CHAPTER FIVE

FRENCH HANDWRITING AND SPELLING

This chapter provides basic information, examples and guidelines for developing the ability to read French handwriting. Your success as an extractor will depend greatly upon adjusting to each new style of handwriting.

Introduction

The Pelasgic Script from ancient Greece was the first alphabet to contribute letters used today.

*Example: Pelasgic Script*

¡ABC <CDÆERTθOIκÍµ
 Publisher printing services assist in translating your work.

The Greeks had borrowed several of their letters from earlier alphabets; however, it was in this early Greek alphabet that we can identify several of the modern letters.

The Roman square capitals of the fourth and fifth century made the next definite letter standard. This alphabet had a lower case, which was used during the fifth and sixth centuries, and later evolved into the Roman uncial script. It was from this uncial script that the first cursive alphabet developed.

*Example: Roman Square Capitals*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

*Example: Roman Lower Case*

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Example: Roman Uncial Script

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Example: Roman Cursive Script

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

The cursive script became so loose and irregular, that Charlemagne commissioned a new standard script, the Charlemagne Miniscule, which dominated the tenth and eleventh centuries in Europe. This script appears in some of the older French records.

*Example: Charlemagne Miniscule*

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

In northern France, the scribes were influenced by the German epithet, which the Italians dubbed Gothic script, after the barbaric Goths who left their mark on Italy centuries earlier.

*Example: Gothic Script*

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

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Throughout the Loire valley and parts of southern France, another script had developed from the Roman cursive. This script was taken to England by William in 1066 and is known as French uncial script.

**Example: French Uncial Script**

```
abc def gh i
kl m nop qr stu
```

The stage was now set for the many flowery scripts to emerge during the Renaissance, the time period of the earlier French registers.

**Elements of Handwriting Style**

**Minims**

The up and down strokes of letters are called "minims." The letters e, i, m, n, u, v, and w are composed almost entirely of minims. When a word has two or more of these letters in a row, the letters can be hard to tell apart, as in the word *commune* below:

```
commune
```

Usually you can decipher the word from the context or the format of the record. However, you may have to count the strokes, figure out all the possible letter combinations, and choose the word it most likely resembles.

**Linking Strokes**

The small u-shaped strokes which connect minims in letters and connect letters in a word are linking strokes. Many French scribes, however, did not link their letters as we do today. Instead of the u-shaped stroke at the foot of the letters, they used an overhead stroke (\(^\wedge\)). Because of this difference in linking strokes, reading a record can be very confusing, especially when minims are involved. For example, note the linking strokes in the word champagne.

```
Champagne
```

Other scribes joined letters with very distinct strokes that at first appear to be a different letter. For instance, in the phrase *baptise Jean* below, the J could be mistaken for a G, but it is actually a J.

```
bap\text{tise Jean}
```

Another problem caused by the overhead linking stroke is that letters are joined in ways different than you might expect. They may have joined d's at the top, or crossed t's by using the cross stroke to join the next letter. Thus, \text{di} may appear as \text{ti} and \text{tu} may be written as \text{lu}.

Compare the various forms of *de* and *et* given below:

```
de \& \text{et}
```

**Capitalization**

Many of the earlier writing styles consisted entirely of capitals, or a combination of capitals and lower case letters. It wasn't until the late 1800s that standardized rules for capitalization were internationally applied. Before this time capitals could be used anywhere in a word. Therefore, don't depend on capitalization as a clue in determining the beginning of words, especially in the earlier records.

**Example:**

```
Seconde josePh
elizaBeth onZe
```

elizaBeth onZe
Double lowercase letters at the beginning of a word were used as capitals in some of the earlier records.

Temoin Nicolas

Identifying Letters

Letters are the building blocks of words. Of all the letters, vowels are the most important because in French they indicate gender, such as un (masculine) and une (feminine). Vowels also separate the consonants, giving a musical quality to the spoken word. The problem of reading old handwriting is to identify the vowels because of their power to change the words.

Diacritical Marks

In French there are five diacritical marks. All of these marks are either placed over vowels or under the letter c to indicate a change in their usual pronunciation. Do not extract these marks; however, they can be used to identify vowels when the writing is difficult to read.

These diacritical marks are:

\[ \text{grave} \quad \text{aigu} \quad \text{circonflexe} \]
\[ \text{tréma} \quad \text{cedilla} \]

The grave and aigu accents appear only over e’s. The circonflexe and tréma appear over any vowel which uses their particular phonetic value. The cedilla is placed under the letter c to give it an s-sound. The dots over i’s and j’s may appear as an accent mark in French records but in reality are not.

Finally, you should remember that these marks were only standardized in the late 1700s, and that they appear erratically in earlier records. Diacritical marks from the earlier periods emulated the Latin accent marks, which will be covered under the Brevigraphs heading in this chapter.
A. Mariage, Anne, quarte

B. Brater, baptisée, Laboureur, Decembre

C. Crepet, seconde, cent, nicolas, cette
Vendredi de l'Avril Denommé

Étienne Lunéville Epouse Elizabeth

Frimaire Dofficier fils François

Signé vingt mariage Gourde Grandpère

Inhumé Joseph huit Aujourd'hui

Ivett Aymonin

Journalier Jean

Kaiser Kolb Kleber

Kaiser Kolb Kleber

Luis DeGuillem République Cultivateur
Marie nome pronomes Communal
Naisance ans parrain marraine donne

Papa Joseph

Nicolas temoin joseph

le pere pour presence baptisee pour

Que Dominique quatre quarante

Greffier Ruffier
Cathezime decleé

Rappo Samix Nicolas Six

et Mathieux laufaut Jean Baptiste

et Mathieu Mauvant Jean Baptiste

Audet Brumaire Laboureur Jour
NOTE:

Many examples of letters and styles have been presented here and should serve only as examples. There will always be occasions when you will find a letter that is entirely different from these examples. When this problem arises, there are three extraction techniques that can help you.

First, consider the letter in the context of the word and sentence. This may help you recognize the meaning and hence the letter.

Second, compare the unknown letters of a word with the known letters in the same entry. Many times you can decipher the unknown letter.

Third, keep in mind the order of vowels and consonants in the word. This can help you identify the word.
Numbers

Numbers are normally written out in most of the parish and civil records; however, there are many records which contain numeric characters. These can be very difficult to interpret at times due to their similarity to alphabetic characters.

The major problems you will encounter are mistaking 5’s for 6’s; and 7’s for 9’s; and vice versa.

0.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Abbreviations

In the medieval period it was very common for lawyers, scribes, priests, and other scholars to use abbreviations when creating legal documents. Abbreviations were much more common a century ago, because paper and ink were expensive items, and writing with the old quill pens was very laborious. To save paper, ink, and especially time, scribes shortened their words by abbreviating.

Many times abbreviations were used so extensively that it is almost impossible for modern readers to understand the texts. Because not all scribes used the same abbreviations, learning the language enables the reader to overcome this obstacle. The types of abbreviations encountered in French records are contractions, elisions, raised letters, and brevigraphs.

Raised Letters

For several centuries scribes indicated omitted letters within a word by writing the last letter or letters of the word slightly above the line; thus: Mâjue (Majestie), sacteme* (sacraments), Jph (Joseph). Many scribes put a period under or slightly to the right of the raised letters. Raised letters, however, did not always indicate an abbreviation, so you should check closely when they appear in an entry.

Contractions

The most common method of abbreviating words was to omit one or more letters. This is called contraction, and there were no rules as to which letters should be dropped. The context of the record enables the reader to determine the meaning of the word. Such words as saaint (st, ste, s, or ss) notre (nre, nte), and pretre (pte, ptb, ptre) are examples of contractions found in French records.

Contractions may also be indicated by a flourish, which may appear as a short stroke above the area where letters have been dropped (Franc) or a longer flourish originating in the area of the dropped letters (Consce). One of the oldest and most frequently used marks indicating contractions was a crescent with a dot above the word. The short abbreviating stroke above an m or n within a word indicated that an m or n followed the previous
letter. For example, Ane = Anne and Etienne = Etienne.

Placing a period at the end of a group of letters also indicated a contraction, such as Niv. for Nivose.

In the earlier records, the last four months of the year were frequently abbreviated numerically. This was a carry over from the Julian calendar. These abbreviations should be easy to remember because each month begins with the same sounds as the French word for the corresponding number, except eight.

7 bre = Septembre 7 = sept
8 bre = Octobre 8 = huit
9 bre = Novembre 9 = neuf
10 bre = Décembre 10 = dix

The letter x was often used as an abbreviation for Christ; for example, in names such as Christophe = Xophe, Christian = Xstian or Xian, Christina = Xstina.

Double letters may be employed as an abbreviation for marrain or parrain as MM or PP, and AAPP has appeared as a plural abbreviation for aieules, (grandparents). When working with French records containing abbreviations, you should be aware of the methods of abbreviating, and realize that each scribe employed his own peculiar method.

**Elisions**

This type of abbreviation occurs between two words, the first ending in a vowel and the second beginning with a vowel or a silent consonant. The most frequent is the omission of the e in le or the a in la before words beginning with a vowel. For example:

le honneur = l'honneur
le enfant = l'enfant

The elision is indicated by the inclusion of an apostrophe in place of the omitted letter. However, the inclusion of the apostrophe depended on the scribe in many cases.

**Brevigraphs**

Often in the earlier records, you may encounter unusual letters and symbols in the text and be confused as to their meaning. The officiating agents of the earlier records were first trained in Latin, and Latin is a cumbersome language. As a result, a unique shorthand was developed that allowed scribes to speed up the writing process. This Latin shorthand was used by priests whenever they were rushed or encountered an idea which did not presently exist.

It consisted of bars, dots, accent marks, and other symbols and letters. For example: the horizontal bar through an otherwise uncrossed letter meant that it was an abbreviation.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{b} \ b \ x \ e \ \hat{x} \ \hat{x} \ \hat{t} \ \hat{q} \\
\end{array}
\]

There were other symbols that when combined with the first letter of the word, became its abbreviation:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{q} \ \text{q} \ \text{quia} \\
\text{p} \ \text{p} \ \text{par, per} \\
\text{p} \ \text{p} \ \text{praee, prae} \\
\text{p} \ \text{p} \ \text{pro} \\
\text{q} \ \text{qui, ven} \\
\text{q} \ \text{quod} \\
\text{q} \ \text{quae} \\
\text{q} \ \text{quod} \\
\text{q} \ \text{qui} \\
\text{q} \ \text{qua} \\
\text{b} \ \text{b} \ \text{vir, vri} \\
\text{e} \ \text{em, en} \\
\text{e} \ \text{em, en} \\
\text{c} \ \text{cur} \\
\text{b} \ \text{b, ber, bar, ber} \\
\end{array}
\]
Symbols which appear frequently as words in these records are:

\[ \text{\textcircled{eta}} = \text{et} \quad \text{\textcircled{esse}} = \text{esse} \]
\[ \text{\textcircled{con}, cum, cun} \quad \text{\textcircled{est}} \]

There were other symbols carrying meaning that were also used in the early records.

Days of the week were named after the planets, sun, and moon.

- ☉ Solis Sunday
- ☽ Lunae Monday
- ☼ Martis Tuesday
- ☾ Mercurii Wednesday
- ☻ Jovi Thursday
- ☼ Veneris Friday
- ☉ Saturni Saturday

Symbols were used to describe the condition of or events of an individual's life.

- ☼ Death
- ☽ Birth
- ☽ Married
- ☼ Man
- ☽ Woman
- ☽ Divorced
- ☽ Christened

In the last quarter of the sixteenth century, the following punctuation marks were at the disposal of writers:

- \( / \) slash
- \( . \) period
- \( , \) comma
- \( ; \) double period
- \( ? ? \) inverted question mark
- \( ? \) question mark
- \( ! ! \) exclamation mark
- \( : \) colon
- \( ; ; \) horizontal dash
- \( . . \) semi-colon
- \( ( ) \) parenthesis
- \( \{ \} \) inverted paragraph marks
- \( " " \) quotation marks

The use of punctuation marks remained erratic up to the first part of the 1700s before finally becoming standardized.

**Variations in Spelling**

Although French was standardized in the early 1700s, scribes continued to spell words phonetically in many parts of France. Because some letters are pronounced the same or sound very similar, the scribes often interchanged such letters. The chart which follows shows the letters most often interchanged, and then gives examples of these interchanges in actual words. If a word you cannot recognize in the document contains one of the letters below, try replacing it with the corresponding interchangeable letters.

There will be occasions when you need to interchange more than one letter before you recognize the letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>.E</th>
<th>Janvier—Jenvier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.O1</td>
<td>Vannesson—Voinnesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.UA</td>
<td>Vannesson—Vunnessson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU</th>
<th>.AUL</th>
<th>Maujean—Mauljean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>.S</td>
<td>Francoise—Francoise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>.X</td>
<td>Arnoud—Arnoux</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Self-evaluation
CHAPTER FIVE
On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following words:

1. Nuile
2. Bommerv
3. Gayêtée
4. Ten
5. Desôie
6. Fë
7. Mang
8. Svif
9. Jôsep
10. Carturturn
11. Marie
12. marre cine
13. lepère
14. quarë
15. Zuffier
16. Mathieu
17. Epouzo
18. Gito yen
19. Suzien
20. Siffex

Please check your responses with the answers in Appendix C.