Difficult letter-forms

a = a
b = b
\( \theta \) = d
e = e
f = h
= long i (l)
k, k[e] = k, k[e]
= long r, rr
= [o]r 2-shaped r
= ‘sigma’ (initial) s
= 8-shaped s
= long s, ss[e], s[t]
v (also initial u) = v
w = w
= ‘113’ and ‘96’ w
y = y
= x
\( \beta \) = yogh (3 for ‘y’ or ‘gh’)

Some capital letters

\( \mathbb{T} \) = T
\( \mathbb{C} \) = C
\( \mathbb{G} \) = G
\( \mathbb{B} \) = B
\( \mathbb{F} \) = ff, F

Abbreviations

\( \mathbb{T} \) = Tironian nota for ‘et’ = ‘and’, also :
= macron = n/m (ten; un)
= superscript a = ‘ra’ or ‘ar’
p = per, pre, par, or pra
= [m]‘er’ or ‘yr’, or ‘re’
= superscript i (price)
= w = ‘with’ or ‘wyth’
= \( \beta \) = ‘es’, ‘is’, or ‘ys’ \( \sim \) = ‘ur’ (our)

A useful website for beginners’ practice
at the University of Nottingham:
Medieval Handwriting – Interactive exercises
http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/toolkits/play_2887

Further reading online:
The Late Medieval English Scribes project
https://www.medievalscribes.com/
