

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set
 International Organization for Standardization
 Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
 Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document

Title: Second Revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) in the UCS

Source (of the predecessor document): German NB

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Status: Expert Contribution (Individual revision of a National Body Contribution)

Action: For consideration by JTC1/SC2/WG2 and UTC

Date: 2011-05-04

Replaces: WG2 N3981 = L2/11-040

Major changes compared with L2/11-040:

- Some characters are dropped, as UTC #126 requested unification with existing characters. Accordingly, to close the gaps, most code points are adjusted.
- Other feedback received from UCT #126 is considered, either by integrating it or by addressing the raised issues.
- The proposed character LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE is renamed LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON, to keep it in line with an unifiable character proposed in L2/11-136 and (an earlier draft of) L2/11-137.

Note: This revision was done too late to get the formal consent of the German NB in time for UTC #127, and therefore is submitted as an Expert Contribution. It is intended to submit it as a NB contribution again for the upcoming SC2/WG2 meeting in June 2011.

1. Introduction

The English Phonotypic Alphabet is one attempt to give the English language a phonetic spelling and an alphabet which accomplishes this in a way that every sound is represented by a single letter (the words "phonetic" and "sound" translate in today's language roughly as "phonemic" and "phoneme"). The English language has experienced many of such experiments; e.g. William Bullokar's "Booke at Large" (London 1580), or Unifon (1957, <http://www.unifon.org>). Some prominent examples, having their alphabets encoded in Unicode, are Deseret and Shavian.

The "English Phonotypic Alphabet", shortly referenced in the following as "EPA", stands out of these numerous experiments by these facts:

- It was propagated for more than 40 years, at least from 1847 to 1888.
- It was used in one of the earliest systematic phonetic dictionaries of the English language (see fig. 1855c–1855e).
- Besides that, there were several other thousands of pages of text published using it.
- It is closely related to the widely used Pitman Shorthand (being based on the same phonemes, as its inventor was also one of the main contributors and propagators of EPA).
- It played a role in the history of IPA.

The EPA is an extension of the Latin alphabet, including some special punctuation marks. It also assigns special meanings of existing Latin characters and punctuation marks when used in its domain.

It was developed by Isaac Pitman (who also developed the Pitman shorthand) and Alexander Ellis in England since 1844; the first stable version was published 1847.

The term "phonotypic" was coined to distinguish the project from "phonographic" which then was used for the shorthand, referring to its design for lead *types* (while the other was designed for "graphics" done by hand). While the "English phonotypic alphabet" was called later "English phonetic alphabet" by its propagators, the original wording seems more appropriate now to name the alphabet, as the alphabet is not "phonetic" in the sense this term is used today.

Besides some hobbyist usage, texts published in the EPA are referenced and cited in discussions of details of English pronunciation of the 19th century (see especially fig. 1855c-1855e; see also fig. 1996b for a modern bibliographic reference using EPA in the naming of the cited work).

While EPA is (as outlined above) not phonetic in the modern sense, nevertheless the texts (which include self-referencing discussion texts) give hints for such pronunciation details.

Four main stages can be identified, by considerably different use of some single characters (however, the special punctuation marks devised for EPA were used unchanged throughout all EPA versions, see fig. 1848a, 1848e, 1848f).

1.1 EPA 1847

The 1847 version of EPA (shortly referenced as "EPA 1847" in the following; see fig. 1847a) contained 40 letters, distinguishing between long and short vowels, but does not address the sound differences for stressed and unstressed syllables (thus, e.g. it ignores the schwa as an English phoneme). In this, it matches the Deseret alphabet, which was developed at the same time and possibly was in fact modeled according to the EPA 1847 version.

Together with the publishing of EPA 1847, some additional letters and many diacritical combinations were devised to write other languages than English (see fig. 1848a, 1848c).

1.2 EPA 1855 (the "Cincinnati alphabet")

The EPA was adopted in the USA by a group of promoters mainly situated in Cincinnati, who in first line adopted the EPA 1847, but in 1855 published the "Cincinnati alphabet" (referenced as "EPA 1855" in the following, see fig. 1855a), which retained the consonants and diphthongs (except a glyph change for the "th" sound) but has revised the vocals, resulting in a total of 43 letters. This alphabet was in use at least until 1864 (see fig. 1864b).

1.3 EPA 1856

Independent of the USA use, in England from 1852 on, Isaac Pitman tried to "improve" the EPA (see fig. 1852a) and started to publish several short-lived new versions. From 1856 on, a reduced version was used ("EPA 1856"; see fig. 1856c, 1860a) which lacked the diphthongs and characters for the compound consonants [tʃ] and [dʒ].

1.4 EPA 1868

However, from 1868 on, a version ("EPA 1868"; see fig. 1868a, 1871a) was used which had restored most of the diphthongs and the consonant inventory from earlier versions (with the exception of replacing "c" by "k"). In 1888, the diphthongs are dropped again (see fig. 1888a).

2. Encoding considerations

2.1 Scope of this proposal

The proposal intends to include all EPA variants which were stable for at least some years, and which were used for publications beyond publishing the alphabet version itself.

These are the aforementioned versions "EPA 1847", "EPA 1855", "EPA 1856", and "EPA 1868".

Not included are therefore:

- any experimental versions. These include the alphabets published by Pitman/Ellis before the final 1847 versions, and the "improvements" published by Isaac Pitman from 1852 on before there was stability again (the EPA 1856).
- any characters found only in discussions of the character forms themselves (a lot of such are found in the "Plowshare", see fig. 1853a; see also fig. 1852c).
- any competing alphabets from the same era (one of the more remarkable ones is the Comstock alphabet, see fig. 1855f).

However, such characters can be in principle subject of later proposals.

As an exception, such versions were used as source for lowercase counterparts of capital EPA characters, whenever elsewhere no lowercase form was found which fulfills the requirement for being a formal lowercase counterpart (see "casing issues" below; see fig. 1852b, 1855f).

2.2 Character identity

During the history of EPA, some of the glyphs developed for the EPA as well as some standard Latin characters were used to denote different sounds/phonemes.

On the other hand, the used glyphs show a high grade of stability during their use in any EPA versions (compare fig. 1847a, 1855a, 1860a, 1868a, 1871a, 1888a).

This includes the italic forms which were deliberately designed, not simply being skewed forms of the Roman ones (see e.g. fig. 1888b for the lowercase a, i, and o forms).

Therefore, the character identities were devised by their glyphic appearance, rather than by the sounds/phonemes they denote. This is in accordance with the general encoding principle of Latin letters (e.g. the W/w is U+0057/0077 whether it denotes [w] in English, [v] in German, or [u] in Welsh).

This is done consequently (see the discussion of U+A7C3 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH below).

To enable the exact reproduction of EPA texts by good typography, unifications with existing letters are selected with care. The principle is followed that EPA shall be displayable using multipurpose fonts, never needing to select a special EPA font only to get a recognizable high-quality representation of EPA texts.

2.3 Casing issues

A special phenomenon of EPA is that the combination of upper and lowercase letters is peculiar in EPA, and changes between the different EPA stages.

Especially in EPA 1847, the standard letter A and the already encoded small Latin alpha are involved in this:

- the uppercase A is paired with the lowercase Latin alpha;

- the lowercase a is paired with the uppercase "roundtop A" (included in this proposal).

Therefore, the "canonical" casing mechanism of Unicode, defining a fixed casing counterpart in the character properties, cannot be employed in full on EPA text.

It would be possible to solve this by defining special casing rules in the Unicode data file "special-casing.txt", as it is done for Turkish to accomplish the casing I/İ İ/i).

However, the UTC gave some rules in the feedback to the first version of this proposal, which are followed in this revision.

- ▶ A formal case pairing in the character properties is only given if the form (of the representative glyph) and the naming of the capital and small letter correspond. (*Of course, no naming correspondence is proposed here whenever there is no form correspondence.*)
- ▶ If such a pairing is found, this has precedence over an actual case pairing found in a specific historical use, like EPA or only a specific variant of EPA.
- ▶ The actual case pairing in such a use has to be described elsewhere (e.g. in initiating a specific CLDR entry), and has to be accomplished by other means (like regarding such a CLDR entry).

Another fact to be regarded is a consequence of the current Unicode stability policies:

- ▶ Whenever a capital letter is encoded, a lowercase counterpart (by "canonical" casing reflected in the Unicode character properties) cannot be encoded later.
(*This does not apply vice versa: for a lowercase letter, a capital counterpart in fact can be encoded later.*)

Based on this, the following rules were incorporated:

- Whenever a capital and a lowercase letter are found which match by form, they are proposed as "canonical" case pair, without regarding the actual use in any EPA variant.
- Whenever a lowercase letter is found without a capital letter matching by form, this letter is proposed as an unpaired lowercase letter.
- Whenever a capital letter is found without a lowercase letter matching by form in EPA, the following is done:
 - If an appropriate matching lowercase letter was found in an area otherwise not in the scope of this proposal, that letter is included, and the complete "canonical" case pair is proposed.
This is the case for:
U+A794/A795 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON
U+A7AC/A7AD LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP

For proposing U+A794/A794 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON as a case pair, see the evidence in L2/11-136 "Proposal to encode Latin letters for the Slovene Metelko alphabet". This case pair also was contained with the same code point in an earlier draft of L2/11-137.
 - Otherwise, if there exists an already encoded letter which is obviously the matching lowercase letter, but which is already formally paired to another uppercase letter, that letter is mentioned as a cross reference without formal pairing.
This treatment is a change to the predecessor document due to feedback from UTC #127; before it was declared formally as the lowercase part of the capital letter proposed here; while the uppercase matching of that letter was not changed. This had yielded in a missing possibility of round-trip casing for the capital letter proposed here, resembling the behavior resembles of U+1E9E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S.)

This is the case for:

U+FB0B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG

(informally paired with U+014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG)

U+FB0E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U

(informally paired with U+026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M)

- Otherwise, if there is no form of a lowercase letter which is obviously matching by form (and thus being its "natural" lowercase matching independent of any use in a special EPA variant), the capital letter is proposed unpaired.

In such cases, the case matching has to be done by a tailoring specific to the EPA variant in use (which is no special problem, as any EPA variant considered here needs such a tailoring anyway).

These capital letters will never get a lowercase counterpart (due to the aforementioned Unicode stability policies), and as they cannot be lowercased independent of a special tailoring, they are excluded from the use in IDNs and identifiers.

The last two groups of capital letters are "second class letters" in some sense, as they are no "canonical" capital counterpart of any encoded lowercase letter.

Therefore, it is considered appropriate to put these letters into a specific group. In fact, they are proposed to be placed in the "**Alphabetic Presentation Forms**" block.

As true presentation forms (like U+FB06 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE ST) will no longer be encoded, the gaps in this block are considered to be the appropriate place for other "second class" letters now.

- A list of the case pairings deviating from the "canonical" pairings is given in an informative chapter ("3.6 Special case pairing within the main EPA versions" below), which can be used as an appropriate data source when it comes to define the special casing tailoring for EPA variants elsewhere.

2.4 Duodecimal numbering

During some years about 1860, Isaac Pitman has propagated the duodecimal system along with EPA. As some publications are found using this system (see fig. 1860f, 1860g), the special digit forms used there for the digit values ten and eleven are included in this proposal.

2.5 Special issues for single characters

- A typical feature for some lowercase EPA letters is the "u-turned tail", which always displays a 180° bend upward, of about half the length of the tail (see the proposed U+A7AB, U+A7B1, U+A7C4 LATIN SMALL LETTER A/ALPHA/U WITH U-TURNED TAIL, and the italic form of U+A7B6 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL; see fig. 1888b). These tails are straight prolongations of the right stem of the letter replacing the usual bend or serif at the bottom line, thus differing from an appended ogonek or retroflex hook, or the hook tail of U+024B LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL.
- A similar feature is seen with U+A7B7/A7B8 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM, which therefore are not unified with the Latin iota (which usually has a bend of only 90° ... 120°, ending in a sharp peak rather than a ball terminal). The U-turn of the proposed letters may be even more prominent than that of a J/j in the same font (see fig. 1852a, middle part). Therefore, they are not called REVERSED J.
- U+A7C0/A7C1 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER OW: Its appearing is equidistant to that of the following similar letters:
U+0264 RAMS HORN: Normal height; arms bend about 90° outwards (see fig. 1996a).

Proposed OW: Normal height; arms are straight, belly is broad.
U+0194/0263 LATIN GAMMA: Extended height; arms are straight, belly is narrow.
U+0222/0223 LATIN OU: Normal height; arms bend about 90° inwards, almost touching.

Thus, no one of the three other letters exploits a preference to be unified with the “OW” proposed here. Each of them would look equally wrong when used in EPA (especially, the Capital Latin Gamma would look weird, as no EPA capital letter extends below the baseline; even the Q is not used in any EPA variant).

The differences between the listed letters anyway are more prominent than e.g. between U+0075 u, U+1D1C ũ, U+028B ù, U+0076 v, U+2C71 ʋ.

Thus, any unification of the proposed “OW” is considered inappropriate.

Also, as the most prominent part of the “OW” is the O-like “broad belly”, it is not proposed as the (not yet encoded) Pullum & Ladusaw’s “baby gamma”, which has a shape like a “v with a little loop at the peak” (see fig. 1996a).

Feedback from UTC #126 suggested this letter to be unified with U+0222/0223 LATIN OU. We cannot follow this. Neither the glyph nor the meaning ([au]:[u:]) resemble each other (regarding the glyph, see above). Other phonetic alphabets, like Landsmålsalfabetet or canIPA, have sets of different letters (albeit lowercase only, as usual for scientific phonetic alphabets) resembling the U+0264/U+0263/U+0223 series.

For instance, canIPA <http://venus.unive.it/canipa/dokuwiki/doku.php> contains a letter exactly resembling the here proposed U+A7C1 LATIN SMALL LETTER OW, and an inverted version of it. Obviously, if unified with U+0223 LATIN SMALL LETTER OU, the inverted letter would not be distinguishable from the non-inverted one.

A possible unification candidate is U+1E090 as proposed in WG2 N3555 (an explanatory document), but this has to be discussed if Landsmålsalfabetet in fact is proposed.

- U+A7C3 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH: There are three fundamentally different glyphs used for the lowercase letter denoting the phoneme [θ]. The representative character was selected to resemble the Cincinnati alphabet (EPA 1855), as this EPA variant was used for the phonetic dictionary referenced in fig. 1855c, considered as the scientifically most important source referenced in this proposal.

It is also the glyph used in EPA 1856 (see fig. 1856c) in England devised by Isaac Pitman. The more symmetrical glyph shown in fig. 1851c is considered a glyph variant of this character.

However, the glyphs used for this phoneme in fig. 1847a (EPA 1847) and fig. 1868a (EPA 1868) are fundamentally different by design.

According to the principle that Latin letters are encoded by design rather than by a special meaning in a special context, these forms are proposed as separate letters

U+A7C9 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH EARLY PITMAN FORM and
U+A7CA LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH LATE PITMAN FORM

- U+218B TURNED EZH-SHAPED DIGIT THREE (duodecimal digit eleven in Pitman's notation) is no simple turned digit three, as fig. 1860f, 1860g clearly show. Therefore, a unification with 0190 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OPEN E or A72B LATIN SMALL LETTER TRESILLO would be far more inappropriate, as an unification of the tresillo with the open E would have been. It can be presumed that Pitman wanted the digit to be clearly distinguishable from the capital open E which is a common letter in EPA.

(In fact, other propagators of non-decimal numbering systems used a simple turned three, but then, this is another character, the unifiability of which has to be discussed in due course when such digit sets are proposed for encoding.)

3. Proposed characters

Annotations in parentheses address special issues for a character, or reference to figures where such special issues are discussed. These annotations are not intended to be retained in the character listings in the standard.

All letters (except when noted) are found in at least one of the figures:

EPA 1847 – fig. 1847a

EPA 1855 – fig. 1855a

EPA 1856 – fig. 1856c

EPA 1868 – fig. 1868a

The italic forms for some letters are found in fig. 1888a.

Block: Latin Extended-D

Additions for historical and phonetic use

€	U+A794	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON → 0404 cyrillic capital letter ukrainian ie → 2108 scruple → A792 latin capital letter c with bar · the serif on the middle bar is sometimes retained or modified in sans-serif fonts · denotes the sound [tʃ] in the English Phonotypic Alphabet · denotes the sound [e] in the Slovene Metelko alphabet
€	U+A795	LATIN SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON → 03F5 greek lunate epsilon symbol · used in German dialectology

Additions for the English Phonotypic Alphabet

ǻ	U+A7AB	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH U-TURNED TAIL → 1D8F latin small letter a with retroflex hook
Ȧ	U+A7AC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH LOOP
Ȧ	U+A7AD	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP (see fig. 1855f)
Ȧ	U+A7AE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A
Ȧ	U+A7AF	LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUNDTOP A · the italic form may resemble an unreversed Latin alpha with left notch
Ǽ	U+A7B0	LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH INSIDE BAR (see fig. 1848a, 1848h, 1848i, 1849a)
ǻ	U+A7B1	LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH U-TURNED TAIL → 024B latin small letter q with hook tail → 1D90 latin small letter alpha with retroflex hook
Ȧ	U+A7B2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH = latin ligature of capital open e and i
Ȧ	U+A7B3	LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH

đ	U+A7B4	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH
ï	U+A7B5	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM · the italic form usually shows the pigtail at bottom to the right → 0279 latin small letter turned r (see fig. 1848c, 1873a, 1880a)
ĵ	U+A7B6	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL · the italic form usually has a u-turned tail
Ĭ	U+A7B7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM → 0196 latin capital letter iota
ı	U+A7B8	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM (see fig. 1851c, 1852a, 1852b)
Ɔ	U+A7B9	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL · the italic form usually has the curl directed to the left (see fig. 1888b)
ø	U+A7BA	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL
Ʀ	U+A7BB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA · lowercase is 0277 latin small letter closed omega
Ʊ	U+A7BC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
Ʒ	U+A7BD	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
Ʈ	U+A7BE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848d, 1848i, 1849b)
ƹ	U+A7BF	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848a, 1848d, 1848h, 1848i, 1849b)
Ȫ	U+A7C0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OW · in the English Phonotypic Alphabet, it usually denotes the diphthong [au] → 0194 latin capital letter gamma → 0222 latin capital letter ou → A64A cyrillic capital letter monograph uk
ȫ	U+A7C1	LATIN SMALL LETTER OW · this is not Pullum & Ladusaw's "baby gamma" → 0263 latin small letter gamma → 0264 latin small letter rams horn (see fig. 1996a)
Ƨ	U+A7C2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
ƨ	U+A7C3	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
Ʃ	U+A7C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL → 1D99 latin small letter u with retroflex hook
Ʊ	U+A7C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM
Ʒ	U+A7C6	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM

Ɔ	U+A7C7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U (see fig. 1856c)
ɹ	U+A7C8	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U (see fig. 1856c, 1856d)

Variant forms for the English Phonotypic Alphabet

ʞ	U+A7C9	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH EARLY PITMAN FORM
ʇ	U+A7CA	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH LATE PITMAN FORM

Block: Alphabetic Presentation Forms

Capital letters used with the English Phonotypic Alphabet

These letters are no formal capital counterpart of any encoded lowercase letter. If a lowercase matching is given here, the formal capital counterpart of that letter is another capital letter.

Ȧ	U+FB07	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR
Ǝ	U+FB08	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR
Ɔ	U+FB09	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR (see fig. 1851c)
†	U+FB0A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH SERIFED CROSSBAR → 0197 latin capital letter i with stroke → 2629 cross of jerusalem → 2720 maltese cross (see fig. 1848b)
Ʊ	U+FB0B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG · lowercase is 014B latin small letter eng → 014A latin capital letter eng
Ʒ	U+FB0C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA → 01A9 latin capital letter esh
Ʊ	U+FB0D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL (see fig. 1848a vs. the Q in fig. 1848d No. 21)
Ʊ	U+FB0E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U · lowercase is 026F latin small letter turned m → 019C latin capital letter turned m

Block: Supplemental Punctuation

Punctuation used with the English Phonotypic Alphabet

¿	U+2E50	WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK = smile mark, mirth mark, laughter mark · wiggles are broader at top than at bottom (see fig. 1848e, 1851b, 1852c, 1858a)
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¿	U+2E51	INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK · indicates sarcasm when used in sequence with U+2E50 · used at the end of sentences, unlike U+00A1 inverted exclamation mark (see fig. 1852d)
{	U+2E52	LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING → FD2E ornate left parenthesis (see fig. 1848f, 1855b, 1860d, 1868a)
}	U+2E53	RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING

Block: Number Forms

Turned Digits (see fig. 1860f, 1860g)

These were devised as digits for the duodecimal system by Isaac Pitman in 1857.

Ƨ	U+218A	TURNUED DIGIT TWO = duodecimal digit ten (in Pitman's notation)
Σ	U+218B	TURNUED EZH-SHAPED DIGIT THREE = duodecimal digit eleven (in Pitman's notation)

Proposed also in L2/10-357 (N3914) and its revision L2/11-135

For the code point and its block, see that document.

Nevertheless, this character is also part of the character set proposed here.

ç	U+AB80	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK
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3.1 Annotations to be added for already encoded characters

Ω	U+0277	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA
ADD:		· uppercase is A7BB latin capital letter closed omega
ADD:		→ A7BD latin small letter closed omega with long stem

3.2 Properties for the proposed characters

218A;TURNED DIGIT TWO;No;0;ON;;;10;N;;;;;
218B;TURNED EZH-SHAPED DIGIT THREE;No;0;ON;;;11;N;;;;;
2E50;WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;N;;;;;
2E51;INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;N;;;;;
2E52;LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Ps;0;ON;;;Y;;;;;
2E53;RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Pe;0;ON;;;Y;;;;;
A7AB;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH U-TURNED TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
A7AC;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH LOOP;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AD;
A7AD;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AC;;A7AC
A7AE;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AF;
A7AF;LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUNDTOP A;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AE;;A7AE
A794;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A795;
A795;LATIN SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A794;;A794
A7B0;LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH INSIDE BAR;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
A7B1;LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH U-TURNED TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
A7B2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7B3;
A7B3;LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7B2;;A7B2;
A7B4;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;

A7B5;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 A7B6;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 A7B7;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7B8;
 A7B8;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7B7;;A7B7
 A7B9;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7BA;
 A7BA;LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7B9;;A7B9;
 A7BB;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;0277;
 A7BC;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7BD;
 A7BD;LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7BC;;A7BC
 A7BE;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7BF;
 A7BF;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7BE;;A7BE
 A7C0;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OW;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C1;
 A7C1;LATIN SMALL LETTER OW;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C0;;A7C0
 A7C2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C3;
 A7C3;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C2;;A7C2
 A7C4;LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 A7C5;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C6;
 A7C6;LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C5;;A7C5
 A7C7;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C8;
 A7C8;LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7C7;;A7C7
 A7C9;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH EARLY PITMAN FORM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 A7CA;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH LATE PITMAN FORM;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 AB80;LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 FB07;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 FB08;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 FB09;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 FB0B;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;014B;
 FB0C;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 FB0D;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;
 FB0E;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U;Lu;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;026F;

3.3 Properties to be changed for already encoded characters

0277;LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA;Ll;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;A7BB;;A7BB

3.4 Line breaking and text delimitation properties of punctuation marks

U+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK and

U+2E51 INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK both behave like:

U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK, as both terminate sentences (U+2E51 is not an “Spanish counterpart” of U+2E50; both are terminating sentences, exploiting different meanings.)

U+2E52 LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING and

U+2E53 RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING behave like other recently encoded parenthesis pairs (like e.g. U+2E28/U+2E29 LEFT/RIGHT DOUBLE PARENTHESIS).

3.5 Collation and sorting

As the different versions of EPA specify differing "systematical" alphabet orders, in any case strongly deviating from the standard Latin ABC... order, these have to be handled by special tailoring.

Thus, for for default collation and sorting, the characters are to be treated in the common way for Latin characters, without special exceptions.

3.6 Confusability issues

The following confusables exist:

(The first line of each paragraph shows a proposed letter, followed by lines containing similar already encoded letters.)

A7BD LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
0277 LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA

A7AD LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP
0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A

A7B1 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH U-TURNED TAIL
024B LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH HOOK TAIL

A7B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH
0111 LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE

A7B3 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH
0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A

A7B8 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM
0269 LATIN SMALL LETTER IOTA

A7C6 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM
026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M

A7C1 LATIN SMALL LETTER OW
0223 LATIN SMALL LETTER OU
0263 LATIN SMALL LETTER GAMMA
0264 LATIN SMALL LETTER RAMS HORN

The proposed capital letters without lowercase counterparts, placed in the “Alphanumeric Presentation form” block, are explicitly not intended for use in identifiers and IDNs. Therefore, they cannot raise any confusability issues.

3.7 Special case pairing within the main EPA versions

This part is informative, regarding to this proposal.

If it is decided to include such data into the CLDR or to document them elsewhere, these tables can be used as data source.

English Phonotypic Alphabet, final 1847 Pitman/Ellis version ("Original EPA")
(see fig. 1848a)

0041 LATIN LETTER CAPITAL A
0251 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA

A7AE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A
0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A

FB07 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR
A7B1 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH U-TURNED TAIL

A794 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON
AB80 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK

018B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH TOPBAR
A7B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH

FB0A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH SERIFED CROSSBAR
A7B6 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL

FB0B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG
014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG

FB0C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA
 0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH

 A780 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED L
 A7C9 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH EARLY PITMAN FORM

 FB0D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL
 A7C4 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL

 FB0E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U
 026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M

 # English Phonotypic Alphabet, 1855 version ("Cincinnati alphabet")
 # (see fig. 1855a)

 A7AE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A
 A7B1 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH U-TURNED TAIL

 A7AC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH LOOP
 A7AB LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH U-TURNED TAIL

 A794 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON
 AB80 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK

 018B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH TOPBAR
 A7B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH

 FB08 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR
 0065 0323 LATIN SMALL LETTER E with COMBINING DOT BELOW

 FB0A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH SERIFED CROSSBAR
 A7B6 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL

 FB0B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG
 014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG

 FB0C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA
 0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH

 A7C2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
 A7C3 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH

 FB0D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL
 A7C4 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL

 # English Phonotypic Alphabet, 1856 Pitman version ("Reduced EPA")
 # (see fig. 1856c, 1860e)

 A794 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON
 AB80 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK

 018B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH TOPBAR
 A7B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH

 FB0A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH SERIFED CROSSBAR
 A7B5 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM

 FB0B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG
 014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG

 A7C2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
 A7C3 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH

 FB0E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U
 026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M

 # English Phonotypic Alphabet, 1868/1871/1888 Pitman version ("Final EPA")
 # (see fig. 1868a)

A794 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON
 AB80 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK
 018B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH TOPBAR
 A7B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH
 A7B7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM
 A7B5 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM
 FB0A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH SERIFED CROSSBAR
 A7B6 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL
 FB0B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG
 014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG
 FB0C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA
 0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH
 A7C2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
 A7CA LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH LATE PITMAN FORM
 0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR
 0252 LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED ALPHA
 FB0D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL
 A7C4 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL
 FB0E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U
 026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M

4. Acknowledgements

Special thanks for Google and Microsoft for providing scans of numerous 19th century books and publications accessible on the Internet. Without access to these sources, this proposal could not have been made within considerable time.

In fact, only fig. 1880a and fig. 1888a/b/c were made from original paper material. All other figures are excerpts from scans found by Internet search.

Special thanks also to Andreas Stötzner (http://www.signographie.de/cms/front_content.php?idcat=1) for his insightful comments regarding typographical questions, and for drawing the glyphs for the characters proposed here.

5. Examples and figures

The figures are numbered by the year of the publication of the book from where the scan is taken, following by a letter.

Remarkable occurrences of characters mentioned in the figure descriptions are marked by a colored circle.

Disclaimer:

The religious, philosophical, or ideological views expressed in some of the text specimens are not necessarily the ones of the author of this proposal.

Fig. 1847a: The Gospel according to Matthew, in Phonotypy and Heterotypy. Interlinear Edition; London/Bath, 1847; p.4, showing the EPA 1847.

THE ENGLISH PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.			CONSONANTS.		
No.	Type.	Example of its sound.	No.	Type.	Example of its sound.
LONG.					
1	Æ æ	eel el	20	P p	rope rɒp
2	ʌ a	ale al	21	B b	robe rɒb
3	ʌ q	alms qmz	22	T t	fatē fat
4	Θ e	all el	23	D d	fade fad
5	Ō o	ope op	24	Ɔ c	etch eq
6	W u	food fud	25	J j	edge ej
SHORT.					
7	I i	ill il	26	C c	leek lɛc
8	E e	ell el	27	G g	league lɛg
9	A a	am am	28	F f	safe saf
10	O o	olive oliv	29	V v	save sav
11	U u	up up	30	ʇ t	wreath rɛt
12	W u	foot fut	31	Ɔ t	wreathe rɛd
DIPHTHONGS.					
13	ʌ i	isle ɪl	32	S s	hiss his
14	Ɔ e	oil el	33	Z z	his hiz
15	Ɔ e	owl ɔl	34	Σ f	vicious vɪʃus
16	U u	mule muɪ	35	Ɔ z	vision vɪʒun
COALESCENTS.					
17	Y y	yea ya	36	R r	for fer
18	W w	way wa	37	L l	fall fel
ASPIRATE.					
19	H h	hay ha	38	M m	seem sem
			39	N n	seen sen
			40	Ɔ ŋ	sing siŋ

Fig. 1847b: ibid., excerpt from p.10.

MATU 3.14—4.9.

MATU.

MATTHEW 3.14—4.9.

him. ¹⁴ But Jon forbad him, saij, ʌ hav nɛd tu bɛ baptɪzd ov ðɛ, and
him. ¹⁴ But John forbad him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and
ʃ cumest ðɜ tu mɛ. ¹⁵ And Jezus anserɪŋ sed untu him, Sufer it tu bɛ
comest thou to me? ¹⁶ And Jezus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be
so nɜ: for ðus it bɛcumɛt us tu fulfɪl el rɪtɜsnes. ðen hɛ suferd him.
so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfɪl all righteousness. Then he suffered him.
¹⁶ And Jezus, hwen hɛ woz baptɪzd, went up stratwa ɜt ov ðɛ wɛtɜ: and,
¹⁶ And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and,
lo, ðɛ hev'nz wer op'nd untu him, and hɛ sɛ ðɛ Spirit ov God dɜsɛndɪŋ
lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending
lɪc a duv, and lɪtɪŋ upon him: ¹⁷ and lo a vɜs from hev'n, saij, ðis iz mɪ
like a dove, and lighting upon him: ¹⁷ and lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my

Fig. 1848a: The Phonetic Journal (Vol. 7) from 1848, ed. by Alexander Ellis, London 1848. Inner cover page; showing the EPA 1847, additional special letters devised for foreign language and dialect writing use (marked by red circles), and special punctuation marks.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE ENGLISH PHONETIC ALPHABET,

FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO CAN READ THE HISTORICAL ORTHOGRAPHY.

[Columns 1 and 2 contain the phonotypic letters, capital and small, each representing a certain sound, or modification of sound, which constitutes the *power* of the letter; the other columns shew what that power is. For further information, see *January Journal*, pages 17—20.]

LONG VOWELS.			STOPPED VOWELS.			EXPLODENTS.			CONTINUANTS.		
Sounded as			Sounded as			Sounded as			Sounded as		
Ɔ	ɛ	ee in eel	I	i	i in ill	P	p	p in rope	F	f	f in safe
ʌ	a	a .. ale	E	e	e .. ell	B	b	b .. robe	V	v	v .. save
ʌ	ɑ	a .. alms	A	ɑ	a .. am	T	t	t .. fate	ʌ	t	th .. wreath
Θ	ə	a .. all	O	o	o .. olive	D	d	d .. fade	ʌ	d	th .. wreath
Ω	ω	o .. ope	U	u	u .. up	Ɔ	ç	ch .. cheer	S	s	ss .. hiss
W	u	oo .. food	W	u	oo .. foot	J	j	j .. jeer	Z	z	s .. his
DIPHTHONGS.						C	c	c .. came	Σ	ʃ	sh .. mesh
ʌ	j	i in isle	ʌ	ɔ	ow in owl	G	g	g .. game	ʌ	ʒ	s .. measure
Θ	ɔ	oi .. oil	U	u	u .. male	LIQUIDS.					
COALESCENTS.						R	r	r in for	L	l	l in fall
Y	y	y in yea	W	w	w in way	NASALS.					
ASPIRATE.						M	m	m in seem	ʌ	ŋ	ng in sing
ʌ	h	h in hay							N	n	n .. seen

The sign (') is prefixed to *l*, *m*, *n*, to shew when they form syllables by themselves; as, *dub'l*, *dublin*; *rit'm*, *ritmic*; *ev'n*, *evening*; and the compound symbols '*l*', '*m*', '*n*', are then called "vocals."

Additional Symbols are used for foreign sounds, as may be seen by the following examples. See p. 21.

French.—fän, pâť, pat, bon, vü, hüt, zön, zón, zë
chéne, pátē, patte, bonne, vü, hutte, jeüne, jeune, je
fan, fon, œun, bon, felj, räuj
fin, champ, aucun, bon, fille, règne

German.—cünste, cünste, Göte, böce, ik, ak, zeq, tqg, van
kühnte, künste, Goethe, böcke, ich, ach, sieg, tag, wann

New Orthographical Signs:—(ʔ) *query*, placed at the commencement of interrogative clauses; (ʌ) *sigh*; (ʔ) *smile*; { } *obsolescent parentheses*, used to inclose words which are not spelt phonetically. See pp. 24, 25.

Fig. 1848b: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.10.

This shows an earlier development stage of the EPA 1847. This stage is not subject of this proposal. However, it proves that the U+FB0A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC I was considered different from U+0197 LATIN CAPITAL I WITH STROKE, as these letters are both included in that draft as different letters (see circle markings).

5. Øgust, 1844.

Ⓘ I, E D, A Δ, Ø O, e u, ω, U U; Ⓕ, Ɔ, W; Y, W, H,
=ε i, a e, q a, o o, [ē] u, ω, u u; i, s, u; y, w, h, ov 1847.

P B, T D, E J, C G; F V, T Δ, S Z, Σ Z; L, R; M, N, H,
=p b, t d, g j, c g; f v, t d, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, η, ov 1847.

Dis woz avsedli onli a temporeri alfabet.

Fig. 1848c: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.10.

This shows another earlier development stage of the EPA 1847. This stage also is not subject of this proposal. However, it shows U+A7B5 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM together with an uppercase form which is not included in later stages of the EPA development (and therefore not proposed here).

This form, together with the asymmetric serif at the top below the dot of U+A7B5 itself, which is typical for the small letter i, proves that that a unification of that letter with 0279 0307 "small letter turned r with dot above" would be inappropriate.

7. October, 1844.

Ⓘ I, E E, A A, Ø O, U U, Ω, Ω W; Ɔ, Φ, W; Y, W, H,
i i, e e, a a, o o, c u, ω, ω u; i, q, u, u; y, w, h,
=ε i, a e, q a, o o, [ē] u, ω, u u; i, v, s, u; y, w, h, ov 1847.

P B, T D, E J, K G; F V, T Δ, S Z, Σ Z; L, R; M, N, W,
p b, t d, g j, k g; f v, t d, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, η,
=p b, t d, g j, c g; f v, t d, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, η, ov 1847.

Dis iz ðe ferst "løer-cas" er smel-leter alfabet, and it wil bæ sæn ðat ðe cónsonants wer nɔ priti wel set'ld. Prjor tu ðe adopsun ov ðis alfabet,

Fig. 1848d: ibid., excerpt from p.21.

Part of the list of additional symbols for foreign sounds.

Mostly, diacritical marks are used which are already encoded. For the right dot on small u and o (No. 15 and 16), U+0358 COMBINING DOT ABOVE RIGHT seems appropriate.

No. 14 (marked red) shows the letter pair U+A7BE/A7BF LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA, which is not listed in the alphabet shown in fig. 1848a.

§ 8. II. ADIEUNAL SIMBULZ FØR FOREN SØNDZ.

- 1 'I î Æ Polif y; it iz ðe proper loy vsel ov Ingliſ 7.
- 2 "A ā Æ German ä, Freng é; ðe proper sænd ov Ingliſ 2^a.
- 3 "A ā Æ Frif a, az distingwiſt from eðer q er a; it iz ðe tru loy vsel ov Ingliſ 9.
- 4 "A ā Freng a; muſ broder ðan Ingliſ 3, but not so bred az Ingliſ 4.
- 5 "O ô Italian o *quarto*; not cwjt so bred az Ingliſ 4, but broder ðan ā.
- 6 "O o Italian o *cízo*; betwen Ingliſ 5 and 6, but incljnd tu ðe later.
- 7 "U ü Loj German ū, Freng u; fermd bj an atemt tu pronsns Ingliſ 1 and 6 simultaniusli. Ingliſmen hu can not caſ ðe sænd, ma substitut q in Freng, and e in German wurdz.
- 8 "O ö Loj German ö, Freng eü; fermd bj atemtiſ tu pronsns Ingliſ 2 and 5 simultaniusli. Ingliſmen hu can not caſ ðe sænd, ma substitut é.
- 9 "E ë Freng e mü (muet); jenerali a bref vsel. Æ Ingliſ 9 bref haz veri nerli ðe sam sænd. Sum Fonetifanz consider ðat Ingliſ 36^a and 36^a wud be mor corectli rit'n *er*.
- 10 "I i Æ Freng stopt i; a muſ briſter sænd ðan ðe Ingliſ 7. Ingliſmen, hwen speciſ Freng, jenerali qz "e" er "i" insted ov i. We hav herd it pronsnst in ðe wurd (been)="bin," insted ov "ben."
- 11 "E é Æ Freng é; røðer tiner, and mor ljç 7 ðan 8. Ingliſmen jenerali qz e insted ov it.
- 12 "A a Stopt a in el Foren langwejez, hwar it replazez 3r Ingliſ 9. Æ sænd liz betwen Ingliſ 9 and 10, and aproceſ ðe later veri nerli. It iz herd in ðe nort ov Ingland and Scotland in plas ov Ingliſ 9. It iz elso veri nerli ðe sænd hwiſ meni Ingliſ specerz giv tu ðe Ingliſ 3^a, tu avod a çans ov pronsnsiſ "ā" er "a" fer q.
- 13 "O ð Stopt Italian o *quarto*; scarsli distingwiſab'l from Ingliſ 10.
- 14 O o Æ tru fert vsel ov Ingliſ 5, az in Freng (bonne)="ben." It iz stil herd in America, hwar (stone)="ston;" but it iz elwaz replast in Ingland bj "o" er "u," ðus "a ston, tre stun wat."
- 15 'U ü Stopt German ū, Freng u, ðus (künste, hatte)="cünstë, hüt."
- 16 'O ö Stopt German "ö," Freng eu, ðus (böcke, jeune)="böcë, zön."
- 17 O o Æ Oriéntal compresun, az "oqin."
- 18 X x Æ Oriéntal qlef-hamza, er soft breðiſ.
- 19 'V v Æ German w, intermediet tu ðe Ingliſ "w" and Ingliſ "v;" ðe lør lip duz not tuſ ðe tet az fer "v," but preseſ ðe uper lip mor flatli ðan fer "w."
- 20 K k Æ German ch, after paletal vselz er liewidz, ðus (ich)="ik;" hwen printed in italics, it reprezents ðe harf sænd ov German ch, herd after el uder vselz, az (auch, ach)="auk, ak. Ingliſmen hu can not caſ ðe sænd, ma qz ðe hwiſperd y fer "k," and c fer k.
- 21 Q q Æ German g fñal after paletal vselz, ðus (siege)="zeq," er mor acuretli="szeqk," and veri freewentli="szek" onli; hwen printed in italics, it haz ðe harfer sænd ov ðe Duç g and ðe fñal German g after uder vselz, az (tag)="taq." Ingliſmen hu can not caſ ðe sænd, ma qz "y" fer "q," and "g" fer "q."

2. Ogzilyeri Sjnz.

[Tu prevent ðe nsesiti ov cæstiſ a number ov nç tipz, a fç ogzilyeri sjnz qz emplød, tu modifi ðe non valuz ov ðe leterz tu hwiſ ða qz subjønd er preficst.]

- 22 ñ Sjñ ov *nazdiliti*. Hwen jønd tu eni vsel, it foz ðat it must be spoc'n

Fig. 1848e: ibid., excerpt from p.24.

Showing the "Expressional Signs" (i.e. punctuation marks).

Note that No. 11 ("the Query", red) is not a mirror image of No. 12 (it is narrower, and the kink at the vertical stem is about 135°, while the kink at No. 12 ("the Doubt", obviously a reuse of U+003F QUESTION MARK) is below 90°. However, UTC #126 requested the unification with U+2E2E REVERSED QUESTION MARK, thus this character is not proposed separately at this time.

No. 13 ("Call") and 14 ("Sigh") obviously are the exclamation marks U+0021 and U+00A1.

No. 14 ("Smile", green) shows U+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK (in a bad type).

3. ECSPREUNAL S*NZ.

- 11 (¶) Æ *Cweri*. Æis iz plast befor eni wurdz er clezez bj hwiġ a cwesgun iz qset.
- 12 (?) Æ *Dst*. Æis iz plast after eni wurd er statment, conserniġ hwiġ Æ rjter felz sum dæt, er hwiġ he wifex tu cel in cwesgun. Obzerv Æ diferens betwen Æ dætful incwġri "U cam lqst nġt?" and Æ uġual interogafun "¶ Did u cum lqst nġt."
- 13 (!) Æ *Cel*; a mqrce ov ecsclamafun, er simpli surprġz. Dub'ld (!), it indicats grat astonġfment.
- 14 (i) Æ *Sġ*; a mqrce ov gref er soræ: plast after a statment hwiġ givz Æ rjter pan. Dub'ld (i), it indicats grat afflicfun.
- 15 (!) Æ *Smġl*; a mqrce ov mert er pleġur: plast after a statment hwiġ givz Æ rjter pleġur, or produsez in him a felġ ov amqzment; and hens uġd in plas ov Æat ecsprefun in Æ specer hwiġ in comun intercørs iz ment tu indicat "i woz onli in jœc." Æ dub'l smġl (!!) iz a dsurġt lqf.
[Øl Æez sġnz qr uġd tu indicat Æ felġ ov Æ rjter er specer: Æa hav nœ referens tu Æ reder, hu iz cwġt at liberti tu sġ over a smġl, er smġl over a sġ.]

Fig. 1848f: ibid., excerpt from p.25.

Showing the "Obsolescent Parentheses" as No. 19 (U+2E52 LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING and its right counterpart).

4. PARENTETICAL S*NZ.

- 16 () Æ *Paréntesis*, er in Æ plural *Paréntesez*; uġd tu inclœz eni wurd er clœz hwiġ iz inserted in Æ bodi ov a sentens, wiġ huġz gramatical construefun it sumhwot interferz. It iz œlsœ uġd tu inclœz eni lit'l mqrce er sġnz hwiġ mġt uderwġz be overluct, er not hav sufisent impertans giv'n tu Æem bj Æe reder. Fer instans, we hav fer Æis rez'n, inclœzd Æe œrtografical sġnz l tu l5 in Æe mqrġin ov Æe abuv eesplanafunz betwen parentesez.
- 17 { } *Bræsez*, uġd az a variafun ov Æe parenthesis; Æe ferst hqf { iz œlsœ uġd tu conect er liġc twgeder several lġnz.
- 18 [] *Bracets*; uġd az a variafun ov parenthesis, and œlsœ tu inclœz hœl sentensez hwiġ interfér wiġ Æe jeneral aranġment ov a paragraf, and consecwentli hav rœder Æe œperans ov nots. Obzervafunz mad bj Æe sġter, in Æe cœrs ov a sġtafun, qr jenerali sœ inclœzd, tu distġngwiġ Æem from Æe wurdz ov Æe œtur sġted.
- 19 { } *Obsœlœsent Parentesez*; uġd tu inclœz wurdz hwiġ qr not egzibited Foneticali.
- 20 (" ") *Invertœd Comaz* er *Mqrce* ov *Sġtafun*, inclœz wurdz cwoted from anuġder œtur, er put intui Æe mst ov Æe specer. Wurdz tu hwiġ particuġler impertens iz atœġt, tecnical ecsprefunz, œts., qr œf'n sœ inclœzd.

Fig. 1848g: ibid., excerpt from p.122.

Showing some of the special punctuation marks (in red circles).

Also, showing some examples of the elision dot (in green circles), which is constantly shown at x-height within EPA.

¶ Hwi lueſt ðs so wiłdli. ¶ Hwot ſec'ſt ðs afqr.

¶ A ſpecter, ¶ a goſt from ðe ded.

Prins.—It iz not ðe bodiles fœrm ov ðe ded,

Nœr ðe ſpecter ov det, ðat afriſts,

¶ cwal at a ſpirit tu moneres mœr dred,

ðe ſpirit, in loſ-enſlavd naſunz hat bred

ðe boldneſs tu çalenj ðar riſts.

It burſts from ðe dept ov ðe priz'n-hœs, hwar

It haz lan in ſtron çanz, wo iz mœj

¶ Tiz a hundred-ıd, hundred-qrmd jıant, hu:l dar

ðe ſtrug'l, œ Fredum, wiđ ðe.

M. P.

1. ðis lit'l pœm iz a tranſlafun ov *Clopfocs* "Fürst und zjn Cebztjb" (Fürst und sein Knecht), hwiç woz compoıd in 1789, wiđ referens tu ðe ferst Freng revolufun.

Fig. 1848h/i: ibid., excerpts from p.276/280.

Excerpt from an article "The Pronunciation of Lowland Scots", showing the letters not listed in the alphabet table in fig. 1848a: U+A7BF LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA, U+A7B0 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH INSIDE BAR. The second figure shows an interlinear sample, (F) being the claimed Scots pronunciation, (E) the claimed Standard English one.

ðe complēt Scoç alfabet apêrz tu bœ :

<i>Loſ Vselz</i>	e — a ä q œ ô o u ü ö
<i>Œort Vselz</i>	ı i ſ e a o — œ u ü ó u
<i>Diſtonz</i>	ui, ai, oi au, œu
<i>Coalœsents and Bredıj</i>	y w, h
<i>Eſplœdents</i>	p b, t d, cı —, ç g
<i>Continuants</i>	f v, ſ z, s z, f 3, k —, k
<i>Licwidz</i>	r l, m n ŋ.

ðe çef pœnts tu bœ notœd bj an Ingliſman ar :

ðe prezens ov ðe vselz ó, ü, ô, ı, œ, œ, u, ó, hwiç ðu not œcır in Ingliſ ; ðe natur ov ðe diſtonz, eſpefali ðe diſtonz ui, ai, nœder ov hwiç œcır in Ingliſ, and hwiç replås ðe Ingliſ i at diferent tıjnz. Ov ðis, ui iz veri nerli ðe truı Ingliſ i, and Ingliſmen ma ðarfor ſubſtitut i fœr it, hwıl ai veri nerli = çı, ðe sınd giv'n in Ingland tu ðe ſing'l wurd {aye}. ðe Scoç,

Duncan Gray came here to woo,

(F) dunçan gra cam her tu wuu,

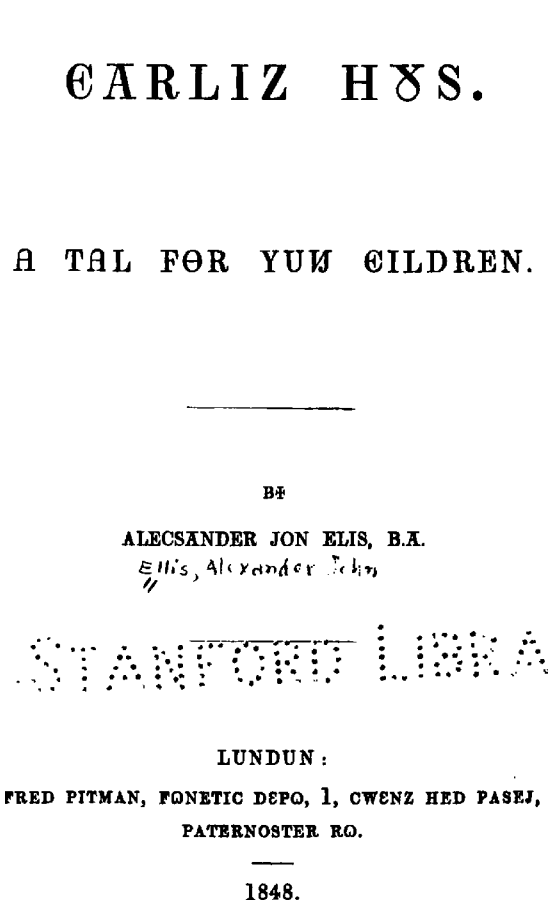
(E) Duncan Gra cam her tu wuu,

On blithe yule night when we were fou,

(F) on blaıt yul nœkt hwen wœ wer fuu,

(E) On blaıt yul nikt hwen wœ wer fuu,

Fig. 1848j: Charlie's house - a tale for young children. Alexander John Ellis, London 1848: Title page; p.39 (as an example for a publication printed in EPA 1847).



39

tui cum tui super, becoz it woz ðe ferst tîm in ðe nû, hÛs. So Jan went tui ðe dør tui cøl Carli in.

"Carli! Carli!" but no wun cam, and no wun anserd.

Of set Jan abst ðe gard'n tui fînd Carli, but je luct fër a loŋ tîm wiðst seiŋ him, so je cam in tui her muðer, and sed; "Mamá, i canot fînd Carli eni hwar. ?Wil u help me tui luc fër him."

Den Mister Brøn, hui woz in ðe rum túi, and had just sat dæn tui rest himsêlf, and enjõ hiz tẽ, sed: "Hwî, ðe bõ haz ben runiŋ abst el ðe aŋternun, and i no he wud not go beyond ðe gard'n. Briŋ me mî cap, Jan, i wil go aŋter him misêlf.

So Jan and her papá set of tuiŋeðer; wun went tui ðe rît, and ðe uðer tui ðe left, and ða cept celiŋ st, "Carli! Carli!" but no Carli anserd. At laŋt Jan tet je herd a fant "Her, Jini!" but je cud not mac st hwar it cam from.

"Dont hîd, Carli," sed je; "?Hwar q̄r u. Papá iz luciŋ everi hwar fër u."

Fig. 1848k: Shakespeare, Macbeth, phonetic edition London 1848, excerpt from p.11/12:

Sen 8.] Macbêt. 11

er memorîz anúder Golgota,
i canot tel:—
but i am fant, mî gafez cri fër help.
8 Dugc. So wel ðî wurdz becûm ðé, az ðî wunðz;
ða smac ov onur bot.—Go, get him surjuuz.
[eexit Soljer, aténded.

Enter Ros and Angus.

9 Hui cumz her.
9 Mal. ðs wurdî tan ov Ros.
10 Len. Hwot hast lucs tru hiz fîz! So juð hé
ðat semz tui speo tîŋz stran]. [luc
11 Ros. God sav ðs ciŋ!
12 Dugc. ? Hwens cam'st ðs, wurdî tan.
13 Ros. From Fîf, grat ciŋ,
hwar ðe nørwaan banerz fîst ðe scî,
and fan x̄r pep'l cold.

12 Macbêt. [Act 1.

15 Ros. Hat n̄s,
Sweno, ðe Nørwaz ciŋ, cravz composiŋ;
nør wud we dan him berial ov hiz men,
tîl he disbãrsed, at Sant Colmez Ing,
ten t̄szend dolerz tui x̄r jeneral us.
16 Dugc. No m̄r ðat tan ov Cedur sal ðesév
x̄r buzum interest.—Go, prons̄s hiz det,
and wið hiz former tît'l gret Macbêt.
17 Ros. F̄l se it dun.
18 Dugc. Hwot-he hat lost, nob'l Macbêt hat
wun. [ecsiunt.

SEN 3.—A Hel. Tander. Enter tre Wigz.

1 Ferst Wig. ? Hwar hast ðs ben, sîst̄r.
2 Secund Wig. Ciliŋ swîŋ.
3 Third Wig. Sîst̄r, sîst̄r, sîst̄r.

Fig. 1849a: Scripture texts. Compiled by: Thielisch, Johann Christian; Bath 1849. p.6
Showing an example of U+A7B0 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH INSIDE BAR.

N O T I S.

Ɖe fóloig pajez wer orĩinali compĩld bi Yohán Cristián Telif {Thielisch}, superinténdent (er luteran bifup) ov evanjelical (er luteran protestant) congregafunz in Uper Østria, and preęer tu Ɖe evanjelical congregafun in Σarten {Scharten}, (lat 48¹⁸, lonj. 14¹, ner Lints), and wer lĩsenst bi Ɖe protestant cónsisturi in Ven (Véena), in Ɖe yer 1799. Ɖe jeneral ecselens ov Ɖe aranjment recom-énded it tu Ɖe printer az a convenient sculbuac, and he

Fig. 1849b: The Phonetic Reader. Bond, Robert; London 1849, p.vii.
Showing example of U+A7BE/U+A7BF LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA.

Adifunal leters fer foren sɔndz hwic ɔu not ocúr in inglĩf.

Ɖe leter			Ɖe leter		
rit'n	printd	iz olwaz sɔnded az	rit'n	printd	iz olwaz sɔnded az
Ä ä	·Ä ä	freng {æ}	ℋ ℋ	-Hl hl	welf {ll}
Å å	·Å å	freng {ɑ}	ℋr ℋr	-Hr hr	welf {rh}
Ü ü	·Ü ü	freng {u}	ℒ ℒ	Lj lj	italyan {gl}
Ö ö	·Ö ö	freng {œ}	ℒj ℒj	Nj nj	italyan {gn}
Ǝ ɛ	·Ǝ ɛ	freng {e}	ℋ k	K k	jerman {ch}
Ä ā	-Ä a	fr. fɔrt {a}	ℒ q	Q q	duę {g}
Ø ø	⊙ o	fr. fɔrt {o}	ℒ ɔ	ɔ ɔ	árabic ɔqin
U u	·U u	fr. fɔrt {u}	ℒ ɹ	ɹ ɹ	polif {rz}
Ō ō	·Ō ó	fr. fɔrt {œ}	Ɖe stropli prɔnfst árabic leters ar indicated in rĩtig, bi subscrĩbię, and in print bi preficaię, a dot; ɔus, <i>Mu.hammud o.Ále</i> {Mehemet Ali}. Ɖj, gj, kj, qj ar usd fer palatal varĩetĩs ov c, g, k, q; compár {kj}, ak, {ich, ach}.		
an	an	freng {in}			
on	on	freng {an}			
on	on	freng {on}			
un	un	freng {un}			

Ɖaz ignorant ov foren langwejes ar advĩsd tu prɔfns

ä, å, ü, ö, ø, å, ɔ, ɹ, k, q, ɹj,

az a, q, u, a, o, ɣ, y, c, g, 3,

respectivli, tu omĩt ɔ, and tu disregárd Ɖe marc ov stroę leters, untĩ Ɖa can lern Ɖe tru sɔndz. In freng, ö, ü ma be prɔnfst az *ur*, *u*, and *ó*, *ú* az *u*, *í*; in jerman, ö, ó ma be spɔc'n lĩc *a*, *e*, and *ü*, *ü* lĩc *e*, *i*.

Fig. 1851a: First phonetic reader, Cincinnati 1851. Title page; p.6.
Showing that the EPA 1847 alphabet was used unchanged in Cincinnati for a time.

PHONETIC ALPHABET.

Phonetically Arranged.

The Phonetic letters have the value of the *italicized* letters in the illustrative words.

ECSELSIUR SERIEZ.

FURST

FONETIC REDUR.

Longley (Elias)

FORT EDIEUN.

LOWLI & BRUBUR, FONETIC PUBLIEURZ;

WOLNUT STRET, BETWEEN FORT & FIFT,

SINSINATI, OHIO.

1851.

Letters. Illustrative words. Names.

Long Vowels.

Ɛ ɛ . . . eel ɛ
Ȧ a . . . ale a
Ā q . . . arms q
Θ o . . . all e
Ɔ o . . . oak o
W u . . . ooze u

Short Vowels.

I i . . . ill it
E e . . . ell et
A a . . . am at
O o . . . on ot
U u . . . up ut
U u . . . wood ut

Diphthongs.

ƥ j . . . ice j
Ɔ o . . . oil o
Ɔ o . . . owl o
U u . . . use u

Coalescents.

Y y . . . yea ya
W w . . . way wa

Breathing.

H h . . . hay ha

Letters. Illustrative words. Names.

Explodents.

P p . . . pole pe
B b . . . bowl be
T t . . . toe te
D d . . . doe de
Ɔ g . . . cheer ga
J j . . . jeer ja
C c . . . came ca
G g . . . game ga

Continuants.

F f . . . fear ef
V v . . . veer ve
T t . . . thigh it
Ɔ d . . . thy de
S s . . . seal es
Z z . . . zeal ze
Ɔ j . . . shall if
Ɔ z . . . vision ze

Liquids.

R r . . . rare ar
L l . . . lull el

Nasals.

M m . . . mum am
N n . . . nun en
ŋ ŋ . . . sing in

(') vocal, showing when l, m, n, make syllables of themselves.

(') vocal, showing when l, m, n, make syllables of themselves.

Fig. 1851b: ibid., excerpt from p.53.
Showing an example of U+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK (encircled).
Also, this book being a primer using large types, shows a good example for U+A7B6 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL, displaying clearly its unique spiral tail.

Mj Slat.

Pra giv me mj nŷ slat, j
wiŷ tuu drø on it. Mj slat
haz a fŷn red ej. ƥ wil drø
a bø. Hwot a loŷ nøz hē
haz, and but wun qrm? Nŷ
j wil drø a cŷ, and a milc

Fig. 1851c: Cubi i Soler, Mariano: Nuevo Sistema (Bath 1851), p. 8.
 Showing a variation of the EPA 1847. Presumably, the use of “*Ǝ*”/“*ε*” for [i:] seemed not acceptable for a Spanish audience, thus U+A7B7/U+A7B8 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM (marked red) were introduced to indicate that phoneme.
 Also, the “*ə*” was used to mark liquids being syllabic, using U+FB09 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR as capital form of that letter.

ALFABETO FONÉTICO INGLES.

En la primera columna se hallan las letras mayúsculas i minúsculas. En la segunda columna hai el modo de pronunciarlas segun se suenan las letras cursivas en las palabras inglesas que siguen. En la tercera, está su correspondiente sonido, segun pronunciamos nosotros los españoles, las letras cursivas en las voces castellanas adjuntas: donde este sonido no es ecsacto, o al ménos mui aprocsimado, se pone una señal de referencia a la página inmediata, en que se dan esplicaciones claras i terminantes. En la cuarta i última columna, se halla el nombre de las letras del alfabeto fonético, escrito, donde es posible, en ortografía castellana; i, donde no, en ortografía fonética.

VOCALES.

Largas.

Ǝ i	eel.	ir.	i
Ǝ e	ale	el.	é
Ɔ q	air	(¹)	q
Ɔ q	alms	(²)	aáh
Ɔ σ	all.	(³)	σ
Ɔ o	ope	oro	ó
Ɔ u	food	ñudo.	ú

Cortas.

I i	ill.	(⁴)	it
E e	ell.	(⁵)	et
A a	am	(⁶)	at
Ā a	are, pass	ama	a
O o	olive	(⁷)	ot
U u	up	(⁸)	ut
Ū u	full	(⁹)	ut
Ǝ ə	tit, le, taken	(¹⁰)	əl

Diptongos.

Ǝ i	eye	(¹¹)	i
Ǝ ɜ	owl	(¹²)	ɜ
Ǝ u	you	yugo	yu

Ligantes. (Coalescents.)

W w	way	(¹³)	we
Y y	yea	ragita	yé

Aspirante.

H h	hay	(¹⁴)	heg
-----	-----	-------------------	-----

CONSONANTES.

Prorumpientes. (Explodents.)

P p	rope	pan	pi
B b	robe	bobo	bi
T t	fate	(¹⁵)	ti
D d	fade	(¹⁶)	di
Ɔ q	etch	charro	ché
J j	edge	(¹⁷)	je
C c	leek	cacao.	qué
G g	league	legua.	gué

Continuantes.

F f	safe	fuego	ef
V v	save	vivo	vi
Θ θ	thigh	zierzo	iθ
Ǝ d	thy	deidad	di
S s	seal	sesos	es
Z z	zeal	(¹⁸)	zi
Σ f	mesh	(¹⁹)	if
Ɔ z	measure	(²⁰)	zi

Líquidas.

L l	fall	(²¹)	el
R r	rare	(²²)	ar

Nasales.

M m	seem	mamá	am
N n	seen	(²³)	en
Ǝ ŋ	sing	(²⁴)	iŋ

Fig. 1852a/b: The Phonetic Journal, Vol. 7, London 1852. Excerpts from p.5 and p.23.
 In 1852, Isaac Pitman began to try to "improve" the EPA, changing letterforms several times (the forms beyond Jan. 1852 not shown here). While these letterforms are not subject of this proposal, one of them (see red circle) was used as the source for the canonical lowercase form to U+A7B7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM.
 The complete U-turn together with the thick dot at its end distinguishes this letter from the Latin iota, which usually has a 90° or 120° turn without a distinctive closing.

No. 4, Jan., 1847.	No. 5, Proposed Jan., 1852.	No 6, Romanic Alphabet.
e a q e o u, i e a o u u, j e s u, w y h, p b t d g j c g, f v t d s z f z, l r, m n ŋ.	i e a o e u, i e a o u u, j s u, w y h, p b t d g j c g, f v o d s z f z, l r, m n ŋ.	aa, bb, cc, dd, ee, ff, gg, hh ii, jj, kc, ll, mm, nn, oo, pp, qc, rr, ss, tt, uu, vv, ww, xcs, yy, zz.
<i>Specimen.</i>	<i>Specimen.</i>	<i>Specimen.</i>
Nutiŋ hwotever iz mōr tu be deziŋd, or mōr deliŋful, dan de liŋ ov truit: for it iz de sors ov wiz- dum. Hwen de mīnd iz harast wið obseuriti, distracted bi dsta, renderd torpid or sad'nd bi ignor- ans or folsitiz, and truit emerjez az from a dare abis, it sijnz fort instantaniusli, liŋ de sun dispersiŋ mists and vapurz, or liŋ de don dispeliŋ de fadz ov darcnes.	Nuðŋ hwotever iz mōr tu bi deziŋd, or mōr deliŋful, dan de liŋ ov truð: for it iz de sors ov wiz- dum. Hwen de mīnd iz harast wið obseuriti, distracted bi dsta, renderd torpid or sadend bi ignor- ans or folsitiz, and truð emerjez az from a dare abis, it sijnz fort instantaniusli, liŋ de sun dispersiŋ mists and vepurz, or liŋ de don dispeliŋ de fedz ov darcnes.	Nothing whatever is more to be desired, or more delightful, than the light of truth: for it is the source of wisdom. When the mind is harassed with obscurity, dis- tracted by doubts, rendered torpid or saddened by ignorance or falsi- ties, and truth emerges as from a dark abyss, it shines forth instan- taneously, like the sun dispersing mists and vapours, or like the dawn dispelling the shades of darkness.

PHONETIC ALFABET WID SICS LOW VSELZ AND FOR DIFOOXZ.

LONG VOWELS.
 U i, E e, A a, O o, U u;
 eat, age, air, alms, all, ope, food;

SHORT VOWELS.
 I i, E e, A a, O o, U u, W u:
 it, edge, err, at, are, pass, not, nor, cut, cur, foot:

DIPHTHONGS.
 F i, O o, Y y, U u:
 pine, oil, owl, you, new:

CONSONANTS.
 C c, T t, S s, Z z, N n,
 such, thin, then, she, vision, sing,

together with the consonants of the old alphabet, except k, g, x, which are rejected.

Fig. 1852c: The American Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 26; Washington (DC) Nov. 1852; excerpt from p.40. *This was one of the magazines which used and discussed the EPA, including proposals for change of letterforms. In doing so, the letterforms changed between single issues and even between articles within the same issue. These letterforms are not subject of this proposal. However, this excerpt shows one of the rare examples of U+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK in a context not addressed to children.*

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PHONETICS

Ɔ wil lev Dr Ston tu t c c r ov hiz  n reput  en. It wud be
l f bl f r ms tu testifi   at i hav sen him rjt 120 wurdz a minit   
   hav ritn 201 wurdz in a minit wid ez, bef r witnesez, but did
not t c   s trubl tu get a certificat       r, f r   s simpl rezn   at
an   iliti tu rjt rapidli d z not pr v an   iliti tu report wel.

Fig. 1852d: The American Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 16; Washington (DC) 1852; p.43. *Showing U+2E51 INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK to denote different levels of sarcasm.*

upon m  c r, wid   s     r ns   at   s cud rjt 60 wurdz per minit,
and after m r practis cud undowtedli rjt faster        A jentlman
woz introd st to ms bj Mr L yli   z bein wun ov   ar fastest rjt rz
hwil   s cud not rjt m r   an 60   r 70 wurdz per minit          A
western f nografer woz told bj wun ov   s l din f nograferz oy   s

Fig. 1854a: American Manual of Phonography (Elias Longley; Cincinnati 1854): excerpt from p.10. The alphabet shown here resembles EPA 1855 (the "Cincinnati alphabet"; see fig. 1855a), only missing some letters, and using one letterform (for [u:]) from EPA 1847 which was replaced in EPA 1855. Regarding the case pairing, this alphabet version is compatible with EPA 1855.

THE ENGLISH PHONETIC ALPHABET.









































The letter			is always sounded as	The letter			is always sounded as
written		prntd		written		prntd	
	E		ee in eel		P		p in pole
	A		a .. ale		B		b .. bowl
	H		a .. alms		T		t .. toe
	O		a .. all		D		d .. doe
	W		o .. ope		G		ch .. cheer
	U		oo .. food		J		j .. jeer
	I		i .. ill		K		c .. came
	E		e .. ell		G		g .. game
	A		a .. am		F		f .. fear
	O		o .. olive		V		v .. veer
	U		u .. up		H		th .. thigh
	U		oo .. foot		D		th .. thy
	I		i .. isle		S		s .. seal
	O		oi .. oil		Z		z .. zeal
	O		ow .. owl		J		c .. vicious
	U		u .. mule		Z		s .. vision
	Y		y .. yea		R		r .. rar
	W		w .. way		L		l .. lull
	H		h .. hay		M		m .. mum
					N		n .. nun
					N		ng .. sing

Fig. 1855a: American Phonetic Journal (ed. Randall P. Prosser), Cincinnati (Ohio) 1853, p.12. This is the first complete listing of EPA 1855 (the "Cincinnati alphabet"), the version which was propagated by a group of supporters in Cincinnati. This alphabet was used there without any changes at least until 1864 (see fig. 1864b). The punctuation marks are the same as in EPA 1847 (see again the "mark of interrogation" not being a mirror image of the "ordinary" question mark). The elision dot is called here "inverted period", which obviously refers to the application of the lead type. The missing uppercase form for *ŋ* (last line of the table, right part) is considered being a typo, as the usual EPA form is found in other documents using the Cincinnati alphabet (see fig. 1864b).

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AMERICAN PHONETIC JOURNAL.

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The Phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.

LETTERS	ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS	NAME	LETTERS	ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS	NAME
<i>Long Vowels.</i>			<i>Explodents.</i>		
E e	.....eel	.....e	P p	.....pale	.....pe
E e	.....earth	.....er	B b	.....bale	.....be
A a	.....ale	.....a	T t	.....tame	.....te
A a	.....air	.....ar	D d	.....dame	.....de
A a	.....arms	.....a	C c	.....cheer	.....ca
O o	.....all	.....o	J j	.....jeer	.....ja
O o	.....oak	.....o	K k	.....came	.....ka
O o	.....ooze	.....o	G g	.....game	.....ga
<i>Short Vowels.</i>			<i>Continuants.</i>		
I i	.....ill	.....it	F f	.....fain	.....ef
E e	.....ell	.....et	V v	.....vain	.....ve
A a	.....am	.....at	R r	.....thigh	.....it
A a	.....ask	.....at	A a	.....thy	.....de
O o	.....on	.....ot	S s	.....seal	.....es
U u	.....up	.....ut	Z z	.....zeal	.....ze
U u	.....wood	.....ut	Σ f	.....shall	.....if
<i>Diphthongs.</i>			Κ z	.....vision	.....ze
Φ i	.....ice	.....i	<i>Liquids.</i>		
Θ o	.....oil	.....o	L l	.....lull	.....el
Χ s	.....owl	.....s	R r	.....rare	.....qr
U u	.....dupe	.....u	<i>Nasals.</i>		
<i>Coalescents.</i>			M m	.....maim	.....am
Y y	.....yea	.....ya	N n	.....nine	.....en
W w	.....way	.....wa	N ŋ	.....sing	.....ip
<i>Breathing.</i>					
H h	.....hay	.....ha			

☞ The marks of punctuation are the same as in the Romanic orthography, excepting the following changes and additions: the mark of interrogation *q* is placed before the first word of a question; *?* is placed at the end of a sentence, and indicates doubt; *φ* indicates laughter; *!* surprise; *;* sorrow; the inverted period *.* signifies the omission of a letter.

JERMAN SILVER.

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ded tu ðe tøm wε kan not nε spek konfidentli; bõt djd in 1777—Mr Gwinet, Ma 22; ðe da er munt ov Mr. Mertonz ðet kan not nε be korektli asertand. Eqlz Karol standz fõrt wið mqrkt pekuliariti on ðis list. Not onli iz he ðe onli wun hõ givz hiz plas ov rezidens, but he woz ðe last survivor ov ðe ilustrius band, and elso atand tu a grater aj ðan eni ov ðe rest, hε beip, at ðe tjm ov hiz ðet, Nõvember 14th, 1832, nñti-fjv. Tomas Ling, wun ov ðe tøm yungest at ðe tjm ov sñip, woz elso ðe yungest in ðet: he djd abt 1780, ajed terti-wun. Tomas Jeferson and Jon Adamz bõt djd on ðe fõrt ov Julj, ov ðe sam yer, 1826; ðe former at ðe aj ov ati-tre, ðe later nñti-wun.

We hav bin abl tu asertan ðe several ajez ov fifti-tre ov ðez distipgwist men at ðe tjm ða sñd ðe Deklarafon. Ðar yunited ajez prezent an agregat ov tøm tæzand tre hundred and terti siks yerz, givip an agregat tu eq ov forti-fõr yerz and twenti-sevn daz. Ðe agregat yerz at ðet ov fifti-tøm ov ðis number, (ðe ajez ov ðe uder fõr we hav nõ menz ov korektli asertanip,) iz tre tæzand tre hundred and nñti-wun; averaj, siksti-fjv. Fre ov ðez livd tu be mõr ðan nñti; twelv, mõr ðan ati; twenti-wun atand tu mõr ðan sevnti. ¶ Hwær els fal we luk fõr sug instansez ov lonjeviti. It wil be sen at wuns ðat ðe ðarip ded ða had komited did not “fritn ðem tu ðet.”

Mõst ov ðem livd tu se sum ov ðe rezults ov ðis fõrst desisiv blõ fõr ðe komplet redemfion ov ðar kuntri. Sum ov ðem livd meni yerz tu enjõ sivil and relijus blesipz, sug az ðe yunivõrsal Kreator never yet vøcsaft tu eni uder pepl he haz mad.

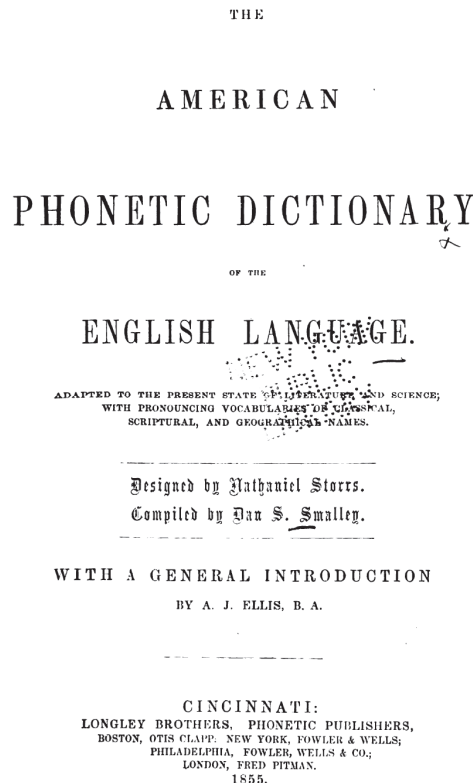
Yer after yer këlz us agen tu komemorat ðar nobl ded. Hwjl we rever, gerif and embqm ðar memõriz, let us mõst devøtli þank, ador and serv ðat God hõ gav ðem fõr ør kuntriz resku in tjm ov her gratest peril. “He hæb not delt so wið eni nafon, and az fõr hiz jujments we hav not non ðem. Praz ye ðe Lord.”

Nafonal Magazen.

JERMAN SILVER.

Fu ov ør rederz qr probabli awær hε meni aplikafonz qr nε-a-daz mad ov ðis yusful kompozifon. We kël it kompozifon, elðo ðe majoriti ov ðe pepl imajin ðat it iz a metal (*sui generis*)—but sug iz not ðe fakt. It iz kompozð ov wun pqrnt nikel, wun pqrnt ov spelter ov zipk, and tre pqrts ov koper; but el ðez substansez hav tu be pur, and ekspozð tu a grat het befõr ða miks amup ðemselvz. Ðe zipk metal, hwig iz ov a volatil natyur, iz not put in ðe pot until ðe fõrst tøm qr wel yunited tageder. Ðe refraktõri natyur ov ðe nikel, and ðe difikulti ov obtanip ðe metal frẽ from qrsenik, jron and kobelt, qr ðe kõi ðat not unfrøkwentli we se Jërman silver spõnz ov a gold yelõ kulor, hwjl Jërman silver preparð from pur metalz, wil ekwal in hwitnes sterliq silver, and wil not tqrnif. Te and tabl spõnz, nñvz and ferks, fjrmes and fjip kaptenz spekiq trumpets, poket-buk klasps, te sets, lamps and gun mñntipz qr nε mõstli mad ov Jërman silver. Upwardz ov fifti tæzand pñndz ov ðis kompozifon iz manyufaktyurd in ðis kuntri anyuoli, fõr hwig ðe nikel iz imported from Jërmani and Ipgland. Ðar qr but tre løkaltiz ov nikel or in ðis kuntri:—Catham, Konektikut; La Mot, Mizõri, and Lak Superior.

Fig. 1855c: The American Phonetic Dictionary of the English Language. Designed by Nathanael Storrs, compiled by Dan S. Smalley. Cincinnati 1855. Showing the title page, p.iii claiming this being the first phonetic dictionary of the English language, and an excerpt from p.xxxi showing EPA 1855 (the Cincinnati alphabet).



PREFACE.

IN presenting to the world its first Phonetic Dictionary, the Compiler feels confident that the simple, but appropriate dress, with which he has clothed the spoken language, cannot fail to commend itself to the favorable consideration of every friend of human progress. Owing to the inherent defects of our common orthography, lexicographers have been compelled to employ a notation more or less complicated and indefinite, which has made the study of pronunciation, by means of dictionaries, distasteful and unsatisfactory. All diacritic marks are more or less objectionable on account of their obscurity and necessary multiplicity, resulting from the use of different letters marked to represent the same sound.

The object of the present work is to correctly represent, by means of a Phonetic alphabet, that pronunciation of the English language which is supported by the greatest number of competent authorities, and to define and explain the words as they are generally employed by standard writers. The common alphabet being defective, in not having a sufficient number of letters to represent accurately the pronunciation of the language, new ones have been added to make up the deficiency, harmonizing in form and proportion with the old letters. Each letter represents but one sound, consequently its power is always known when it has once been learned, and no doubt or difficulty will be experienced in spelling or pronouncing the words of the English language written in this new orthography.

Much attention has been given to *pronunciation*; and the most reliable authorities have been consulted. The Compiler has received valuable information from the writings of Walker, Webster, Worcester, B. H. Smart, and Alexander Melville Bell, all of whom are well known for their critical knowledge of orthoepy. With respect to words variously pronounced, that pronunciation is placed first which is supported by the greatest number of competent authorities.

An attempt has been made to correctly represent the obscure vowels in unaccented syllables, the quality of which is not indicated in the dictionaries
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the vowel is short the accent falls upon the following consonant, and they would therefore accent *he'pig*, *hap'i*. This is an error which may be traced to the inconsistencies of romanian spelling.

43. *Order of the Letters in the American Phonetic Alphabet.* As it is impossible to enter fully into the subject of phonetics in this introduction, the above may suffice as an explanation of the principles on which the alphabet is constructed. The order of the letters must next be considered. It is obvious that even if the inventors of the alphabet had been at the time in possession of the systematic explanation which has now been given, it would not have been advisable to arrange the letters of the alphabet in the order which a consideration of other languages besides the English has shown to be correct. Hence the alphabet required a thoroughly English arrangement. For this purpose the long vowels were arranged in a single series, commenced with the palatal, proceeding to the guttural, and ending with the labial, thus, *e, a, q, o, w*, and when the Americans introduced *ɛ* and *ə* they considered it best to place the first immediately before and the second immediately after *a*, so that the series became *e, ɛ, a, q, ə, o, w*,

American Phonetic Alphabet.

Each letter has the sound of the *italicised* letter or letters in the illustrative words.

Long Vowels.		Explosives.	
E <i>e</i> as in <i>cel</i> , Name <i>e</i>	P <i>p</i> as in <i>pole</i> , Name <i>pe</i>		
E <i>ɛ</i> . . . earth . . . e	B <i>b</i> . . . bowl . . . be		
A <i>a</i> . . . ale . . . a	T <i>t</i> . . . toe . . . te		
A <i>q</i> . . . air . . . a	D <i>d</i> . . . doe . . . de		
A <i>q</i> . . . arm . . . a	G <i>g</i> . . . cheer . . . ga		
O <i>o</i> . . . all . . . o	J <i>j</i> . . . jeer . . . ja		
O <i>w</i> . . . oak . . . o	K <i>k</i> . . . king, can . ka		
O <i>w</i> . . . oone . . . o	G <i>g</i> . . . gaine . . . ga		
Short Vowels.		Continuants.	
I <i>i</i> . . . ill . . . it	F <i>f</i> . . . fear . . . ef		
E <i>e</i> . . . ell . . . et	V <i>v</i> . . . veer . . . ve		
A <i>a</i> . . . am . . . at	H <i>h</i> . . . thigh . . . it		
I <i>a</i> . . . ask . . . at	Th <i>th</i> . . . thy . . . da		
O <i>o</i> . . . on . . . ot	S <i>s</i> . . . seal . . . es		
U <i>u</i> . . . up . . . ut	Z <i>z</i> . . . zeal . . . ze		
U <i>w</i> . . . wood . . . ut	Sh <i>sh</i> . . . shall . . . if		
	3 <i>3</i> . . . vision . . . za		
Diphthongs.		Liquids.	
F <i>i</i> . . . ice . . . i	R <i>r</i> . . . rare . . . ur		
Th <i>ɔ</i> . . . oil . . . o	L <i>l</i> . . . lull . . . el		
S <i>s</i> . . . owl . . . u			
W <i>u</i> . . . dupe . . . u			
Coalescents.		Nasals.	
Y <i>y</i> . . . yea . . . ya	M <i>m</i> . . . main . . . em		
W <i>w</i> . . . way . . . wa	N <i>n</i> . . . none . . . en		
Breathing.		Ng <i>ng</i> . . . sing . . . ig	
H <i>h</i> . . . hwy . . . ha			

FONETIK DIKSONÆRI

OV 22

I N G L I S L A N G W Æ J.

ABB

A, ðe indefinit qrtikl, plast befór wurdz, beginiþ wið ðe sýnd ov a kónsonant. Befór wurdz beginiþ wið ðe sýnd ov a vsel, it iz ritn æs.

ABACIST, Ab'a-sist, n. an akéntant.

ABACK, A-bák, ad. bak; bakward; behjnd.

ABACOT, Ab'a-kot, n. kap ov stat formerli yuzd in lugland.

ABACTOR, A-bák-tor, n. [L.] wun hœ stels a herd ov katl. [kolum.]

ABACUS, Ab'a-kus, n. a kntip tabli; a pprt ov a

ABAFF, A-báf, ad. toard ðe stern ov a sip.

ABAISSANCE, A-bá-sans, n. abasans.

ABALIENATE, Ab-ál-yen-at, v. t. tu estránj; tu

transfér from eni wun. [tu forsák.]

ABALIENATION, Ab-al-yen-á-son, n. ðe transferig ðe tjtli tu properti. [tu forsák.]

ABANDON, A-bán-don, v. t. tu giv up; tu kwit; **ABANDONED**, A-bán-dond, p. a. forsákn; desért-

ed; veri wiked.

ABANDONER, A-bán-don-er, n. wun hœ abándons.

ABANDONING, A-bán-don-ig, n. levig er forsákig.

ABANDONMENT, A-bán-don-ment, n. ðe akt ov forsákig.

ABANDONER, A-bán-don-é, n. wun tu hœm a tip iz abándond.

ABARTICULATION, Ab-art-ik-yú-lá-son, n. a kjnd ov qrtikyulafon hwiþ admits ov manifest mæfon.

ABASE, A-bas, v. t. tu humbl; deprés; briþ lo.

ABASEMENT, A-bás-ment, n. ðe akt ov humblig; lo stat.

ABASH, A-báf, v. t. tu mak afámd; tu konfënd.

ABASHMENT, A-báf-ment, n. jam; konfugon.

ABATABLE, A-bát-a-bl, a. ðat ma be abated.

ABATE, A-bát, v. t. tu lesn; tu diminlj; in lo, tu defét, tu overtró. [diskvnt.]

ABATEMENT, A-bát-ment, n. ðe akt ov abatig;

ABATER, A-bát-er, n. ðe person er tip ðat abáts.

ABATIS, Ab'a-tis, n. trez kut dñn fer militari

ABB, Ab, n. ðe yqñ fer a wevers werp. [deféns.]

ABBA, Ab'a, n. a Siriak wurd, hwiþ signífis fader.

ABBACY, Ab'a-si, n. ðe rjts and posejons ov an

ABBATIAL, Ab-á-fal, a. relatiþ tu an abu. [abot.]

ABBE, Ab'a, n. an abot; an ekklesiastikal tjtli wið-ét ofis er dñti anékst.

ABBESS, Ab'ee, n. ðe guvernes ov a nuneri.

ABBEY, Ab'i, n. ðe residens ov an abot er munþ.

ABBOT, Ab'ot, n. ðe çef ov an abi er konvent.

ABBOTSHIP, Ab'ot-sip, n. ðe stat ov an abot.

ABBRVIATE, A-bré-vi-at, v. t. tu fertn; tu abrij.

ABBRVIATION, A-bré-vi-á-son, n. akt ov fertniþ; kontráktig.

ABI

ABBRVIATOR, A-bré-vi-a-tor, n. wun hœ abrijes er redyces tu a smeler kumpas. [tráktig.]

ABBRVIATORY, A-bré-vi-a-tó-ri, a. fertniþ; kon-

ABBRVIATURE, A-bré-vi-a-túr, n. abreviaþon; abrijment.

ABDICANT, Ab'di-kant, a. ábdikatiþ; renensip.

ABDICANT, Ab'di-kant, n. a person hœ ábdikats.

ABDICATE, Ab'di-kat, v. t. tu rezjn; tu renéns; tu giv up; tu deprjv ov rjt.

ABDICATION, Ab-di-ká-son, n. ðe desértig ov a publik trust wiðét a formal surénder.

ABDICATIVE, Ab'di-ka-tiv, a. ábdikatiþ.

ABDITIVE, Ab'di-tiv, a. haviþ ðe kwoliti ov hjdiþ.

ABDITORY, Ab'di-tó-ri, n. a plas tu hjd guds in.

ABDOMEN, Ab-dó-men, n. ðe loer pprt ov ðe beli.

ABDOMINAL, Ab-dóm-i-nal, a. relatiþ tu ðe abdomen. [fifex.]

ABDOMINAL, Ab-dóm-i-nal, n. wun ov an erder ov

ABDOMINOUS, Ab-dóm-in-us, a. lqj-belid; abdom-

inal.

ABDUCE, Ab-dús, v. t. tu separat; tu dre from; yqzd in anátomi.

ABDUCT, Ab-dú-sent, a. dreig er pulip bak.

ABDUCTION, Ab-dúk-son, n. a karlig awá a person bj fors.

ABDUCTOR, Ab-dúk-tor, n. a mual ðat drez bak.

ABEARANCE, A-bár-ans, n. behavyor.

ABECEDARIAN, Á-bé-sé-dá-ri-an, n. a teqer er lerner ov ðe alfabet.

ABED, A-béd, ad. in bed; on ðe bed.

ABELE, A-bél, n. ðe hwjt poplar.

ABERRANCE, Ab-ér-ans, } n. a wonderig from

ABERRANCY, Ab-ér-an-si, } ðe rjt wa.

ABERRANT, Ab-ér-ant, a. déviatiþ from ðe rjt wa.

ABERRATION, Ab-or-á-son, n. ðe akt ov wonderig.

ABERRING, Ab-ér-ig, a. wonderig; goip astrá.

ABET, A-bét, v. t. tu enkúraj; tu set on; tu ad.

ABETMENT, A-bét-ment, n. ðe akt ov abétiþ.

ABETTER, A-bét-er, } n. wun hœ abéts; an akóm-

ABETTOR, A-bét-or, } plis.

ABETANCE, A-bé-ans, n. reverþon; ekspektaþon ov poseþon. [ðe flok.]

ABGREGATION, Ab-gré-gá-son, n. a separaþon from

ABHOR, Ab-hór, v. t. tu hat biterli; tu dstést; tu abominat. [hatred.]

ABHORRENCE, Ab-hór-ens, n. ðetestaþon; grat

ABHORRENT, Ab-hór-ent, a. struk wið abhórems; odius; kontrari tu; inkonsistent wið.

ABHORRENTLY, Ab-hór-ent-li, ad. in an abhórent

manor.

ABHORRE, Ab-hér-er, n. wun hœ abhóre.

ABIB, Á'bib, n. ðe fært munþ ov ðe Juiþ yer.

PRONUNSIJON OV JEŦGRAFIKAL NAMZ.

Aachen, R'ken.	Adel, R-dél.	Ajaan, R-gán.
Aalborg, Ol'borg.	Aden, R'den, or R'dem.	Ajalón, Aj'a-lon.
Aargau, R'gs.	Adige, Ad'i-je, [Fr.] R'di-ja.	Ajmeer, Aj-mér.
Argovie, Rr-go-vé, [Fr.]	Adirondack, Ad-i-rón-dak.	Akaba, R'kq-bq.
Aarhus, Or'hos.	Adlerberg, R'dler-berg.	Akerman, R'ker-mqn.
Abaco, R'bq-kw.	Adour, R'd-ór.	Akhaf, R'kqf.
Abakka, R-bq-kqn.	Adowah, R'do-wq, or	Akhissar, Rk-his-ár.
Abancay, R-bqn-kf.	Adova, R'do-vq.	Akshehr, Akchehr, or Akche-
Abano, R-bq-né.	Adramiti, R-drq-mé-ts.	her, Rk-jár, or Rk-já-her.
Abascia, or Abascia, A-báf-i-a.	Adria, R'drz-q.	Aksou, Aksou, or Aksu, Rk-só.
Abbeville, Ab's-vil, [Fr.] Rb-vél.	Adrianople, Ad-rs-an-ó-pl.	Alabama, Al-a-bám-a.
Abbetibbie, or Abbetibbe, Ab-	Adriatic, Ad-ri-ét-ik.	Alachua, Al-ég-q-a.
e-tib-e.	Ægean, E-jé-an.	Aladulia, Al-a-dó-li-a.
Abd-el-Curia, Rb-dél-kú-rs-q.	Ægina, E-jj-na.	Alagoas, R-lq-gó-qs.
Ritu elsa (Kooré, or Kouri.)	Æroe, R'ro, or R'ra-a.	Alais, R-lá.
Aberdeen, Ab-er-dén.	Ætna, Et'na.	Alamo, R'lq-ma.
Abergavenny, Ab-er-gá-ne.	Afghanistan, Rf-gqn-ia-tqn.	Aland, R'land.
Aberistwith, Ab-er-ist-wið.	Afioom, Afioom, or Afium,	Alashehr, or Alaschehr, R-lq-
Abernethy, Ab'er-net-l.	R-fi-óm.	jár, or R-lq-já-her.
Abex, R'beks.	Afragola, R-frq-gó-lq.	Alaska, A-lás-ka.
Abington, Ab'ig-ton.	Africa, Af'ri-ka.	Alatamaha, Ol-ta-ma-hé.
Abo, R'bo.	Agably, or Aghably, R-gq-blé.	Alba, R'l'ba.
Abomey, Ab-o-má.	Agadir, R-gq-dér.	Al Baab, Rl Bqb.
Abookeer, Aboukir, or Abukir,	Agdas, Rg-dqs, or	Albacete, Rl-bq-tá-ta.
R-bo-kér.	Aghades, R'gq-dex.	Albania, Al-bá-mi-a,
Abbootish, Aboutige, or Aboutij,	Agde, Rgd.	Arnaootleek, or Arnaoutlik,
R-bo-tig.	Agen, R-yán.	Ar-nq-dt-lek, [T.]
Ahrantes, R-brqn-tes.	Aghrim, Ógrim, or Oh'rim.	Albano, Rl-bq-né.
Abrolhos, R-bról-yos.	Agincourt, Aj'in-kart, or Aj-	Albans, St., Sant Ol'bans.
Abruzzo Citra, R-brót-so Cé-	in-kórt.	Albany, Ol'ban-i.
trq. [trq.]	Agnone, Rn-yá-na.	Albemarle, Al'be-mqrl, {Eg.}
Abruzzo Ultra, R-brót-so Ol'	Agosta, R-gó-tq.	Albemarle, Al-be-mqrl, {U. S.}
Absecum, or Absecombe, Ab-	Agra, R'gra.	Albufera, Al-bu-fá-ra.
sé-kum. [ker.]	Agram, R'grqm.	Albula, Rl'bo-lq. [bé.]
Abukir, R-bo-kér. Se {Aboc-	Agudilla, R-gwq-dél-yq.	Alby, or Albi, Al'bi, [Fr.] Rl-
Abutige, or Abutisch, R-bo-tig.	Agua Nueva, R'gwq Nwá-vq.	Alcala, Rl-kq-lq.
Se {Abootiak.}	Agua Calientes, R'gwqs Kq-li-	Alcala de Henares, Rl-kq-lq da
Abyssinia, Ab-is-in-t-a.	én-tes.	En-é-res.
Acadia, A-ká-di-a.	Aguaño, R-gwí-o.	Alcama, Rl'kq-ma.
Acapulco, R-kq-pól-ka.	Agulhas, R-gól-yqs.	Alecoy, Rl-kó-a.
Acaray, R-kq-rj.	Ahanta, R-hqn-tq.	Aldabra, Rl-dq-brq.
Accomack, Ak'w-mak.	Ahgrim, R'grim.	Aldan, Rl-dqn.
Accra, Ak'ra.	Ahmedabad, R-méd-a-bqd.	Alden, Ol'den.
Achmim, or Akhmym, Ak-mém.	Aichstadt, Tk'stet.	Alderney, Ol'der-ni.
Acqs, Aks.	Aigle, R'gl.	Alem-Tejo, or Alen-Tejo, R-
Acqui, or Aquí, R'kwe.	Aigues Mortes, Rg Mért.	lep-Tá-ga. [lón-són.]
Acra, or Accra, Ak'ra.	Ain, An.	Alencon, A-lén-son, [Fr.] R-
Acra, R'ker, or R'ker.	Aintab, Rn-tqb.	
Adair, A-dár.	Aisne, Rn.	
Adalia, R-dq-li-q, or	Aix Üks.	
Satalia, Sq-tq-li-q.	Aix-la-Chapelle, Rks-lq-Σq-pél.	
Adana, R-dq-nq.	Ajaccio, R-yqt-qo, or	
Adda, Rd'q.	Ajazzo, R-yqt-so.	

De onli nq notafon empléd in dis list is ds yqs ov an itálik r fer ds tril ov dat leter. Nams dat, b' jeneral yqs in dis kuntel, hav bekdm Anglisjed, qe mqrkt wið ds Inglij pronunsiafon rader dan ds Ygrepsan.

(741)

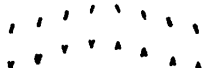
Fig. 1855f: Andrew Comstock: A Treatise on Phonology; Philadelphia (PA)1855; p.16
The alphabet shown here is one of the competitors of the EPA, published in the same era (promoted by the author in exactly this form at least from 1846 to 1858). While this alphabet is not subject of this proposal, it is the source of the lowercase letterform U+A7AD LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP.
(An enlarged excerpt from this table, containing that letter, is shown at the lower right.)

A PHONETIC ALPHABET FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D.

In this Table there is a letter for each of the 38 elementary sounds of the English Language; and, for the sake of brevity, there are 6 compound letters, each to be used, in particular instances, to represent two elementary sounds. There are also tone-marks, to represent accent, inflection, and intonation.

THE 38 SIMPLE LETTERS.

15 Vowels.			14 Subvowels.			9 Aspirates.		
E	e	ale	B	b	bow	P	p	pit
A	a	arm	D	d	day	T	t	tin
Q	o	all	G	g	gay	K	k	kite
Ä	ä	an	V	v	vile	F	f	fame
I	i	eve	Δ	δ	then	Θ	θ	thin
Ε	ε	end	Z	z	zone	S	s	sin
I	i	ile	J	j	azure	C	c	shade
I	i	in	L	l	light	H	h	hut
Ω	ω	old	R	r	roll	Q	q	what
Σ	ς	lose	M	m	met	<div>~~~~~</div> <p><i>Tone-marks to represent Accent, Inflection, and Intonation.</i></p> 		
O	o	on	N	n	not			
U	u	tube	Ŋ	ŋ	song			
U	u	up	W	w	wo			
U	u	full	Y	y	yoke			
Φ	φ	out						

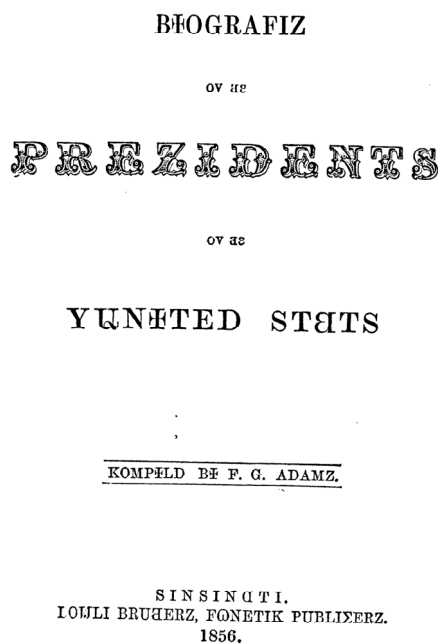
THE 6 COMPOUND LETTERS.

Α	α	oil	D	d	job	Τ	τ	etch
Θ	θ	air	Γ	γ	tugs	X	x	oaks

(16)

Aa

Fig. 1856a: Biographies of the Presidents of the United States (F. G. Adams); Cincinnati (Ohio) 1856; title and p.13 (showing another publication using EPA 1855).

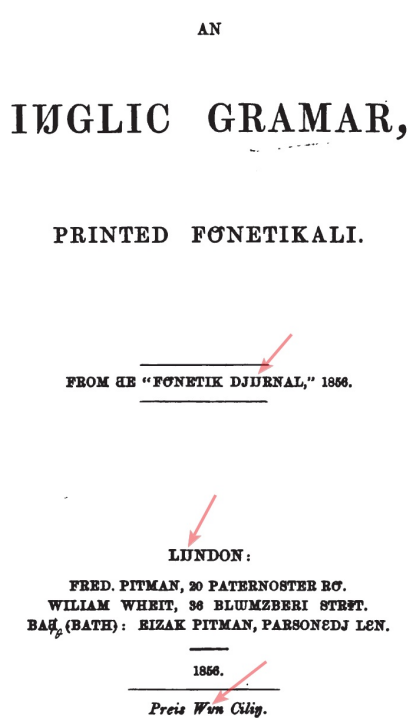


JØRJ WOŠINGTON. 13

nš and ðen yø find wun. "Trøt, Jørj," sed Øgústin Wošington, "iz ðe luvliet kwoliti ov yøð. Æ wud rjd fifti mjz, mj sun, tu se ðe bø høz hørt iz so *onest*, and hiz lips so *pyr*, ðat we ma depénd on everi wurd he sez." "Pq," sed Jørj, veri seriushi, "qðø j ever tel liz." "No, Jørj, j tanjk God yø dø not, mj sun; and j rejós in ðe hōp ðat yø never wil. At lest yø šal never, from me, hav kez tu be gilti ov so šamful a tinj. Meni parents, indéd, dø drjv ðar çildren tu ðis vjl praktis, bj bårbarushi betinj ðem fer everi litl felt; hens, on ðe nekst oféns, st kumz a fib tu hjd it, and tu eskáp a trnsinj. But az tu mjsélf, Jørj, yø no j hav elwaz told yø, and nš tel yø agén, ðat hwenéver bj aksident, ør fer eni rezn, yø dø enitinj roj, hwiç must ofn be ðe kas, az yø qr but a litl bø yet, widst muç eksperiens or nolej, yø must never tel a fōlshud tu kōnsél it; but kum bravli up, mj sun, ljik a *lill man*, and tel me ov it; and, instéd ov betinj yø, Jørj, j wil but ðe mor onor and luv yø fer it, mj bø."

Ðe sun ov Øgústin Wošington bekám ðe "*Fqðer ov hiz Kumtri*." "Œot not be hø planted ðe sedz ov gratnes in ðe hørt ov ðat sun tu šqr a litl ov ðe onorz bestód on him. Šerpenli. If ðar iz eni gud in Førb ov Julj ørašonz, let a fu ov ðem be givn in praz ov ðe fqðer

Fig. 1856b: An English Grammar, printed phonetically (London 1856); title page and p. 4. Showing EPA 1856. The letter pair U+A7C7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U / U+A7C8 LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U is unique to it.



THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.	
The phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters in the words that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.	
CONSONANTS.	LIQUIDS.
<i>Guttural.</i>	L l...fall, light.....el
K k...leek, cane.....ke	R r...more, right.....er
G g...league, gain.....ge	Ŵ ŵ...sing, long.....ij
H h...hay, house.....hetc	N n...seen, net.....en
Y y...yet, use (yus)....ye	M m...seem, met.....am
<i>Lingual.</i>	VOWELS.
T t...fate, tip.....ti	<i>Guttural.</i>
D d...fade, dip.....di	A a...am, fast, far.....at
C c...vicious, etch, she...ic	ʌ a...alms, father.....s
J j...vision, edge.....ji	E e...ell, head, any.....et
S s...hiss, seal.....es	Ǝ e...ale, fair, bear.....e
Z z...his, seal.....es	I i...ill, pity, filial....it
ʁ ʁ...wreath, thigh.....ib	ʁ i...eel, eat, mere.....i
ʁ ʁ...wreath, thy.....di	<i>Labial.</i>
<i>Labial.</i>	O o...on, not, nor.....ot
P p...rope, post.....pi	ʘ ʘ...all, law, ought...o
B b...robe, boast.....bi	U u...up, son, cur.....ut
F f...safe, fat.....ef	ʘ ʘ...ope, coat, pour...o
V v...save, eat.....ve	U u...full, foot.....ut
W w...wet, quit.....we	U u...do, food, towr....u
DIPHTHONGS: ei, ai, oi, ou, iu. as heard in by, aye, voice, now, new.	

Fig. 1856d: The Phonetic Journal (ed. Isaac Pitman, London 1856); excerpt from p.334. This shows a text specimen using EPA 1856, with the character meanings like shown in fig. 1856c. One occurrence of U+A7C8 LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U is marked.

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THE PHONETIC JOURNAL.

[12 July, 1856

DJUUVENIL DEPARTMENT.

GOLDEN RUL.

"But it iz sɔ kruel, sɔ cɛmfuli kruel, mams, and sɔ wiked, and sɔ gud-for-nubin," kreid litel Hari Lester, pantin wid redj, and stampin hiz fut bitwin itc paconet wurd. "And ei'l never luv him agen,—never,—never."

"O yes yuu wil, Hari."

"Nɔ ei csnt—ei nɔ ei csnt. Ei cal het him ɔl mei leif, and ei'l gɔ up tu ðe Hɔl and let hiz rabbits out direktli, ðæt ei wil."

"But ei woz veri unhapi, mams, and ei am sori. Duu, duu forgiv mi."

"Wiliqli, when yuu kan tel mi ðat from yuur hart yuu hav forgiven Arbur, and hav truuli repented ov yuur revenjful filinǵ tɔrdz him."

Agɛn ðer woz a seilens, for Hari woz an onest boi, hu wud not, iven tu gen hiz muð-er'z pardon, tel her a fɔlshud, and ci had askt him a hard biǵ, harder ðan eni task or lesɔn hi had ever yet lernd, and wun white it simd imposibel for him tu perform. Had it bin enibin ðat hi had lost, or had eniwun

Fig. 1858a: American Phonetic Journal, vol. 5, no. 7, July 1858: excerpt from p.106. Showing the use of U+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK in EPA 1855.

gɛrl ov siksten sumɛrɜ.

Ƨɛ woz dʒin ov Skrofyula. It had fasnd itself on ðɛ ɔrgan ov Nutrifɔn, and ʃɛ woz bein stɔrvd tu ðɛl ðɔ her

belɔpin tu ðɛ sɔlar sistem. Ƨɛ iz tu

bɛ ðɛ tɛrminus ov an ɔr-lin ral-rɔd, run-
in tu ɛl ɛdɛr pɔrts ov ðɛ kreated yuni-
vɛrs and ðɛ mɔnƧ Ƨɛ iz lɔrjɛr ðan

Fig. 1860a: The Phonetic Journal (ed. Isaac Pitman, London 1860); excerpt from p.1. Showing a variant of EPA 1856 (the letter used for [ʌ] is exchanged).

VOWELS.

Name.	ah, eh, eo; awe, oh, oo; ut:
Phonotype.	A s, E e, F i; O o, G g, U u; Ƨ ɜ:
Script.	ʌ æ ɛ ɔ ɪ ʊ ɔ ʊ ʊ ʊ ʊ ʊ
Example.	alms, age, air, eat; all, ope, food; son, but
Phonetic form.	sms, edj, ɛr, it; ɔl, ɔp, fud; sɜn, bɜt

DIPHTHONGS.

ai,	i,	oi,	ow.
si,	ei,	ɔi,	ou.
æi	ɛi	ɔi	au
ay,	by,	boy,	now.
si,	bei,	bɔi,	nou.

CONSONANTS.

ith,	thee,	ing.
H b,	T d,	K ɣ.
Ƨ f,	Ƨ d,	Ƨ y
thin,	then,	sing.
ðin,	ðen,	siŋ.

U, as in unit, unite, duty, value, is a double letter, and is written thus: "yunit, yuneit, dimti, valiu."

Fig. 1860b/c: *ibid.*, excerpts from p.15 and p.24.
Showing sample texts of EPA 1856, one of them in a script font.

14 Jan., 1860]

THE PHONETIC JOURNAL.

15

inventer hui iz dis ivniy amsy ss—Mr Eizak Pitman ov Bab—iz az wsrđi ov de onor and de respekt ov de men ov everi edj, az de inventerz ov de elektřo-telegrafi and fotografi.

And ġ hwei. Bikoz hiz art, tu de sem degri az derz, mits dis wont ov humaniti in everi edj. It parteks indid ov de natiur ov bōb elektřo-telegrafi and fotografi, and der iz a konsiderabel amount ov analodji bitwin it and dem, az tu its histori az an invencon, mauur ov its opereconz, and de valiu ov its rezslts. Az bōb elektřo-telegrafi and fotografi ar not sō mōte niu eidiaz, az an impruvment spon eld wsnz, sō iz fonografi an impruvment spon kaligrifi and stenografi hwite wer in ekzistens bifer it.

Fonografi sstenz a relecon tu sound veri similar tu dāt hwite Fotografi heldz tu form. It iz a korekt reprezentacon ov it, and de prōses iz instantenizeli efekted bei bōb. It dsz not rekweir a log and wiriszm aprentiscep tu master eider art, and hwen wsnz atend, its yusez ar manifest, and ar avelabel bei everibodi. A man meit mek a veri pur portret-penter, hui wud mek a veri gud fotografer; and a veri moderet skolar me biksm a gud fonografer; and farder, der iz nō limit—snles it iz self-impezd—tu de ekserseiz ov hiz art.

ilodjikal. Ei woz reversaig de order ov der relativ importans, and komperig de greter bei de les. Ei du not klem for bōt fotografi az mōte atencion and regard az hav bin biatōd spon de Fotografi ov Form, bst ei klem for it mōr atencion—imejurabli mōr. Inazmōte az de meind itself iz siupirior tu mater, bei sō mōte de mōr iz de fotografi ov meind siupirior tu de fotografi ov mater. Mater iz snststancal, flitig, evanesent. De mōst solid bloks ar krsmblig awe everi mōment bei de akoon ov disintegrestig edjensiz, hwite rob dem ov der sstbetans. Meind iz mōr sststancal dan sstbetans itself, for it never deiz; its bōts wil out-liv teim, and rsn paralel wid eterniti. ġ Hui kan limit de bōt or de bōjker, or estimet de magnitumd and de importans ov its pouer. Impirial Rōm woz wsnz de mistres ov de wōrld. Her gets wer de sentral fōsei ov de wōrld's welb, and pomp, and magnifisens, bst her dominion in de proudest dsz ov her empeir, never ekstended tu de limits dāt hav bin atend bei de filosofers ov Gris, hwen her Aristotelz and her Platerz ruuld de meindz ov men hui demselvz ruuld de wōrld. Ei fil ei am ōnli reizig tu de digniti ov mei sstbdjekt, dō az yet ei bst dimli dizern ol its veital importans. Hwen bronz and empeirz hwite nou rul de wōrld hav krsmbelnd intu ruinz, de bōts hwite

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THE PHONETIC JOURNAL.

[14 Jan., 1860

LITERARI GLÆNIWZ.

Everi truf hwite wi nō and ahnoledj in dis leif, bst du not relidjstli obe, ġ taken awe from rs hwen wi enter de spiritalisat wōrld. It ġ taken awe from rs bikōz wi hav nō rial afekcon for it; hav nysip in our harts tu retēn it; for nysip kan abeid wid rs bst hwot haz enterd intu our leif's luv.

A gud man'z frendz me forsech him, or me dei and liv him tu morn. Hēiz fortium me feb, or hēiz helf deho. Hēalumni and reprotc me rindjstli atak hēiz karakter. In serkrmstansez ov dis

Bst hwen dau moh'st dei prezens felt,
and hwen de sol haf graspt dē veit,
hou fast de dāiri cadōz mell
binnid dei worm and liviz leit!
In dē ei feind a nobler berf,
a glori o'r de wōrld ei si!
and Paradeis retrrny tu erf,
and blumz agen for rs in dē.

Hou stray and liviz In ov Man,
Predimer from de bandz ov sin,
'tēz Hou de liviz spark drst fan
dāt sets mei hart on feir wēdin.

Fig. 1860d: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.129.
Showing an example of the parentheses with middle ring, to resolve an ambiguity.

elongetig der bodiz. Wsnz in de dismis der telz az yusles apendedjez, and bigin hwot iz kold de prōses ov insistin (incysting) dāt iz, ov relig demselvz sp intu a bōl, and sekritig a miuiks over its sstfes, hwite in teim develops intu a flei, hoverz over de pond, and iz swolōd bei ssm berd. De flei iz didjested, and de liberated serkeria feindz itself in ksmfortabel kworterz; its cel iz brōken, and its prōses tu matiuriti iz ritct.—Dj. Luis in "Kornhil Magazin."

Fig. 1860e: A triple (twelve gross) Gems of Wisdom (ed. Isaac Pitman); London 1860; title and p.5. Showing the variant of as in fig. 1860a.

A T R I P E L

(TWELV GROS)

DJEMZ OV WIZDOM,

ON

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL SÛBDJEKTS.

SELEKTED FROM ÆE BEST ØRØRZ.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON :

FRED. PITMAN, 20 PATERNOSTER RØ, E.C.
W. HWEIT, 36 BLUMZBERI STRAT, W.C.
BAR (BATH): EIZAK PITMAN, FØNETIK INSTITIUT.

1860.

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters in the words that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.

CONSONANTS.		LIQUIDS.
<i>Guttural.</i>		
K	k .. leek..... kē	Ŷ ŷ .. sing..... iŷ
G	g .. league... gē	N n .. seen..... en
H	h .. hay..... etŷ	M m .. seem..... am
Y	y .. yet..... yē	L l .. fall..... el
		R r .. rare..... ar
<i>Lingual.</i>		VOWELS.
T	t .. fate ti	<i>Guttural.</i>
D	d .. fade..... di	A a .. am..... at
Ĉ	ĉ .. vicious... iĉ	ʌ s .. alms..... s
J	j .. vision... ji	E e .. ell et
S	s .. hiss..... es	ɛ ɛ .. ale..... ɛ
Z	z .. his..... zi	I i .. ill it
ʀ	ʀ .. wreath... iʀ	ʔ i .. eel i
ʄ	ʄ .. wreathe.. di	<i>Labial.</i>
<i>Labial.</i>		O o .. on..... ot
P	p .. rope..... pi	ʋ ʋ .. all..... ʋ
B	b .. robe..... bi	ʌ s .. up..... ʌ
F	f .. safe..... ef	ʃ ʃ .. ope..... ʃ
V	v .. save..... vi	U u .. full..... ut
W	w .. wet..... wē	W u .. food..... u
DIPHTHONGS: ai, ei, oi, ou.		
as heard in ay, by, voice, now.		

Fig. 1860f: ibid., excerpt from p.8. — Around 1860, Isaac Pitman propagated the duodecimal system, and in fact used it in some publications like the one shown here. He used turned and (in the case of the 3) modified forms of the digits 2 and 3 as digits for ten and eleven (U+218A TURNED DIGIT TWO, U+218B TURNED EZH-SHAPED DIGIT THREE).

De nûmberinŷ ov de paragrafs bei dæzenz and grøsez iz a kontribiutjøn tæardz a yuuniversāl sistēm ov kountinŷ, mæni, wets, and mejurz, best on de nûmber *twelv* and its mæltipelz. De seinz “**2**,” “**3**” represent de nûmberz *ten* and *eleven*, and “10” represents wæn dæzen; “16,” wæn dæzen and siks; 453, fœr grøs, feiv dæzen, and dri; 7,819, seven tripelz, et grøs, wæn dæzen and nein; and sœ on. It gud bi konsiderd a stroŷ argiument for a *twelv* sistem ov notegon dat dœ wi prœfes tu rekon bei *tenz*, yet wi kount artikkelz in tred, djen-erali, bei de *dæzen* and de *grøs*; mek de ġiliŷ konsist ov twelv pens; mejur bei de fut konteninŷ twelv inġez; and diveid de de intu tuu dæzen ourz.

Fig. 1860g: ibid., excerpt from p.12 (noted as "10" in the duodecimal system).

The encircled duodecimal number shows clearly that the shape of the duodecimal digit eleven is based on an ezh-shaped digit three is intentional, as the first digit, an "ordinary" unturned digit three, is not ezh-shaped.

10

Djemz ov Wizdom.

38. Læv iz ðe leif ov relidjon, and ov ðe sæl, and ov ðe tǣstǣ.

39. ðe ferst mǣgon ov relidjon iz tu ʒnderstand hwot iz tru ov God; and ðe sekond iz tu ekspres it in our leivz, and tu kopi it out in our wǣrks: ðe former iz our wizdom, and ðe later iz our gudnes.

3ǣ. ðer iz nǣ stronger simpabi ðan ðát bitwin truþ and gud.

3ǣ. Ol mei leif loŋ,
ei hav biheld wið mǣst respekt ðe man
hu niú himself, and niú ðe wǣz bifor him,
and from amǣŋst ðem tǣŋz konsideretli,
wið a klir fǣrseit, not a bleindföld kǣredj;
and haviŋ tǣŋzen, wið a stedfast meind
pǣrsiud hiz pǣrpos.

40. ðe biŋz ov ðe bodi mǣst in a mejur dei, bifor man kan bi born aniu, or ridjenereted. ðe bodi itself mǣst

Fig. 1864a: The Reporting Magazine; Vol. 3, 1864: Appendix "Key to the Reporting Magazine", excerpt from p.1: *Showing the use of EPA 1856 in 1864.*

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The Phonetic Alphabet consists of 34 letters, namely, the 23 useful letters of the common alphabet (*c, q* and *x* being rejected,) and the 11 new ones below. *J* is used for the French *j* (*zh*), or *g* in *edge*, or *s* in "vision;" hence *dj* represents *J* in *John*, and *dg* in *edge*. *Tǣ* (*t sh*) represents *ch* in *chess*, and *tch* in *catch*. *Y* and *w* are consonants; *wh* being replaced by *hw*. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, have invariably their short sounds, as in *pat, pet, pit, pot, put*. All the other old letters have their usual signification. The italic letters in the words in the third line denote the sounds of the letters.

VOWELS.

Phonotype. A s, E s, H i — O o, O o, U u — ʒ ʒ.

Script. *A s E s H i — O o O o U u — ʒ ʒ*

Example. alms, age, air, eat — all, ope, food — son, but.

smz, edj, er, it — ol, op, fud — esn, bǣt

DIPHTHONGS.

si, ei, oi, ou. || ʒ ʒ, H b, d d, W ʒ.

æ ei oi ou || ʒ ʒ H b ʒ d ʒ ʒ

ay, by, boy, now. || she, thin, then, sing.

si, bei, bǣi, nou. || ʒi, bin, ðen, siŋ.

The double letter *u*, as in *unit unite, duty, value*, is written thus: "yunnit, yuneit, diunti, valiu." When *ai, oi*, make a *dissyllabic* diphthong, the second letter is marked with a diæresis; thus, *solfaïy, soïy*.

The order of the Phonetic Alphabet, and the names of the letters are:

CONSONANTS.

k, g; h; y: t, d; ʒ, j; s, z; b, d:

kay, gay; aitch; gay: tee, dee; ish, zhee; ee, zee; ith, thee:

p, b; f, v; w: ʒ, n, m; l, r.

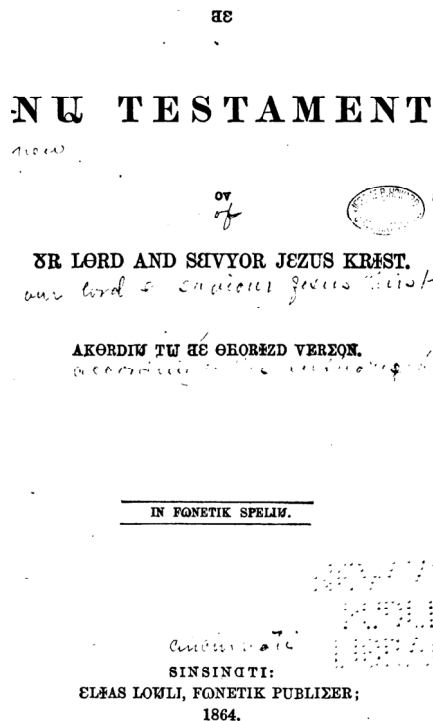
pee, bee; ef, vee; way: ing, en, am; ol, ar.

VOWELS.

a, s; e, e; i, i: o, o; ʒ, ʒ; u, u.

at, ah; et, eh; it, ee: ot, awe; ut, ok; oot, oo.

Fig. 1864b: The New Testament, in phonetic spelling; Cincinnati (Ohio) 1864. title; pp. v, viii, 21. Giving an example of the unchanged use of EPA 1855 in Cincinnati for at least 10 years.



PHONETIC ALPHABET OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Each letter has the sound of the italicized letter or letters in the illustrative words.

Letters.	Illustrative Words.	Name.	Letters.	Illustrative Words.	Name.
<i>Long Vowels.</i>			<i>Explosives.</i>		
E e	.....eel	.....e	P p	.....pale	.....pe
E e	.....earth	.....e	B b	.....bale	.....be
A a	.....ale	.....a	T t	.....tame	.....te
A a	.....air	.....a	D d	.....dame	.....de
A a	.....arms	.....a	C c	.....cheer	.....ca
O o	.....all	.....o	J j	.....jeer	.....ja
O o	.....oak	.....o	K k	.....king, came	.....ka
O o	.....oaze	.....o	G g	.....game	.....ga
<i>Short Vowels.</i>			<i>Continuants.</i>		
I i	.....ill	.....it	F f	.....fain	.....ef
E e	.....ell	.....et	V v	.....vain	.....ve
A a	.....am	.....at	Th	.....thigh	.....ih
A a	.....ask	.....at	Th	.....thy	.....de
O o	.....on	.....ot	S s	.....seal	.....es
U u	.....up	.....ut	Z z	.....zeal	.....ze
U u	.....wood	.....ut	Z z	.....shall	.....if
<i>Diphthongs.</i>			X x	.....vision	.....se
E i	.....ice	.....i	<i>Liquids.</i>		
O e	.....oil	.....o	L l	.....lull	.....el
S s	.....oul	.....s	R r	.....rare	.....qr
U u	.....dupe	.....u	<i>Nasals.</i>		
<i>Coalescents.</i>			M m	.....main	.....am
Y y	.....yea	.....ya	N n	.....nine	.....en
W w	.....way	.....wa	Ng	.....sing	.....ip
<i>Breathing.</i>					
H h	.....hay	.....ha			

The marks of punctuation are the same as in the old orthography, excepting the following changes and additions: the mark of interrogation ? is placed before the first word in a sentence that indicates a query, ? at the end of a sentence indicates doubt, ! laughter, ! surprise, ! sorrow, the inverted ' signifies the omission of a letter.

Rules of Accent.

- Words of two syllables are accented on the first.
 - Words of three or more syllables are accented on the third from the end; Unless the last syllable but one contain a long vowel or diphthong, or the last syllable begin with f, s, or y,—in which case the accent falls on the last syllable but one.
- Exceptions to these rules are marked with the sign ' placed over the vowel to be accented.
- Words wholly printed in capitals, and French words, (which have no regularly accented syllables,) are not thus marked.

INTRODUKTORI REMARKS.

<i>As it ypad tu be.</i>	<i>As it is ns.</i>	<i>As it is tu be.</i>
This apyringe of the birthe tonge is by cause of tweye thinges: con is forechildren in scole, asenes (because) children in the usage and maner of alle other naciouns, both com- pelled for to leve her owne language, and for to kon- strowe her lessouns and her things a Frensch, and the Normans come first into England. Also gentil men- nes children both ywant for to speke Frensch, from the tyme that thei both rokod in her erdel, and kenneth speke, and playe with a childes broche.— <i>Higden</i> , who died about 1360.	This appearing of the birth tongue, is because of two thinges: one is for school, against the usage and maner of all other nations, be [are] compelled (for) to leave their own language, and (for) to con- strowe their lessouns and her things on [into] Frensch, (that) the Normans glend. Also gentilmens chil- dren be [are] first into England. Also gentilmens' speke Frensch from the tyme that da be [are] rokt in dar kradl, and kan speke, and pla wid a child's broch.	His aperiv ov de berþ tup, is bekés ov to tups: wun is for [bekés] gildren in skol, agénst de yqsej and maner ov ol uder na- jons, be [qr] kompeld (for) tu lev dar on laggwej, and dar tipa on [intu] sins (dat) de Normans kum [kam] fyrst inta Jp- since (that) the Normans glend. Also gentilmens' gildren be [qr] lot (for) tu England. Also gentilmens' speke Frensch from de tyn dat da be [qr] rokt in dar kradl, and kan speke, and pla wid a child's broch.

De ganjes in ortografi sines 1360 hav bin nqmerus, and de printip ov de Bipl has varid wid dem ol. His last qan], from románik tu fonetík spelij, as has bin sen abáv, is not so difíkuft for de reder tu máster as de transijon bak tu Higdens tyn, and is not a turo komplej on ov de wurk dat has bin grádyqall progrésip for severál sentqris, namli, de konsistent and filosófikál representafon ov spoken laggwej.

3. In regrd tu de pronunsiáf on indikated, we hav endóvord tu konfórm tu Ameríkan yqsej as defind bj Webster and Wuster in dar pronunsiáf dikfionaris. At de tyn ov steriotípij des pejes, dar is no fonetík dikfionari in print, tu hwig tu refér as a gíd so dat de Testament ma agré wid uder wurks in fonetík spelij; but befór da se de publik j suq a fonetík standard wil be koménst, and rapídli hurid turo de pres. Znad dar be diskrepansis betwén dis and uder publika jons iftyd from tr ofis, on de nqser pents ov ortospi, dis statement wil eks- plán de kas.

De anjent stjil ov pronunsiáf a serten klas ov wurds, hwig is still praktisk bj meni reders from de pulpit, namli, *lúv*, *greed*, *prad*, *luk*, *bleed*, has so jénérali bin diskontinyqd in de ódinari redij ov de skriptyqr, dat we felt fulli woratend in printij *lúv*, *greed*, *prad*, *luk*, *bleed*. But we hav not gon so fqr as tu moderniz de laggwej in de kas ov verbs térmínatip in (th) ' dos wa

DE GOSPEL AKORDIJ TU SAINT MARU.

CHAPTER 1.

- De buk ov de jenerafon ov Jezus Krjst, de sun ov David, de sun ov Abraham.
- Abraham begát Ezak; and Ezak begát Jakob; and Jakob begát Jydas and hiz bredren;
- And Jydas begát Farez and Zara ov Hamur; and Farez begát Abraham tu David [qr] fortén Ezrom; and Ezrom begát Elram; jenerafonz; and frpm David untíl 4. And Elram begát Aminadab; de kariip awá inta Babilon [qr] fortén jenerafonz; and from de Naáson begát Naáson; and Naáson begát Salmon;
- And Salmon begát Booz ov Rakab; and Booz begát Obed ov Rab; and Obed begát Jese;
- And Jese begát David de kíp; and David de kíp begát Sól- omón ov hér [dat had bin de wif] ov Yurjas;
- And Sólomón begát Robo- am; and Roboam begát Abiq; and Abiq begát Eisa;
- And Eisa begát Josafat; and Josafat begát Joram; and Joram begát Ozias;
- And Ozias begát Joatam; and Joatam begát Elkaz; and Elkaz begát Ezekias;
- And Ezekias begát Maná- ez; and Manásez begát Umón; and Umón begát Josias;
- And Josias begát Jekonjas and hiz bredren, abst de tyn dat wér karid awá tu Babilon;
- And after da wér bret tu Babilon, Jekonjas begát Salatiel; and Salatiel begát Zorobabel;
- And Zorobabel begát Abi- ud; and Abjud begát Eljakim; and Eljakim begát Elzer;
- And Elzer begát Sadok;
- And Sadok begát Elkim; and Elkim begát Eljud;
- And Eljud begát Eleazar; and Eleazar begát Mañan; and Mañan begát Jakob;
- And Jakob begát Jozef de huzband ov Mari, ov hom woz born Jezus, ho iz keld Krjst.
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- So ol de jenerafonz from Zoro ov Hamur; and Farez begát Abraham tu David [qr] fortén Ezrom; and Ezrom begát Elram; jenerafonz; and frpm David untíl 4. And Elram begát Aminadab; de kariip awá inta Babilon [qr] fortén jenerafonz; and from de Naáson begát Naáson; and Naáson begát Salmon;
- And Salmon begát Booz ov Rakab; and Booz begát Obed ov Rab; and Obed begát Jese;
- And Jese begát David de kíp; and David de kíp begát Sól- omón ov hér [dat had bin de wif] ov Yurjas;
- And Sólomón begát Robo- am; and Roboam begát Abiq; and Abiq begát Eisa;
- And Eisa begát Josafat; and Josafat begát Joram; and Joram begát Ozias;
- And Ozias begát Joatam; and Joatam begát Elkaz; and Elkaz begát Ezekias;
- And Ezekias begát Maná- ez; and Manásez begát Umón; and Umón begát Josias;
- And Josias begát Jekonjas and hiz bredren, abst de tyn dat wér karid awá tu Babilon;
- And after da wér bret tu Babilon, Jekonjas begát Salatiel; and Salatiel begát Zorobabel;
- And Zorobabel begát Abi- ud; and Abjud begát Eljakim; and Eljakim begát Elzer;
- And Elzer begát Sadok;
- And Sadok begát Elkim; and Elkim begát Eljud;
- And Eljud begát Eleazar; and Eleazar begát Mañan; and Mañan begát Jakob;
- And Jakob begát Jozef de huzband ov Mari, ov hom woz born Jezus, ho iz keld Krjst.
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- And Eljud begát Eleazar; and Eleazar begát Mañan; and Mañan begát Jakob;
- And Jakob begát Jozef de huzband ov Mari, ov hom woz born Jezus,

Fig. 1868a: The Trial of William Rodger (Isaac Pitman; London 1868); p. vi and p.3. Showing the EPA 1868, which reintroduces single letters for some diphthongs and consonant clusters.

The encircled letter introduced here (at this time unified with U+0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR) is in fact a TURNED ROUNDTOP A (see the proposed U+A7AE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A).

Therefore, a unification with U+0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR was considered inappropriate in the predecessor document, as this letter has a protruding bar.

The difference is comparable to: U+019F LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH MIDDLE TILDE (which, as the reference glyph in the Standard shows, is in fact an O with non-protruding bar; this letter is common in EPA), vs. U+A74A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH LONG STROKE OVERLAY, showing a protruding bar.

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters in the words that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.

CONSONANTS.		Liquids.
<i>Mutes.</i>		L l...fall, light.....el
P p...rope, post.....pi		R r...more, right...ar
B b...robe, boast.....bi		<i>Coalescents.</i>
T t...fate, tip.....ti		W w...wet, quit.....we
D d...fade, dip.....di		Y y...yet, young.....ye
Ç ç...cheap, fetch.....çe		<i>Aspirate.</i>
J j...jump, bridge.....je		H h...hay, house.....eg
K k...leek, cane.....ke		<i>VOWELS.</i>
G g...league, gain.....ge		<i>Guttural.</i>
<i>Continuants.</i>		A a...am, fast, far...at
F f...safe, fat.....ef		ʌ s...alms, father...s
V v...save, vat.....vi		E e...ell, any, her...et
Þ þ...wreath, thigh....it		ɛ e...ale, fair, bear...e
Ƨ Ƨ...wreath, thy.....di		I i...ill, pity, filial...it
S s...hiss, seal.....es		ɹ i...eel, eat, mere...i
Z z...his, zeal.....zi		<i>Labial.</i>
ʒ ʒ...vicious, she .....if		O o...on, not, nor...ot
ʒ ʒ...vision, pleasure...zi		ʌ ʌ...all, law, ought...ʌ
<i>Nasals.</i>		Ɑ Ɑ...up, son, cur...vt
M m...seem, met.....em		σ σ...ope, coat, pour...σ
N n...seen, net.....en		U u...full, foot.....ut
Ŋ ŋ...sing, long.....ij		U u...do, food, tour...u
<i>DIPHTHONGS:</i> ɥ i, ʒ ɜ, U u.		
as heard in by, now, new.		

3

"William Rojer (Rodger); ker ov Mesierz Tinli (Tinley) and Spnz, 7 Water strit, Liverpool," woz dupli enterd in de *Phonotypik Journal* for Februari, 1848, pej 72. Hi enterd de servis ov dis ferm in 1844, at de ej ov fiftin.

Wi hav nɔ rekord ov him durig 1849, hwen hi woz droig nir de ekspirejon ov hiz fiv yirz' aprentisip; bɔt durig dis yir it apirz dat hi formd de deziŋ ov bikomiŋ a traveliŋ profesonol fonografik lekturɔr and tiŋɔr. Hi komenst in de tsnz ov Edinbɔrɔ and Dalkit (Dalkith). ʒr ferst konsjment ov fonografik instrɔkjon buks for hiz pupilz, woz mɛd tu him in Februari, 1850, and forwarded tu Edinbɔrɔ. Hi woz snɔplid wid instrɔkjon buks for tuf yirz and a haf: de aksnt had den inkrist tu P 67. Az wi kud get nɔ remitansez, bɔt ɔnli promisez tu pɛ, de aksnt woz klɔzd in Julij, 1852. Bɔt biɔidz promisez, hi sent kopiz ov sɔm tiŋel didz ov properti hwiŋ wud sɔm fol intu hiz pozejon, in order tu ale ʒr firz dat wi wer inkɔrɔŋ a bad det. Ƨiz peperz wer mir fabrikejonz, az wi after-wardz lernd, on bikomiŋ akwented wid hiz famili, hu ar ɔl respektabel and wordi pipel.

Hi kontinud tu lektur and tiŋ Fonografi in Edinbɔrɔ and Dalkit for mɔr dan a yir. An entri in hiz aksnt respektiŋ a parsel ov instrɔkjon buks sent 26 Julij, 1851, "tu remen at de stejon (Edinbɔrɔ) til kold for," natyrali eksɔjted nɔ spɛpijon, it biig a kompon okprens. Wi hav in dis prezent yir lernd de rizon for dis prekojon tu prevent hiz adres from biig nɔn.

Sɔdenli ʒr talented and sɔksesful lekturɔr adrest ɔs from Berik-on-Twid (Berwick-on-Tweed), and eksplend de kɔz ov hiz krosiŋ de border—ov kɔrs hi did not intimet dat der woz eniŋ ov de karakter ov a "fiŋ" in it—hi seiŋ dat hi kud perfekt hiz Edinbɔrɔ and Dalkit pupilz ʒru de post, hwil hi rezd and tɔt fref klasez in Berik;—a veri ekselent arenjment wi ʒɔt.

Durig de folɔiŋ ʒri yirz hi wrɔkt hiz we sɛt ʒru de tsnz ov Northumberland and Dɔrham, lekturiŋ on Fonografi, and tiŋiŋ de art in Anik (Alnwick), Morpɛt, North

Fig. 1871a: The Other Life (William Holcombe); London 1871; p.2 and p.8.

Showing the 1871 form of EPA 1868.

Compared with the original EPA 1868, one character is dropped, and for one character another meaning is assigned. From an encoding point of view, this version has no features (esp. case mapping) which must be handled differently from EPA 1868; therefore it is subsumed under EPA 1868.

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters in the words that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.

CONSONANTS.		Liquids.
<i>Mutes.</i>		L l... <i>fall</i> , light.....el
P p... <i>rope</i> , post.....pi		R r... <i>more</i> , right.....ar
B b... <i>robe</i> , boast.....bi		<i>Coalescents.</i>
T t... <i>fate</i> , tip.....ti		W w... <i>wet</i> , quit.....ws
D d... <i>fade</i> , dip.....di		Y y... <i>yet</i> , young.....ys
Q q... <i>cheap</i> , <i>fetch</i>.....qs		<i>Aspirate.</i>
J j... <i>jump</i> , bridge.....js		H h... <i>hay</i> , house.....eq
K k... <i>leek</i> , cane.....ke		
G g... <i>league</i> , gain.....gs		
<i>Continuants.</i>		VOWELS.
F f... <i>safe</i> , fat.....ef		<i>Guttural.</i>
V v... <i>save</i> , vat.....vi		A a... <i>am</i> , fast, far.....at
ʃ t... <i>wreath</i> , <i>thigh</i>.....if		ʌ s... <i>alms</i> , father.....s
θ d... <i>wreath</i> , <i>thy</i>.....di		E e... <i>ell</i> , head, any.....et
s s... <i>hiss</i> , seal.....es		ɛ s... <i>ale</i> , air, bear.....s
Z z... <i>his</i> , zeal.....zi		I i... <i>ill</i> , pity, filial.....it
ʃ f... <i>vicious</i> , <i>she</i>.....if		ʊ i... <i>eel</i> , eat, mere.....i
ʒ z... <i>vision</i> , pleasure...zi		
<i>Nasals.</i>		<i>Labial.</i>
M m... <i>seem</i> , met.....em		O o... <i>on</i> , not, nor.....ot
N n... <i>seen</i> , net.....en		ɔ o... <i>all</i> , law, ought.....o
ŋ ŋ... <i>sing</i> , long.....in		ʊ s... <i>up</i> , son, cur.....st
		ʊ s... <i>ope</i> , coat, pour...s
		U u... <i>full</i> , foot.....ut
		U u... <i>do</i> , food, tour.....u
DIPHTHONGS: ɛ j, ʊ u, OU ou, OI oi.		
as heard in by, now, now, boy.		

8

De ʒder Lif.

nomena ekzist in de ʒder wɜrld, ʃ duu not nɔ, nor iz it esenʃal dat ʃ juɔ inkwɜr."

. And sɔ men pas from a temporal tu an eternal stet ov biɪŋ in a strenj apɑʃi respektɪŋ sɔbjekts ov suprim valɔ, az ignorant ov de futɜr dat awets dem az de ʒnbɔrn beb iz ov de wɜrld intu whɪq hi wil bi ʒferd.

Iz dis rɪt? Iz it nesəsari? Iz it inevitabel?

De skeptikal flosofer afermz dat der ar pozitiv limiteʃonz tu human tɔt; dat nɔ posibel sɪntɪfɪk development or reserq kan ever lid ʒs tu a nolej ov de sɔl and its destɪnɪz; dat de ekzistens ov a spirɪtɪʃəl wɜrld iz a mɪr hɪpɔʃesɪs, and ɔl ʃiɔloʒi de ofsprɪŋ ov drɪmi abstrakʃɔn and ʃdel spekuʃɔn.

De Kristian konsɪdz de ʃɪnɪtnes and fɪbelnes ov de human ʒnderstanding, and korektli inferz from it de nesəsɪti ov reveʃɔn. Hi akseptz de Wɜrd ov God az de reveʃɔn ov a moral lɔ. Afjuɔd ov a blesed immortalɪti, hi asks for nɔ speʃəl ʒnfɔldɪŋ ov de lɪf tu kɜm. Indɪd hi perswedz himself dat God haz intenʃɔnali and wɪzli kept ʒs in ignorans ov de lɔz and fenomena ov de spirɪtɪʃəl wɜrld: and dat it iz best for ʒs tu nɔ litel and tɪŋk litel ov whot sɪmz tu bi konsɪld and forbiden ground.

Iz not dis a hesti konkluzɔn, an ʒnfounded asɜm-

Fig. 1873a: The Future of the English Language: An Argument for a Spelling Reform; William E. A. Axon, London 1874 (reprinted from the "Quarterly Journal of Science" for July 1873); p.12/13.

Showing the 1871 subset of EPA 1868 in different fonts and styles. Apparently, two lines are lost in the scanning process where the image shows a white gap in the middle.

A VIEW OF THE PHONETIC ALPHABET, IN VARIOUS STYLES OF WRITING AND PRINTING.

CONSONANTS.							VOWELS.						
Examples	Roman.	Old English.	Italic.	Script	Short-hand.	Name.	Examples	Roman.	Old English.	Italic.	Script.	Short-hand.	Name.
peep	P p	Þ þ	P p	<i>P p</i>	<i>P p</i>	pe	pat	A a	À a	A a	<i>A a</i>	|	at
bib	B b	Ɓ ɓ	B b	<i>B b</i>	<i>B b</i>	bee	alms	A ʌ	À ʌ	A ʌ	<i>A ʌ</i>	|	ah
tight	T t	Ƨ Ƨ	T t	<i>T t</i>	<i>T t</i>	tee	pet	E e	Ǝ e	E e	<i>E e</i>	|	et
doed	D d	Ƨ Ƨ	D d	<i>D d</i>	<i>D d</i>	dee	age	E ɛ	Ǝ ɛ	E ɛ	<i>E ɛ</i>	|	eh
church	C c	Ƨ Ƨ	C c	<i>C c</i>	<i>C c</i>	chay	pit	I i	Ǝ i	I i	<i>I i</i>	|	it
judge	J j	Ƨ Ƨ	J j	<i>J j</i>	<i>J j</i>	jay	eat	U u	Ǝ u	U u	<i>U u</i>	|	eo
cake	K k	Ƨ Ƨ	K k	<i>K k</i>	<i>K k</i>	kay	pot	O o	Ǝ o	O o	<i>O o</i>	|	ot
gig	G g	Ƨ Ƨ	G g	<i>G g</i>	<i>G g</i>	gay	all	Ō ō	Ǝ ō	Ō ō	<i>Ō ō</i>	|	aw
faith	F f	Ƨ Ƨ	F f	<i>F f</i>	<i>F f</i>	ef	but	Ɔ ɔ	Ǝ ɔ	Ɔ ɔ	<i>Ɔ ɔ</i>	|	ut
bathe	Ƨ Ƨ	Ƨ Ƨ	Ƨ Ƨ	<i>Ƨ Ƨ</i>	<i>Ƨ Ƨ</i>	thee	ooze	W w	Ǝ w	W w	<i>W w</i>	|	ōō
sauce	S s	Ƨ Ƨ	S s	<i>S s</i>	<i>S s</i>	ess	DIPHTHONGS.						
size	Z z	Ƨ Ƨ	Z z	<i>Z z</i>	<i>Z z</i>	zee	my	Ǝ i	Ǝ i	Ǝ i	<i>Ǝ i</i>	|	eye
ship	Ƨ Ƨ	Ƨ Ƨ	Ƨ Ƨ	<i>Ƨ Ƨ</i>	<i>Ƨ Ƨ</i>	ish	new	Ǝ u	Ǝ u	Ǝ u	<i>Ǝ u</i>	|	you
azure	Ƨ Ƨ	Ƨ Ƨ	Ƨ Ƨ	<i>Ƨ Ƨ</i>	<i>Ƨ Ƨ</i>	zhee	<p>The diphthongs in "ay (yes), boy, boil, now, noun," are written by the single letters that represent their elements, thus:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ai ʌ | oi ʌ | ou ʌ</p> <p>The Phonetic Alphabet consists of 38 letters, namely, the 23 useful letters of the common alphabet (c, q, and x being rejected,) and 15 new ones. The vowels a, e, i, o, u have invariably their short sounds, as in <i>pat, pet, pit, pot, put</i>. All the other old letters have their usual signification.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPECIMEN OF PHONETIC PRINTING.</p> <p>Bj de Fonetik Alfabet eni person, old or ysyj, me bi tot tu rid, bot in fonetik and in ordinari buks, in dri ments,—ai, ofen in twenti ourz' instrskjon,—a task whiq iz rerli akomplift in dri yirz ov toil bj de old alfabet. Whot fader or tiger wil not hel dis gret bunn tu edukesjon?—dis pouverful masin for de difuzjon ov nolej!</p>						
main	M m	Ƨ Ƨ	M m	<i>M m</i>	<i>M m</i>	em							
noon	N n	Ƨ Ƨ	N n	<i>N n</i>	<i>N n</i>	en							
sing	U u	Ƨ Ƨ	U u	<i>U u</i>	<i>U u</i>	ing							
lull	L l	Ƨ Ƨ	L l	<i>L l</i>	<i>L l</i>	cl							
roar	R r	Ƨ Ƨ	R r	<i>R r</i>	<i>R r</i>	ar							
way	W w	Ƨ Ƨ	W w	<i>W w</i>	<i>W w</i>	way							
yea	Y y	Ƨ Ƨ	Y y	<i>Y y</i>	<i>Y y</i>	yea							
hay	H h	Ƨ Ƨ	H h	<i>H h</i>	<i>H h</i>	aitch							

Fig. 1880a: Das Buch der Schrift, enthaltend die Schriftzeichen und Alphabete aller Zeiten und aller Völker des Erdkreises (Carl Faulmann, Wien 1880; reprint Nördlingen 1985; ISBN 392156851X); p.240. *Showing the 1871 subset of EPA 1868.*

I. PITMAN'S ENGLISCHE PHONOGRAPHIE.

Vokale.

Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Steno-graphie
A a	<i>A a</i>	<i>A a</i>	·	A a	<i>A a</i>	<i>A a</i>	·	i, ay	·	woh	·
E e	<i>E e</i>	<i>E e</i>	·	E e	<i>E e</i>	<i>E e</i>	·	oi, oy	·	woo	·
I i	<i>I i</i>	<i>I i</i>	·	I i	<i>I i</i>	<i>I i</i>	·	ow	·	yah	·
O o	<i>O o</i>	<i>O o</i>	·	O o	<i>O o</i>	<i>O o</i>	·	wah	·	yeh	·
U u	<i>U u</i>	<i>U u</i>	·	U u	<i>U u</i>	<i>U u</i>	·	weh	·	yee	·
W w	<i>W w</i>	<i>W w</i>	·	W w	<i>W w</i>	<i>W w</i>	·	wee	·	yaw	·
Y y	<i>Y y</i>	<i>Y y</i>	·	Y y	<i>Y y</i>	<i>Y y</i>	·	waw	·	yoo	·

Konsonanten.

Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie
P p	<i>P p</i>	<i>P p</i>	·	F f	<i>F f</i>	<i>F f</i>	·	M m	<i>M m</i>	<i>M m</i>	·
B b	<i>B b</i>	<i>B b</i>	·	V v	<i>V v</i>	<i>V v</i>	·	N n	<i>N n</i>	<i>N n</i>	·
T t	<i>T t</i>	<i>T t</i>	·	H h	<i>H h</i>	<i>H h</i>	·	U u	<i>U u</i>	<i>U u</i>	·
D d	<i>D d</i>	<i>D d</i>	·	A a	<i>A a</i>	<i>A a</i>	·	L l	<i>L l</i>	<i>L l</i>	·
G g	<i>G g</i>	<i>G g</i>	·	S s	<i>S s</i>	<i>S s</i>	·	R r	<i>R r</i>	<i>R r</i>	·
J j	<i>J j</i>	<i>J j</i>	·	Z z	<i>Z z</i>	<i>Z z</i>	·	W w	<i>W w</i>	<i>W w</i>	·
K k	<i>K k</i>	<i>K k</i>	·	Σ s	<i>Σ s</i>	<i>Σ s</i>	·	Y y	<i>Y y</i>	<i>Y y</i>	·
G g	<i>G g</i>	<i>G g</i>	·	Σ s	<i>Σ s</i>	<i>Σ s</i>	·	H h	<i>H h</i>	<i>H h</i>	·

Nach dem Standard-Alphabet bedeuten obige Zeichen: *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ei, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, yu, p, b, t, d, tš, dž, k, g, f, v, θ, δ, s, z, š, ž, m, n, ñ, l, r, w, y, h.*

Fig. 1880b: On Spelling (M. Müller, London 1880); p.46: *Showing an example using the 1871 subset of EPA 1868.* The text claims that Isaac Pitman's "Phonetic Journal" is distributed by 12,400 copies in 1880.

If ei hav spoken stroyli in sypört ov Mr Pitman's sistem, it iz not beköz on ol points ei konsider it siu-prior tu de sistemz preperd bei vder reformerz, hu ar deli inkreisij in nsmber; bst gifli beköz it haz bijn tested so larjli, and haz stud de test wel. Mr Pitman's *Fonetik Jsrnal* haz nou [1880] bijn psblist tertiet yrz, and if it iz non dat it iz psblist wikli in 12,400 kopiz, ig kopi reprezentij at list for or feiv rjderz, it me not sim so veri fulif, after ol, if wj imajin dat der iz ssm veital pover in dat insignifikant jerm.

Fig. 1888a: The Phonetic Journal, vol. 47 (London 1888); excerpt from p.1.
 Showing an again reduced version of EPA 1868 (however with no new case pairings; thus this stage can still be subsumed under EPA 1868).

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The Phonetic Alphabet consists of 36 letters, namely, the 23 useful letters of the common alphabet (*c*, *q*, and *x* being rejected,) and the 13 new ones below. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* have invariably their short sounds, as in *pat*, *pet*, *pit*, *pot*, *put*. All the other old letters have their usual signification. The italic letters in the words in the fourth line denote the sounds of the letters.

VOWELS.								CONSONANTS.						
A a,	E e,	(E e)	Æ i:	Ō o,	Ō σ,	Ū u:	Ŷ x.	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Σ ʃ,	Ʒ ʒ,	Ŵ ɥ.	
A a,	E e,	(E e)	Æ i:	Ō o,	Ō σ,	Ū u:	Ŷ x.	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Σ ʃ,	Ʒ ʒ,	Ŵ ɥ.	
Alms,	age, air,	pet,	eat:	all,	ope,	food:	son, but.	chair,	thin,	then,	shoe,	vision,	sing.	
smz,	ej, er,	pet,	it:	ol,	op,	fud:	son, bst.	ger,	tin,	den,	fu,	vigon,	sin.	

The order of the Phonetic Alphabet, and the names of the letters are,

CONSONANTS:—p, b; t, d; ɔ, j; k, g; f, v; ʃ, ʒ; s, z; m, n, ŋ: l, r: w, y: h.
pee, bee; tee, dee; chay, jay; kay, gay; ef, vee; ith, thee; es, zee; ish, zhee; em, en, ing: el, ar: way, yay: aitch.

VOWELS:—a, æ; e, ε; i, i: o, ω; x, σ; u, u.
at, ah; et, eh; it, ee: ot, awe; ut, oh; ðt, oo.

DIPHTHONGS:—ei, iu, ou, ai, oi.
as in by, new, now, ay, boy.

Fig. 1888b/c: *ibid.*, enlarged parts from the same excerpt (to show the exact letterforms).

A a,	E e,	(E e)	Æ i:	Ō o,	Ō σ,	Ū u
A a,	E e,	(E e)	Æ i:	Ō o,	Ō σ,	Ū u
Alms,	age, air,	pet,	eat:	all,	ope,	food:
smz,	ej, er,	pet,	it:	ol,	op,	fud:

CONSONANTS.

Ŷ x.	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Σ ʃ,	Ʒ ʒ,	Ŵ ɥ.
Ŷ x.	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Σ ʃ,	Ʒ ʒ,	Ŵ ɥ.
Ŷ x.	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Ɔ ɔ,	Σ ʃ,	Ʒ ʒ,	Ŵ ɥ.
son, but.	chair,	thin,	then,	shoe,	vision,	sing.
son, bst.	ger,	tin,	den,	fu,	vigon,	sin.

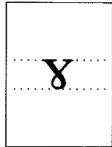
Fig. 1996a: Pullum, Geoffrey K., and Ladusaw, William A.: *Phonetic Symbol Guide* (second edition). Chicago and London 1996, ISBN 0-226-68536-5, p. 69 and 71.

The left picture shows the (not yet encoded) “Baby gamma” as a phonetic symbol (p. 69), while the right one shows the “ram’s horns” (U+0264), which is the preferred character to be used in phonetics.

The proposed U+A7C1 LATIN SMALL LETTER OW has a “belly” which extends to the full breadth of the letter, making this “o part” the predominant feature of the letter.

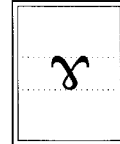
The two Pullum & Ladusaw letters, however, have a tiny “belly”, making the arms the predominant feature of the letter.

Thus, the “ow” is deliberately not proposed as “baby gamma”.



Baby Gamma

RAM’S HORNS



IPA Usage: Not currently used (superseded by Ram’s Horns), but encountered in pre-1989 IPA transcriptions for Cardinal 15, a close mid back unrounded vowel. *American Usage:* When used, denotes an upper mid back rounded vowel. *Comments:* This character was well established in earlier IPA usage (see *Principles* (p. 6)), but it has often

IPA USAGE

Cardinal Vowel No. 15: close mid back unrounded. The secondary cardinal vowel corresponding to Cardinal 7, [o].

AMERICAN USAGE

When used, same as IPA.

Fig. 1996b: Schmitter, Peter (ed.): *Geschichte der Sprachtheorie*, Vol. 5: *Sprachtheorien der Neuzeit II*. Tübingen 1996, ISBN 3-8233-5011-0, p. 315.

Showing use of EPA in referring to a work originally published in EPA.

OED

1989 The Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd ed., Vol. XI: Ow-Poisant. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.

Origin

1848 Orijin and ʒs ov ðe fōnetic alfabet [Origin and use of the phonetic alphabet]. In: The *Phonetic Journal* 1848, 4–31.

Passy, Paul

1887 Les sons du fransais, leur formation, leur combinaison, leur représantation. Paris: Firmin-Didot.

1926 a prōpo d nuvo sijn [A propos de nouveaux signes]. In: Le maître phonétique, 3^e série 4 [No. 13], 13–15.

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646¹**

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html> for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html>.

See also <http://www.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html> for latest Roadmaps.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	Second revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) in the UCS		
2. Requester's name:	<i>Karl Pentzlin (revision of a proposal submitted by the German NB)</i>		
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Expert contribution</i>		
4. Submission date:	<i>2011-05-04</i>		
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):			
6. Choose one of the following:			
This is a complete proposal:			<i>Yes</i>
(or) More information will be provided later:			

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:			
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):			<i>No</i>
Proposed name of script:			
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:			<i>Yes</i>
Name of the existing block:	<i>Latin Extended-D; Supplemental Punctuation; Number Forms; etc.</i>		
2. Number of characters in proposal:			<i>48</i>
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):			
A-Contemporary	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	<i>X</i>	B.2-Specialized (large collection)
C-Major extinct	D-Attested extinct		E-Minor extinct
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic			G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?			<i>Yes</i>
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?			<i>Yes</i>
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?			<i>Yes</i>
5. Fonts related:			
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>Andreas Stötzner</i>		
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	<i>Andreas Stötzner, as@signographie.de</i>		
6. References:			
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?			<i>Yes</i>
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?			<i>Yes</i>
7. Special encoding issues:			
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)?			<i>Yes</i>
	<i>Special casing of Latin letters (see text)</i>		

8. Additional Information:

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at <http://www.unicode.org> for such information on other scripts. Also see <http://www.unicode.org/Public/UNIDATA/UCD.html> and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

¹ Form number: N3702-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11)

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	No
If YES explain <i>(three characters proposed simultaneously in another documents are referred)</i>	
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	No
If YES, with whom?	
If YES, available relevant documents:	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	Yes
Reference: <i>see text</i>	
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	Rare
Reference: <i>see text</i>	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	
If YES, where? Reference:	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	Yes
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference: <i>To keep them in line with similar characters</i>	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	Yes
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?	No
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	No
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	No
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?	No
If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?	
If YES, reference:	