

Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set  
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**Doc Type: Working Group Document**

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

**Source: German NB**

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

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**Supersedes: WG2 N3981 = L2/11-040, and L2/11-153**

*Major changes compared with WG2 N3981 = L2/11-040:*

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

*Changes compared with L2/11-153 dated 2011-05-05:*

- *The source is identified again as "German NB", and the status now again is "National Body Contribution".*
- *In the ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 form at the end of the document, the answer to question C.2. "Has contact been made to members of the user community?" is answered with "Yes", and some contacts are listed. This is done in response to the concerns of the UTC expressed in WG2 N4059 = L2/11-198.*
- *Otherwise, the text is unchanged.*

## 1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.1 EPA 1847

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

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

## 1.2 EPA 1855 (the "Cincinnati alphabet")

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

## 1.3 EPA 1856

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

## 1.4 EPA 1868

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

## 2. Encoding considerations

### 2.1 Scope of this proposal

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

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

Not included are therefore:

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

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

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

### 2.2 Character identity

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 2.3 Casing issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based on this, the following rules were incorporated:

- Whenever a capital and a lowercase letter are found which match by form, they are proposed as “canonical” case pair, without regarding the actual use in any EPA variant.
- Whenever a lowercase letter is found without a capital letter matching by form, this letter is proposed as an unpaired lowercase letter.
- Whenever a capital letter is found without a lowercase letter matching by form in EPA, the following is done:
  - If an appropriate matching lowercase letter was found in an area otherwise not in the scope of this proposal, that letter is included, and the complete “canonical” case pair is proposed.  
*This is the case for:*  
U+A798/A799 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON  
U+A7AC/A7AD LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP  
  
*For proposing U+A798/A799 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON as a case pair, see the evidence in L2/11-136 "Proposal to encode Latin letters for the Slovene Metelko alphabet". This case pair also is contained with the same code point in a draft of the successor document to L2/11-137.*
  - Otherwise, if there exists an already encoded letter which is obviously the matching lowercase letter, but which is already formally paired to another uppercase letter, that letter is mentioned as a cross reference without formal pairing.  
This treatment is a change to the predecessor document due to feedback from UTC #127; before it was declared formally as the lowercase part of the capital letter proposed here; while the uppercase matching of that letter was not changed. This had yielded in a missing possibility of round-trip casing for the capital letter proposed here, resembling the behavior resembles of U+1E9E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SHARP S.)  
*This is the case for:*

U+FB0B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG  
(informally paired with U+014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG)  
U+FB0E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U  
(informally paired with U+026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M)

- Otherwise, if there is no form of a lowercase letter which is obviously matching by form (and thus being its "natural" lowercase matching independent of any use in a special EPA variant), the capital letter is proposed unpaired.  
In such cases, the case matching has to be done by a tailoring specific to the EPA variant in use (which is no special problem, as any EPA variant considered here needs such a tailoring anyway).  
These capital letters will never get a lowercase counterpart (due to the aforementioned Unicode stability policies), and as they cannot be lowercased independent of a special tailoring, they are excluded from the use in IDNs and identifiers.

The last two groups of capital letters are "second class letters" in some sense, as they are no "canonical" capital counterpart of any encoded lowercase letter. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to put these letters into a specific group. In fact, they are proposed to be placed in the "**Alphabetic Presentation Forms**" block. As true presentation forms (like U+FB06 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE ST) will no longer be encoded, the gaps in this block are considered to be the appropriate place for other "second class" letters now.

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

## 2.4 Duodecimal numbering

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

## 2.5 Special issues for single characters

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

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

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

The differences between the listed letters anyway are more prominent than e.g. between U+0075 u, U+1D1C u, 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 if the “OW” is the O-like “broad belly”, it is not proposed as the (not yet encoded) Pullum & Ladusaw’s “baby gamma”, which has a shape like a “v with a little loop at the peak” (see fig. 1996a).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. Proposed characters

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

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

EPA 1847 – fig. 1847a

EPA 1855 – fig. 1855a

EPA 1856 – fig. 1856c

EPA 1868 – fig. 1868a

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

#### ***Block: Latin Extended-D***

##### **Additions for historical and phonetic use**

- € U+A798 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON  
→ 0404 cyrillic capital letter ukrainian ie  
→ 2108 scruple  
→ A792 latin capital letter c with bar  
· the serif on the middle bar is sometimes retained or modified in sans-serif fonts  
· denotes the sound [tʃ] in the English Phonotypic Alphabet  
· denotes the sound [e] in the Slovene Metelko alphabet
- € U+A799 LATIN SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON  
→ 03F5 greek lunate epsilon symbol  
· used in German dialectology

##### **Additions for the English Phonotypic Alphabet**

- ǻ U+A7AB LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH U-TURNED TAIL  
→ 1D8F latin small letter a with retroflex hook
- 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+A7B0 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH INSIDE BAR  
(see fig. 1848a, 1848h, 1848i, 1849a)
- Ⱳ 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
- ⱴ U+A7B3 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH

đ	U+A7B4	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH
ì	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)
ï	U+A7B6	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL · the italic form usually has a u-turned tail
Ĳ	U+A7B7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM → 0196 latin capital letter iota
ı	U+A7B8	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM (see fig. 1851c, 1852a, 1852b)
Ɔ	U+A7B9	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL · the italic form usually has the curl directed to the left (see fig. 1888b)
ø	U+A7BA	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL
Ʊ	U+A7BB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA · lowercase is 0277 latin small letter closed omega
Ʋ	U+A7BC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
Ƴ	U+A7BD	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM
ƴ	U+A7BE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848d, 1848i, 1849b)
Ƶ	U+A7BF	LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA (see fig. 1848a, 1848d, 1848h, 1848i, 1849b)
ƶ	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
Ʒ	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)
Ƹ	U+A7C2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
ƹ	U+A7C3	LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH
ƺ	U+A7C4	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL → 1D99 latin small letter u with retroflex hook
ƻ	U+A7C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM
Ƽ	U+A7C6	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM



Ū	U+A7C7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U (see fig. 1856c)
ı̇	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: Alphanumeric 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 (informally, as not reflected in the character properties), the formal capital counterpart of that letter is another capital letter.

Ā	U+FB07	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR
Ē	U+FB08	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR
Ĉ	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)
Ƶ	U+FB0B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG · lowercase is 014B latin small letter eng → 014A latin capital letter eng
Ʒ	U+FB0C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA → 01A9 latin capital letter esh
Ʊ	U+FB0D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL (see fig. 1848a vs. the Q in fig. 1848d No. 21)
Ʊ	U+FB0E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U · lowercase is 026F latin small letter turned m → 019C latin capital letter turned m

### Block: Supplemental Punctuation

#### Punctuation used with the English Phonotypic Alphabet

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

**Block: Number Forms**

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

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

Ƶ	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)

**Proposed also in WG2 N4070**

*The letter is shown here with the code position accepted by UTC #127 in their decision on L2/11-135 (see WG2 N4062).*

ç	U+A794	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK
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**3.1 Annotations to be added for already encoded characters**

Ω	U+0277	LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA ADD: · uppercase is A7BB latin capital letter closed omega ADD: → A7BD latin small letter closed omega with long stem
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**3.2 Properties for the proposed characters**

218A;TURNED DIGIT TWO;No;0;ON;;;10;N;;;;;  
 218B;TURNED EZH-SHAPED DIGIT THREE;No;0;ON;;;11;N;;;;;  
 2E50;WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;N;;;;;  
 2E51;INVERTED WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK;Po;0;ON;;;N;;;;;  
 2E52;LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Ps;0;ON;;;Y;;;;;  
 2E53;RIGHT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING;Pe;0;ON;;;Y;;;;;  
 A7AB;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH U-TURNED TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
 A7AC;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH LOOP;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AD;  
 A7AD;LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH LOOP;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AC;;A7AC  
 A7AE;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AF;  
 A7AF;LATIN SMALL LETTER ROUNDTOP A;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7AE;;A7AE  
 A794;LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
 A798;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A799;  
 A799;LATIN SMALL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A798;;A798  
 A7B0;LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH INSIDE BAR;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
 A7B1;LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH U-TURNED TAIL;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;;;  
 A7B2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH;Lu;0;L;;;;N;;;A7B3;  
 A7B3;LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA WITH LEFT NOTCH;Ll;0;L;;;;N;;;A7B2;;A7B2;

A7B4;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH;Ll;0;L;N;N;  
 A7B5;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;N;N;  
 A7B6;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL;Ll;0;L;N;N;  
 A7B7;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7B8;  
 A7B8;LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7B7;A7B7  
 A7B9;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CURL;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7BA;  
 A7BA;LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CURL;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7B9;A7B9;  
 A7BB;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA;Lu;0;L;N;N;0277;  
 A7BC;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7BD;  
 A7BD;LATIN SMALL LETTER CLOSED OMEGA WITH LONG STEM;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7BC;A7BC  
 A7BE;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7BF;  
 A7BF;LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED CLOSED OMEGA;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7BE;A7BE  
 A7C0;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER OW;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7C1;  
 A7C1;LATIN SMALL LETTER OW;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7C0;A7C0  
 A7C2;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7C3;  
 A7C3;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7C2;A7C2  
 A7C4;LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL;Ll;0;L;N;N;  
 A7C5;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7C6;  
 A7C6;LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH NOTCH AT BOTTOM;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7C5;A7C5  
 A7C7;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED ENLARGED SMALL U;Lu;0;L;N;N;A7C8;  
 A7C8;LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED U;Ll;0;L;N;N;A7C7;A7C7  
 A7C9;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH EARLY PITMAN FORM;Ll;0;L;N;N;  
 A7CA;LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH LATE PITMAN FORM;Ll;0;L;N;N;  
 FB07;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TOPBAR;Lu;0;L;N;N;  
 FB08;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH BENT TOPBAR;Lu;0;L;N;N;  
 FB09;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR;Lu;0;L;N;N;  
 FB0B;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG;Lu;0;L;N;N;014B;  
 FB0C;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA;Lu;0;L;N;N;  
 FB0D;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL;Lu;0;L;N;N;  
 FB0E;LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U;Lu;0;L;N;N;026F;

### 3.3 Properties to be changed for already encoded characters

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

### 3.4 Line breaking and text delimitation properties of punctuation marks

U+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK and

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

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

U+2E52 LEFT PARENTHESIS WITH MIDDLE RING and

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

### 3.5 Collation and sorting

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

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

### 3.6 Confusability issues

The following confusables exist:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.7 Special case pairing within the main EPA versions

This part is informative, regarding to this proposal.

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

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

0041 LATIN LETTER CAPITAL A  
0251 LATIN SMALL LETTER ALPHA

A7AE LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ROUNDTOP A  
0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A

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

A798 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON  
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

A798 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON  
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)

A798 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON  
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)

A798 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER LUNATE EPSILON  
A794 LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH PALATAL HOOK  
  
018B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH TOPBAR  
A7B4 LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC DH  
  
A7B7 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM  
A7B5 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH PIGTAIL AT BOTTOM  
  
FB0A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH SERIFED CROSSBAR  
A7B6 LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH SPIRAL TAIL  
  
FB0B LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC ENG  
014B LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG  
  
FB0C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED SIGMA  
0292 LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH  
  
A7C2 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH  
A7CA LATIN SMALL LETTER PHONOTYPIC TH LATE PITMAN FORM  
  
0244 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U BAR  
0252 LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED ALPHA  
  
FB0D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH Q TAIL  
A7C4 LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH U-TURNED TAIL  
  
FB0E LATIN CAPITAL LETTER DOUBLE U  
026F LATIN SMALL LETTER TURNED M

## 4. Acknowledgements

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

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

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

## 5. Examples and figures

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

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

### *Disclaimer:*

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

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

THE ENGLISH PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.				CONSONANTS.			
No.	Type.	Example of its sound.		No.	Type.	Example of its sound.	
LONG.				20	P p	rope	rop
1	Ɛ ε	eel	el	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	el	24	Ɔ ç	etch	eq
5	Ō o	ope	op	25	J j	edge	ej
6	W 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	wreath	ret
10	O o	olive	oliv	31	Ɔ t	wreathe	ret
11	U u	up	up	32	S s	his	his
12	W u	foot	fut	33	Z z	his	hiz
DIPHTHONGS.				34	Σ f	vicious	vifus
13	Ɔ i	isle	il	35	K ç	vision	vigun
14	Ɔ e	oil	el	36	R r	for	fer
15	Ɔ e	owl	el	37	L l	fall	fel
16	U 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. <sup>14</sup> But Jon forbad him, sayiŋ, Ɔ hav ned tu be baptizd ov Ɔe, and  
 him. <sup>14</sup> But John forbad him, sayiŋ, I have need to be baptized of thee, and  
 Ɔ cumest Ɔs tu mɛ. <sup>15</sup> And Jezus anseriŋ sed untu him, Sufer it tu be  
 comest thou to me? <sup>15</sup> And Jesus answering said unto him, Suffer it to be  
 so nɛ: for Ɔus it becumet us tu fulfil el rjɛtusnes. Ɔen he suferd him.  
 so now; for thus it becumeth us to fulfil all righteousness. Then he suffered him.  
<sup>16</sup> And Jezus, hwen he woz baptizd, went up stratwa ɛt ov Ɔe weter: and,  
<sup>16</sup> 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 se Ɔe Spirit ov God desendiŋ  
 lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending  
 lɛ a duv, and lɛtiŋ upon him: <sup>17</sup> and lo a vɛs from hev'n, sayiŋ, Ɔis iz mɛ  
 like a dove, and lightiŋ upon him: <sup>17</sup> 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
Ɔ ɛ ee in eel	I i i in ill	P p p in rope	F f f in safe
ŋ a a .. ale	E e e .. ell	B b b .. robe	V v v .. save
Ǻ q a .. alms	A a a .. am	T t t .. fate	Ƨ t th .. wreath
Θ e a .. all	O o o .. olive	D d d .. fade	Ƨ 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.			
Ƨ j i in isle	Ƨ ɔ ow in owl	C c c .. came	Σ f sh .. mesh
Ɔ œ oi .. oil	U u u .. mule	G g g .. game	Ƨ z s .. measure
LIQUIDS.			
COALESCENTS.		R r r in for	L l l in fall
Y y y in yea	W w w in way	NASALS.	
ASPIRATE.		M m m in seem	Ƨ ŋ ng in sing
Ƨ h h in hay		N n n .. seen	

The sign (') is prefixed to *l, m, n*, to shew when they form syllables by themselves; as, *dub'l, 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  
fañ, foñ, œuñ, boñ, fɛl], räuj  
fin, champ, aucun, bon, fille, règne

*German.*—cünste, cünste, Göte, böce, ik, ak, zɛq, tqg, væn  
kühnste, künste, Goethe, böcke, ich, ach, sieg, tag, wann

*New Orthographical Signs*:—(‡) *query*, placed at the commencement of interrogative clauses; (|) *sigh*; (‡) *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, T A, S Z, Σ Z; L, R; M, N, H,  
=p b, t d, g j, c g; f v, t a, 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, H, W; Y, W, H,  
i i, e e, a a, o o, c u, o, o u; j, 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, T A, S Z, Σ Z; L, R; M, N, H,  
p b, t d, g j, k g; f v, t a, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, y,  
=p b, t d, g j, c g; f v, t a, s z, f z; l, r; m, n, y, ov 1847.

Dis iz ðe ferst "løer-cas" er smel-leter alfabet, and it wil be sæn ðat ðe cónsonants wer næ priti wel set'ld. Prjur tuu ðe adopsun ov ðis alfabet,

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

Part of the list of additional symbols for foreign sounds.

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

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

§ 8. II. ADIEUNAL SIMBULZ FØR FOREN SØNDZ.

- 1 <sup>ˆ</sup>I <sup>ˆ</sup>i Æe Pølij *y*; it iz ðe proper loŋ vsel ov Ingliŋ 7.
- 2 <sup>ˆ</sup>A <sup>ˆ</sup>ä Æe Jerman *ä*, Freng *é*; ðe proper sænd ov Ingliŋ 2<sup>2</sup>.
- 3 <sup>ˆ</sup>A <sup>ˆ</sup>ā Æe *krif a*, az distingwiŋt from eðer *q* er *a*; it iz ðe tru loŋ vsel ov Ingliŋ 9.
- 4 <sup>ˆ</sup>A <sup>ˆ</sup>â Freng *a*; muŋ brøder ðan Ingliŋ 3, but not so brød az Ingliŋ 4.
- 5 <sup>ˆ</sup>O <sup>ˆ</sup>ô Italian *o quarto*; not cwjt so brød az Ingliŋ 4, but brøder ðan â.
- 6 <sup>ˆ</sup>O <sup>ˆ</sup>o Italian *o ozo*; betwen Ingliŋ 5 and 6, but incljnd tu ðe later.
- 7 <sup>ˆ</sup>U <sup>ˆ</sup>ü Loŋ Jerman *ü*, Freng *u*; førmð bj an atemt tu prønæns Ingliŋ 1 and 6 simultaniusli. Ingliŋmen hu can not caŋ ðe sænd, ma substitut *y* in Freng, and *e* in Jerman wurdz.
- 8 <sup>ˆ</sup>O <sup>ˆ</sup>ö Loŋ Jerman *ö*, Freng *œ*; førmð bj atemtiŋ tu prønæns Ingliŋ 2 and 5 simultaniusli. Ingliŋmen hu can not caŋ ðe sænd, ma substitut *e*.
- 9 <sup>ˆ</sup>E <sup>ˆ</sup>ë Freng *e müe* (muet); jenerali a bref vsel. Æe Ingliŋ 9 bref haz veri nerli ðe sam sænd. Sum Fonetisanz consider ðat Ingliŋ 36<sup>3</sup> and 36<sup>4</sup> wud be mør corectli rit'n *ër*.
- 10 <sup>ˆ</sup>I <sup>ˆ</sup>ï Æe Freng stopt *i*; a muŋ brjter sænd ðan ðe Ingliŋ 7. Ingliŋmen, hwen speciŋ Freng, jenerali uz "*e*" er "*i*" insted ov *ï*. We hav herd it prønænst in ðe wurd (been)="bin," insted ov "ben."
- 11 <sup>ˆ</sup>E <sup>ˆ</sup>ë Æe Freng *é*; røðer tiner, and mør ljç 7 ðan 8. Ingliŋmen jenerali uz *e* insted ov it.
- 12 <sup>ˆ</sup>A <sup>ˆ</sup>a Stopt *a* in el Foren langwejez, hwar it replæsez ʒr Ingliŋ 9. Æe sænd ljz betwen Ingliŋ 9 and 10, and aproceŋ ðe later veri nerli. It iz herd in ðe nort ov Ingland and Scotland in plas ov Ingliŋ 9. It iz elso veri nerli ðe sænd hwiŋ meni Ingliŋ specerz giv tu ðs Ingliŋ 3<sup>2</sup>, tu avød a çans ov prønænsiŋ "*â*" er "*ar*" fer *a*.
- 13 <sup>ˆ</sup>O <sup>ˆ</sup>ö Stopt Italian *o quarto*; scarsli distingwiŋab'l from Ingliŋ 10.
- 14 O o Æe tru fært vsel ov Ingliŋ 5, az in Freng (bonne)="bon." It iz stil herd in America, hwar (stone)="ston;" but it iz elwaz replast in Ingland bj "*o*" er "*u*," ðus "a ston, tre stun wat."
- 15 <sup>ˆ</sup>U <sup>ˆ</sup>ü Stopt Jerman *ü*, Freng *u*, ðus (künste, hatte)="cünstë, hüt."
- 16 <sup>ˆ</sup>O <sup>ˆ</sup>ö Stopt Jerman "*ö*," Freng *eu*, ðus (böcke, jeune)="böcë, zön."
- 17 <sup>ˆ</sup>O <sup>ˆ</sup>o Æe Oriéntal compresun, az "oqin."
- 18 <sup>ˆ</sup>X <sup>ˆ</sup>x Æe Oriéntal çlef-hamza, er soft brætiŋ.
- 19 <sup>ˆ</sup>V <sup>ˆ</sup>v Æe Jerman *w*, intermediet tu ðe Ingliŋ "*w*" and Ingliŋ "*v*;" ðe lær lip duz not tuŋ ðe tet az fer "*v*," but preseŋ ðe uper lip mør flatli ðan fer "*w*."
- 20 <sup>ˆ</sup>K <sup>ˆ</sup>k Æe Jerman *ch*, after paletal vselz er liewidz, ðus (ich)="ik;" hwen printed in italics, it reprezents ðe harf sænd ov Jerman *ch*, herd after el uðer vselz, az (auch, ach)="auk, ak. Ingliŋmen hu can not caŋ ðe sænd, ma uz ðe hwisperd *y* fer "*k*," and *c* fer *k*.
- 21 <sup>ˆ</sup>Q <sup>ˆ</sup>q Æe Jerman *g* fjnal after paletal vselz, ðus (siege)="zeq," er mør açuretli="szeqk," and veri freewentli="szek" 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. Egzilyeri Sjnz.

[ Tu prevent ðe nsesiti ov çastiŋ a number ov nu tjpz, a fu egzilyeri sjnz qr emplød, tu modifi ðe non valuz ov ðe leterz tu hwiŋ ða qr subjønd er preficst.]

- 22 <sup>ˆ</sup>i Sjnz ov *nazdiliti*. Hwen jønd tu eni vsel, it foz ðat it must be spoc'n

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

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

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

No. 13 ("Call") and 14 ("Sigh") obviously are the exclamation marks U+0021 and U+00A1. No. 14 ("Smile", green) shows U+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK (in a bad type).

### 3. ECSPREEUNAL SÆNZ.

- 11 (¶) Æ *Cweri*. Æis iz plast befor eni wurdz er clezez bj hwiç a cwesçun iz asct.
- 12 (?) Æ *Dst*. Æis iz plast after eni wurd er statment, conserniç hwiç ðe rjter felz sum ðst, er hwiç he wifex tu cel in cwesçun. Obzerv ðe diferens betwen ðe ðstfial incwçri "U cam lqst njt?" and ðe uzual interogafun "¶ Did u cum lqst njt."
- 13 (!) Æ *Col*; a mqrç ov eesclamaçun, er simpli surprjz. Dub'ld (!), it indicats grat astoniçment.
- 14 (i) Æ *Sç*; a mqrç ov gref er sorø: plast after a statment hwiç givz ðe rjter pan. Dub'ld (i), it indicats grat afflieçun.
- 15 (!) Æ *Smjç*; a mqrç ov mert er pleçur: plast after a statment hwiç givz ðe rjter pleçur, or proðuçez in him a felij ov amuzment; and hens uzd in plas ov ðat eespreçun in ðe speçer hwiç in comun interçors iz ment tu indicat "i woz onli in jøc." Æ dub'l smjç (!!) iz a ðsurjt lqf.  
[ Øl ðez sçnz qr uzd tu indicat ðe felij ov ðe rjter er speçer: ða hav no referens tu ðe reder, hu iz cwjt at liberti tu sç over a smjç, er smjç over a sç.]

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

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

### 4. PARENTHETICAL SÆNZ.

- 16 ( ) Æ *Paréntesis*, er in ðe plural *Paréntesez*; uzd tu incløz eni wurd er cloz hwiç iz inserted in ðe bodi ov a sentens, wið huuz gramatical construeçun it sumhwot interferz. It iz ølso uzd tu incløz eni lit'l mqrçs er sçnz hwiç mjt uterwjz be overluct, er not hav sufijent impertans giv'n tu ðem bj ðe reder. Fer instans, we hav fer ðis rez'n, incløzd ðe ørtogrfical sçnz l tu l5 in ðe marçin ov ðe abuv eesplanaçun betwen parentesez.
- 17 { } *Bracez*, uzd az a variaçun ov ðe parenthesis; ðe ferst hqf { iz ølso uzd tu conect er liçc tu geðer several ljnz.
- 18 [ ] *Bracets*; uzd az a variaçun ov parenthesis, and ølso tu incløz høl sentensez hwiç interfér wið ðe jeneral arançment ov a paragraf, and consecwentli hav røder ðe operans ov nots. Obzervafunz mad bj ðe sçter, in ðe cors ov a sçtaçun, qr jenerali so incløzd, tu distiçgwiç ðem from ðe wurdz ov ðe øtur sçted.
- 19 { } *Obsolesent Parentesez*; uzd tu incløz wurdz hwiç qr not egzibited Foneticali.
- 20 (" ") *Invertet Comaz er Mqrçs ov Sçtaçun*, incløz wurdz cwoted from anuðer øtur, er put intuu ðe mst ov ðe speçer. Wurdz tu hwiç particuler impertens iz ataçt, teencil eespreçunz, ets., qr of'n so 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.

¶ Hwi lucest ðs so wjldli. ¶ Hwot see'st ðs afqr.

¶ A specter, ¶ a gøst from ðe ded.

*Prins.*—It iz not ðe bodiles fèrm ov ðe ded,

Ner ðe specter ov det, ðat afrijs,

¶ cwal at a spirit tu moneres mør dred,

¶ ðe spirit, in loŷ-enŷlavd naŷunz hat bred

¶ ðe boldness tu çalenj ðar rijs.

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

It haz lan in stroŷ çanz, wo iz mæ j

¶ Tiz a hundred-jd, hundred-qrmd jiant, hu:l dar

¶ ðe strug'l, o Fredum, wið ðé.

M. P.

1. ðis lit'l pøem iz a tranŷlafun ov *Clopfocs* "Fürst und zjn Cebzjþ" (¶ *Fürst und sein Kebweib*), hwiç woz compozd in 1789, wið referens tu ðe ferst Freng revolufun.

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

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

¶ ðe complèt Scoç alfabet apèrz tu bæ :

<i>Loŷ Vselz</i>	e — a ä q e ô o u ü ö
<i>Þert Vselz</i>	ÿ i ě e a o — o u ú ó u
<i>Diftoŷz</i>	uĩ, aĩ, oĩ, au, èu
<i>Coalésents and Bredij</i>	y w, h
<i>Eçplodents</i>	p b, t d, çj —, ç g
<i>Continuants</i>	f v, t ð, s z, f ʒ, k —, k
<i>Licwidz</i>	r l, m n ŷ.

¶ ðe çef pønts tu bæ noted bj an Inglijman ar :

¶ ðe prezens ov ðe vselz ó, ù, ö, ě, é, o, ú, ó, hwiç ðu not ocúr in Inglijf ; ðe natur ov ðe diftoŷz, eŷpeŷali ðe diftoŷz uĩ, aĩ, neder ov hwiç ocúr in Inglijf, and hwiç replás ðe Inglijf i at diferent tjmz. Ov ðis, uĩ iz veri nerli ðe tru Inglijf i, and Inglijmen ma ðarfor substitut i fèr it, hwjl aĩ veri nerli = ai, ðe sænd giv'n in Ingland tu ðe ŷing'l wurd (*aye*). ¶ ðe Scoç,

*Duncan Gray came here to woo,*

(F) duŷcan gra cam her tu wuu,

(E) Duŷcan 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).

CHARLIZ HÛS.

A TAL FÛR YUW ÇILDREN.

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

STANFORD LUNA

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

tu cum tu super, becez it woz ðe ferst tjm in ðe nu, hÛs. So Jan went tu ðe dør tu cøl Çarli in.

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

Of set Jan abÛt ðe gard'n tu fjd Çarli, but je luct fër a loj tjm wiðÛt sein him, so je cam in tu her muðer, and sed; “Mamá, j canot fjd Çarli eni hwar. ?Wil u help me tu hac fër him.”

Den Mister BrÛn, huu woz in ðe rum tú, and had just sat dÛn tu rest himsèlf, and enjër hiz tÛ, sed: “HwÛ, ðe bÛ haz ben runij abÛt øl ðe afernun, and j nò he wud not go beyond ðe gard'n. Brin me mj cap, Jan, j wil go after him misèlf.

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

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

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

Sen 8.] *Macbét.* 11  
ør memorÛz anúðer Golgota,  
j canot tel:—  
but j am fant, mj gafez cri fër help.  
8 *Dyc.* So wal ðj wurdz becúm ðé, az ðj wunudz;  
ða smac øv onur bot.—Go, get him surjuuz.  
[*exit* Soljer, aténded.]  
*Enter* Ros and Angus.  
9 *Húí* cumz her.  
10 *Mal.* ðe wurði tan øv Ros.  
10 *Len.* Hwot hast luac tru hiz ðz! So juð hé  
ðat semz tu speo tinj stran]. [luac  
11 *Ros.* God sav ðs ciñ!  
12 *Dyc.* ? Hwens cam'Ût ðÛ, wurði tan.  
13 *Ros.* From FÛf, grat ciñ,  
hwar ðe nørwaan banerz flÛt ðe scj,  
and fan ãr pep'l cold.

12 *Macbét.* [Act 1.  
15 *Ros.* Hat nÛ,  
Sweno, ðe Nørwaz ciñ, cravz compozifun;  
nør wud we ðan him berial øv hiz men,  
'til he disbársed, at Sant Colmez Ing,  
ten tÛzend dolerz tu ãr jeneral ãs.  
16 *Dyc.* Nò mør ðát tan øv Cedur sal ðesév  
ãr buzum interest.—Go, prónÛs hiz det,  
and wið hiz fermer tjt'l gret Macbét.  
17 *Ros.* ð'l se it dun.  
18 *Dyc.* Hwot-he hat lost, nob'l Macbét hat  
wun. [*ecsiunt.*

SEN 3.—*A Het. Thunder. Enter tre Wigz.*

1 *Ferst Wig.* ? Hwar hast ðÛ ben, sÛster.  
2 *Secund Wig.* Ciliñ swjn.

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

N O T I S.

Æ fóloig pajez wer orjinali compild bj Yóhan Cristián Telif (Thielisch), superinténdent (er luteran bifup) ov evanjelical (er luteran protestant) congregafunz in Uper Østria, and præger tu æ evanjelical congregafun in Σarten (Scharten), (lat 48<sup>is</sup>, lonj. 14<sup>i</sup>, ner Lints), and wer lisenst bj æ protestant cónsisturi in Ven (Véna), in æ yer 1799. Æ jeneral ecselens ov æ aranjment recomended it tu æ printer az a convenient sculbuac, and he

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

*Adifunal leters for foren sændz hwiç ðu not ocúr in inglif.*

Æ leter		iz olwaz		Æ leter		iz olwaz	
rit'n	printd	sænded az		rit'n	printd	sænded 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 (ú)		L l	L l	italyan (gl)	
Ö ö	·Ö ö	freng (œ)		N n	N n	italyan (gn)	
È è	·È è	freng (è)		K k	K k	jerman (ch)	
À à	-A a	fr. sørt (a)		Q q	Q q	duç (g)	
Ø ø	⊙ ø	fr. sørt (o)		o o	o o	árabic (ain)	
U u	·U u	fr. sørt (u)		ı ı	ı ı	pølij (rz)	
Ö ö	·Ö ö	fr. sørt (œ)					
an	an	freng (in)		Æ stropli pronstnst árabic leters ar indicated in rjtig, bj subscribip, and in print bj preficsin, a dot; ðus, <i>Mu.hámmud o'Ále</i> (Mehemet Ali). <i>ç, ç, k, ç</i> ar usd fer palatal varjetiz ov <i>c, g, k, ç</i> ; compár <i>ik, ç,</i> <i>ak, (ich, ach).</i>			
on	on	freng (an)					
on	on	freng (on)					
un	un	freng (un)					

Ðaz ignorant ov foren langwejez ar advjrd tu pronstns

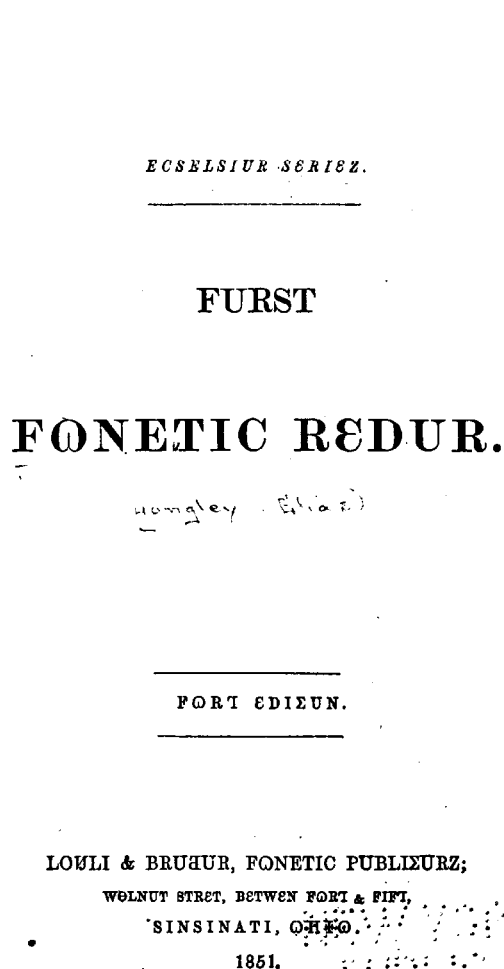
ä, á, è, a, ø, ñ, ç, k, ç, ı,

az a, ç, u, a, o, ç, ç, c, ç, ç,

respectivli, tu omít ø, and tu disregárd æ marc ov stroij leters, until ða can lern æ tru sændz. In freng, ø, ü ma be pronstnst az *w, ç,* and *ó, ú* az *w, í;* in jerman, ø, ó ma be spœc'n ljc *a, e,* and *ü, ú* ljc *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 . . . . .	ga
<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 . . . . .	if
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 . . . . .	in

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

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

Mj Slat.  
 Pra giv me mj 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 “*Ɛ*”/“*ε*” for [i:] seemed not acceptable for a Spanish audience, thus U+A7B7/U+A7B8 LATIN CAPITAL/SMALL LETTER I WITH RIGHT U-TURN AT BOTTOM (marked red) were introduced to indicate that phoneme. Also, the “*ə*” was used to mark liquids being syllabic, using U+FB09 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITHOUT MIDDLE BAR as capital form of that letter.

## ALFABETO FONÉTICO 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.*

Ɔ	i	. . . eel. . . .	ir . . . .	i
Ɛ	e	. . . ale . . . .	él . . . .	é
A	q	. . . air . . . .	(1)	q
A	q	. . . alms . . . .	(2)	aáh
Ɔ	σ	. . . all. . . .	(3)	σ
Ω	o	. . . ope . . . .	oro . . . .	ó
U	u	. . . food . . . .	ñudo . . . .	ú

#### *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
U	u	. . . full . . . .	(9)	ut
E	ə	. . . tit, le, taken . . . .	(10)	əl

#### *Diptongos.*

Ɔ	j	. . . eye . . . .	(11)	j
Ɔ	ɹ	. . . owl . . . .	(12)	ɹ
U	y	. . . you . . . .	yugo . . . .	yu

#### *Ligantes. (Coalescents.)*

W	w	. . . way . . . .	(13)	we
Y	y	. . . yea . . . .	ragita . . . .	yé

#### *Aspirante.*

H	h	. . . hay . . . .	(14)	heg
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### 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
Ɔ	đ	. . . thy . . . .	deidad . . . .	di
S	s	. . . seal . . . .	sesos . . . .	es
Z	z	. . . zeal . . . .	(18)	zi
Σ	ʃ	. . . mesh . . . .	(19)	if
Ɔ	ʒ	. . . measure . . . .	(20)	zi

#### *Líquidas.*

L	l	. . . fall . . . .	(21)	el
R	r	. . . rare . . . .	(22)	ar

#### *Nasales.*

M	m	. . . seem . . . .	mamá . . . .	am
N	n	. . . seen . . . .	(23)	en
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.
e a q e o u, i e a o u u, j e s u, w y h, p b t d g j c g, f v t d s z f z, l r, m n y.	i e a o e u, i e a o u u, j s u, w y h, p b t d g j c g, f v o d s z f z, l r, m n y.	aa, bb, cc, dd, ee, ff, gg, hh ii, jj, kc, ll, mm, nn, oo, pp, qc, rr, ss, tt, uu, vv, ww, xcs, yy, zz.
<i>Specimen.</i>	<i>Specimen.</i>	<i>Specimen.</i>
Nutiŋ hwotever iz mōr tu be deziŋd, or mōr deliŋful, ŋan ŋe liŋ ov truit: for it iz ŋe sors ov wiz- dum. Hwen ŋe mīnd iz harast wid obscūriti, distractēd bi dsts, renderd torpid or sad'nd bi ignor- ans or fōlsitiz, and truit emerjez az from a dare abis, it sijnz fōrt instantaniusli, liŋ ŋe sun dispersiŋ mists and vapurz, or liŋ ŋe don dispeliŋ ŋe fadz ov darcnes.	Nuŋiŋ hwotever iz mōr tu bi deziŋd, or mōr deliŋful, ŋan ŋe liŋ ov truŋ: for it iz ŋe sors ov wiz- dum. Hwen ŋe mīnd iz harast wid obscūriti, distractēd bi dsts, renderd torpid or sadend bi ignor- ans or fōlsitiz, and truŋ emerjez az from a dare abis, it sijnz fōrt instantaniusli, liŋ ŋe sun dispersiŋ mists and vepurz, or liŋ ŋe don dispeliŋ ŋe sedz ov darcnes.	Nothing whatever is more to be desired, or more delightful, than the light of truth: for it is the source of wisdom. When the mind is harassed with obscurity, dis- tracted by doubts, rendered torpid or saddened by ignorance or falsi- ties, and truth emerges as from a dark abyss, it shines forth instan- taneously, like the sun dispersing mists and vapours, or like the dawn dispelling the shades of darkness.

**PHONETIC ALFABET WIH SICS LOW  
VSELZ AND FOR DIFOOKZ.**

**LONG VOWELS.**  
 U i, E e, A a, O o, U u;      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 i, O o, Y y, U u:  
 pine, oil, owl, you, new:

**CONSONANTS.**  
 C c, O o, T t, S s, Z z, W w,  
 such, thin, then, she, vision, sing,

together with the consonants of the old alphabet, except k, q, s, which are rejected.

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

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**PHONETICS.**

**I** wil lev D-r Ston tu t c c r ov hiz on reput fen. It wud be lqfabl f r ms tu testifi dat j hav ssn him rjt 120 wurdz a minit **!** I hav ritn 201 wurdz in a minit wid ez, bef r witnesez, but did not tac  s trubl tu get a sertificate d rf r, f r  s simpl rezn dat an abiliti tu rjt rapidli daz not pr v an abiliti tu report wel.

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

**u**pon mj c r, wid  s afurans dat  s cud rjt 60 wurdz per minit, and after m r practis cud undowtedli rjt faster **!** A jentlman woz introdust to ms bj M-r L yli az beinj wun ov  ar fastest rjterz hwjl  s cud not rjt m r  an 60  r 70 wurdz per minit **!!** A western fonografer woz told bj wun ov  s l diq fonograferz ov  s

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

### THE ENGLISH PHONETIC ALPHABET.

The letter 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>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>c</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>ucer</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>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>ow</i> .. <i>owl</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>j</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>tull</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>W</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>w</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  $\eta$  (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).

LETTERS		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS		NAME	
<b>THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.</b>					
<i>The Phonetic letters in the first column are pronounced like the italic letters that follow. The last column contains the names of the letters.</i>					
<i>Long Vowels.</i>			<i>Explodents.</i>		
E e	.....eel	.....e	P p	.....pale	.....pe
E e	.....earth	.....er	B b	.....bale	.....be
A a	.....ale	.....a	T t	.....tame	.....te
A a	.....air	.....ar	D d	.....dame	.....de
A a	.....arms	.....a	C c	.....cheer	.....ca
O o	.....all	.....o	J j	.....jeer	.....ja
O o	.....oak	.....o	K k	.....came	.....ka
O o	.....ooze	.....o	G g	.....game	.....ga
<i>Short Vowels.</i>			<i>- Continuants.</i>		
I i	.....ill	.....it	F f	.....fain	.....ef
E e	.....ell	.....et	V v	.....vain	.....ve
A a	.....am	.....at	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>		
C c	.....oil	.....e	L l	.....lull	.....el
S s	.....owl	.....s	R r	.....rare	.....ar
U u	.....dupe	.....u	<i>Nasals.</i>		
<i>Coalescents.</i>			M m	.....maim	.....am
Y y	.....yca	.....ya	N n	.....nine	.....en
W w	.....way	.....wa	N n	.....sing	.....ij
<i>Breathing.</i>					
H h	.....hay	.....ha			
<p>☞ The marks of punctuation are the same as in the Romanic orthography, excepting the following changes and additions: the mark of interrogation <math>\text{?}</math> is placed before the first word of a question; <math>\text{?}</math> is placed at the end of a sentence, and indicates doubt; <math>\text{?}</math> indicates laughter; <math>\text{!}</math> sorrow; <math>\text{j}</math> sorrow; the inverted period <math>\text{.}</math> signifies the omission of a letter.</p>					

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

ded tu ðe tøm we kan not n̄ spek konfidentli; bød d̄id in 1777—Mr Gwinet, Ma 22; ðe da er munt ov Mr. Mertonz ðeð kan not n̄ be korektli asertand. C̄qr̄lz Karol standz f̄ør̄t wið m̄qr̄kt pekuliariti on ðis list. Not onli iz he ðe onli wun h̄o givz hiz plas ov rezidens, but he woz ðe last survivor ov ðe ilustrius band, and els̄o atand tu a grater aj ðan eni ov ðe rest, h̄e beip, at ðe t̄im ov hiz ðeð, N̄ovember 14̄, 1832, n̄j̄nti-f̄iv. Tomas Ling, wun ov ðe t̄o yungest at ðe t̄im ov s̄inip, woz els̄o ðe yungest in ðeð: he d̄id ab̄st 1780, ajed t̄erti-wun. Tomas Jeferson and Jon Adamz bød d̄id on ðe f̄ør̄t ov Jul̄i, ov ðe sam yer, 1826; ðe f̄ør̄mer at ðe aj ov ati-tre, ðe later n̄j̄nti-wun.

We hav bin abl tu asertan ðe several ajez ov fifti-tre ov ðez distipgwist men at ðe t̄im ða s̄ind ðe Deklarafon. Ðar yun̄ited ajez prezent an agregat ov t̄o t̄szand tre hundred and t̄erti siks yerz, givip an agregat tu eç ov f̄orti-f̄or yerz and twenti-sevn daz. Ðe agregat yerz at ðeð ov fifti-t̄o ov ðis number, (ðe ajez ov ðe uðer f̄or we hav n̄o menz ov korektli asertanip,) iz tre t̄szand tre hundred and n̄j̄nti-wun; averaj, siksti-f̄iv. Fre ov ðez livd tu be m̄or ðan n̄j̄nti; twelv, m̄or ðan ati; twenti-wun atand tu m̄or ðan sevnti. ¶ Hw̄ar els̄ fal we luk f̄er suḡ instansez ov lonjeviti. It wil be sen at wuns ðat ðe ðarip ðed ða had komited did not “f̄rītn ðem tu ðeð.”

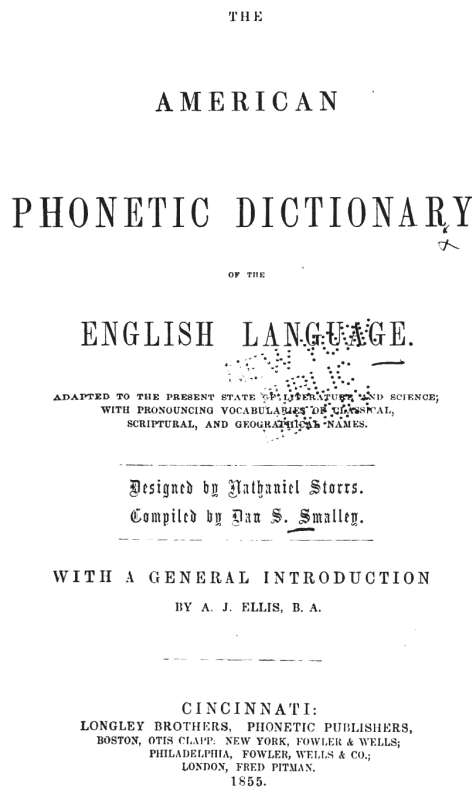
Most ov ðem livd tu se sum ov ðe rezul̄ts ov ðis f̄erst des̄is̄iv bl̄o f̄er ðe komplet redem̄fon ov ðar kuntri. Sum ov ðem livd meni yerz tu enj̄o sivil and relijus blesipz, suḡ az ðe yun̄iversal K̄reator never yet v̄çs̄aft tu eni uðer pepl he haz mad.

Yer after yer k̄olz us agen tu komemorat ðar nobl ðed. Hw̄il we rever, gerif and embq̄m ðar mem̄oriz, let us most dev̄stli ðank, ador and serv̄ ðat God h̄o gav ðem f̄er s̄r kuntriz resku in t̄im ov h̄er gratest peril. “He hað not ðelt s̄o wið eni nāfon, and az f̄er hiz j̄ujments we hav not non ðem. Praz ye ðe Lord.”  
Nasional Magazen.

JERMAN SILVER.

F̄u ov s̄r rederz qr̄ probabli aw̄ar h̄s̄ meni aplikafonz qr̄ n̄s̄-a-daz mad ov ðis yus̄ful komp̄ozifon. We k̄el it komp̄ozifon, ełd̄o ðe majoriti ov ðe pepl imajin ðat it iz a metal (*sui generis*)—but suḡ iz not ðe fakt. It iz komp̄ozd ov wun p̄q̄rt nikel, wun p̄q̄rt ov spelter ov z̄ipk, and tre p̄q̄rts ov koper; but eł ðez substans̄ez hav tu be pur, and eksp̄ozd tu a grat het bef̄er ða miks amup ðemselvz. Ðe z̄ipk metal, hw̄ig iz ov a volatil natyur, iz not put in ðe pot until ðe f̄erst t̄o qr̄ wel yun̄ited tageder. Ðe refrakt̄ori natyur ov ðe nikel, and ðe difikulti ov obtanip ðe metal fr̄e from q̄rsenik, j̄ron and kob̄elt, qr̄ ðe k̄oz ðat not unfrekwentli we se J̄erman silver sp̄onz ov a gold yel̄o kulor, hw̄il J̄erman silver prepārd. from pur metalz, wil ekwal in hw̄itnes sterliç silver, and wil not tq̄rnif. Te and tabl sp̄onz, n̄j̄vz and f̄erks, f̄j̄rmen and f̄ip kaptenz spekiç trumpets, poket-buk klasps, te sets, lamps and gun m̄s̄ntipz qr̄ n̄s̄ mostli mad ov J̄erman silver. Upwardz ov fifti t̄szand p̄szndz ov ðis komp̄ozifon iz manyufaktyurd in ðis kuntri anyūali, f̄er hw̄ig ðe nikel iz imported from J̄ermani and Ipgland. Ðar qr̄ but tre l̄okalitiz ov nikel or in ðis kuntri:—Catham, Konektikut; La Mot, Miz̄ori, and Lak Superior.

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



PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

43. **Order of the Letters in the American Phonetic Alphabet.** As it is impossible to enter fully into the subject of phonetics in this introduction, the above may suffice as an explanation of the principles on which the alphabet is constructed. The order of the letters must next be considered. It is obvious that even if the inventors of the alphabet had been at the time in possession of the systematic explanation which has now been given, it would not have been advisable to arrange the letters of the alphabet in the order which a consideration of other languages besides the English has shown to be correct. Hence the alphabet required a thoroughly English arrangement. For this purpose the long vowels were arranged in a single series, commenced with the palatal, proceeding to the guttural, and ending with the labial, thus, e, a, q, o, w, and when the Americans introduced f and g they considered it best to place the first immediately before and the second immediately after a, so that the series became e, f, a, g, 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>Explosives.</i>	
E e as in eel, Name e	P p as in pole, Name pe	B b as in bowl . . . . .	be
E e . . . . . earth . . . . . e	T t . . . . . toe . . . . . te	D d . . . . . doe . . . . .	de
A a . . . . . ale . . . . . a	G g . . . . . cheer . . . . . ga	J j . . . . . jeer . . . . .	ja
A a . . . . . air . . . . . a	K k . . . . . king, can . . . . . ka	G g . . . . . game . . . . .	ga
H h . . . . . arm . . . . . q			
Q q . . . . . all . . . . . o			
W w . . . . . oak . . . . . w			
O o . . . . . one . . . . . o			
<i>Short Vowels.</i>		<i>Continuants.</i>	
I i . . . . . ill . . . . . it	F f . . . . . fear . . . . . ef	V v . . . . . veer . . . . . ve	
E e . . . . . ell . . . . . et	H h . . . . . thigh . . . . . it	T t . . . . . thy . . . . . da	
A a . . . . . am . . . . . at	S s . . . . . seal . . . . . es	Z z . . . . . zeal . . . . . ze	
I a . . . . . ask . . . . . at	X x . . . . . shall . . . . . if	V v . . . . . vision . . . . . va	
O o . . . . . on . . . . . ot			
U u . . . . . up . . . . . ut			
W u . . . . . wood . . . . . ut			
<i>Diphthongs.</i>		<i>Liquids.</i>	
F i . . . . . ice . . . . . i	R r . . . . . rare . . . . . ur	L l . . . . . lull . . . . . el	
F i . . . . . oil . . . . . e			
S s . . . . . ocl . . . . . s			
W u . . . . . dupe . . . . . u			
<i>Coalescents.</i>		<i>Nasals.</i>	
Y y . . . . . yea . . . . . ya	M m . . . . . main . . . . . em	N n . . . . . none . . . . . en	
W w . . . . . way . . . . . wa	W w . . . . . sing . . . . . ig		
<i>Breathing.</i>			
H h . . . . . huy . . . . . ha			



FONETIK DIKSONÆRI

OV HE

I N G L I S L A N G W Æ J.

ABB

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

**ABACIST**, Ab'a-sist, n. an akúntant.

**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 hœ stelz a herd ov kattl. [kolum.]

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

**ABAFF**, A-báf, *ad.* tœard ðe stern ov a þip.

**ABAISSANCE**, A-bá-sans, n. óbasans.

**ABALLENATE**, Ab-ál-yen-at, *v. t.* tu estránþ; tu transfér from eni wun.

**ABALIENATION**, Ab-al-yen-á-son, n. ðe transfér þe títl tu properti. [tu forsák.]

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

**ABANDONED**, A-bán-dond, *p. a.* forsakn; desærted; veri wiked.

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

**ABANDONING**, A-bán-don-ig, n. levig er forsakiþ.

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

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

**ABARTICULATION**, Ab-ár-tik-yú-lá-son, n. a kjnd ov qrtikyulafon hwiþ admits ov manifest maþon.

**ABASE**, A-bás, *v. t.* tu humbl; deprés; briþ lœ.

**ABASEMENT**, A-bás-ment, n. ðe akt ov humbliþ; lœ stat.

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

**ABASHMENT**, A-báf-ment, n. þam; konfúson.

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

**ABATE**, A-bát, *v. t.* tu lesn; tu diminiþ; in lœ, tu defétt, tu óvertrœ. [diskúnt.]

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

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

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

**ABB**, Ab, n. ðe yqrn fer a wævers werp. [deféns.]

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

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

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

**ABBE**, Ab'a, n. an abot; an ekklesiastikal títl wið-ét ofis er dqtí anékt.

**ABBESS**, Ab'æs, n. ðe guvernes ov a nuneri.

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

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

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

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

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

1

ABI

**ABBREVIATOR**, A-bré-vi-a-tor, n. wun hœ abriþes er redúses tu a smœler kumpas. [tráktiþ.]

**ABBREVIATORY**, A-bré-vi-a-tœ-ri, *a.* fertniþ; kon-

**ABBREVIATURE**, A-bré-vi-a-tœr, n. abreviaþon; abriþment.

**ABDICANT**, Ab'di-kant, *a.* ábdikatiþ; renúnsiþ.

**ABDICANT**, Ab'di-kant, n. a person hœ 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 desærtiþ ov a publik trust wið-ét a formal surénder.

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

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

**ADDITORY**, Ab'di-tœ-ri, n. a plas tu hjd guds in.

**ABDOMEN**, Ab-dœ-men, n. ðe lœer part ov ðe beli.

**ABDOMINAL**, Ab-dœm-i-nal, *a.* relatiþ tu ðe abdomen. [fifœs.]

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

**ABDOMINOUS**, Ab-dœm-in-us, *a.* lqj-belid; abdomi-nal.

**ABDUCE**, Ab-dúç, *v. t.* tu separat; tu dre from; yuzd in anátœmi.

**ABDUCTENT**, Ab-dúç-sent, *a.* dreig er puliþ bak.

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

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

**ABEARANOE**, A-bár-ans, n. behavýor.

**ABECEDARIAN**, Á-bœ-se-dá-ri-an, n. a teqer er lœrner 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 wonderiþ from

**ABERRANCY**, Ab-ér-an-si, } ðe rjt wa.

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

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

**ABERRING**, Ab-ér-ig, *a.* wonderiþ; goiþ astrá.

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

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

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

**ABETTOR**, A-bét-or, } þliþ.

**ABEYANCE**, A-bá-ans, n. reverþon; ekspektaþon ov poseþon. [ðe flok.]

**AGGREGATION**, Ab-grœ-gá-son, n. a separaþon from

**ABHOB**, Ab-hœr, *v. t.* tu hat biterli; tu dœstét; tu abominat. [hatred.]

**ABHORRENCE**, Ab-hœr-ens, n. dœtestaþon; grat

**ABHORRENT**, Ab-hœr-ent, *a.* struk wið abhœrens; odius; kóntrari tu; inkonsistent wið.

**ABHORRENTLY**, Ab-hœr-ent-li, *ad.* in an abhœrent maner.

**ABHORREER**, Ab-hœr-er, n. wun hœ abhœrs.

**ABIB**, Á'bib, n. ðe fœrst muþ ov ðe Juþ jyr.

(1)

PRONUNSIËSON  
OV  
JEOGRAFIKAL NËMZ.

- Aachen, H'ken.  
Aalborg, OI'borg.  
Aargau, H'rgs.  
Argovie, H-r-go-vé, [Fr.]  
Aarhus, O'r'hos.  
Abaço, H'bc-kò.  
Abakka, H-bq-kqn.  
Abancay, H-bqn-kf.  
Abano, H-bq-nò.  
Abaecia, or Abaenia, A-báf-i-a.  
Abbeville, Ab's-vil, [Fr.] Hb-vél.  
Abbetibbie, or Abbetibbe, Ab-e-tib-e.  
Abd-el-Cluria, Hb-dél-kú-rs-q.  
Ritu elao (Koores, or Kouri.)  
Aberdeen, Ab-er-dén.  
Abergavenny, Ab-er-gá-ne.  
Aberistwith, Ab-er-ist-wid.  
Abernethy, Ab'er-net-l.  
Abex, H'beks.  
Abington, Ab'ig-ton.  
Abo, H'bo.  
Abomey, Ab-o-má.  
Abookeer, Aboukir, or Abukir, H-bo-kér.  
Abootish, Aboutige, or Aboutij, H-bo-tig.  
Ahrantes, H-brqn-tes.  
Abrothos, H-bról-yos.  
Abruzzo Citra, H-brót-so Cé-trq.  
Abruzzo Ultra, H-brót-so OI'  
Absecum, or Absecombe, Ab-sé-kum. [keer.]  
Abukir, H-bo-kér. Se (Aboo-  
Abutige, or Abutisch, H-bo-tig.  
Se (Abootiak.)  
Abyssinia, Ab-is-in-t-a.  
Acadia, A-ká-di-a.  
Acapulco, H-kq-pól-ka.  
Acaray, H-kq-rj.  
Accomaek, Ak'ó-mak.  
Accra, Ak'ra.  
Achmim, or Akhmym, Ak-mém.  
Acqs, 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'or.  
Adowah, H'do-wq, or  
Adova, H'do-vq.  
Adramiti, H-drq-mé-ts.  
Adria, H'drz-q.  
Adrianople, Ad-rs-an-ó-pl.  
Adriatic, Ad-ri-ét-ik.  
Aegean, E-jé-an.  
Agina, E-jj-na.  
Aeroe, H'ro, or H'ro-a.  
Aetna, Et'na.  
Afghanistan, H-gqn-is-tqn.  
Afioom, Afiooma, or Afium, H-fi-óm.  
Afragola, H-frq-gó-lq.  
Africa, Af'ri-ka.  
Agably, or Aghably, H-gq-bié.  
Agadir, H-gq-dér.  
Agdas, H-g-dqs, or  
Aghades, H'gq-des.  
Agde, Hgd.  
Agen, H-yán.  
Aghrim, Óg'rim, or Oh'rim.  
Aginocourt, Aj'in-kart, or Aj-in-kórt.  
Agnone, Hn-yó-na.  
Agosta, H-góe-tq.  
Agra, H'gra.  
Agram, H'grqm.  
Aguadilla, H-gwq-dél-yq.  
Agua Nueva, H'gwq Nwá-vq.  
Agua Calientes, H'gwqs Kq-li-én-tes.  
Aguayo, H-gwí-o.  
Agulhas, H-gól-yqs.  
Ahanta, H-hqn-tq.  
Ahgrim, H'grim.  
Ahmedabad, H-méd-a-bqd.  
Aichstadt, Fk'stet.  
Aigle, H'gl.  
Aigues Mortes, Hg Mót.  
Ain, An.  
Aintab, F'n-tqb.  
Aisne, Hn.  
Aix Hks.  
Aix-la-Chapelle, Hks-lq-Σq-pél.  
Ajaccio, H-yqt-co, or  
Ajazzo, H-yqt-so.  
Ajaa, H-gán.  
Ajalon, Aj'a-lon.  
Ajmeer, Aj-mér.  
Akaba, H'kq-bq.  
Akerman, H'ker-mqn.  
Akhaf, H'kqf.  
Akhissar, Hk-his-ár.  
Akshehr, Akchehr, or Akcheher, Hk-jár, or Hk-já-her.  
Aksou, Aksou, or Aksu, Hk-só.  
Alabama, Al-a-bám-a.  
Alachua, Al-éq-q-a.  
Aladulia, Al-a-dó-li-a.  
Alagoas, H-lq-gó-qs.  
Alais, H-lá.  
Alamo, H'lq-mò.  
Aland, H'land.  
Alashehr, or Alaschehr, H-lq-jár, or H-lq-já-her.  
Alaska, A-lás-ka.  
Alatamaha, OI-ta-ma-hé.  
Alba, H'lba.  
Al Baab, Hl Bqb.  
Albacete, Hl-bq-tá-ta.  
Albania, Al-bá-mi-a, Arnaootloek, or Arnaoutlik, Ar-nq-dt-lsk, [T.]  
Albano, Hl-bq-nò.  
Albans, St., Sant OI'bans.  
Albany, OI'ban-i.  
Albemarle, Al'be-mqrl, (Eng.)  
Albemarle, Al-be-márl, (U. S.)  
Albufera, Al-bu-fá-ra. [bé.]  
Albula, Hl'bo-lq.  
Alby, or Albi, Al'bi, [Fr.] Hl-  
Alcala, Hl-kq-tq.  
Alcala de Henares, Hl-kq-lq da En-q-res.  
Alcama, Hl'kq-mò.  
Alcaniz, Hl-kqn-yét.  
Alcaniara, Hl-kqn-tq-rq.  
Alcarria, Al-ka-ré-a.  
Alckmaer, Hk-mqr. Se (Alk-maar.)  
Alcona, Al-kó-na.  
Alcoy, Hl-kó-e.  
Aldabra, Hl-dq-brq.  
Aldan, Hl-dqn.  
Alden, OI'den.  
Alderney, OI'der-ni.  
Alem-Tejo, or Alen-Tejo, H-lep-Tá-ço. [Ioh-són.]  
Alencon, A-lén-son, [Fr.] H-

De onli nq notafon empléd in dis list is de yqs ov an itálik r fer de tril ov dat leter. Nams dat, b' jeneral yqs in dis kuntri, hav bekdin Anglissed, qe marqt wid de Inglij pronunsiáfon radér dan de Yqropesn.

(741)



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

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

A PHONETIC ALPHABET FOR THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.								
BY ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.								
<p>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.</p>								
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
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	an	V	v	vile	F	f	fame
I	i	eve	Δ	δ	then	⊙	⊙	thin
Ɛ	ɛ	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
Ƴ	ɣ	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						
<p>Tone-marks to represent Accent, Inflection, and Intonation.</p>								
THE 6 COMPOUND LETTERS.								
Ⓐ	α	oil	D	d	job	Ɔ	ć	etch
⊙	⊙	air	G	g	tugs	X	x	oaks

(16)

**A a**

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).

BIOGRAFIZ  
OV AČ  
**PREZIDENTS**  
OV AČ  
YUNNETED STATS  
  
KOMPHLD BĚ F. G. ADAMZ.  
  
SIN SING TI.  
LOWLI BRUGERZ, FONETIK PUBLIKERZ.  
1856.

JØRJ WOEWINTON. 13

nš and ðen yø find wun. "Trøt, Jørj," sed Øgústin Wojñton, "iz ðe luvliet kwoliti ov yøð. Æ wud rjð fifti mjz, mj sun, tu se ðe bø høz hørt iz so *onest*, and hiz lips so *pyr*, ðat we ma depénd on everi wurd he sez."  
"Pø," sed Jørj, veri seriushi, "¿ðø j ever tel liz."  
"No, Jørj, j þanjc God yø ðø not, mj sun; and j rejos 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 þarents, indéd, ðø ðrjv ðar çildren tu ðis vjl þraktis, bj þårbarusli betinj ðem fer everi litl felt; hens, on ðe nekst oféns, st kumz a fib tu hjð it, and tu eskáp a trønsinj. But az tu mjsélf, Jørj, yø no j hav ølwaz told yø, and nš tel yø agén, ðat hwenéver bj aksident, ør fer eni rezn, yø ðø enitjñ roj, hwiç must ofn be ðe kas, az yø qr but a litl bø yet, wictst muç eksþeriens or nolej, yø must never tel a følshud tu kønsél it; but kum þravli up, mj sun, ljk a *lill man*, and tel me ov it; and, instéd ov betinj yø, Jørj, j wil but ðe mor onor and luv yø fer it, mj bø."  
ðe sun ov Øgústin Wojñton þekám ðe "*Fqðer ov hiz Kuntri*." ¿Ot not be hø þlanted ðe sedz ov gratnes in ðe hørt ov ðat sun tu þar a litl ov ðe onorz þestód on him. Sertønlj. If ðar iz eni gud in Forð ov Julj øraþonz, let a fu ov ðem be givn in þraz ov ðe fqðer

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

AN  
**IWGLIC GRAMAR,**  
  
PRINTED FONETIKALI.  
  
FROM ØB "FONETIK DJURNAL," 1856.  
  
LJONDON:  
FRED. PITMAN, 20 PATERNOSTER ØR.  
WILLAM WHÈIT, 36 BLUMZBÈRI STRÈT.  
BÀĚ (BATH): RIZAK PITMAN, PARSONEDJ LEN.  
  
1856.  
Preis Wør Çilij.

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... <i>fall, light</i> .....el
K k... <i>leek, cane</i> .....ke	R r... <i>more, right</i> .....er
G g... <i>league, gain</i> .....ge	W w... <i>sing, long</i> .....iy
H h... <i>hay, house</i> .....hetc	N n... <i>seen, net</i> .....en
Y y... <i>yet, use (yuz)</i> ....ye	M m... <i>seem, met</i> .....am
<i>Lingual.</i>	VOWELS.
T t... <i>fate, tip</i> .....ti	<i>Guttural.</i>
D d... <i>fade, dip</i> .....di	A a... <i>am, fast, far</i> .....at
C c... <i>icious, etch, she</i> ...ic	ð ð... <i>alms, father</i> .....s
J j... <i>vision, edge</i> .....ji	E e... <i>ell, head, any</i> ....et
S s... <i>hiss, seal</i> .....es	È è... <i>ale, fair, bear</i> ....e
Z z... <i>his, seal</i> .....ze	I i... <i>ill, pity, filial</i> ...it
Þ þ... <i>wreath, thigh</i> ....iþ	Æ æ... <i>eel, eat, mere</i> ....i
ð ð... <i>wreathe, thy</i> .....ði	<i>Labial.</i>
<i>Labial.</i>	O o... <i>on, not, nor</i> .....ot
P p... <i>rope, post</i> .....pi	Ø ø... <i>all, law, ought</i> ...ø
B b... <i>robe, boast</i> .....bi	U u... <i>up, son, cur</i> .....ut
F f... <i>safe, fat</i> .....ef	Ø ø... <i>ope, coat, pour</i> ...ø
V v... <i>save, eat</i> .....ve	U u... <i>full, foot</i> .....ut
W w... <i>wet, quit</i> .....we	W w... <i>do, food, towr</i> ....u
DIPHTHONGS: ei, ai, oi, ou, iu.	
as heard in by, aye, voice, now, now.	

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, mams, and sɔ wiked, and sɔ gud-for-nɔvbiŋ,” kreid litel Hari Lester, pantɪŋ wid redj, 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 Arður, and hav truuli repented ov yuur revenjful filiŋz tɔrdz him.”

Agen ðer woz a seilens, for Hari woz an onest boi, hu wud not, iven tu gen hiz muð-er’z pardon, tel her a fɔlshud, and ci had askt him a hard 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+2E50 WIGGLY EXCLAMATION MARK in EPA 1855.

gɛrl ov siksten sumerz.

Ɔs woz djiŋ ov Skrofyula. It had fasnd itself on ðe ɔrgan ov Nutrifɔn, and ʃe woz beɪŋ stɔrvd tu ðe ðo her

beloŋɪŋ tu ðe sɔlar sistem. Ɔɔ iz tu be ðe tɛrminus ov an ɔr-lɪŋ rɔl-rɔd, run-ɪŋ tu ɔl ɔfɛr pɔrts ov ðe kreated yuni- vɛrs and ðe mɔn? ← Ɔɔ 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, ah, oo; awe, oh, oo; ut:
<i>Phonotype.</i>	A s, E e, F i; O o, O o, U u; T t:
<i>Script.</i>	A a L e I i O o P o W u T t
<i>Example.</i>	alms, age, air, eat; all, ope, food; son, but
<i>Phonetic form.</i>	sms, edj, er, it; ol, op, fuud; sɔn, bɔt

**DIPHTHONGS.**

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

**CONSONANTS.**

ith,	thee,	ing.
H d,	T t,	W w.
h f,	h d,	y y
thin,	then,	sing.
ðin,	ðen,	sip.

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 ivniƷ amʒ ʒs—Mr Eizak Pitman ov Bab—is az wʒrdi ov de onor and de respekt ov de men ov everi edj, az de inventerz ov de elektʒo-telegrafi and fotografi.

And Ʒ hwei. Bikoz hiz art, tu de sem degri az derz, mits dis wont ov hiunaniti in everi edj. It parteks indid ov de nastur ov beb elektʒo-telegrafi and fotografi, 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 rezalts. Az beb elektʒo-telegrafi and fotografi ar not sʒ mste niu eidiaz, az an impruvment spon eld wʒnz, sʒ iz fenografi an impruvment spon kaligrifi and stenografi hwite wer in eksistens bifʒr it.

Fenografi sʒstenz a relecon tu sound veri similar tu dat hwite Fotografi heldz tu form. It iz a korekt reprezentacon ov it, and de pʒses iz instantenizeli efekted bei beb. It dsz not rekweir a log and wʒrisʒm aprentiseip tu master eider art, and hwen wʒns atend, its yunsez ar manifeld, and ar avelabel bei everibodi. A man meit mek a veri pur portret-penter, hu wud mek a veri gud fotografer; and a veri moderet skolar me bikʒm a gud fenografer; and dsʒder, der iz nʒ limit—ʒnles it iz self-impezd—tu de eksʒseiz ov hiz art.

ilodjikal. Ei woz reversiq de order ov der relativ impoʒtans, and komperiq de greter bei de les. Ei du not klem for bot fotografi az mste atencion and regard az hav bin biʒted spon de Fotografi ov Form, bst ei klem for it mʒr atencion—imejurabli mʒr. Inazmste az de meind itself iz siupirior tu mater, bei sʒ mste de mʒr iz de fotografi ov meind siupirior tu de fotografi ov mater. Mater iz ʒnsʒstancal, flitiƷ, evanesent. De mest solid bloks ar krʒmbliƷ awe everi moment bei de akoon ov disintegrestiq edjensiz, hwite rob dem ov der sʒbstans. Meind iz mʒr sʒbstancal dan sʒbstans itself, for it never deiz; its bʒts wil out-liv teim, and rʒn paralel wid eterniti. Ʒ Hu kan limit de bot or de diƷker, or estimet de magnitud and de impoʒtans ov its pouer. Impirial Rom woz wʒns de mistres ov de wʒrld. Her gets wer de sentral fʒsei ov de wʒrld's welb, and pomp, and magnifisens, bst her dominion in de proudest dez ov her empeir, never ekstended tu de limits dat hav bin atend bei de filosoferz ov Gris, hwen her Aristotelz and her Platerz ruuld de meinzd ov men hu demselvz ruuld de wʒrld. Ei fil ei am ʒnli reiziq tu de digniti ov mei sʒbdjekt, de az yet ei bst dimli dizera ol its veital impoʒtans. Hwen bʒnz and empeirz hwite nou ruuld de wʒrld hav krʒmbeld intu ruinz, de bʒts hwite

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THE PHONETIC JOURNAL.

[14 Jan., 1860

LITERARI GLÆNIƷZ.

Everi tʒaf hwite wi no' and aknoledƷ in dis leif, bst du not relidƷstli obe, Ʒ teken awe from ʒs hwen wi enter de spirital wʒrld. It Ʒ teken awe from ʒs bikʒz wi hav no rial afekcon far it; hav nʒfʒ in our harts tu reten it; for nʒfʒ kan abeid wid ʒs bst hwot haz entered intu our leif's bu.

A gud man's frendz me forsek him, or me dei and liv him tu morn. Hʒiz fortium me feb, or hʒiz helf deho. Hʒalmni and reprot me ʒndʒstli atak hʒiz karakter. In sʒkʒmstansʒ ov dis

Bst hwen dou mek'st dei pʒezens felt,  
and hwen de sol haf graspt de veit,  
hou fast de diʒri cadʒz mell  
bʒnd de worm and liviq leit!  
In di ei feind a nobler berf,  
a glori o' de wʒrld ei si!  
and Paradise retrʒny tu erf,  
and bʒmny agen for ʒs in di.

Hou stray and liviq In ou Man,  
Pʒedimer from de bandz ov sin,  
'siz Hou de liviq spark drʒt fan  
dat sets mei hart on feir wʒdin.

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

elongetiq der bodiz. Wʒns in de dismis der telz az yunles apendjedz, and bigin hwot iz kold de pʒses ov insistin (incysting), dat iz, ov reliq demselvz ʒp intu a bʒl, and sekratiq a miuƷks ʒver its sʒrfes, hwite in teim develops intu a flei, hoverz ʒver de pond, and iz swolʒd bei sʒm berd. De flei iz didjested, and de libereted serkeria feinzd itself in kʒmfortabel kworterz; its cel iz bʒken, and its pʒses tu matiuriti iz ritct.—Dj. *Lewis* in "Kornhil Magazin."

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

**A T R I P E L**

(TWELV GROSS)

**DJEMZ OV WIZDOM,**

ON

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL SÛBDJEKTS.

SELEKTED FROM ÆE BEST ØRORZ.

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON :

FRED. PITMAN, 20 PATERNOSTER RO, E.C.  
W. HWEIT, 36 BLUMZBERI STRAT, W.C.  
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1860.

**THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.**

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

CONSONANTS.	LIQUIDS.
<i>Guttural.</i>	
K k . . leek . . . . ke	Ŵ ŵ . . sing . . . . iq
G g . . league . . . ge	N n . . seen . . . . en
H h . . hay . . . . etq	M m . . seem . . . . am
Y y . . yet . . . . ye	L l . . fall . . . . el
	R r . . rare . . . . ar
<i>Lingual.</i>	VOWELS.
T t . . fate . . . . ti	<i>Guttural.</i>
D d . . fade . . . . di	A a . . am . . . . at
C ç . . vicious . . . iq	ʌ ʌ . . alms . . . . s
J j . . vision . . . . ji	E e . . ell . . . . et
S s . . hiss . . . . es	ɛ ɛ . . ale . . . . e
Z z . . his . . . . zi	I i . . ill . . . . it
ʃ ʃ . . wreath . . . . iʃ	ʔ i . . eel . . . . i
ð ð . . wreathe . . . ði	<i>Labial.</i>
	O o . . on . . . . ot
<i>Labial.</i>	ʌ ʌ . . all . . . . ʌ
P p . . rope . . . . pi	ʌ ʌ . . up . . . . ʌt
B b . . robe . . . . bi	ʌ ʌ . . ope . . . . ʌ
F f . . safe . . . . ef	U u . . full . . . . ut
V v . . save . . . . vi	W w . . food . . . . uw
W w . . wet . . . . we	
	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 nûmberiq ov ðe paragrafs bei dæzen and grøsez iz a kontribiuçon tøardz a yunniversal sistem ov kountiq, mæni, wets, and mejurz, best on ðe nûmber *twelv* and its mæltipelz. Æe seinz “**2**,” “**3**” represent ðe nûmberz *ten* and *eleven*, and “**10**” represents wæn dæzen; “**16**,” wæn dæzen and siks; **453**, før grøz, feiv dæzen, and dri; **7,819**, seven tripelz, et grøz, wæn dæzen and nein; and sø on. It gud bi konsiderd a stroq argument for a *twelv* sistem ov notæqon ðat ðø wi præfes tu rekon bei *tenz*, yet wi kount artikelz in tred, djen-erali, bei ðe *dæzen* and ðe *grøz*; mek ðe qiliq konsist ov twelv pens; mejur bei ðe fut konteniq twelv inqez; 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. Lǽv iz ðe leif ov relidjon, and ov ðe sæl, and ov ðe tǽsrtǽ.

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

3ǫ. ðer iz nǽ strongger simpabi ðan ðát bitwin truþ and gud.

3ǫ. Ol mei leif loj,  
 ei hav biheld wið mǽst respekt ðe man  
 hu niú himself, and niú ðe wǽz bifǽr him,  
 and from amǽst ðem tǽz konsideretli,  
 wið a klir fǽrseit, not a bleindfǽld kǽredj;  
 and haviǽ tǽzen, wið a stedfast meind  
 pǽrsiuð hiz pǽrpos.

40. ðe biǽz ov ðe bodi mǽst in a mejur dei, bifǽr man kan bi born aniu, or ridjenereted. ðe bodi itself mǽst

**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 (*e, g* 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*. *Tg* (*t sh*) represents *ch* in *chess*, and *tch* in *catch*. *Y* and *w* are consonants; *wh* being replaced by *hw*. The vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, have invariably their short sounds, as in *pat, pet, pit, pot, put*. All the other old letters have their usual signification. The italic letters in the words in the third line denote the sounds of the letters.

VOWELS.

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

DIPHTHONGS.

si,	ei,	oi,	ou.		C g,	R b,	A d,	W n.
<i>se</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ou</i>		<i>C g</i>	<i>R b</i>	<i>A d</i>	<i>W n</i>
ay,	by,	boy,	now.		she,	thin,	then,	sing.
si,	bei,	boi,	nou.		çi,	ðin,	ðen,	siŋ.

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, *soifaiy, soioy*.

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

CONSONANTS.

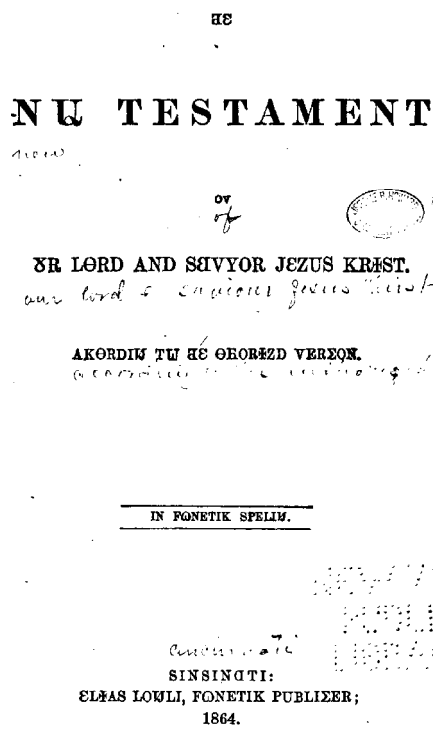
k, g; h; y: t, d; ç, j; s, z; ð, ð:  
*kay, gay; aitch; gay: tee, dee; ish, zhee; ee, zee; ith, thee:*  
 p, b; f, v; w: ŋ, n, m; l, r.  
*pee, bee; ef, vee; way: ing, en, am; ol, ar.*

VOWELS.

a, ǽ; e, e; i, i: o, o; y, y; u, u.  
*at, ah; et, eh; it, ee; ot, awe; ut, ok; oot, oo.*



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



viii INTRODUKTORI REMARKS.

*As it is written in the original.*     *As it is in the original.*     *As it is in the original.*

This appearing of the birth tongue is by cause of tweye things: oon is forechildren in scole, as enes and manner of alle other nacions, both compelled for to leve her own langage, and for to kon- strew her lessons and her things in that the Normans come first into England. Also gentil men- nes children both want for to speke Frensch, from the tyme that thei both kunneth speke, and play with a childes brooch. *Hysen, who died about 1340.*

This appearing of the birth tongue, is because of tweye things: one is forechildren in scole, and against the usage and manner of alle other nacions, be [ar] compelled [for] to leve their own langage, and [for] to con- strew their lessons and their things on [into] Frensch, and have [done so] since [that] the Normans come [first] into England. Also gentil men- nes children be [are] taught [for] to speke Frensch, from the tyme that they be with a child's brooch.

His aperiv ov de berbun is bekés ov to tips; wan is fer [bekés] children in skol, agénst de yusej, and manner ov ol nder na- jons, be [qr] kompeld [for] to lev dar on laggewj, and [for] tu konstred dar lesous and dar tips on [intu] Frenç, and hav [du] so] sins [dat] de Normans kum [hanc] fers into Eng- land. Also gentilmen's dren be [qr] tet [for] tu spek Frenç from de tijn dat da be [qr] rokt in dar krenal, and han spek, and pla wid a qildis broç.

He ganjes in ortografi sins 1340 hav bin nqmerus, and de printij ov de Bjbl has varid wid dem el. His last çan, from românik tu fonetik spelij, as has bin sen abâv, is not so difukil for de reder tu mustar as de transiçon bak tu Higdens tijn, and is but a buro kompleçon ov de wurk dat has bin grâdy çall proçresip for severel sentçris, namli, de konsistent and filozofikal representaçon ov spoken laggewj.

In regârd tu de pronunsiçon indikated, we hav endâvord tu konfêrm tu Amerikan yusej as deifind bj Webster and Wâster in dar pronunsiç dikçionaris. At de tijn ov sterioçtipiz deç pejes, dar is no fonetik dikçionari in print, tu hwiç tu refêr as a gid so dat de Testament ma agrê wid nder wurks in fonetik spelij; but befôr de se de publik i suç a fonetik standard wil be komênt, and repidli brod tu de pres. Xud dar be diskropania bstwêr dis and nder publikaçions iflyçd from er ois, on de njeer penis ov urbeçpi, dis statement wil eks- plân de kas.

He anjent stjil ov pronunsiç a septon klas ov wurdis, hwiç is still praktiç bj meni reders from de pulpit, namli, *lused, greved, praed, lukt, bleed*, has so jénerali bin diskontinçyd in de ôdinari redij ov de skriptçyrs, dat we felt füll woranted in printij *lused, greed, praed, lukt, bleet*. But we hav not gon so fqr as tu moderniz de laggewj in de kas ov verçs tèrminatij in (â): dus wa

PHONETIC ALPHABET OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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

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

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

Rules of Accent.

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.

HE GOSPEL AKORDIWI TU SINT MARU.

CHAPTER I.

1. De buk ov de jeneraçon ov Jezus Krjist, de sun ov David, de sun ov Ibrahim.
2. Ibrahim begát Ezak; and Ezak begát Jakob; and Jakob begát Jüdas and hiz bredren;
3. And Jüdas begát Farez and Zara ov Hamar; and Farez begát Ibrahim tu David [qr] fortien Ezrom; and Ezrom begát Eram;
4. And Eram begát Aminadab; and Aminadab begát Naáson; and Naáson begát Salmon;
5. And Salmon begát Booz ov Rakab; and Booz begát Obed ov Roß; and Obed begát Jese;
6. And Jese begát David de kijn; and David de kijn begát Sólomon ov her [dat had bin de wif] ov Yurjas;
7. And Sólomon begát Roboam; and Roboam begát Abja; and Abja begát Eßa;
8. And Eßa begát Josafat; and Josafat begát Joram; and Joram begát Ozjas;
9. And Ozjas begát Joatham; and Joatham begát Elkaz; and Elkaz begát Ezekjas;
10. And Ezekjas begát Manásez; and Manásez begát Emon; and Emon begát Josjas;
11. And Josjas begát Jekonjas; and hiz brotren, abst de tijn da wer karid awá tu Babilon;
12. And after da wer brot tu Babilon, Jekonjas begát Salabiel; and Salabiel begát Zerobabel;
13. And Zerobabel begát Abjud; and Abjud begát Eljakim; and Eljakim begát Eßaz;
14. And Eßaz begát Sadok; and Sadok begát Elkim; and Elkim begát Eljüd;
15. And Eljüd begát Eleazer; and Eleazer begát Matan; and Matan begát Jakob;
16. And Jakob begát Jozef de huzband ov Mari, ov hom woz born Jezus, ho iz kold Krjist.
17. So el de jeneraçon ov Ibrahim tu David [qr] fortien jeneraçon; and from de kariip awá intú Babilon [qr] fortien jeneraçon; and from de kariip awá intú Babilon untú Krjist [qr] fortien jeneraçon.
18. ¶ N's de berb ov Jezus Krjist woz on dis wjz: Hwen az hiz mader Mari woz espúzd tu Jozef, befôr da kam tu gæden, se woz fund wid çild ov de Holi Goost.
19. Içon Jozef her huzband, bep ip a just [man] and not wiliç tu mak her a publik egzempl, woz mindet tu put her awá privili.
20. But hwil he bet on deç tijn, behöld, de anjel ov de Lord apêrd untú him in a drem, saiç, Jozef, de sun ov David, fer not tu tak untú de Mari dç wif: fer dat hwic iz konsêvd in her iz ov de Holi Goost.
21. And se jal briç fort a sun, and deç jalt kol hiz nam JEZUS: for he jal sav hiz pepl from dar sinz.
22. N's el dis woz dun, dat it mjt be fullfid hwic woz spoken ov de Lord bj de profet, saiç, and Salabiel begát Zerobabel;
23. Behöld, a wërtin jal be wid çild, and jal briç fort a sun, and deç jal kol hiz nam Emanuçal, hwic heip interpreted iz, God wid ua. [çz. 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>		<b>L</b> l ...fall, light.....el
<b>P</b> p...rope, post.....pi		<b>R</b> r...more, right...ar
<b>B</b> b...robe, boast.....bi		<i>Coalescents.</i>
<b>T</b> t...fate, tip.....ti		<b>W</b> w...wet, quit.....we
<b>D</b> d...fade, dip.....di		<b>Y</b> y...yet, young.....ye
<b>Ç</b> ç...cheap, fetch.....çe		<i>Aspirate.</i>
<b>J</b> j...jump, bridge.....je		<b>H</b> h...hay, house.....eg
<b>K</b> k...leek, cane.....ke		<b>VOWELS.</b>
<b>G</b> g...league, gain.....ge		<i>Guttural.</i>
<i>Continuants.</i>		<b>A</b> a...am, fast, far...at
<b>F</b> f...safe, fat.....ef		<b>ʌ</b> ʌ...alms, father...s
<b>V</b> v...save, vat.....vi		<b>E</b> e...ell, any, her...et
<b>ʒ</b> ʒ...wreath, thigh...it		<b>ɛ</b> ɛ...ale, fair, bear...e
<b>ʃ</b> ʃ...wreathe, thy...di		<b>I</b> i...ill, pity, filial...it
<b>S</b> s...hiss, seal.....es		<b>ɪ</b> i...eel, eat, mere...i
<b>Z</b> z...his, zeal.....zi		<i>Labial.</i>
<b>ʃ</b> ʃ...vicious, she .....if		<b>O</b> o...on, not, nor...ot
<b>ʒ</b> ʒ...vision, pleasure...zi		<b>ω</b> ω...all, law, ought...ω
<i>Nasals.</i>		<b>Ⓢ</b> v...up, son, cur...vt
<b>M</b> m...seem, met.....em		<b>σ</b> σ...ope, coat, pour...σ
<b>N</b> n...seen, net.....en		<b>U</b> u...full, foot.....ut
<b>ŋ</b> ŋ...sing, long.....ij		<b>W</b> w...do, food, tour...u
<b>DIPHTHONGS:</b> ʃ i, ʒ ɛ, U ɪ.		
as heard in by, now, new.		

3

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

Wi hav no rekord ov him durig 1849, hwen hi woz droig nir de ekspirejon ov hiz fiv yirz' aprentisip; bot durig dis yir it apirz dat hi formd de dezjn ov bikomij a travelij profefonol fonografik lekturər and tiçer. Hi komenst in de tsnz ov Edinbərə and Dalkit (Dalkith). ʒr ferst konsjment ov fonografik instrøkjon buks for hiz pupilz, woz med tu him in Februari, 1850, and forwarded tu Edinbərə. Hi woz sopljd wid instrøkjon buks for tuf yirz and a haf: de aknt had den inkrist tu P 67. Az wi kud get no remitansez, bot onli promisez tu pe, de aknt woz klezd in Julij, 1852. Bot biadz promisez, hi sent kopiz ov sòm tjtet didz ov properti hwiç wud sun fol intu hiz pozejon, in order tu ale ʒr firz dat wi wer inkvrij a bad det. Diz peperz wer mir fabrikejonz, az wi afterwardz lernd, on bikomij akwented wid hiz famili, hu ar ol respektabel and wordi pipel.

Hi kontinud tu lektur and tiç Fonografi in Edinbərə and Dalkit for mer dan a yir. An entri in hiz aknt respektij a parcel ov instrøkjon buks sent 26 Julij, 1851, "tu remen at de stefon (Edinbərə) til kold for," naturali eksjtet no spəpjon, it biij a kompn okvrens. Wi hav in dis prezent yir lernd de rizon for dis prekojon tu prevent hiz adres from biij non.

Sodenli ʒr talented and sokseseul lekturər adrest vs from Berik-on-Twid (Berwick-on-Tweed), and eksplend de kəz ov hiz krosij de border—ov kers hi did not intimet dat der woz enidij ov de karakter ov a "fijt" in it—hij seij dat hi kud perfekt hiz Edinbərə and Dalkit pupilz tru de post, hwij hi rezd and tot fref klasez in Berik;—a veri ekselent arenjment wi tot.

Durig de foleij tri yirz hi wrkt hiz we sst tru de tsnz ov Nordumberland and Dvrham, lekturij on Fonografi, and tiçij de art in Anik (Alnwick), Morpeš, Nord



**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
Q q... <i>cheap, fetch</i> .....qs	J j... <i>jump, bridge</i> .....js
K k... <i>leek, cane</i> .....ke	G g... <i>league, gain</i> .....gs
<i>Continuants.</i>	
F f... <i>safe, fat</i> .....ef	V v... <i>save, vat</i> .....vi
H h... <i>wreath, thigh</i> .....hf	th... <i>wreath, thy</i> .....thi
S s... <i>hiss, seal</i> .....es	Z z... <i>his, zeal</i> .....zi
sh... <i>vicious, she</i> .....shif	z... <i>vision, pleasure</i> .....zi
<i>Nasals.</i>	
M m... <i>seem, met</i> .....em	N n... <i>seen, net</i> .....en
W w... <i>sing, long</i> .....iw	
DIPHTHONGS: <i>ɛ</i> j, <i>u</i> v, OU ou, OI oi.	
<i>as heard in by, now, now, boy.</i>	

Liquids.	
L l... <i>fall, light</i> .....el	R r... <i>more, right</i> .....ar
<i>Coalescents.</i>	
W w... <i>wet, quit</i> .....ws	Y y... <i>yet, young</i> .....ys
<i>Aspirate.</i>	
H h... <i>hay, house</i> .....eg	
VOWELS.	
<i>Guttural.</i>	
A a... <i>am, fast, far</i> .....at	ʌ s... <i>alms, father</i> .....s
E e... <i>ell, head, any</i> .....et	ɛ s... <i>ale, air, bear</i> .....s
I i... <i>ill, pity, filial</i> .....it	ɪ i... <i>eel, eat, mere</i> .....i
<i>Labial.</i>	
O o... <i>on, not, nor</i> .....ot	o... <i>all, law, ought</i> .....o
ʊ s... <i>up, son, cur</i> .....st	ʊ s... <i>ope, coat, pour</i> .....s
U u... <i>full, foot</i> .....ut	U u... <i>do, food, tour</i> .....u

8

*De ʒder Lif.*

nomena ekzist in de ʒder wɔ:rd, j du not nɔ:, nor iz it esenjal dat j ʒud inkwɔ:r.”

. And sɔ: men pas from a temporal tu an eternal stet ov biig in a strenj apaʒi respekʒij sɔ:bjekʒs ov suprim valɔ:, az ignorant ov de futɔ:r dat awets dem az de ʒnborn beb iz ov de wɔ:rd intu whiɔ: hi wil bi ʒferd.

Iz dis riʒt? Iz it nesesai? Iz it inevitabel?

De skeptikal filosofer afermz dat der ar pozitiv limiteʒonz tu human tɔ:t; dat nɔ: posibel sʒentifik development or reserɔ: kan ever lid ʒs tu a nolej ov de sɔ:l and its destiniʒ; dat de ekzistens ov a spiriʒual wɔ:rd iz a mir hipotesis, and ol ʒioloji de ofsprig ov drimi abstrakʒon and jdel spekuʒeʒon.

De Kristian konsidz de ʒniʒtnes and fiabelnes ov de human ʒnderstandiʒ, and korekʒli inferz from it de nesesity ov reveʒeʒon. Hi akseptʒ de Wɔ:rd ov God az de reveʒeʒon ov a moral lɔ:. Afju:rd ov a blesed immortaliti, hi asks for nɔ: speʒal ʒnfɔ:ldiʒ ov de lif tu kɔ:m. Indid hi perswedz himself dat God haz intenʒonali and wiʒzli kept ʒs in ignorans ov de lɔ:z and fenomena ov de spiriʒual wɔ:rd: and dat it iz best for ʒs tu nɔ: litel and tiʒk litel ov whot simz tu bi konsild and forbiden ground.

Iz not dis a hesti konkluʒon, an ʒnfounded asɔ:m-

**Fig. 1873a:** The Future of the English Language: An Argument for a Spelling Reform; William E. A. Axon, London 1874 (reprinted from the "Quarterly Journal of Science" for July 1873); p.12/13.  
 Showing the 1871 subset of EPA 1868 in different fonts and styles. Apparently, two lines are lost in the scanning process where the image shows a white gap in the middle.

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

CONSONANTS.							VOWELS.						
Examples	Roman.	Old English.	Italic.	Script	Short-hand.	Name.	Examples	Roman.	Old English.	Italic.	Script.	Short-hand.	Name.
peep	P p	Þ þ	P p	P p	∩	pe	pat	Λ a	Α a	A a	Α a		at
bib	B b	B b	B b	B b	∩	bee	alms	Α a	Α a	Α a	Α a		ab
fight	T t	T t	T t	T t		tee	pet	E e	E e	E e	E e		et
doed	D d	D d	D d	D d		dee	ago	E e	E e	E e	E e		eh
church	C c	C c	C c	C c	/	chay	pit	I i	I i	I i	I i		it
judge	J j	J j	J j	J j	/	jay	eat	I i	I i	I i	I i		ee
cake	K k	K k	K k	K k	—	kay	pot	O o	O o	O o	O o		ot
gig	G g	G g	G g	G g	—	gay	all	O o	O o	O o	O o		aw
faith	F f	F f	F f	F f	∩	ef	but	U u	U u	U u	U u		ut
bathe	Æ æ	Æ æ	Æ æ	Æ æ	(	thee	ooze	U u	U u	U u	U u		oo
sauce	S s	S s	S s	S s	o	ess	DIPHTHONGS.						
size	Z z	Z z	Z z	Z z	o	zee	my	I i	I i	I i	I i	v	eye
ship	Σ s	Σ s	Σ s	Σ s	∩	ish	new	U u	U u	U u	U u	∩	you
azure	Z z	Z z	Z z	Z z	∩	zhee	The diphthongs in "ay (yes), boy, boil, now, noun," are written by the single letters that represent their elements, thus: ai   oi   ou   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 pat, pet, pit, pot, pul. All the other old letters have their usual signification. SPECIMEN OF PHONETIC PRINTING. Bǐ ðe Fønɛtik Alfabet eni person, øld or ysnj, mǝ bǐ tǝt tu rǝd, bǝf in fønɛtik and in ordinari buks, in ðri mǝntɛ,—ai, ofen in twenti ourz' in-strǝkʃɔn,—a task whiq iz rerli akɔmplɛʃt in ðri yǝrɔv ov toil bǐ ðe øld alfabet. Whot fǝðer or tǝgǝr wil not hel dis gret bun tu edykeʃɔn?—dis pouerful mǝʃin for ðe difyʃɔn ov nolej!						
main	M m	M m	M m	M m	(	em							
noon	N n	N n	N n	N n	∩	en							
sing	Ij j	Ij j	Ij j	Ij j	∩	ing							
lull	L l	L l	L l	L l	∩	el							
roar	R r	R r	R r	R r	∩	ar							
way	W w	W w	W w	W w	∩	way							
yea	Y y	Y y	Y y	Y y	∩	yea							
hay	H h	H h	H h	H 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
A a	A a	A a	·	A a	A a	A a	·	i, ay	·	woh	·
E e	E e	E e	·	E e	E e	E e	·	oi, oy	·	woo	·
I i	I i	I i	·	I i	I i	I i	·	ow	·	yah	·
O o	O o	O o	·	O o	O o	O o	·	wah	·	yeh	·
U u	U u	U u	·	U u	U u	U u	·	weh	·	yee	·
W w	W w	W w	·	W w	W w	W w	·	wee	·	yaw	·
Y y	Y y	Y y	·	Y y	Y y	Y y	·	waw	·	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		A a	A a	A a	(	L l	L l	L l	∖
G g	G g	G g	/	S s	S s	S s	)	R r	R r	R r	∖
J j	J j	J j	/	Z z	Z z	Z z	)	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	—	Σ s	Σ s	Σ s	)	H h	H h	H h	∖

Nach dem Standard-Alphabet bedeuten obige Zeichen: *ā, ā, ī, ō, ō, ū, ei, ā, ē, ĩ, ō, ō, ū, yu, p, b, t, d, tš, dž, k, g, f, v, th, d, s, z, š, ž, m, n, ŋ, 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 stroglī in s̄port ov Mr Pitman'z sistem, it iz not bekōz on ol points ei konsider it siu-prior tu de sistemz preperd bei vder reformerz, hu ar deli inkrejsij in n̄mber; bst gifi bekōz it haz b̄n tested s̄ larjli, and haz stud de test wel. Mr Pitman'z *Fonetik Jsrnal* haz nou [1880] b̄n psblist tertiet yrz, and if it iz non dat it iz psblist wikli in 12,400 kopiz, iġ kopi reprezentij at l̄st for or feiv rjderz, it m̄ not s̄m so veri fulif, after ol, if w̄ imajin dat đer iz s̄m veital pover in đat insignifikant jerm.

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

### THE PHONETIC ALPHABET.

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

VOWELS.							CONSONANTS.					
A a,	E e,	(E e)	ɸ i:	Ω ω,	Θ θ,	Υ υ:	Ϻ ζ.	ϸ ϣ,	Ϻ ϣ,	ϻ ϣ,	ϼ ϣ,	Ͻ ϣ.
A a,	E e,	(E e)	ɸ i:	Ω ω,	Θ θ,	Υ υ:	Ϻ ζ.	ϸ ϣ,	Ϻ ϣ,	ϻ ϣ,	ϼ ϣ,	Ͻ ϣ.
<i>A a,</i>	<i>E e,</i>	<i>(E e)</i>	<i>ɸ i:</i>	<i>Ω ω,</i>	<i>Θ θ,</i>	<i>Υ υ:</i>	<i>Ϻ ζ.</i>	<i>ϸ ϣ,</i>	<i>Ϻ ϣ,</i>	<i>ϻ ϣ,</i>	<i>ϼ ϣ,</i>	<i>Ͻ ϣ.</i>
alms,	age, air,	pet,	eat:	all,	ope,	food:	son, but.	chair,	thin,	then,	shoe,	vision, sing.
smz,	ej, er,	pet,	jt:	ol,	op,	fud:	sɹn, bɹt.	qer,	fin,	den,	fu,	vigon, .sig.

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

CONSONANTS:—p, b; t, d; g, j; k, g: f, v; ʃ, ʤ; 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, ɛ; e, ε; i, i: o, ω; ɹ, σ; u, υ.  
*at, ah; et, eh; it, ee: ot, awe; ut, oh; ʊt, 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)	ɸ i:	Ω ω,	Θ θ,	Υ υ
A a,	E e,	(E e)	ɸ i:	Ω ω,	Θ θ,	Υ υ
<i>A a,</i>	<i>E e,</i>	<i>(E e)</i>	<i>ɸ i:</i>	<i>Ω ω,</i>	<i>Θ θ,</i>	<i>Υ υ:</i>
alms,	age, air,	pet,	eat:	all,	ope,	food:
smz,	ej, er,	pet,	jt:	ol,	op,	fud:

### CONSONANTS.

Ϻ ζ.	ϸ ϣ,	Ϻ ϣ,	ϻ ϣ,	ϼ ϣ,	Ͻ ϣ.
Ϻ ζ.	ϸ ϣ,	Ϻ ϣ,	ϻ ϣ,	ϼ ϣ,	Ͻ ϣ.
Ϻ ϣ.	ϸ ϣ,	Ϻ ϣ,	ϻ ϣ,	ϼ ϣ,	Ͻ ϣ.
son, but.	chair,	thin,	then,	shoe,	vision, sing.
sɹn, bɹt.	qer,	fin,	den,	fu,	vigon, .sig.

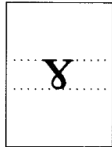
**Fig. 1996a:** Pullum, Geoffrey K., and Ladusaw, William A.: *Phonetic Symbol Guide* (second edition). Chicago and London 1996, ISBN 0-226-68536-5, p. 69 and 71.

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.

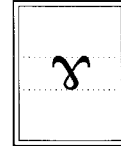
The two Pullum & Ladusaw letters, however, have a tiny “belly”, making the arms the predominant feature of the letter.

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

Passy, Paul

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

1926 **a p̄p̄o d̄ nuvo s̄j̄n [A propos de nouveaux signes].** In: *Le maître phonétique*, 3<sup>e</sup> série 4 [No. 13], 13–15.

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2  
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS  
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646<sup>1</sup>**

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

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

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

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

**A. Administrative**

1. Title: **Second revised Proposal to encode characters for the English Phonotypic Alphabet (EPA) in the UCS**

2. Requester's name: *German NB*

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

4. Submission date: *2011-05-23*

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: *48*

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?  Yes  
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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 <i>(three characters proposed simultaneously in another documents are referred)</i>
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? If YES, with whom?	Yes <i>e.g.: Prof. Barbara Seidlhofer, Institut für Englische Sprache und Literatur, Philologisch-Kulturwissenschaftliche Fakultät Wien, Vienna (Austria); em. Prof. Pam Peters, Centre for Language Studies, Linguistics Department, Macquarie University, Sydney (Australia)</i>
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	Yes <i>see text</i>
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	Rare <i>see text</i>
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:	Yes <i>To keep them in line with similar characters</i>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	Yes
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? 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