

From Frédéric Michaud, Fontaine-la-Mallet, France:

In his edition of Poitier by Ian de Marnef, 1550 « Dialogues de l'orthographe et prononciation française, départi en deux livres », Jacques Pelletier du Mans introduces several new characters in an attempt to improve the french grammar and orthograph, as shown below (page 11) :

*E si quelcun me dit quꝛ c'et la vreye puis-
sance de la lettrꝛ: e quꝛ la derniere sillabꝛ
de talis Latin se doit prononcer comme celle
de talhiz Francoes, qui signifie un boes qui se
talhe (car je n'ignore pas que plusieurs ne*

These characters are :

LATIN SMALL E WITH DIAGONAL STROKE (see above line 1, word 5)
- not to be confused with **LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH STROKE** (U+0247)

LATIN SMALL E WITH OGONEK AND GRAVE (see above line 3, word 5)

These characters have been used in many others books of the same author, or from other authors of the french renaissance group of poets « La pléiade ».

In 1554, the book « L'algebre de Jacques Peletier du Mans départie an deus livres », printed by Jean de Tournes, at Lyon adds several other characters that were previously used by Michaelis Stifelis in 1544 and later by Valentin Menher in 1565 or Guillaume Gosselin in 1613. For example in the page 13 :

Exemple de la Multiplication. Ie veu multiplier $4\mathfrak{B}$ par 3. Ie multiplie 4 par 3 : pro-
uienet seulement $12\mathfrak{B}$: car 3 n'a point de Sing.
Item, $4\mathfrak{C}$ multipliez par 5 , font $20\mathfrak{C}$. Mes $4\mathfrak{C}$
par $5\mathfrak{B}$, font $20\mathfrak{C}$. Car l'exposant de \mathfrak{C} , est 2 :
e l'exposant de \mathfrak{B} est 1 : lequez ajoutez font 3 ,
exposant de \mathfrak{C} . Item, $6\mathfrak{C}$ par $4\mathfrak{C}$, font $24\mathfrak{J}$.
Exemple de la Division. Ie veu diuiser $8\mathfrak{B}$
par 2 : prouienet $4\mathfrak{B}$. E $2\mathfrak{B}$ par 4 , font $\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{B}$
c'et

LATIN SMALL CAPITAL RESPONSE : should be added in the same way as the **LATIN SMALL CAPITAL RUM** (A776) has been added (see above line 2, word 2)

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH FLOURISHED CEDILLA, which in its design is completely different to the LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA (see line 4, word 2)

LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CURL ABOVE (see line 5 word 4).

- not to be confused with LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CURL (U+0255), whos curl starts from the base of the c

In 1587, Pierre de la Ramée, further improved the work of Jacques Pelletier du Mans and Louis Meigret. His book « Grammaire de P. de la Ramée, lecteur du roy de l'université de Paris », Paris by Denis du Val, presents a full set of characters introduced by the author as an alternative to the french latin alphabet.

The first set is made of vowels from which the following need to be implemented in the MUFI catalog (see page 22) :

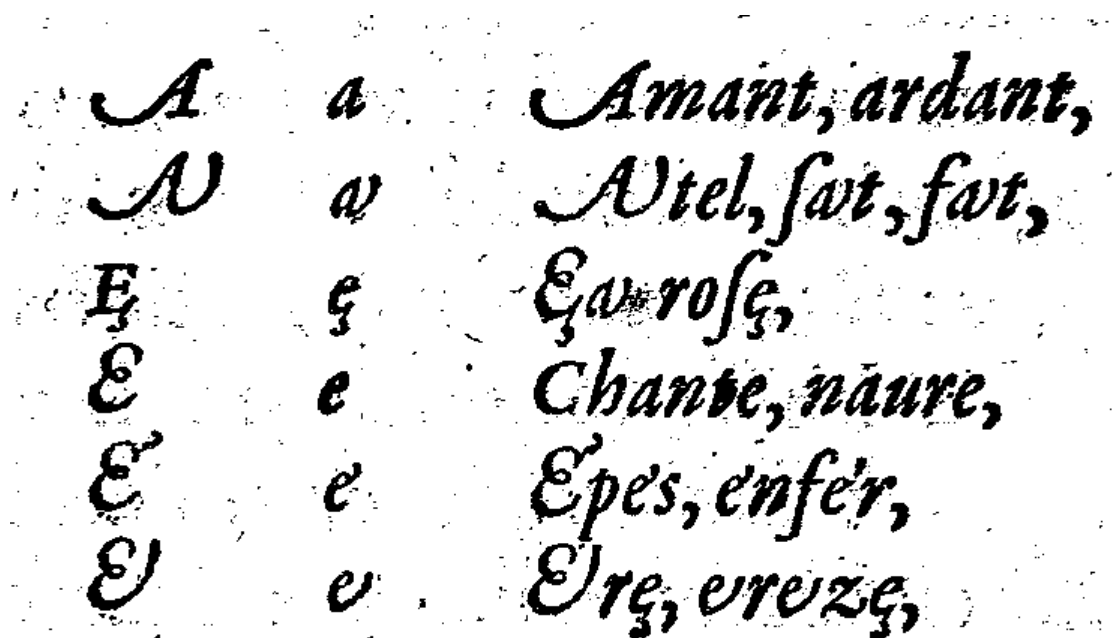
& Latin. *ɔ*. Par ainsi nous aurions sept voyelles ouuertes, *a, ɔ, ɛ, e, e, e, i*: qui font quatre dauantaige que nont les Latins, & trois plus que les Grecs:

LATIN SMALL LETTER E U : like LATIN SMALL LETTER A U (A736)

- to be read as a single character for the phonetic symbol [œ]

This letter is not a ligature, even if it could be used as such.

Which has also been defined in capitals (page 26) :



LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E U (line 6)

Then, he defines a first set of consons (page 37) :

Sigma, E, S, s, Salut, asait,
Sigmaion, eç, Ç, ç, Çere, çozç,
Zeta, ez, Z, z, Mužart, Cøzer,
Ro, Er, R, r, Rive, Rare,
Lambda, El, L, l, Lave, elite,
Lambdacio, Eł, L, l, Dolet, Felet,
Mu, Em, M, m, Mo, nom, man, bā,
Nu, Eu, N, u, Nain, non,
Nuon, Eñ, N, n, Çipane, Bretane.

From which :

LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RIGHT CEDILLA (line 9) phonetic [ɲ]

- not to be confused with LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG (014B),
- not to be confused with LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH RIGHT DESCENDER (F228),
- not to be confused with LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH CEDILLA (U+0146) whose cedilla is on the left hamp of the n

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH RIGHT CEDILLA (line 9)

- not to be confused with the capital form of above similar characters

And the last set of consons (page 47) :

Tau, Te, T, t, Tater, titre,
Delta, De, D, d, Dędans, Didier,
Kappa, Ka, K, k, Kakęter, kokiner,
Gamma, Ge, G, g, Gerre, gidon,
Beta, Be, B, b, Barbe, borbon,
Pi, Pe, P, p, Pape, pompe,

From which :

LATIN SMALL LETTER G U (line 4) phonetic [g]

LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G U (line 4)

This letter is not a ligature, even if it could be used as such.