sh st statutes th

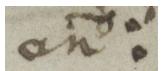
Letter combinations with tilde

An:



Anno:

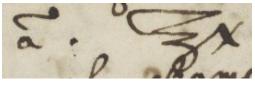
(A<macron>n<ex>no</ex></macron<metamark>:</metamark>



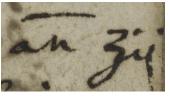
anno:

a may be minuscule, otherwise same transcription

ā. (sometimes "an." or "aa" with macron) in prescriptions = ana ("of each" in a list of ingredients); for other medical abbreviations see "Ward's Latin" in Folgerpedia



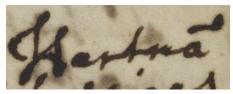
ana. 3x (of each ten ounces)



ana 3ii (of each two drams); distinguish from

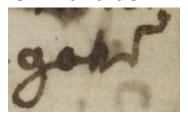
an*no*

-an with tilde



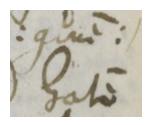
Hartman

-en with tilde



gotte*n*

-en with macron (uncommon)



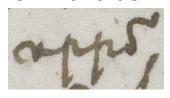
upper line giuen; lower line Galen

-om with tilde

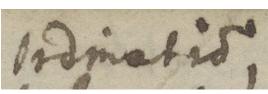


fro*m*

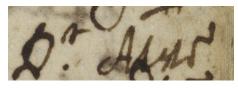
-on with tilde



vppon



Ordination

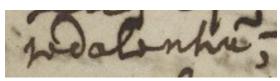


Dr. Alston

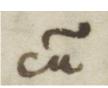


saffro*n*

-um with tilde = -um <macron>u<ex>m</ex></macron>;
extremely common



redolentiu*m*

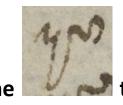


cum

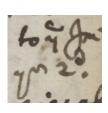
Abbreviations

ye (usually without period, but tag as <metamark> if present); transcribe with Dromio "ye" button whether e is elevated or on the writing line





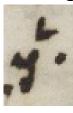




the (both)

yt. (if present, tag full stop as <metamark>)





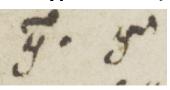


that.

ym. (if present, tag full stop as <metamark>)
(note long macron - typical form)

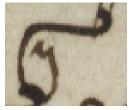


them.

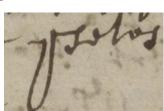


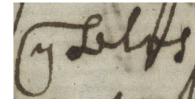
them. the

less common forms:



them





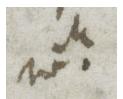
themselvs

yn. (if present, tag full stop as <metamark>)



then.

wch. (if present, tag full stop as <metamark>)



which.

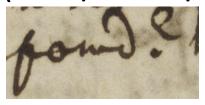
&



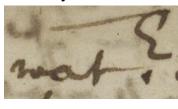


Other abbreviations

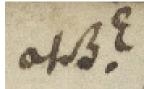
Squiggle r with expansion. Usually -er. (<ex>e</ex></sl><metamark>.</metamark>)



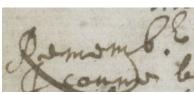
powder.



water.



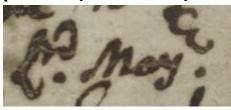
other.



Remember.

but sometimes -or.

(<ex>o</ex><sl>r</sl><metamark>.</metamark>)



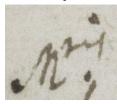
Lord. Mayor. (V.a.288, 138r)

Mr. (M<sl>r</sl>.) - no metamark



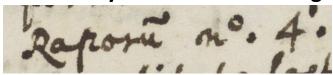


Mris. (M<sl>ris</sl>.) or Mrs. (M<sl>rs</sl>.) - no metamark



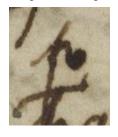


n° (superscript "o") = numero (n<ex>umer</ex><sl>o</sl>)
followed by a number indicating how many of an ingredient

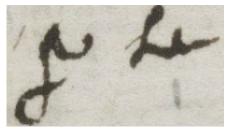


raporum n°. 4 = (of) turnips, 4

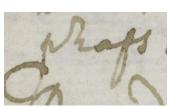
"Special p:" descender crossed from bottom = per/par/pre



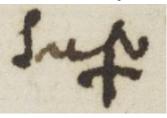




per se

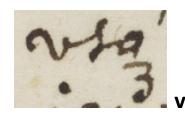


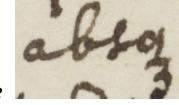
p*er*haps

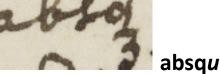


sup*er*

-que: resembles numeral 3 adjacent to descender of q

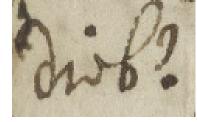






-us, resembles superscript 9

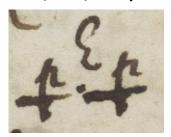




diebus.

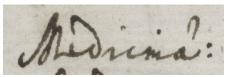
②re②. = preparatus -a -um, "prepared;" likely, not proved <brev-p>p<sl>r</sl><ex>e</ex></prev-p>cx>ar</prev-p>cex>atus</ex>



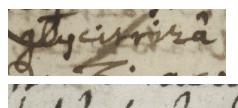


preparatus

Minuscule a marked with circumflex, â, sometimes used by Ward to indicate Latin ablative case; ignore in transcription



Medicinâ: transcribe "Medicina"



glycirrizâ: transcribe "glycirriza"



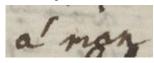
transcribe "tota sua

natura"

Minuscule a often seen with line resembling acute accent (á or a'); ignore in transcription

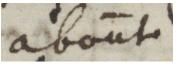




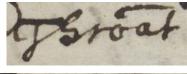


a man

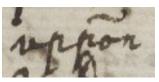
Other flourishes resembling macrons but not indicating abbreviations are common and may be ignored



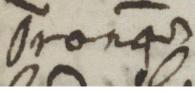
about



Throat

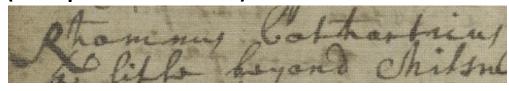


vppon



Orange

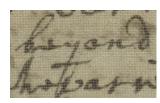
Crossed ascenders and descenders of other letters (h, k, p, y) occasionally appear and may be ignored in transcription (examples from V.a.291)



Rhamnus Catharticus





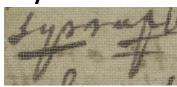


beyond



polyurus (NB distinguish from "special p")

beyond



syrrup (p descender crossed twice)

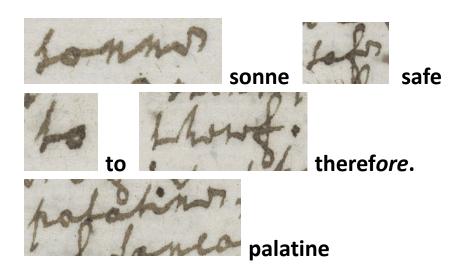
8 Greek ligature for "ou"



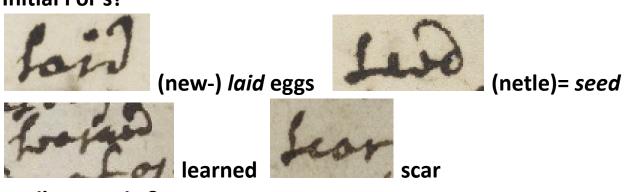
Unicode ȣ

General Notes

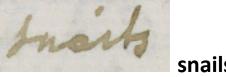
In addition to the similarity of minuscule a and o, minuscule I, r, s, and t may be difficult to distinguish from one another, whether in initial, medial, or terminal positions. Context generally helps in working out a particular word, though it may require web searches and consultations with various dictionaries, especially the *OED*. Other combinations can also be confusing.



Initial I or s?

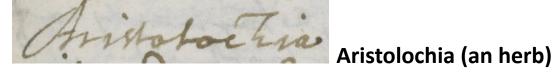


snails or snaits?



snails

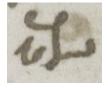
Minuscule t and I identical



Majuscule H can resemble If or Is



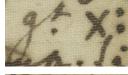
Sometimes a word doesn't look like much of anything





de

In medicinal recipes, "grani" (grains) and "guttae" (drops" can appear similar, height of the superscript letter gives clue



gr*ani* X (10 grains), dry measure



guttae aliquot (a few drops), liquid measure