

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC2/WG2 N4079R

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

Doc Type: Working Group Document

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

Source: German NB

Author: Karl Pentzlin

Status: National Body Contribution

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

Date: 2011-10-18

Supersedes: WG2 N4079 = L2/11-225

Changes compared with WG2 N4079 = L2/11-225:

- *The discussions and results of the SC2/WG2 Helsinki meeting from June 2011 regarding characters for German dialectology are considered, resulting in dropping one character (which can be unified with an accepted German dialectology character "barred alpha"), one reverting to a name used in earlier versions (the "reversed scruple" is no longer considered a "lunate epsilon") and some code point adjustments to prevent overlaps with character contained in PDAM 1.2 (SC2 N4201) and other recently submitted proposals.*
- *Otherwise, the text is not changed substantially.*

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 İ/ı İ/ı).

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+A796/A797 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE
U+A7AC/A7AD LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP

For proposing U+A796/A797 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE as a case pair, see fig. 1825a/1825b.
 - 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, such letters are handled using U+1E9E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S as precedent: They are given the lower case letter as formal counterpart, while this one retains its original capital counterpart. (Thus, there is no round-trip casing.). Additionally, a compatibility equivalence to the existing capital letter is given to that capital letter, to avoid problems in the case that small letter is used in IDNs (e.g. URLs. or e-mail addressed) when a locale using case mapping to the capital letters listed here is active.
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 be 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 v, U+028B v, U+0076 v, U+2C71 v.

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.

	215	216	217	218
0				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
A				ζ 218A
B				Σ 218B
C				
D				
E				
F				

	2E0	2E1	2E2	2E3	2E4	2E5	2E6	2E7
0								
1								
2								
3								
4					⋈ 2E44			
5					⋉ 2E45			
6					⋊ 2E46			
7					⋋ 2E47			
8								
9								
A								
B								
C								
D								
E								
F								

	A72	A73	A74	A75	A76	A77	A78	A79	A7A	A7B	A7C	A7D	A7E	A7F
0											Ÿ A7C0			
1										q A7B1	ɣ A7C1			
2										Ɔ A7B2	Ɔ A7C2			
3										ɑ A7B3	ɖ A7C3			
4										đ A7B4	ƣ A7C4			
5										i A7B5	Ƶ A7C5			
6								€ A796		ı A7B6	Ƶ A7C6			
7								€ A797		Ƶ A7B7	Ƶ A7C7			
8										i A7B8	Ƶ A7C8			
9										Ɔ A7B9	ɖ A7C9			
A										σ A7BA	ƣ A7CA			
B									ɑ A7AB	Ƶ A7BB				
C									Ɔ A7AC	Ƶ A7BC				
D									ɑ A7AD	Ƶ A7BD				
E									Ɔ A7AE	Ƶ A7BE				
F									Ɔ A7AF	Ƶ A7BF				

	FB0	FB1	FB2	FB3	FB4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7	 FB07				
8	 FB08				
9	 FB09				
A	 FB0A				
B	 FB0B				
C	 FB0C				
D	 FB0D				
E	 FB0E				
F					

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+A796 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE
→ 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+A797 LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE
→ 03F5 greek lunate epsilon symbol

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
- Ɑ U+A7AC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH LOOP
- Ɱ U+A7AD LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP
(see fig. 1855f)
- Ɐ U+A7AE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A
- Ɒ U+A7AF LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUNDTOP A
· the italic form may resemble an unreversed Latin alpha with left notch
- ⱱ 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
- Ⱳ U+A7B2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH
= latin ligature of capital open e and i
- ⱳ U+A7B3 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH
- ⱴ U+A7B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH
- Ⱶ 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)
- ⱶ U+A7B6 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL
· the italic form usually has a u-turned tail

Ɔ	U+A7B7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM → 0196 latin capital letter iota → 13D3 cherokee letter da
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
Ɔ	U+A7BB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA · lowercase is 0277 latin small letter closed omega
Ɔ	U+A7BC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
Ɔ	U+A7BD	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
Ɔ	U+A7BE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848d, 1848i, 1849b)
Ɔ	U+A7BF	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848a, 1848d, 1848h, 1848i, 1849b)
Ɔ	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
ɣ	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)
Ɔ	U+A7C2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
Ɔ	U+A7C3	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
Ɔ	U+A7C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL → 1D99 latin small letter u with retroflex hook
Ɔ	U+A7C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM
Ɔ	U+A7C6	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM
Ɔ	U+A7C7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U (see fig. 1856c)
Ɔ	U+A7C8	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U (see fig. 1856c, 1856d)

Variant forms for the English Phonotypic Alphabet

↑	U+A7C9	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH EARLY PITMAN FORM
‡	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, and a compatibility equivalence is given to that letter to avoid problems in the case that small letter is used in IDNs (e.g. URLs. or e-mail addressed) when a locale using case mapping to the capital letters listed here is active.

Ⓐ	U+FB07	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR
Ⓔ	U+FB08	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR
Ⓕ	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)
⒱	U+FB0B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG · lowercase is 014B latin small letter eng ≈ 014A latin capital letter eng
Ϝ	U+FB0C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA → 01A9 latin capital letter esh
⒰	U+FB0D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL (see fig. 1848a vs. the Q in fig. 1848d No. 21)
⒰	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+2E44	WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK = smile mark, mirth mark, laughter mark · wiggles are broader at top than at bottom (see fig. 1848e, 1851b, 1852c, 1858a)
‿	U+2E45	INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK · indicates sarcasm when used in sequence with U+2E44 · used at the end of sentences, unlike U+00A1 inverted exclamation mark (see fig. 1852d)

⎵	U+2E46	LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING → FD2E ornate left parenthesis (see fig. 1848f, 1855b, 1860d, 1868a)
⎶	U+2E47	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	TURNED DIGIT TWO = duodecimal digit ten (in Pitman's notation)
Σ	U+218B	TURNED EZH-SHAPED DIGIT THREE = duodecimal digit eleven (in Pitman's notation)

Unified with already accepted characters contained in PDAM 1.2 (SC2 N4201)

Ϣ	U+A794	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK
ϣ	U+AB30	LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED ALPHA (see fig. 1848a, 1848h, 1848i, 1849a)

3.1 Annotations to be added for already encoded characters

Ϛ	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;;;;
 2E44;WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;N;;;;
 2E45;INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;N;;;;
 2E46;LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Ps;0;ON;;;Y;;;;
 2E47;RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Pe;0;ON;;;Y;;;;
 A796;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE;Lu;0;L;;;N;;;A797;
 A797;LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE;Lu;0;L;;;N;;;A796;;A796
 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
 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;;;;;
 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;;;;;
 FB0A;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH SERIFED CROSSBAR;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;;;
 FB0B;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG;Lu;0;L;<compat> 014A;;;;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;<compat> 019C;;;;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+2E44 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK and

U+2E45 INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK both behave like:

U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK, as both terminate sentences (U+2E45 is not an “Spanish counterpart” of U+2E44; both are terminating sentences, exploiting different meanings.)

U+2E46 LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING and

U+2E47 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

A796 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE
A794 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

 A796 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE
 A794 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)

 A796 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE
 A794 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)

A796 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE
A794 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK

Ø18B 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

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

FBØB LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG
Ø14B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG

FBØC LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA
Ø292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH

A7C2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
A7CA LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH LATE PITMAN FORM

Ø244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR
Ø252 LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED ALPHA

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

FBØE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U
Ø26F 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. 1825a: Metelko, Franz Seraph: Lehrgebäude der slowenischen Sprache im Königreiche Illyrien und in den benachbarten Provinzen. Laibach (now Ljubljana) 1825. Showing a Slovene alphabet used at that time in relation to contemporary Latin alphabets (referred as "Neu-Krain.", i.e. "new Slovene"), containing LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE as a case pair. (Otherwise, this alphabet is not subject of this proposal.)

Krainische und aus andern Alphabeten gleichbedeutende Schriftzeichen:

Neu-Krain. Alt-Krain. Kroatische, Deutsche, Franzöf. Italienische.

A	a	a	a	a	a
B	b	b	b	b	b
D	d	d	d	d	d
E	e	e	e	e	e aperto
→ E	é	é	é	é	e chiuso(?)
F	f	f	f	f	f
G	g	g	g	g: gant	g: gara
H	h	h	h	— h	—
H	h	h	h	—	—
I	i	i	i	i	i
2	è	è, ù, e	— (?)	— e	e: que
J	j	j	j	j	i: mien j
K	k	k	k	k	c: car ch
L	l	l	l	l	l
L	l	lj	ly	—	il: ail gl: gli
M	m	m	m	m	m
N	n	n	n	n	n
N	n	nj	ny	—	gn gn
O	o	o	o	o.	o chiuso
0	o	ò	—	—	oi (?) o aperto (?)
P	p	p	p	p	p
R	r	r	r	r	r
S	s	f	sz	s: son	s: sono
U	u	fh	ss, sh	che	sce
U	u	fhzh	sch	schsch	—
3	z	s	z	f: lesen z	s: rosa
Æ	æ	sh	s	—	—
T	t	t	t	t	t
U	u	u	u	ou	u
V	v	v	v	v	v
ŋ	ŋ	z	cz	—	z: zio
Ч	ч	zh	ch	—	c: ciò

Fig. 1825b: ibid., p.283, showing a text specimen containing LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRUPLE.

7. Sraka ine pávovo perje.

Sraka je pavovega perja nabrala, ine se se nim ozalwa
in2 nawepíre. Ta posójena lepotína jo je takó prevzela, de je

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.				20	P p	rope	rop
1	Ɛ ε	eel	ɛl	21	B b	robe	rob
2	ʌ a	ale	al	22	T t	fate	fat
3	ʌ q	alms	qmz	23	D d	fade	fad
4	Θ e	all	əl	24	Ɔ c	etch	ec
5	Ɔ o	ope	op	25	J j	edge	ej
6	ʉ u	food	fud	26	C c	leek	lec
SHORT.				27	G g	league	leg
7	I i	ill	il	28	F f	safe	saf
8	E e	ell	el	29	V v	save	sav
9	A a	am	am	30	T t	wreat ^h	ret
10	O o	olive	oliv	31	Ɔ d	wreat ^{he}	red
11	U u	up	up	32	S s	hiss	his
12	ʉ u	foot	fat	33	Z z	his	hiz
DIPHTHONGS.				34	Σ j	vicious	vifus
13	ʌ j	isle	ijl	35	Ɔ g	vision	vigun
14	Ɔ e	oil	əl	36	R r	for	fer
15	Ɔ r	owl	ɔl	37	L l	fall	fel
16	ʉ u	mule	mul	38	M m	seem	sem
COALESCENTS.				39	N n	seen	sen
17	Y y	yea	ya	40	Ɔ ŋ	sing	siŋ
18	W w	way	wa				
ASPIRATE.							
19	H h	hay	ha				

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

MATU 3.14—4.9.

MATU.

MATTHEW 3.14—4.9.

him. ¹⁴ But Jon forbad him, sayŋ, Ɔ hav ned tu be baptjzd ov Ɔe, and him. ¹⁴ But John forbad him, ssyng, I have need to be baptized of thee, and Ɔ cumest Ɔr tu me. ¹⁵ And Jezus anseriŋ sed untu him, Sufer it tu be comest thou to me? ¹⁶ And Jezus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be so nɔ: for Ɔus it becumet us tu fulfil ɔl rjtesnes. Ɔen he suferd him. so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. Then he suffered him. ¹⁶ And Jezus, hwen he woz baptjzd, went up stratwa ɔt ov Ɔe weter: and, ¹⁶ And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, Ɔe hev'nz wer op'nd untu him, and he so Ɔe Spirit ov God desendiŋ lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending lje a duv, and ljtjŋ upon him: ¹⁷ and lo a vɔs from hev'n, sayŋ, Ɔis iz mj like a dove, and lightiŋ upon him: ¹⁷ and lo a voice from heaven, sayiŋ, 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 show 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
Ɛ ε 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 q a .. alms	A a a .. am	T t t .. fate	ʌ t th .. wreath
Θ e 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.			
ʒ j i in isle	ʒ x ow in owl	C c c .. came	Σ f sh .. mesh
Ɔ œ oi .. oil	U u u .. mule	G g g .. game	ʒ z s .. measure
COALESCENTS.			
Y y y in yea	W w w in way	LIQUIDS.	
		R r r in for	L l l in fall
ASPIRATE.			
H h h in hay		NASALS.	
		M m m in seem	Ŋ ŋ ng in sing
		N n n .. seen	

The sign (') is prefixed to *l, m, n*, to shew when they form syllables by themselves; as, *dub'l, dubliŋ; rit'm, ritmic; ev'n, evniŋ*; 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, pät, **pat**, **bon**, vü, hüt, zön, zön, zë
chéne, pâte, 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, væn
kühnste, künste, Goethe, böcke, ich, ach, sieg, tag, wann

New Orthographical Signs:—(ŋ) *query*, placed at the commencement of interrogative clauses; (l) *sigh*; (ʒ) *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 A, O O, e u, O, U U; Ⓕ, Ø, W; Y, W, H,
=e i, a e, q a, o o, [ë]u, o, u u; i, s, y; y, w, h, ov 1847.

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

Dis woz avædli 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 an 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, O O, U U, O, O W; Ⓕ, Φ, W, W; Y, W, H,
i i, e e, a a, o o, c u, o, o u; i, q, u, u; y, w, h,
=e i, a e, q a, o o, [ë]u, o, u u; i, v, s, y; y, w, h, ov 1847.

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

Dis iz ðe ferst "lœr-cas" er smel-leter alfabet, and it wil be sœn ðat ðe cœnsonants wer nœ priti wel set'ld. Prjœr tu ðe adopsœn 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 FØREN SØNDZ.

- 1 ^ˆI î ðe Polif *y*; it iz ðe proper loŋ vsel ov Ingliŋ 7.
 - 2 ^ˆA ä ðe Jerman *ä*, Freng *é*; ðe proper sænd ov Ingliŋ 2².
 - 3 ^ˆA ā ðe ðrif *a*, az distingwiŋt from *e*der *q* er *a*; it iz ðe tru loŋ vsel ov Ingliŋ 9.
 - 4 ^ˆA â Freng *a*; muŋ brøder ðan Ingliŋ 3, but not so brød az Ingliŋ 4.
 - 5 ^ˆO ô Italian *o* *apárto*; not cwíŋt so brød az Ingliŋ 4, but brøder ðan â.
 - 6 ^ˆO ȝ Italian *o* *cýzo*; betwen Ingliŋ 5 and 6, but inclínd tu ðe later.
 - 7 ^ˆU ü Loŋ Jerman *ü*, Freng *u*; fermd bj an atemt tu prønæns Ingliŋ 1 and 6 simultaniusli. Ingliŋmen hu can not caŋ ðe sænd, ma substityt *y* in Freng, and *e* in Jerman wurdz.
 - 8 ^ˆO ö Loŋ Jerman *ö*, Freng *eü*; fermd bj atemtiŋ tu prønæns Ingliŋ 2 and 5 simultaniusli. Ingliŋmen hu can not caŋ ðe sænd, ma substityt *e*.
 - 9 ^ˆE ë Freng *e müü* (muet); jenerali a bref vsel. ðe Ingliŋ 9 bref haz veri nerli ðe sam sænd. Sum Fønetifanz consider ðat Ingliŋ 36³ and 36⁴ wud be mör corectli rit'n *ër*.
 - 10 ^ˆI ĩ ðe Freng stopt *i*; a muŋ briŋer sænd ðan ðe Ingliŋ 7. Ingliŋmen, hwen speciŋ Freng, jenerali uz "e" er "i" insted ov *ĩ*. We hav herd it prønænst in ðe wurd (been) = "bĩn," insted ov "ben."
 - 11 ^ˆE ě ðe Freng *é*; raðer tiner, and mör ljç 7 ðan 8. Ingliŋmen jenerali uz *e* insted ov it.
 - 12 ^ˆA a Stopt *a* in el Føren lagwejez, hwar it replæzez ʀr Ingliŋ 9. ðe sænd ljz betwen Ingliŋ 9 and 10, and aproŋez ðe later veri nerli. It iz herd in ðe nert ov Ingland and Scotland in plas ov Ingliŋ 9. It iz elso veri nerli ðe sænd hwiŋ meni Ingliŋ specerz giv tu ðe Ingliŋ 3², tu avød a çans ov prønænsiŋ "â" er "ar" fer *q*.
 - 13 ^ˆO ȝ Stopt Italian *o* *apárto*; scarsli distingwiŋfab'l from Ingliŋ 10.
 - 14 O o ðe tru fært vsel ov Ingliŋ 5, az in Freng (bonne) = "bon." It iz stil herd in America, hwar (stone) = "støn;" but it iz elwaz replast in Ingland bj "o" er "u," ðus "a støn, tre støn wat."
 - 15 ^ˆU ü Stopt Jerman *ü*, Freng *u*, ðus (künste, hatte) = "cünsté, hüt."
 - 16 ^ˆO ó Stopt Jerman "ö," Freng *eu*, ðus (böcke, jeune) = "böçé, zón."
 - 17 O ɔ ðe Oriëntal comprefun, az "oain."
 - 18 X x ðe Oriëntal çlef-hamza, er soft brædiŋ.
 - 19 ^ˆV v ðe Jerman *w*, intermediet tu ðe Ingliŋ "w" and Ingliŋ "v;" ðe loer lip duz not tuŋ ðe tet az fer "v," but presez ðe uper lip mör flatli ðan fer "w."
 - 20 K k ðe Jerman *ck*, after paletal vselz er liowidz, ðus (ick) = "ik;" hwen printed in italics, it repræzents ðe harf sænd ov Jerman *ck*, herd after el uðer vselz, az (auch, ach) = "auk, ak." Ingliŋmen hu can not caŋ ðe sænd, ma uz ðe hwiŋperd *y* fer "k," and *c* fer *k*.
 - 21 Q q ðe Jerman *g* fjnal after paletal vselz, ðus (sieg) = "zeq," er mör acqretli = "szeqk," and veri fræcwentli = "zek" onli; hwen printed in italics, it haz ðe harfer sænd ov ðe Duç *g* and ðe fjnal Jerman *g* after uðer vselz, az (tag) = "taq." Ingliŋmen hu can not caŋ ðe sænd, ma uz "y" fer "q," and "g" fer "q."
2. *Əgzilyeri Sjnz.*
- [Tu prevent ðe nesesity ov çastiŋ a number ov nu tjpz, a fu *əgzilyeri* sjnz ar empled, tu modifi ðe non valuz ov ðe leterz tu hwiŋ ða ar subjønd er präfist.]
- 22 ñ Sjn ov *nazálití*. 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+2E44 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK (in a bad type).

3. ECSPREUNAL SÆNZ.

- 11 (¶) Æ *Qveri*. Æis iz plast befor eni wurdz er clezez bi hwiç a cwesçun iz qçct.
- 12 (P) Æ *Dst*. Æis iz plast after eni wurd er statment, conserniq hwiç ðe rjter felz sum dæt, er hwiç he wifcz tu cel in cwesçun. Obzerv ðe diferens betwen ðe dætful incwçri "U cam lqst njt?" and ðe uçual interogaçun "¶ Did u cum lqst njt."
- 13 (!) Æ *Cøl*; a mqrç ov ecclamaçun, er simpli surprjz. Dub'ld (!), it indicats grat astonjment.
- 14 (i) Æ *Sj*; a mqrç ov gref er sorø: plast after a statment hwiç givz ðe rjter pan. Dub'ld (i), it indicats grat afflicçun.
- 15 (!) Æ *Smjç*; a mqrç ov mert er pleçur: plast after a statment hwiç givz ðe rjter pleçur, or produçez in him a feliq ov amuçment; and hens uzd in plas ov ðat ecsprefun in ðe specer hwiç in comun intercørçs iz ment tu indicat "i woz onli in jøc." Æ dub'l smjç (!!) iz a dçurjt lqf.
[Øl ðez sjnz qr uzd tu indicat ðe feliq ov ðe rjter er specer: ða hav nø referens tu ðe reder, hu iz cwjt at liberti tu sj øver a smjç, er smjç øver a sj.]

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

Showing the "Obsolescent Parentheses" as No. 19 (U+2E46 LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING and its right counterpart).

4. PARENTETICAL SÆNZ.

- 16 () Æ *Paréntesis*, er in ðe plural *Paréntesez*; uzd tu incløz eni wurd er clez hwiç iz inserted in ðe bodi ov a sentens, wið huuz gramatical construçun it sumhwot interferz. It iz ølsø uzd tu incløz eni lit'l mqrçs er sjnz hwiç mjt uderwjz be øverluct, er not hav sufjient impørtans giv'n tu ðem bi ðe reder. Føer ínstans, we hav fØer ðis rez'n, incløzd ðe ørtografical sjnz l tu 15 in ðe mqrçin ov ðe abuv ecspañaçunz betwen parentesez.
- 17 { } *Braces*, uzd az a variaçun ov ðe parenthesis; ðe ferst hqf { iz ølsø uzd tu conect er liçe tugeðer several ljnz.
- 18 [] *Bracets*; uzd az a variaçun ov parenthesis, and ølsø tu incløz høl sentensez hwiç interfér wið ðe jeneral arançment ov a paragraf, and consecwntli hav røðer ðe øperans ov nots. Obzervaçunz mad bi ðe sjter, in ðe cørçs ov a sjtaçun, qr jenerali sø incløzd, tu distjngwif ðem from ðe wurdz ov ðe øtur sjted.
- 19 { } *Obsolescent Parentheses*; uzd tu incløz wurdz hwiç qr not egzibited Foneticali.
- 20 (" ") *Inverted Comaz* er *Mqrçs* ov *Sjtaçun*, incløz wurdz cwøted from anuðer øtur, er put intu ðe mæt ov ðe specer. Wurdz tu hwiç particuler impørtans iz ataçt, tecñical ecsprefunz, øts., qr of'n sø incløzd.

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. (This character, however, is not subject of this proposal.)

¶ Hwī lucst ðs so wīldli. ¶ Hwot sec[·]st ðs afqr.

¶ A specter, ¶ a gost from ðe ded.

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

Ner ðe specter ov det, ðat afrijs,

¶ cwal at a spirit tu moneres mōr dred,

ðe spirit, in loŋ-enclavd nafunz hat bred

ðe boldness tu çalenj ðar rijs.

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

It haz lan in stroŋ çanz, wo iz me[·]i

¶ Tiz a hundred-īd, hundred-qrmd jiant, hu[·]l dar

ðe strug'l, o Frēdum, wið ðé.

M. P.

1. ðis lit'l poem iz a translatjun ov *Clogflocs* "Fürst und zjn Cebztjib" (¶ *Fürst und sein Kebrweib*), hwiç woz compōzd in 1789, wið referens tu ðe ferst Freng revolujun.

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+AB30 LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED ALPHA (the latter is accepted already based on different evidence). The second figure shows an interlinear sample, (F) being the claimed Scots pronunciation, (E) the claimed Standard English one.

ðe complēt Scoç alfabet apérs tu bē :

<i>Loŋ Vselz</i>	e — a ä q e ô o u ü ö
<i>æort Vselz</i>	ÿ i ě e a o — u u ö u
<i>Diftoŋz</i>	ui, ai, oi au, èu
<i>Coalésents and Bredij</i>	y w, h
<i>Ecsplodents</i>	p b, t d, c j —, c g
<i>Continuants</i>	f v, t d, s z, f ç, k —, k
<i>Licwidz</i>	r l, m n ŋ.

ðe çef pōnts tu bē noted bj an Inglijman ar :

ðe prezens ov ðe vselz ó, ü, ö, ě, ž, a, o, u, ö, hwiç du not ocúr in Inglij ; ðe natur ov ðe diftoŋz, espesali ðe diftoŋz uĵ, ai, neðer ov hwiç ocúr in Inglij, and hwiç replás ðe Inglij i at diferent tĵmz. Ov ðis, uĵ iz veri nerli ðe tru Inglij i, and Inglijmen ma ðarfōr substitut i fer it, hwjl ai veri nerli = ai, ðe sōnd giv'n in Ingland tu ðe sing'l wurd {aye}. ðe Scoç,

Duncan Gray came here to woo,

(F) duŋcan gra cam her tu wuu,

(E) Duŋcan Gra cam her tu wuu,

On blithe yule night when we were fou,

(F) on blait yul nēkt hwen wē wer fu,

(E) On blait yul nikt hwen wē wer fu,

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

CHARLIZ HÛS.

A TAL FÛR YUW CILDREN.

B*

ALECSANDER JON ELIS, B.A.
Ellis, Alexander John

STANFORD LITERA

LUNDUN:
 FRED PITMAN, FONETIC DEPO, 1, CWENZ HED PASEJ,
 PATERNOSTER RO.
 1848.

tu cum tu super, beceð it woz ðe ferst tjm in ðe nÛ hÛs. So Jan went tu ðe dor tu cøl Çarli in.

“Çarli! Çarli!” but nø wun cam, and nø wun anserd.

Of set Jan abÛt ðe gard'n tu fjnd Çarli, but je luct fer a loj tjm wiðt seiñ him, so je cam in tu her muðer, and sed; “Mamá, j canot fjnd Çarli eni hwar. ?Wil u help me tu luc fer him.”

Den Mister Brøn, hu woz in ðe rum tú, and had just sat dæn tu rest himselíf, and enjø hiz te, sed: “Hwj, ðe bø haz ben runiñ abÛt øl ðe afernun, and j nø he wud not go beyond ðe gard'n. Briñ me mj cap, Jan, j wil go after him miselíf.

So Jan and her papá set of tugéðer; wun went tu ðe rjt, and ðe uðer tu ðe left, and ða cept cøliñ t, “Çarli! Çarli!” but nø Çarli anserd. At lqst Jan töt je herd a fant “Her, Jini!” but je cud not mac t hwar it cam from.

“Dont hjd, Çarli,” sed je; “?Hwar qr u. Papá iz luciñ everi hwar fer u.”

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

Sen 2.] *Macbét.* 11

ør memorfz anúðer Golgota,
 j canot tel:—
 but j am fant, mj gafez cri fer help.
 8 *Dugc.* So wel ðj wurdz becúm ðé, az ðj wunudz;
 ða smac ov onur bot.—Go, get him surjuuz.
 [*ecsit Soljer, aténded.*]

Enter Ros and Angus.

? Húí cumz her.
 9 *Mal.* ðe wurdí tan ov Ros.
 10 *Len.* Hwot hast lucs tru hiz fz! So juð hé
 ðat semz tu spø tiñz stran]. [*luc*]
 11 *Ros.* God sav ðs ciñ!
 12 *Dugc.* ? Hwens cam'st ðs, wurdí tan.
 13 *Ros.* From Fjñ, grat ciñ,
 hwar ðe nørwaan banerz fist ðe scj,
 and fan tñ pep'l cold.

12 *Macbét.* [*Act 1.*]

16 *Ros.* Hat nÛ,
 Sweno, ðe Nørwaz ciñ, cravz compozifun;
 ner wud we dan him berial ov hiz men,
 'til he disbársed, at Sant Colmez Inç,
 ten tæzend dolerz tu tñ jeneral ñs.
 16 *Dugc.* Nø mør ðát tan ov Cedur fal ðesév
 tñ bazum interest.—Go, pronsus hiz det,
 and wid hiz former tjt'l gret Macbét.
 17 *Ros.* F'l se it dun.
 18 *Dugc.* Hwot-he hat lost, nob'l Macbét hat
 wun. [*ecsiunt.*]

SEN 3.—*A Het. Tunder. Enter tre Wigcz.*

1 *Ferst Wig.* ? Hwar hast ðs ben, sister.
 2 *Secund Wig.* Ciliñ swjñ.

Fig. 1849a: Scripture texts. Compiled by: Thielisch, Johann Christian; Bath 1849. p.6
 Showing an example of U+AB30 LATIN SMALL LETTER BARRED ALPHA (already accepted based on different evidence).

N O T I S.

Ɖe fóloij pajez wer orjinali compjld bj Yohan Cristián Telif {Thielisch}, superinténdent (er luteran bifup) ov evanjelical (er luteran protestant) congregasunz in Uper Østria, and preger tu Ɖe evanjelical congregasun in Σarten {Scharten}, (lat 48¹⁸, lonj. 14¹, ner Lints), and wer ljenset bj Ɖe protestant cónsisturi in Ven (Veséna), in Ɖe yer 1799. Ɖe jeneral eeselens ov Ɖe aranjment recomended it tu Ɖe printer az a convenient sculbae, 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 for foren ssndz hwiç du not ocúr in igljif.

Ɖe leter		iz elwax		Ɖe leter		iz elwax	
rit'n	prntd		ssnded az	rit'n	printd		ssnded az
Ä ä	·Ä ä	freng	{æ}	Hl hl	-Hl hl	welf	{ll}
À à	·À à	freng	{á}	Hr hr	-Hr hr	welf	{rh}
Ü ü	·Ü ü	freng	{ü}	L l	Lj lj	italyan	{gl}
Ö ö	·Ö ö	freng	{ö}	Nj nj	Nj nj	italyan	{gn}
È è	·È è	freng	{è}	K k	K k	jerman	{ch}
À à	-A a	fr. sfort	{a}	Q q	Q q	duç	{g}
Ø ø	⊙ ⊙	fr. sfort	{o}	Ɖ Ɖ	Ɖ Ɖ	árabic	oqin
U u	·U u	fr. sfort	{u}	Ɔ Ɔ	Ɔ Ɔ	polij	{rz}
Ó ó	·Ó ó	fr. sfort	{eu}				
an	an	freng	{in}	Ɖe stropli pronstn arabic leters ar indicated in rjtij, bj subscribij, and in print bj prefixin, a dot; ðus, <i>Mu.ħammud oħle</i> (Mehemet Ali). Ɖj, gj, kj, qj ar usd fer palatal varjetiz ov c, g, k, q; compár ikj, ak, {ich, ach}.			
on	on	freng	{an}				
on	on	freng	{on}				
un	un	freng	{un}				

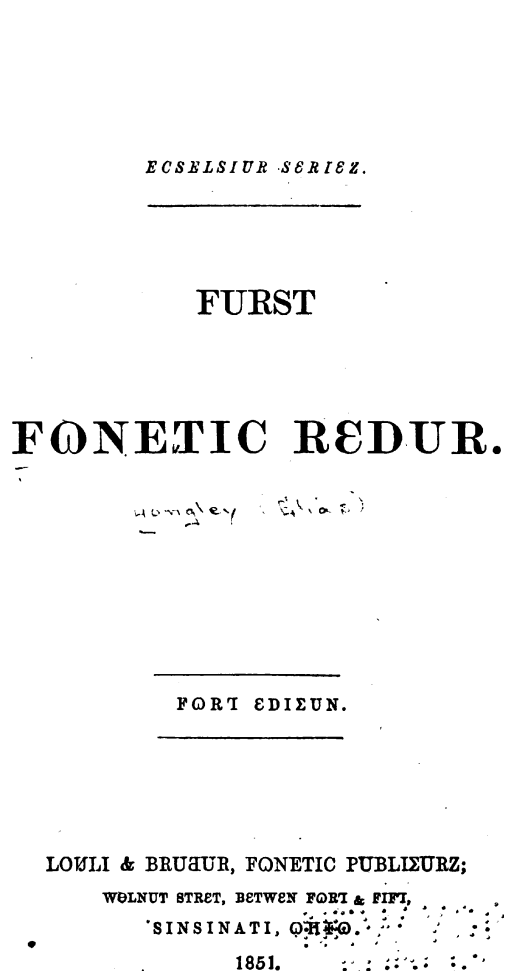
Ɖoz ignorant ov foren langwejez ar advjrd tu pronstns

ä, á, è, a, ⊙, ñ, j, k, q, Ɔ,

az a, q, u, a, o, y, y, c, g, z,

respectivli, tu omít o, and tu diaregård Ɖe marc ov stroj leters, untl Ɖe can lern Ɖe tru ssndz. In freng, ø, ü ma be pronstnt az ur, y, and ó, ú as w, í; in jerman, ø, ó ma be spoc'n ljic a, e, and ü, ú ljic 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.

Letters.	Illustrative words.	Names.	Letters.	Illustrative words.	Names.
<i>Long Vowels.</i>			<i>Explodents.</i>		
Ɛ	<i>ε</i> . . . eel	ε	P	<i>p</i> . . . pole	pe
Ɔ	<i>a</i> . . . ale	a	B	<i>b</i> . . . bowl	be
Ɔ	<i>q</i> . . . arms	q	T	<i>t</i> . . . toe	te
Ɔ	<i>o</i> . . . oak	o	D	<i>d</i> . . . doe	de
Ɔ	<i>u</i> . . . ooze	u	Ɔ	<i>g</i> . . . cheer	ca
<i>Short Vowels.</i>			J	<i>j</i> . . . jeer	ja
I	<i>i</i> . . . ill	it	C	<i>c</i> . . . came	ca
E	<i>e</i> . . . ell	et	G	<i>g</i> . . . game	ga
A	<i>a</i> . . . am	at	<i>Continuants.</i>		
O	<i>o</i> . . . on	ot	F	<i>f</i> . . . fear	ef
U	<i>u</i> . . . up	ut	V	<i>v</i> . . . veer	ve
Ɔ	<i>u</i> . . . wood	ut	T	<i>t</i> . . . thigh	it
<i>Diphthongs.</i>			Ɔ	<i>d</i> . . . thy	de
Ɔ	<i>i</i> . . . ice	i	S	<i>s</i> . . . seal	es
Ɔ	<i>o</i> . . . oil	o	Z	<i>z</i> . . . zeal	ze
Ɔ	<i>o</i> . . . owl	o	Ɔ	<i>j</i> . . . shall	ij
Ɔ	<i>u</i> . . . use	u	Ɔ	<i>z</i> . . . vision	ze
<i>Coalescents.</i>			<i>Liquids.</i>		
Y	<i>y</i> . . . yea	ya	R	<i>r</i> . . . rare	ar
W	<i>w</i> . . . way	wa	L	<i>l</i> . . . lull	el
<i>Breathing.</i>			<i>Nasals.</i>		
H	<i>h</i> . . . hay	ha	M	<i>m</i> . . . mum	am
			N	<i>n</i> . . . nun	en
			Ɔ	<i>ŋ</i> . . . sing	inj

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

Fig. 1851b: *ibid.*, excerpt from p.53.
 Showing an example of U+2E44 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 nu slat, j
 wij tu drø on it. Mj slat
 haz a fjn red ej. Ɔ wil drø
 a bø. Hwot a loj noz he
 haz, and but wun qrm **?** NƆ
 j wil drø a cƆ, and a mile

Fig. 1851c: Cubi i Soler, Mariano: *Nuevo Sistema* (Bath 1851), p. 8. Showing a variation of the EPA 1847. Presumably, the use of “*Ʒ*”/“*ɛ*” for [i:] seemed not acceptable for a Spanish audience, thus U+A7B7/U+A7B8 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT 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 INGLÉS.

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 pájina 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.

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

Cortas.

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

Diptongos.

Ǝ	i	eye.	(¹¹) i
Ǝ	ɔ	owl.	(¹²) ɔ
Ɔ	u	you.	yugo. yu

Ligantes. (Coalescents.)

W	w	way.	(¹³) we
Y	y	yea.	rayita. yé

Aspirante.

H	h	hay.	(¹⁴) heɣ
---	---	--------------	---------------------------------

CONSONANTES.

Prorumpientes. (Explodents.)

P	p	rope.	pan. pi
B	b	robe.	bobo. bi
T	t	fate.	(¹⁵) ti
D	d	fade.	(¹⁶) di
Ɔ	ç	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	θ	thy.	deidad. di
S	s	seal.	sesos. es
Z	z	zeal.	(¹⁸) zi
Σ	ʃ	mesh.	(¹⁹) iʃ
Ɔ	ʒ	measure.	(²⁰) ʒi

Líquidas.

L	l	fall.	(²¹) el
R	r	rare.	(²²) ar

Nasales.

M	m	seem.	mamá. am
N	n	seen.	(²³) en
Ɔ	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.
<p>ε α ρ ε ο ω, i e a o u, j ε 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 η.</p> <p><i>Specimen.</i></p> <p>Nutiη hwotever iz mōr tu be dezjrd, or mōr deljtful, dan de ljt ov trut: for it iz de sors ov wiz- dum. Hwen de mjnd iz harast wid obscuriti, distracted bj dsts, renderd torpid or sad'nd bj ignor- ans or folsitiz, and trut emerjez az from a darc abis, it fjnz fōrt instantaniusli, ljē de sun dispersiη mists and vapurz, or ljē de don dispeliη de sadz ov darcnes.</p>	<p>i ε α ρ ε ο ω, i e a o u, j s u, w y h, p b t d g j c g, f v θ d s z f z, l r, m n η.</p> <p><i>Specimen.</i></p> <p>Nuθiη hwotever iz mōr tu bi dezjrd, or mōr deljtful, dan de ljt ov truθ: for it iz de sors ov wiz- dum. Hwen de mjnd iz harast wid obscuriti, distracted bj dsts, renderd torpid or sadend bj ignor- ans or folsitiz, and truθ emerjez az from a darc abis, it fjnz fōrθ instantaniusli, ljē de sun dispersiη mists and vepurz, or ljē de don dispeliη de sedz ov darcnes.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Specimen.</i></p> <p>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.</p>

**PHONETIC ALFABET WID SICS LOW
VSELZ AND FOR DIFOOZ.**

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, U u:
 it, edge, err, at, are, pass, not, nor, cut, cur, foot:

DIPHTHONGS.
 F j, O o, Y s, U u:
 pine, oil, owl, you, new:

CONSONANTS.
 C c, O o, A a, S s, J j, W w,
 such, tain, then, she, vision, sing,

together with the consonants of the old alphabet, except k, q, s, 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+2E44 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK in a context not addressed to children.*

44

PHONETICAL

Ɔ wil lev D-r Ston tu t4c c4r ov hiz on reput4sen. It wud be
l4qfabl f4r ms tu testifi 4at i hav sen him rjt 120 wurdz a minit Ɔ
Ɔ hav ritn 201 wurdz in a minit wid ez, bef4r witnesez, but did
not tac 4s trubl tu get a sertificat 44erf4r, f4r 4s simpl rezn 4at
an 4biliti tu rjt rapidli duz not pr4v an 4biliti tu report wel.

Fig. 1852d: The American Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 16; Washington (DC) 1852; p.43. Showing U+2E45 INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK to denote different levels of sarcasm.

upon mj c4r, wid 4s 4surans 4at 4s cud rjt 60 wurdz per minit,
and after m4r practis cud undowtedli rjt faster Ɔ44 A jentlman
woz introdust to ms bj M-r Lonli az bein wun ov 4ar fastest rjterz
hwjl h4 cud not rjt m4r 4an 60 4r 70 wurdz per minit !!Ɔ44 A
western fonografer woz told bj wun ov 4s l4din fonograferz oy 4s

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

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 η (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).

12 AMERICAN PHONETIC JOURNAL.					
THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.					
<p>The Phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.</p>					
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	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	H h	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	S s	shall	if
<i>Diphthongs.</i>			K k	vision	ze
F f	ice	i	<i>Liquids.</i>		
O o	oil	o	L l	lull	el
O o	owl	o	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 n	sing	in
<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 ¶ is placed before the first word of a question; ? is placed at the end of a sentence, and indicates doubt; ¶ indicates laughter; ! surprise; j sorrow; the inverted period · signifies the omission of a letter.

Fig. 1855b: ibid., p.31. Showing a sample of the use of EPA 1855.

ded tu ðe tøm we kan not n̄ spek konfidentli ; boð djð in 1777—Mr Gwinet, Ma 22 ; ðe da ør munt ov Mr. Mertonz deð kan not n̄ be korektli asertand. Cqriz Karol standz fœrð wið mqrkt pekuļiariti on ðis list. Not onli iz he ðe onli wun hœ givz hiz plas ov rezidens, but he woz ðe last survjvor ov ðe illustrius band, and elsœ atand tu a grater aj ðan eni ov ðe rest, hœ bein, at ðe tjm ov hiz deð, November 14ð, 1832, n̄nti-fjv. Tomas Ling, wun ov ðe tœ yungest at ðe tjm ov s̄n̄ij, woz elsœ ðe yungest in deð : he djð ab̄st 1780, ajed terti-wun. Tomas Jeferson and Jon Adamz boð djð on ðe fœrð ov Julj, ov ðe sam yer, 1826 ; ðe fœrmer at ðe aj ov ati-tre, ðe later n̄nti-wun.

We hav bin abl tu asertan ðe several ajez ov fifti-tre ov ðez distingwiſt men at ðe tjm ða s̄jnd ðe Deklaraſon. Ðar yun̄ted ajez prezent an agregat ov tœ t̄szand tre hundred and terti siks yerz, giv̄ij an agregat tu eç ov forti-fœr yerz and twenti-sevn daz. Ðe agregat yerz at deð ov fifti-tœ ov ðis number, (ðe ajez ov ðe uder fœr we hav nœ menz ov korektli asertanij,) iz tre t̄szand tre hundred and n̄nti-wun ; averaj, siksti-fjv. Hre ov ðez livd tu be mœr ðan n̄nti ; twelv, mœr ðan ati ; twenti-wun atand tu mœr ðan sevnti. ¶ Hw̄ar els ſal we luk fœr suç instansez ov lonjeviti. It wil be sen at wuns ðat ðe ðariç deð ða had komited did not “fr̄jtn ðem tu deð.”

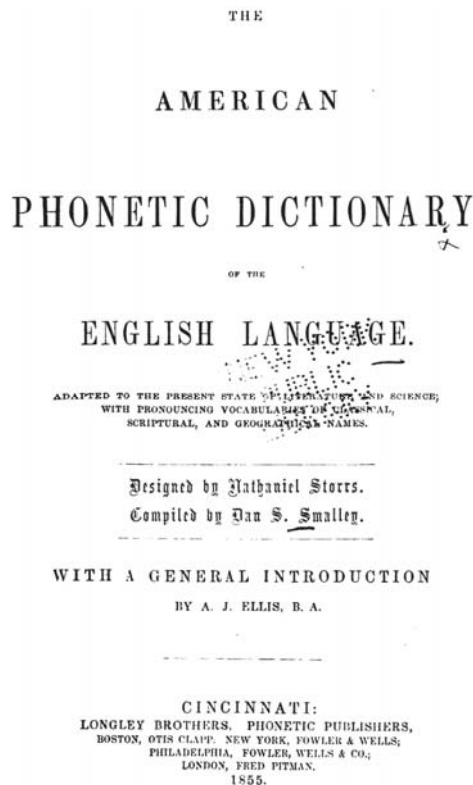
Moſt ov ðem livd tu se sum ov ðe rezulſts ov ðis fœrſt deſjſiv blœ fœr ðe komplet redemſon ov ðar kuntri. Sum ov ðem livd meni yerz tu enjœ sivil and relijuz blesijz, suç az ðe yuniv̄ersal Kreator never yet v̄œçsaft tu eni uder pepl he haz mad.

Yer after yer kolz us agen tu komemorat ðar nobl ded. Hw̄il we rever, gerij and embqm ðar mem̄oriz, let us moſt dev̄tli ðapk, adœr and ſerv ðat God hœ gav ðem fœr ør kuntriz resku in tjm ov h̄er grateſt peril. “He hað not delt sœ wið eni naſon, and az fœr hiz jujments we hav not non ðem. Praz ye de Lord.”
Naſonal Magazen.

JERMAN SILVER.

Fu ov ør rederz qr probabli aw̄ar h̄œ meni aplikajonz qr n̄œ-a-daz mad ov ðis yuſfual kompozijon. We kel it kompozijon, eldœ ðe majoriti ov ðe pepl imajin ðat it iz a metal *{sui generis}*—but suç iz not ðe fakt. It iz kompoz̄d ov wun pqr̄t nikel, wun pqr̄t ov spelter ov zipk, and tre pqr̄ts ov koper ; but øl ðez substansez hav tu be pur, and ekspoz̄d tu a grat het befœr ða miks amuç ðemselvz. Ðe zipk metal, hwiç iz ov a volatil natyur, iz not put in ðe pot until ðe fœrſt tœ qr wel yun̄ted tageder. Ðe refraktœri natyur ov ðe nikel, and ðe difikulti ov obtanij ðe metal fr̄e from qrsenik, jron and kobelt, qr ðe kœz ðat not unfr̄ekwentli we se J̄erman silver spœnz ov a gœld yelœ kulor, hw̄il J̄erman silver prepar̄d from pur metalz, wil ekwal in hw̄itnes ſterlij silver, and wil not tqrnij. Te and tabl spœnz, n̄jvz and fœrks, fj̄rmen and fj̄p kaptenz spekiç trumpets, poket-buk klasps, te sets, lamps and gun mœntijz qr n̄œ moſtli mad ov J̄erman silver. Upwardz ov fifti t̄szand pœndz ov ðis kompozijon iz manyufaktyurd in ðis kuntri anyuqali, fœr hwiç ðe nikel iz imported from J̄ermani and Iyglanð. Ðar qr but tre lœkalitiz ov nikel ør in ðis kuntri:—Catham, Konektikut ; La Mot, Mizœri, 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

iii

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 e and a they considered it best to place the first immediately before and the second immediately after a, so that the series became e, e, a, q, o, w,

American Phonetic Alphabet.

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

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

FONETIK DIKSONÆRI

OV 32

I N G L I S L A N G W A J .

ABB

A a, ðe indefinit qrtikl, plast befór wurdz **A**, beginniq wið ðe sýnd ov a kónsonant. Befór wurdz beginniq wið ðe sýnd ov a vsel, it iz ritn aa.

ABACIST, Ab'a-sist, n. an akxntant.

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

ABACOT, Ab'a-kot, n. kap ov stat fermerli yuzd in Iugland.

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

ABACUS, Ab'a-kus, n. a kxntip tabl; a part ov a

ABAPT, A-báft, ad. toard ðe stern ov a jip.

ABAISANCE, A-bá-sans, n. abasans.

ABALICYNATE, Ab-ál-yen-at, v. t. tu estránj; tu transfér from eni wun.

ABALIENATION, Ab-al-yen-á-son, n. ðe transférij ðe tjtl tu properti. [tu forsák.

ABANDON, A-bán-don, v. t. tu giv up; tu kwit;

ABANDONED, A-bán-dond, p. a. forsákn; dezért-éd; veri wiked.

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

ABANDONING, A-bán-don-ig, n. levij er forsákij.

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

ABANDONNEE, A-bán-don-é, n. wun tu hæm a tjg iz abándond.

ABARTICULATION, Ab-ar-tik-yú-lá-son, n. a kjnd ov qrtikyúlasjon hwic admits ov manifest mafon.

ABASE, A-bás, v. t. tu humbl; deprés; brij ló.

ABASEMENT, A-bás-ment, n. ðe akt ov humbliq; ló stat.

ABASH, A-básj, v. t. tu mak afámd; tu konfúnd.

ABASHMENT, A-bás-ment, n. jam; konfúqon.

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

ABATE, A-bát, v. t. tu lesn; tu dimínij; in ló, tu defét, tu overtró. [disként.

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

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

ABATIS, Ab'a-tis, n. tres kut dún fer militari

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

ABBA, Ab'a, n. a Siriak wurd, hwic signifis fúder.

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

ABBATIAL, Ab-á-jal, a. relatij tu an aba. [abot.

ABBE, Ab'a, n. an abot; an ekleziastikal tjtl wið-ét ofis er dquí anékt.

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

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

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

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

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

ABBREVIATION, A-bré-vi-á-son, n. akt ov fertniq; kontráktij.

ABI

ABBREVIATOR, A-bré-vi-a-tor, n. wun hæ abrijes er redúsez tu a smeler kumpas. [tráktij.

ABBREVIATORY, A-bré-vi-a-tó-ri, a. fertniq; kon-

ABBREVIATURE, A-bré-vi-a-túr, n. abreviasjon; abrijment.

ABDICANT, Ab'di-kant, a. ábdikatiq; renúnsij.

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

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

ABDICATION, Ab-di-ká-son, n. ðe dezértij ov a publik trust wið-ét a formal surénder.

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

ABDITIVE, Ab'di-tiv, a. haviq ðe kwoliti ov hjdij.

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

ABDOMEN, Ab-dóm-mon, n. ðe lóor part ov ðe bóli.

ABDOMINAL, Ab-dóm-i-nal, a. relatij tu ðe abdomen. [fifes.

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

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

ABDUCE, Ab-dúq, v. t. tu separat; tu dre from; yuzd in anátomi.

ABDUCTENT, Ab-dú-sent, a. dreij er pulij bak.

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

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

ABEARANCE, A-bár-ans, n. behavjor.

ABECEDARIAN, Á-ba-se-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 wonderij from

ABERRANCY, Ab-ér-an-si, } ðe rjt wa.

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

ABERRATION, Ab-er-á-son, n. ðe akt ov wonderij.

ABERRING, Ab-ér-ig, a. wonderij; goij astrá.

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

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

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

ABETTOR, A-bét-or, } plis.

ABEYANCE, A-bá-ans, n. reverjón; ekspektajón ov posejón. [ðe flok.

ABGREGATION, Ab-gre-gá-son, n. a separajón from

ABHOR, Ab-hér, v. t. tu hat biterli; tu dístét; tu abominat. [hatred.

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

ABHORRENT, Ab-hór-ent, a. struk wið abhórens; odjus; kontrari tu; inkonsistent wið.

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

ABHORRER, Ab-hér-er, n. wun hæ abhórs.

ABIB, Á'bib, n. ðe fersat mund ov ðe Julij yer.

PRONUNSIÆON

OV

JEOGRAFIKAL NÆMZ.

- Aachen, H'ken.
 Aalborg, Ol'borg.
 Aargau, H'rgs.
 Argovie, H-r-go-vé, [Fr.]
 Aarhus, Or'hos.
 Abaco, H'bq-ko.
 Abakan, H-bq-kqn.
 Abancay, H-bqn-kj.
 Abano, H-bq-no.
 Abascia, or Abassia, A-báf-i-a.
 Abbeville, Ab's-vil, [Fr.] Hb-vél.
 Abbetibbie, or Abbetibbe, Ab-e-tib-e.
 Abd-el-Claris, Hb-dél-ká-re-q.
 Ritn elá (Koores, or Kouri.)
 Aberdeen, Ab-er-dén.
 Abergavenny, Ab-er-gá-ne.
 Aberistwith, Ab-er-ist-wit.
 Abernethy, Ab'er-net-i.
 Abex, H'beks.
 Abington, Ab'ig-ton.
 Abo, H'bo.
 Abomey, Ab-o-má.
 Abookeer, Aboukir, or Abukir, H-bo-kér.
 Abotish, Aboutige, or Aboutij, H-bo-tig.
 Ahrantes, H-brqn-tes.
 Abrolhos, H-bról-yas.
 Abruzzo Citra, H-brót-so É-s-trq. [trq.]
 Abruzzo Ultra, H-brót-so Ol'
 Absecum, or Absecombe, Ab-sé-kum. [ksr.]
 Abukir, H-bo-kér. Se {Aboo-
 Abutige, or Abutisch, H-bo-tig.
 Se {Abotish.)
 Abyssinia, Ab-is-in-i-a.
 Acadia, A-ká-di-a.
 Acapulco, H-kq-pól-ko.
 Acaray, H-kq-rj.
 Accomack, Ak'á-mak.
 Accra, Ak'ra.
 Achmim, or Akhmym, Ak-mém.
 Acoq, Aks.
 Acqui, or Aqvi, H'kwe.
 Acra, or Accra, Ak'ra.
 Acre, H'ker, or H'ker.
 Adair, A-dár.
 Adalia, H-dq-li-q, or
 Satalia, Sq-tq-li-q.
 Adana, H-dq-nq.
 Adda, Hd'q.
 Adel, H-dél.
 Aden, H'den, or H'dem.
 Adige, Ad'i-je, [It.] H'di-ja.
 Adirondack, Ad-i-rón-dak.
 Adlerberg, H'dler-berg.
 Adour, Hd-ór.
 Adowah, H'do-wq, or
 Adova, H'do-vq.
 Adramiti, H-drq-mé-te.
 Adria, H'drz-q.
 Adrianople, Ad-rs-an-ó-pl.
 Adriatic, Ad-ri-át-ik.
 Egean, E-jé-an.
 Egina, E-ji-na.
 Eroe, H'ro, or H'ro-a.
 Etna, Et'na.
 Afghanistan, Hf-gqn-is-tqn.
 Afioom, Afioum, or Afium, H-fi-óm.
 Afragola, H-frq-gó-lq.
 Africa, Af'ri-ko.
 Agably, or Aghably, H-gq-blá.
 Agadir, H-gq-dér.
 Agdas, Hg-dás, or
 Aghades, H'gq-des.
 Agde, Hgd.
 Agen, H-gán.
 Aghrim, Hg'rim, or Oh'rim.
 Agincourt, Aj'in-kort, or Aj-in-kort.
 Agnone, Hn-yó-na.
 Agosta, H-gó-tq.
 Agra, H'gra.
 Agram, H'grqm.
 Aguedilla, H-gwq-dél-yq.
 Agua Nueva, H'gwq Nwá-vq.
 Aguas Calientes, H'gwqs Kq-li-én-tes.
 Aguayo, H-gwj-o.
 Aguilhas, H-gó-l-yqs.
 Ahanta, H-hqn-tq.
 Ahgrim, H'grim.
 Ahmedabad, H-méd-a-bqd.
 Aichstadt, Fk'stet.
 Aigle, H'gl.
 Aigues Mortes, Hg Mért.
 Ain, An.
 Aintab, Fn-tqb.
 Aisne, Hn.
 Aix Hks.
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Hks-lq-Σq-pól.
 Ajaccio, H-yqt-qo, or
 Ajazzo, H-yqt-so.
 Ajan, H-gjn.
 Ajalon, Aj'a-lon.
 Ajmeer, Aj-mér.
 Akaba, H'kq-bq.
 Akerman, H'ker-mqn.
 Akhaf, H'kqf.
 Akhissar, Hk-his-ár.
 Akshehr, Akohehr, or Akcheher, Hk-fár, or Hk-fá-her.
 Aksoo, Aksou, or Aksu, Hk-só.
 Alabama, Al-a-bám-a.
 Alachua, Al-áq-u-a.
 Aladulia, Al-a-dó-li-a.
 Alagoas, H-lq-gó-qa.
 Alais, H-lá.
 Alamo, H'lq-mo.
 Aland, H'land.
 Alashehr, or Alaschehr, H-lq-fár, or H-lq-fá-her.
 Alaska, A-lás-ka.
 Alatomaha, Ol-ta-ma-hó.
 Alba, Hl'ba.
 Al Baab, Hl Bq.
 Albacete, Hl-bq-tá-ta.
 Albania, Al-bá-ni-a,
 Arnaootleek, or Arnaoutlik, Ar-nq-ót-lek, [T.]
 Albano, Hl-bq-no.
 Albans, St., Sant Ol'bans.
 Albany, Ol'ban-i.
 Albemarle, Al'be-mqri, {Eg.}
 Albemarle, Al-be-márl, {U. S.}
 Albufera, Al-bu-fá-ra.
 Albulá, Hl'bo-lq. [bé.]
 Alby, or Albi, Al'bi, [Fr.] Hl-
 Alcala, Hl-kq-lq.
 Alcala de Henares, Hl-kq-lq de
 En-q-res.
 Alcamo, Hl'kq-mo.
 Alcaniz, Hl-kqn-yét.
 Alcaniara, Hl-kqn-tq-rq.
 Alcarria, Al-ka-ré-a.
 Alekmaer, Hk-már. Se {Alk-
 maer.)
 Alcona, Al-kó-na.
 Aleoy, Hl-kó-s.
 Aldabra, Hl-dq-brq.
 Aldan, Hl-dqn.
 Alden, Ol'den.
 Alderney, Ol'der-ni.
 Alem-Tejo, or Alen-Tejo, H-
 ley-Tá-jo. [lón-són.]
 Alencon, A-lén-son, [Fr.] H-

De onli nq notafon empléd in dis list is ds yqs ov an itálik r for ds tril ov dat leter. Nams dat, bj jeneral yqs in dis kuntl, hav bskúm Anglisjad, or markt wiá ds Inglij pronunsiæon raðer dan ds Yqropean.

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.

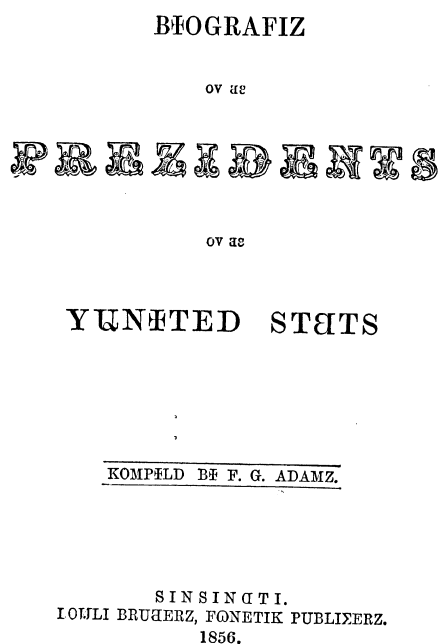
(An enlarged excerpt from this table, containing that letter, is shown at the lower right.)

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
A	o	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
Υ	υ	lose	M	m	met			
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						
Tone-marks to represent Accent, Inflection, and Intonation. 								
THE 6 COMPOUND LETTERS.								
Α	α	oil	D	d	job	Ϸ	Ϸ	etch
Θ	θ	air	G	g	tugs	X	x	oaks

(16)



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 WOJINTON. 13

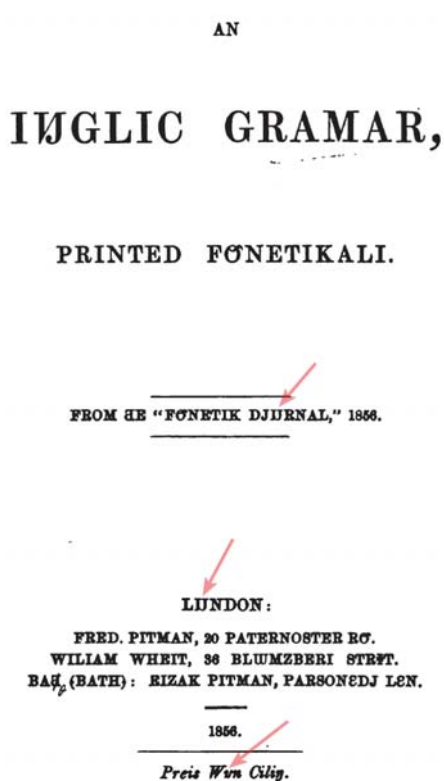
n3 and ðen yø fnd wun. "Trøt, Jøry," sed Øgústin Wøjnton, "iz ðe luvliet kwoliti ov yøð. F wud rjd fifti mjz, mj sun, tu se ðe bø høz hørt iz so *onest*, and hiz lips sø *pyr*, ðat we ma depénd on everi wurd he sez."

"Pa," sed Jøry, veri seriushi, "iðø j ever tel liz."

"No, Jøry, j þanj God yø dø not, mj sun; and j rejós in ðe høp ðat yø never wil. At lest yø þal never, from me, hav kez tu be gilti ov so þamful a þinj. Meni parents, indéd, dø drjv ðar çildren tu ðis vjl praktis, bj þårbarusli betinj ðem før everi litl følt; hens, on ðe nekst oféns, st kumz a fib tu hjd it, and tu eskáp a trønsiq. But az tu mjsélf, Jøry, yø no j hav olwaz tøld yø, and n3 tel yø agén, ðat hwenéver bj aksident, ør før emi rezn, yø dø enitij roj, hwig must ofn be ðe kas, az yø qr but a litl bø yet, wicðst muç eksperiens or nolej, yø must never tel a følshud tu kønsef it; but kum bravli up, mj sun, ljik a *lill man*, and tel me ov it; and, instéd ov betinj yø, Jøry, j wil buð ðe mör oner and luv yø før it, mj bø."

Æ sun ov Øgústin Wøjnton bskám ðe "*Fqder ov hiz Kuntri*." (iOt not he hø planted ðe sedz ov gratnes in ðe hørt ov ðat sun tu þar a litl ov ðe onorz bestód on him. Sertentli. If ðar iz emi gud in Førb ov Julj orafoz, let a fu ov ðem be givn in praz ov ðe fqder

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	W w...sing, long.....iw
H h...hay, house.....hete	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	Q q...alms, father.....a
J j...vision, edge.....ji	E e...ell, head, any.....et
S s...hiss, seal.....es	È è...ale, fair, bear.....e
Z z...his, seal.....ze	I i...ill, pity, filial....it
Þ þ...wreath, thigh....ib	Ë ë...eel, eat, mere.....i
Ð ð...wreath, thy.....ði	<i>Labial.</i>
<i>Labial.</i>	O o...on, not, nor.....ot
P p...rope, post.....pi	Q q...all, law, ought...o
B b...robe, boast.....bi	U u...up, son, cur.....ut
F f...safe, fat.....ef	Ç ç...ope, coat, powr...o
V v...save, vat.....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, eye, 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.

DJUUVENIL DEPARTMENT.

GOLDEN RUL.

“But it iz sɔ kruel, sɔ cɛmfuli kruel, mama, and sɔ wiked, and sɔ gud-for-nɔbiŋ,” kreid litel Hari Lester, pantɪŋ wid rɛdʒ, and stampɪŋ 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, ðát ei wil.”

“But ei woz veri **ɔ**nhapi, mams, and ei am sori. Duu, duu forgiv mi.”

“Wiliŋli, when yuu kan tel mi ðat from yuur hart yuu hav forgiven Arbur, and hav truuli repented ov yuur revenjful filigz tɔrdz him.”

Agen ðer woz a seilens, for Hari woz an onest boi, hui wud not, iven tu gen hiz muð-er’z pardon, tel her a fɔlshud, and ci had askt him a hard biŋ, harder ðan eni task or lesɔn hi had ever yet lernd, and wun white it simd imposibel for him tu perform. Had it bin enibiŋ 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+2E44 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK in EPA 1855.

gɛrl ov siksten sumerz.

Ǝs woz dʒiŋ ov Skrofyula. It had fasnd itself on ðs ɔrgan ov Nutrifɔn, and ʒs woz beɪŋ stɔrvd tu ðet ðw hɛr

beloŋiŋ tu ðs sɔlar sistem. Ǝɔ iz tu be ðs tɛrminus ov an ɔr-lɪŋ rɔl-rɔd, run-iŋ tu ɛl uðer pɔrts ov ðs kreated yuɪ- vɛrs and ðs mɔn? ← Ǝɔ 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.

<i>Name.</i>	ah, eh, eo; awe, oh, oo; ut:
<i>Phonotype.</i>	A ɛ, E e, F i; O o, O ɔ, U u; ʊ ʊ:
<i>Script.</i>	A a E e I i O o O o U u ʊ ʊ
<i>Example.</i>	alms, age, air, eat; all, ope, food; son, bat
<i>Phonetic form.</i>	sms, edj, ɛr, it; ɔl, ɔp, fuud; sɔn, bɔt

DIPHTHONGS.

ai,	i,	oi,	ow.
si,	ei,	wi,	ou.
æi	ei	wi	au
ay,	by,	boy,	now.
si,	bei,	boi,	nou.

CONSONANTS.

ith,	thee,	ing.
H ɔ,	F ɔ,	K ɔ.
h f	h ɔ	ɔ ɔ
thin,	then,	sing.
ðin,	ðen,	sɪŋ.

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 hu iz dis ivniȝ amȝȝ ȝȝ—Mr Eizak Pitman ov Bab—iz az wȝrdi ov de onor and de respekt ov de men ov everi edj, az de inventerz ov de elektȝo-telegrafi and fȝtografafi.

And ȝ hwei. Bikȝz hiz art, tu de sȝm dȝgri az derz, mits dis wont ov hiuamiti in everi edj. It partȝks indid ov de natiur ov bȝb elektȝo-telegrafi and fȝtografafi, and der iz a konsiderabel amount ov analodji bitwin it and dem, az tu its histori az an invencon, mauer ov its operaconz, and de valiu ov its rezȝlts. Az bȝb elektȝo-telegrafi and fȝtografafi ar not sȝr mȝtc niu eidiaz, az an impruvment sȝpon eld wȝnz, sȝr iz fȝnografafi an impruvment sȝpon kaligrafafi and stenografafi hwite wer in ekzistens bifȝr it.

Fȝnografafi sȝstȝnz a relecon tu sound veri similar tu dȝt hwite fȝtografafi hȝldz tu form. It iz a kȝrȝkt reprezȝntacon ov it, and de prȝses iz instantȝnizȝli efȝktȝd bei bȝb. It dȝz not rekȝwir a log and wirȝsm aprentȝsȝp tu mȝster eider art, and hȝwn wȝnz atȝnd, its yȝusez ar manifȝld, and ar avelabel bei everibodi. A man meit mek a veri purȝr portȝret-pȝnter, hu wud mek a veri gud fȝtografȝfer; and a veri moderȝt skȝlar me bikȝsm a gud fȝnografȝfer; and fȝrder, der iz nȝr limit—ȝnlȝs it iz self-imȝpezd—tu de ekȝerseȝz ov hiz art.

ilodjikal. Ei woz reversȝȝ de order ov der relativ impȝrtans, and komȝerȝȝ de grȝter bei de les. Ei du not kȝlem for bȝb fȝtografafi az mȝtc atȝncon and regard az hav bȝn biȝtȝd sȝpon de fȝtografafi ov Form, bȝt ei kȝlem for it mȝr atȝncon—imejȝrȝblȝ mȝr. Inazmȝtc az de meind itself iz siupȝrior tu mater, bei sȝr mȝtc de mȝr iz de fȝtografafi ov meind siupȝrior tu de fȝtografafi ov mater. Mater iz ȝnsȝstȝntȝl, flitȝȝ, evȝnesȝnt. De mȝst solid bȝlȝks ar krȝsmblig awe everi mȝment bei de akȝcon ov disȝntȝgrȝtȝȝ edjȝnsȝz, hwite rob dem ov der sȝstȝtans. Meind iz mȝr sȝstȝntȝl dan sȝstȝtans itself, for it never deȝz; its bȝbȝs wil out-liv teim, and rȝsn paralel wid etȝrniti. ȝ Hu kan limit de bȝb or de bȝȝȝker, or estȝmet de magnitȝud and de impȝrtans ov its pȝuer. Impȝrial Rȝm woz wȝnz de mistȝree ov de wȝrld. Her gȝts wer de sȝntral fȝsȝi ov de wȝrld's wȝlb, and pomp, and magnȝfȝsȝns, bȝt her dominȝon in de prȝudest deȝ ov her emȝpeir, never ekȝstȝndȝd tu de limits dat hav bȝn atȝnd bei de filosofȝerz ov Gris, hȝwn her Aristȝtelz and her Platȝz ruild de meindz ov men hu demȝselvz ruild de wȝrld. Ei fȝl ei am ȝnli reȝizȝȝ tu de digniti ov mei sȝbdȝjekt, dȝr az yet ei bȝt dimli dȝzȝra ol its veital impȝrtans. Hȝwn brȝnz and emȝpeirȝ hwite nou ruil de wȝrld hav krȝsmbȝld intȝ ruinz, de bȝbȝs hwite

24

THE PHONETIC JOURNAL.

[14 Jan., 1860

LITERARI GLȝNIȝZ.

Everi trȝuf hwite wi nȝr and akȝnȝledȝȝ in dis leȝf, bȝt du not relȝdȝrȝstȝ olȝ, ȝȝ teken awe from ȝr hȝwn wi enter de spȝiritȝual wȝrld. It ȝȝ teken awe from ȝr bȝhȝȝ wi hav nȝr rial afȝkȝcon fȝr it; hav nȝȝȝ in ȝr hartȝ tu retȝn it; fȝr nȝȝȝ kan abȝid wid ȝr bȝt hwot hȝȝ enterȝd intȝ ȝr leȝf's brȝ.

A gud manȝȝ frȝndȝȝ me fȝrsek him, or me deȝ and liv him tu mȝrn. Hȝȝȝ fortȝum me fȝl, or hȝȝȝ helf dehe. Fȝalȝmni and reȝpȝrȝtȝ me ȝndȝȝstȝli atȝk hȝȝ karȝkter. In sȝrkȝmȝstȝnsȝȝ ov dis

*But hȝwn dou mak'st deȝ prȝzȝns fȝll,
 and hȝwn de sol haf grasȝt dȝr veit,
 hou fast de dȝȝȝri cadȝȝ mȝll
 bȝndȝ deȝ worm and livȝȝ leit!
 In dȝ ei feind a nobler bȝrȝ,
 a glȝri ȝr de wȝrld ei ȝr!
 and Parȝdeȝ retȝrnȝ tu ȝr,
 and blȝmȝȝ agȝn fȝr ȝr in dȝ.*

*Hou stȝȝȝ and livȝȝ In ov Man,
 Fȝedȝmer fȝrom de bandȝȝ ov ȝr,
 'ȝȝȝȝ Hou de livȝȝ spȝrk dȝst fȝn
 dat sets mei hart on feir widȝn.*

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

elonȝetȝȝ der bodiz. Wȝnz in de dȝsmis der telz az yȝles apȝndȝdȝȝ, and bigȝn hwot iz kȝld de prȝses ov insȝstȝȝ (ȝncȝstȝȝȝȝ) dat iz, ov rȝliȝ demȝselvz ȝp intȝ a bȝl, and sekȝritȝȝ a miȝkȝs ȝver its sȝrȝfȝs, hwite in teim deȝvelops intȝ a fȝei, hȝverz ȝver de pond, and iz swȝlȝd bei sȝm berd. De fȝei iz didȝsted, and de liberȝted sȝrȝkeria feindz itself in kȝmfortȝbel kȝwȝrtȝrȝȝ; its cel iz brȝken, and its prȝses tu matiuriti iz ritȝt.—Dȝ. Luis in "Kȝrnȝhil Magȝzin."

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 GROSS)

DJEMZ OV WIZDOM,

ON

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL SØBDJEKTS.

SELEKTED FROM ÆE BEST GROSS.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON :

FRED. PITMAN, 20 PATERNOSTER ROß, E.C.
W. HWEIT, 36 BLUMZBERI STRÆT, W.C.
BAF (BATH): EIZAK PITMAN, FONETIK 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.

<p style="text-align: center;">CONSONANTS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Guttural.</i></p> <p>K k .. leek..... kē G g .. league... gē H h .. hay..... etç Y y .. yet..... yē</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lingual.</i></p> <p>T t .. fate ti D d .. fade..... di C ç .. vicious... iç J j .. vision... ji S s .. hiss..... es Z z .. his..... zi R r .. wreath... ið ð ð .. wreathe.. ði</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Labial.</i></p> <p>P p .. rope..... pi B b .. robe..... bi F f .. safe..... ef V v .. save..... vi W w .. wet..... wē</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LIQUIDS.</p> <p>Ŵ ŵ .. sing iŵ N n .. seen..... en M m .. seem..... am L l .. fall..... el R r .. rare..... ar</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VOWELS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Guttural.</i></p> <p>A a .. am..... at ʌ s .. alms..... s E e .. ell et ɛ ɛ .. ale..... ɛ I i .. ill it ɪ i .. eel i</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Labial.</i></p> <p>O o .. on..... ot O o .. all..... o ʌ s .. up st O o .. ope..... o U u .. full ut U u .. food u</p>
---	--

DIPHTHONGS: si, 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).

Æe nũmberinŵ ov ðe paragrafs bei dæzenz and grøsez iz a kontribiuçon tøardz a yuniversal sistem ov kountin, mæni, wets, and mejurz, best on ðe nũmber *twelv* and its mæltipelz. Æe seinz “**2**,” “**3**” reprezent ðe nũmberz *ten* and *eleven*, and “10” reprezents wæn dæzen; “16,” wæn dæzen and siks; 453, før grøß, feiv dæzen, and ðri; 7,819, seven tripelz, et grøß, wæn dæzen and nein; and sø on. It gũd bi konsiderd a stroŵ argiument for a *twelv* sistem ov nøteçon ðat ðø wi præfes tu rekon bei *tenz*, yet wi kount artikelz in tred, djenerali, bei ðe *dæzen* and ðe *grøß*; mek ðe çiliŵ konsist ov twelv pens; mejur bei ðe fut konteniŵ twelv inçez; and diveid ðe ðe intu tu 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 tǣsrtǣ.

39. ðe ferst mǣƷon 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.

3Ƿ. ðer iz nǣ stronger simpaði ðan ðát bitwin truþ and gud.

3Ƿ. Ol mei leif loƷ,
 ei hav biheld wið mǣst resppekt ðe man
 hu niú himself, and niú ðe wǣz bifǣr him,
 and from amǣƷst ðem tǣsƷ konsideretli,
 wið a klir fǣrseit, not a bleindfǣld kǣrǣdj;
 and haviƷ tǣsƷzen, wið a stedfast meind
 pǣrsiuð hiz pǣrpos.

40. ðe þiƷz ov ðe bodi mǣst in a mejur dei, bifǣr 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*. *TǷ* (*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.

<i>Phonotype.</i>	A s, E s, F i — O o, O o, U u — Ʒ Ʒ.
<i>Script.</i>	<i>A a E e F f — O o O o U u — Ʒ Ʒ</i>
<i>Example.</i>	alms, age, air, eat — all, ope, food — son, but.
"	smz, edj, er, it — ol, ep, fud — ssn, bst

DIPHTHONGS.

si, ei, oi, ou.	||	Ʒ g, H ð, A d, W ŋ.
<i>ai ei oi ou</i>	||	<i>S f H o H d Ʒ g</i>
ay, by, boy, now.	||	she, thin, then, sing.
si, bei, bwi, nou.	||	qi, ðin, ðen, siƷ.

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

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

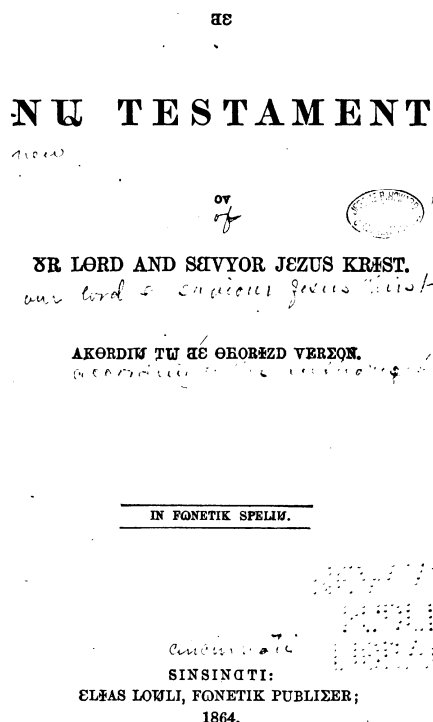
CONSONANTS.

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

VOWELS.

a, s; e, e; i, i: o, o; Ʒ, Ʒ; u, u.
at, ah; et, eh; it, ee: ot, awe; ut, oh; 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 *unvoiced* letter or letters in the illustrative words.

Letters.	Illustrative Words.	Name.	Letters.	Illustrative Words.	Name.
<i>Long Vowels.</i>					
E e	...eel	...e	P p	...pale	...pe
E ɛ	...earth	...ɛ	B b	...bale	...be
A a	...ale	...a	T t	...tame	...te
A ʌ	...air	...ʌ	D d	...dame	...de
A ɹ	...arms	...ɹ	ʈ ɟ	...cheer	...ɟa
Ə ə	...all	...ə	J j	...jeer	...ja
O o	...oak	...o	K k	...king, came	...ka
O ʊ	...ooze	...ʊ	G g	...game	...ga
<i>Short Vowels.</i>					
I i	...ill	...it	<i>Continuants.</i>		
E o	...ell	...et	F f	...fain	...of
A a	...am	...at	V v	...vain	...ve
U u	...ask	...at	R ɸ	...thigh	...ɸ
O o	...on	...ot	H ɦ	...thy	...ðs
U u	...up	...ut	S s	...seal	...es
U u	...wood	...ut	Z z	...zeal	...zs
<i>Diphthongs.</i>					
ɛ j	...ice	...ij	ʃ ʒ	...shall	...iʃ
ʊ v	...oul	...ov	K ɣ	...vision	...ʒs
ʌ s	...oul	...ʌs	<i>Liquids.</i>		
U u	...dupe	...u	L l	...full	...el
<i>Coalescents.</i>					
Y y	...yea	...ya	R r	...rare	...qr
W w	...way	...wa	<i>Nasals.</i>		
<i>Breathing.</i>					
H h	...hay	...ha	M m	...main	...am
			N n	...mine	...en
			ŋ ŋ	...sing	...iŋ

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

Rules of Accent.

1. Words of two syllables are accented on the first.
 2. 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.

viii INTRODUKTORI REMARKS.

<i>As it is written.</i>	<i>As it is written.</i>	<i>As it is written.</i>
This apyrings of the birthe tonge is by cause of tweye thinges: con is forechildren in scole, asenes the usage and maner of alle other nacions, both compelled for to leve her owne langage, and for to konstruwe her lessons and her things a Frenche, and haveth sitthe that the Normans come first into England. Also gentilmenes children both yeaust for to speke Frenche, from the tyme that thei both rokked in her cradde, and kunne the speke, and playe with a childes brooch. Higden, who died about 1360.	This appearing of the birth tongue, is because of two things: one is for [because] children in school, against the usage and manner of all other nations, be [are] compelled (for) to leave their own language, and (for) to construe their lessons and their things on [into] French, and have [done so] since (that) the Normans come [came] first into England. Also gentlemen's children be [are] taught (for) to speak French, from the time that they be [are] rocked in their cradle, and can speak, and play with a child's brooch.	Dis apering ov de herþ tuþ, is bekés ov to tips: wun is for [bekés] gildren in skol, agénts de yuþej and maner ov el uder na[on]s, be [qr] kompéld (for) tu lev dar on langwe, and (for) tu konstrú dar lesosn and dar tips on [intu] frenç, and hav [dun so] sins (dat) de Normans kum [kam] fést intu Ingland. Also jentlmen's gildren be [qr] tét (for) tu da be [qr] rokt in dar kraddi, and kan spek, and pla wid a gilds broç.

De qanjes in ortografi sins 1360 hav bin nqmerus, and de printij ov de Bjbl has varid wid dem el. His last qanj, from romanik tu fonetik speliþ, as has bin sen abdv, is not so difikult for de reder tu master as de transijon bak tu Higdens tju, and is but a turo komplejion ov de wurk dat has bin gradýqali progredij for several sentqris, namli, de konsistent and filosofikal representajon ov spoken lagwej.

3. In regúrd tu de pronunsiajon indikated, we hav endóvrd tu konfórm tu Amerikan yuþej az defind bij Webster and Wuster in dar pronunsiq dikjonaris. At de tju ov steriotipij des pejes, dar is no fonetik dikjonari in print, tu hwig tu refér as a gid so dat de Testament ma agré wid uder wurks in fonetik speliþ; but befór de se de publik j suq a fonetik standart wil be komést, and rapidli hurid twó de pres. Ziad dar be diskrepansis betwén dis and uder publikajons ifjyqd from vr ofis, on de njser pensis ov ortopeji, dis statment wil eksplan de kor.

De anjent stjil ov pronunsiq a sþten klas ov wurdz, hwig is still praktist bij meni reders from de pulpit, namli, *lused, greded, praed, luked, bleesed*, has so jenerali bin diskontinyqd in de órdinari redij ov de skriptjurs, dat we felt fulli woranted in printij *lused, greded, praed, luket, bleest*. But we hav not gon se for as tu modernis de lagwej in de kas ov verbs tþrminatij in (th) dus we

ĖS GOSPEL AKORDIŲ TU SĖNT MARU.

CHAPTER 1.

1. De buk ov de jenerafon ov Jezus Krjst, de sun ov David, de sun ov Ėbrahim.
 2. Ėbrahim begát Ėzak; and Ėzak begát Jakob; and Jakob begát Jvdas and hiz bredren;
 3. And Jvdas begát Farez and Jvdas begát Aminadab; and Aminadab begát Naason; and Naason begát Salmon;
 5. And Salmon begát Booz ov Rakab; and Booz begát Obed ov Rakab; and Obed begát Jese;
 6. And Jese begát David de kipi; and David de kipi begát Sólom; and Sólom begát Ėzras; and Ėzras begát Joabam; and Joabam begát Ėkaz; and Ėkaz begát Ezekjas;
 10. And Ezekjas begát Manáses; and Manáses begát Ėlmon; and Ėlmon begát Josjas;
 11. And Josjas begát Jekonjas and hiz bredren, abšt de tju da wér karid awá tu Babilon;
 12. And after da wér bret tu Babilon, Jekonjas begát Salatiel; and Salatiel begát Zorobabel;
 13. And Zorobabel begát Abijud; and Abijud begát Eljakim; and Eljakim begát Ėlzer;
 14. And Ėlzer begát Sadok;
- and Sadok begát Ėlkim; and Ėlkim begát Eljud; and Eljud begát Eleazer; and Eleazer begát Maþan; and Maþan begát Jakob;
- 16. And Jakob begát Jozef de husband ov Mari, ov hom woz born Jezus, ho iz kold Krjst.
- 17. So el de jenerafonj from Ėbrahim tu David [qr] fortin Ezrom; and Ezrom begát Ėram; and Ėram begát Aminadab; and Aminadab begát Naason; and Naason begát Salmon; and Salmon begát Booz ov Rakab; and Booz begát Obed ov Rakab; and Obed begát Jese; and Jese begát David de kipi; and David de kipi begát Sólom; and Sólom begát Ėzras; and Ėzras begát Joabam; and Joabam begát Ėkaz; and Ėkaz begát Ezekjas; and Ezekjas begát Manáses; and Manáses begát Ėlmon; and Ėlmon begát Josjas; and Josjas begát Jekonjas and hiz bredren, abšt de tju da wér karid awá tu Babilon; and after da wér Bret tu Babilon, Jekonjas begát Salatiel; and Salatiel begát Zorobabel; and Zorobabel begát Abijud; and Abijud begát Eljakim; and Eljakim begát Ėlzer; and Ėlzer begát Sadok;
- 15. And Eljud begát Eleazer; and Eleazer begát Maþan; and Maþan begát Jakob;
- 16. And Jakob begát Jozef de husband ov Mari, ov hom woz born Jezus, ho iz kold Krjst.
- 17. So el de jenerafonj from Ėbrahim tu David [qr] fortin Ezrom; and Ezrom begát Ėram; and Ėram begát Aminadab; and Aminadab begát Naason; and Naason begát Salmon; and Salmon begát Booz ov Rakab; and Booz begát Obed ov Rakab; and Obed begát Jese; and Jese begát David de kipi; and David de kipi begát Sólom; and Sólom begát Ėzras; and Ėzras begát Joabam; and Joabam begát Ėkaz; and Ėkaz begát Ezekjas; and Ezekjas begát Manáses; and Manáses begát Ėlmon; and Ėlmon begát Josjas; and Josjas begát Jekonjas and hiz bredren, abšt de tju da wér karid awá tu Babilon; and after da wér Bret tu Babilon, Jekonjas begát Salatiel; and Salatiel begát Zorobabel; and Zorobabel begát Abijud; and Abijud begát Eljakim; and Eljakim begát Ėlzer; and Ėlzer begát Sadok;
- 18. N̄ de herþ ov Jezus Krjst woz on dis wiz: Hwen az hiz muder Mari woz espázd tu Jozef, befór da kam tu gáder, je woz onon ov her [dat had bin de wijf] ov Jurjas;
- 19. Ėon Jozef her husband, be ip a just [man, and not wiliq tu mak her a publik egzdmpl], woz mjnded tu pat her awá privili;
- 20. But hwij he tet on dez tipz, behóld, de anjel ov de Lord apérđ untu him in a drem, saiq, Jozef, ds sun ov David, fer not tu tak untu de Mari d̄ wijf: fer dat hwig iz konsévd in her iz ov de Ėloli Góst.
- 21. And je jal briþ forb a sun, and ds jal kol hiz nam JEZUS: fer he jal sav hiz pepl from dar sinz.
- 22. N̄ el dis woz dun, dat it mjt be fullfid hwig woz spoken ov de Lord bij de profet, saiq, Behóld, a verjin jal be wid gild, and jal briþ forb a sun, and da jal kol hiz nam Emanyuqal, hwig beiq interpreted iz, God wid us. [Ėz. 7: 14.]

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

3

“William Rojer (Rodger); ker ov Mesierz Tinli (Tinley) and Spnz, 7 Wøter strit, Liverpool,” woz duili enterd in de *Fenotipik Jørnal* for Februari, 1848, pej 72. Hi enterd de servis ov dis ferm in 1844, at de sj ov fiftin.

Wi hav nø rekord ov him durig 1849, hwen hi woz droig nir de ekspirejøn ov hiz fiv yirz' aprentisjip; bvt durig dis yir it apirz dat hi formd de dezin ov bikømjn a travelij profejonal fenografik lektører and tiçer. Hi komet in de tsnz ov Edinbørø and Dalkit (Dalkeith). ʒr ferst konsjument ov fenografik instrøkjøn buks for hiz pupilz, woz med tu him in Februari, 1850, and forwarded tu Edinbørø. Hi woz svpljd wid instrøkjøn buks for tuf yirz and a haf: de akst had den inkrist tu P 67. Az wi kud get nø remitansez, bvt ønli promizez tu pe, de akst woz kløzd in Julj, 1852. Bvt bisjdz promizez, hi sent kopiz ov svn tjtøl didz ov properti hwiç wud sunn føl intu hiz pozejøn, in order tu ale ʒr firz dat wi wer inkørjøn a bad det. Diz peperz wer mir fabrikejønz, az wi afterwartz lernd, on bikømjn akwented wid hiz famili, hu ar øl respektabel and wørdi pipel.

Hi kontinjd tu lektører and tiç Fenografi in Edinbørø and Dalkit for mør ðan a yir. An entri in hiz akst respektij a parcel ov instrøkjøn buks sent 26 Julj, 1851. “tu remen at de stejøn (Edinbørø) til kold for,” natørli eksjted nø svspijøn, it biij a komøn økørens. Wi hav in dis prezent yir lernd de rizon for dis prekjøn tu prevent hiz adres from biij nøn.

Svdenli ʒr talented and svksesful lektører adrest vs from Berik-on-Twid (Berwick-on-Tweed), and eksplend de kør ov hiz krosij de border—ov kers hi did not intimet dat der woz enifij ov de karakter ov a “fijt” in it—bj seij dat hi kud perfekt hiz Edinbørø and Dalkit pupilz fru de post, hwjl hi rezd and tot frej klasez in Berik;—a veri ekselent arenjment wi fõt.

Durij de foleij tri yirz hi wørkt hiz we svst fru de tsnz ov Norðंबरland and Dørham, lektørjøn on Fenografi, and tiçij de art in Anik (Alnwick), Morpeš, Norð

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.	
<i>Mutes.</i>	
P p... <i>rope, post</i>.....pi	
B b... <i>robe, boast</i>.....bi	
T t... <i>fate, tip</i>.....ti	
D d... <i>fade, dip</i>.....di	
Ḟ ḡ... <i>cheap, fetch</i>.....ḡs	
J j... <i>jump, bridge</i>.....js	
K k... <i>leek, cane</i>.....ke	
G g... <i>league, gain</i>.....ge	
<i>Continuants.</i>	
F f... <i>safe, fat</i>.....ef	
V v... <i>save, vat</i>.....vi	
Ḟ ḡ... <i>wreath, thigh</i>.....ḡf	
Ḟ ḡ... <i>wreath, thy</i>.....ḡi	
S s... <i>hiss, seal</i>.....es	
Z z... <i>his, zeal</i>.....zi	
Ḟ ḡ... <i>vicious, she</i>.....ḡf	
Ḟ ḡ... <i>vision, pleasure</i>.....ḡi	
<i>Nasals.</i>	
M m... <i>seem, met</i>.....em	
N n... <i>seen, net</i>.....en	
Ḟ ḡ... <i>sing, long</i>.....ḡi	
DIPHTHONGS: Ḟ j, Ḟ u, OU ou, OI oi.	
<i>as heard in by, now, now, boy.</i>	

Liquids.

L l...*fall, light*.....el

R r...*more, right*.....ar

Coalescents.

W w...*wet, quit*.....we

Y y...*yet, young*.....ye

Aspirate.

H h...*hay, house*.....eg

VOWELS.

Guttural.

A a...*am, fast, far*.....at

Ḟ ḡ...*alms, father*.....s

E e...*ell, head, any*.....et

Ḟ ḡ...*ale, air, bear*.....s

I i...*ill, pity, filial*.....it

Ḟ ḡ...*eel, eat, mere*.....i

Labial.

O o...*on, not, nor*.....ot

Ḟ ḡ...*all, law, ought*.....o

Ḟ ḡ...*up, son, cur*.....ḡt

Ḟ ḡ...*ope, coat, pour*.....ḡ

U u...*full, foot*.....ut

U u...*do, food, tour*.....u

8

Ḟe Ḟder Lij.

nomena ekzist in ḡe ḡder wḡrld, j duu not nḡ, nor iz it esenjal ḡat j jud inkwḡr.”

. And sḡ men pas from a temporal tu an eternal stet ov biij in a strenj apaji respektij sḡbjekts ov suprim valḡ, az ignorant ov ḡe futḡr ḡat awets ḡem az ḡe ḡnborn beb iz ov ḡe wḡrld intu whiḡ hi wil bi ḡferd.

Iz ḡis rijt? Iz it nesesai? Iz it inevitabel?

Ḟe skeptikal filosofer afermz ḡat ḡer ar pozitiv limitefonz tu ḡuman ḡot; ḡat nḡ posibel sjentifik development or reserḡ kan ever lid ḡs tu a nolej ov ḡe sḡl and its destiniz; ḡat ḡe ekzistens ov a spirital wḡrld iz a mir hipotesis, and ḡl ḡioloji ḡe ofspring ov drimi abstrakjon and jdel spekḡlejon.

Ḟe Kristian konsidz ḡe sḡnjtnes and fibelnes ov ḡe ḡuman ḡnderstandij, and korekḡli inferz from it ḡe nesesity ov revelejon. Hi aksepts ḡe Wḡrd ov God az ḡe revelejon ov a moral lo. Afurd ov a blesed immortaliti, hi asks for nḡ spejal ḡnfḡldij ov ḡe lij tu kḡm. Indid hi perswedz himself ḡat God haz intenjonali and wiḡli kept ḡs in ignorans ov ḡe loz and fenomena ov ḡe spirital wḡrld: and ḡat it iz best for ḡs tu nḡ litel and ḡiḡk litel ov whot simz tu bi konsild and forbiden ground.

Iz not ḡis a hesti konkluzon, an ḡnfounded asḡm-

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	Ɫ p	P p	ᵽ p	∖	pe-	pat	A a	Ɫ a	A a	ᵽ a	∖	at
bib	B b	Ɫ b	B b	ᵽ b	∖	bee	alms	Ɫ b	Ɫ a	Ɫ u	ᵽ a	∖	ah
tight	T t	Ɫ t	T t	ᵽ t	|	tee	pet	E e	Ɫ e	E e	ᵽ e	∖	et
doed	D d	Ɫ d	D d	ᵽ d	|	dee	age	E e	Ɫ e	E e	ᵽ e	∖	eh
church	C c	Ɫ c	C c	ᵽ c	/	chay	pit	I i	Ɫ i	I i	ᵽ i	∖	it
judge	J j	Ɫ j	J j	ᵽ j	/	jay	eat	Ɫ i	Ɫ i	Ɫ i	ᵽ i	∖	ee
cake	K k	Ɫ k	K k	ᵽ k	—	kay	pot	O o	Ɫ o	O o	ᵽ o	∖	ot
gig	G g	Ɫ g	G g	ᵽ g	—	gay	all	Ɫ o	Ɫ o	Ɫ o	ᵽ o	∖	aw
faith	F f	Ɫ f	F f	ᵽ f	∖	ef	but	Ɫ s	Ɫ s	Ɫ s	ᵽ s	∖	ut
bathe	Ɫ t	Ɫ t	Ɫ t	ᵽ t	(	thee	ooze	Ɫ u	Ɫ u	Ɫ u	ᵽ u	∖	ōō
sauce	S s	Ɫ s	S s	ᵽ s	o)	ess	DIPHTHONGS.						
size	Z z	Ɫ z	Z z	ᵽ z	o)	zee	my	Ɫ i	Ɫ i	Ɫ i	ᵽ i	∖	eye
ship	Ɫ f	Ɫ f	Ɫ f	ᵽ f	)	ish	new	Ɫ u	Ɫ u	Ɫ u	ᵽ u	∖	you
azure	K z	Ɫ z	K z	ᵽ z	)	zhee	The diphthongs in "ay (yes), boy, boil, now, noun," are written by the single letters that represent their elements, thus: ai ^v | oi ^r | ou ^l | The Phonetic Alphabet consists of 38 letters, namely, the 23 useful letters of the common alphabet (c, g, 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. SPECIMEN OF PHONETIC PRINTING. Bj de Fonetik Alfabet eni person, old or ysnj, me bi tot tu rid, bof in fonetik and in ordinari buks, in tri msnts,—ai, ofen in twenti ourz' instrskfon,—a task whiq iz rerli akomplift in tri yirz ov toil bj de old alfabet. Whot fster or tiger wil not hel dis gret buun tu edukefon?—(tis pouerful mafin for de difuzon ov nolej!						
main	M m	Ɫ m	M m	ᵽ m	(	em							
noon	N n	Ɫ n	N n	ᵽ n	)	en							
sing	Ɫ n	Ɫ n	Ɫ n	ᵽ n	)	ing							
lull	L l	Ɫ l	L l	ᵽ l	(	el							
roar	R r	Ɫ r	R r	ᵽ r	∖	ar							
way	W w	Ɫ w	W w	ᵽ w	∖	way							
yea	Y y	Ɫ y	Y y	ᵽ y	∖	yea							
hay	H h	Ɫ h	H h	ᵽ h	∖	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
À à	A a	À a	·|	A a	A a	À a	·|	i, ay	·|	woh	·|
È è	E e	È e	·|	E e	E e	È e	·|	oi, oy	·|	woo	·|
Ì ì	I i	Ì i	·|	I i	I i	Ì i	·|	ow	·|	yah	·|
Ò ò	O o	Ò o	·|	O o	O o	Ò o	·|	wah	·|	yeh	·|
Ù ù	U u	Ù u	·|	U u	U u	Ù u	·|	weh	·|	yee	·|
W w	W w	W w	·|	U u	U u	W u	·|	wee	·|	yaw	·|
Ë ë	E e	Ë e	·|	U u	U u	Ë e	·|	wav	·|	yoo	·|

Konsonanten.

Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie	Antiqua	Cursiv	Schreib-schrift	Steno-graphie
P p	P p	P p	∖	F f	F f	F f	∖	M m	M m	M m	∖
B b	B b	B b	∖	V v	V v	V v	∖	N n	N n	N n	∖
T t	T t	T t	|	H h	H h	H h	(	W w	W w	W w	∖
D d	D d	D d	|	Æ æ	Æ æ	Æ æ	(	L l	L l	L l	∖
G g	G g	G g	/	S s	S s	S s	)o	R r	R r	R r	∖
J j	J j	J j	/	Z z	Z z	Z z	)o	W w	W w	W w	∖
K k	K k	K k	—	Σ s	Σ s	Σ s	)	Y y	Y y	Y y	∖
G g	G g	G g	—	Ʒ z	Ʒ z	Ʒ z	)	H h	H h	H h	∖

Nach dem Standard-Alphabetbedeu-
 ten obige Zeichen: ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ei,
 ä, è, ì, ò, ù, yu, p, b, t, d, tš, dž, k, g,
 f, v, th, ð, 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'z sistem, it iz not beköz on ol points ei konsider it siu-prior tu de sistemz preperd bei vder reformerz, hu ar deli inkrišij in nšumber; bst gifi beköz it haz bin tested sò larjli, and haz stud de test wel. Mr Pitman'z *Fonetik Jsrnal* haz nou [1880] bin psblist tertiet vjrz, and if it iz non dat it iz psblist wikli in 12,400 kopiz, ič kopi reprezentij at list for or feiv rjderz, it me not sijn sò veri fulif, after ol, if wj imajin dat der iz sšm veital pouer in dát 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 fourth line denote the sounds of the letters.

VOWELS.							CONSONANTS.						
A a,	E e,	(E e)	Æ i:	Ō o,	Ō σ,	Ū u:	Ț z.	Ɔ c,	H h,	Ɔ d,	Σ s,	Ʒ z,	W w.
A a,	E e,	(E e)	Æ i:	Ō o,	Ō v,	Ū u:	Ț z.	Ɔ c,	H h,	Ɔ d,	Σ s,	Ʒ z,	W w.
<i>A a,</i>	<i>E e,</i>	<i>(E e)</i>	<i>Æ i:</i>	<i>Ō o,</i>	<i>Ō o,</i>	<i>Ū u,</i>	<i>Ț z.</i>	<i>Ɔ c,</i>	<i>H h,</i>	<i>Ɔ d,</i>	<i>Σ s,</i>	<i>Ʒ z,</i>	<i>W w.</i>
<i>alms,</i>	<i>age, air,</i>	<i>pet,</i>	<i>eat:</i>	<i>all,</i>	<i>ope,</i>	<i>food:</i>	<i>son, but.</i>	<i>chair,</i>	<i>thin,</i>	<i>then,</i>	<i>shoe,</i>	<i>vision,</i>	<i>sing.</i>
<i>smz,</i>	<i>ej, er,</i>	<i>pet,</i>	<i>it:</i>	<i>ol,</i>	<i>ep,</i>	<i>fud:</i>	<i>ssn, bst.</i>	<i>ger,</i>	<i>fin,</i>	<i>den,</i>	<i>fu,</i>	<i>vizon,</i>	<i>sig.</i>

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

CONSONANTS:—p, b; t, d; c, j; k, g: f, v; ʃ, ʒ; s, z; ʃ, ʒ: 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; ɔ, 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 v,	Ū u
<i>A a,</i>	<i>E e,</i>	<i>(E e)</i>	<i>Æ i:</i>	<i>Ō o,</i>	<i>Ō o,</i>	<i>Ū u,</i>
<i>alms,</i>	<i>age, air,</i>	<i>pet,</i>	<i>eat:</i>	<i>all,</i>	<i>ope,</i>	<i>food:</i>
<i>smz,</i>	<i>ej, er,</i>	<i>pet,</i>	<i>it:</i>	<i>ol,</i>	<i>ep,</i>	<i>fud:</i>

CONSONANTS.

Ț z.	Ɔ c,	H h,	Ɔ d,	Σ s,	Ʒ z,	W w.
Ț z.	Ɔ c,	H h,	Ɔ d,	Σ s,	Ʒ z,	W w.
<i>Ț z.</i>	<i>Ɔ c,</i>	<i>H h,</i>	<i>Ɔ d,</i>	<i>Σ s,</i>	<i>Ʒ z,</i>	<i>W w.</i>
<i>son, but.</i>	<i>chair,</i>	<i>thin,</i>	<i>then,</i>	<i>shoe,</i>	<i>vision,</i>	<i>sing.</i>
<i>ssn, bst.</i>	<i>ger,</i>	<i>fin,</i>	<i>den,</i>	<i>fu,</i>	<i>vizon,</i>	<i>sig.</i>

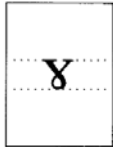
Fig. 1996a: Pullum, Geoffrey K., and Ladusaw, William A.: *Phonetic Symbol Guide* (second edition). Chicago and London 1996, ISBN 0-226-68536-5, p. 69 and 71.

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.

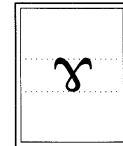
The two Pullum & Ladusaw letters, however, have a tiny “belly”, making the arms the predominant feature of the letter.

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 φ s ov δ e f ϕ netic 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 repr \acute santation. Paris: Firmin-Didot.

1926 a pr \acute opo d nuvo si η [A propos de nouveaux signes]. In: *Le ma \hat tre phon \acute ti-que*, 3 $^{\circ}$ s \acute erie 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: *Third revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) in the UCS*

2. Requester's name: *German NB*

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *National Body contribution*

4. Submission date: *2011-10-18*

5. Requester's reference (if applicable):

6. Choose one of the following:
 This is a complete proposal: Yes
 (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): No
 Proposed name of script:
 b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: Yes
 Name of the existing block: *Latin Extended-D; Supplemental Punctuation; Number Forms; etc.*

2. Number of characters in proposal: *47*

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
 A-Contemporary B.1-Specialized (small collection) 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?
 a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document? Yes
 b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? Yes

5. Fonts related:
 a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
Andreas Stötzner
 b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
Andreas Stötzner, as@signographie.de

6. References:
 a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? Yes
 b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? Yes

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)? Yes
Special casing of Latin letters (see text)

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? If YES explain		No
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.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:	Linguists	Yes
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	Linguists, historians, librarians	Yes
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	Linguists, historians, librarians	Specialist
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	By linguists, historians, librarians	Yes
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:	To keep them in line with similar characters	Yes
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? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		No
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		No
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:		No
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? 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:		No
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)		No
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)? If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified? If YES, reference:		No