

(No Model.)

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## SYSTEM OR METHOD OF REPORTING SPEECH.

No. 290,830.

Patented Dec. 25, 1883.

Fig. 3.

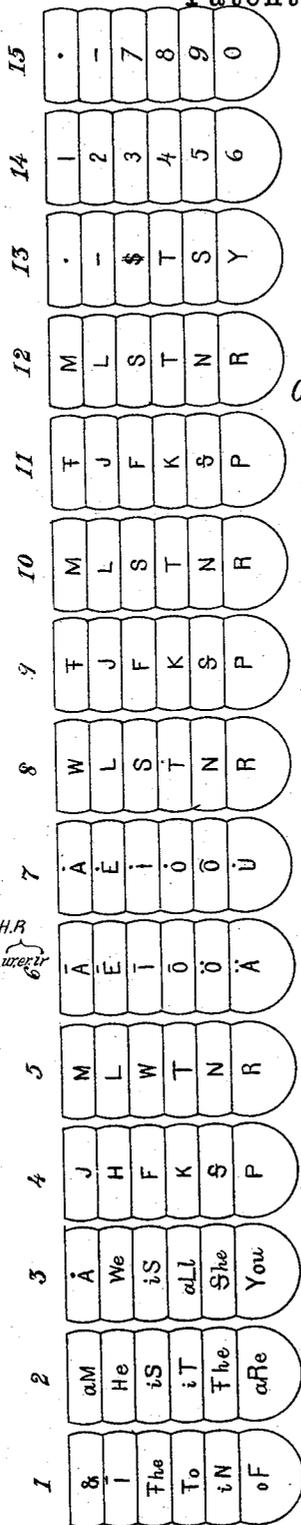


Fig. 1.

### Vowel Signs

Ā=Āle. Ê=Ēll. Ī=Īce.  
 Ō=Ōld. Ā=Ārm. Ō=Ōil.  
 Ō=Ōut. Ê=Ēll. Ī=Īt.  
 Ū=Ūs. Ā=Āt (also used  
 for the cognate sound  
 of Ā=Care. Ê=There)  
 Ō=Ōn (also used for the  
 cognate sound of Ā=All.  
 Ō=Ōr).  
 W=Wo (also used for the  
 cognate sound of Ū=Use.  
 Ū=Rule. Ū=Put.).

### Consonant Sounds.

Phonotypes used P.T.J. K.F.F.S.S.M.N.L.Y.H.R.  
 Cognates, not used B.D.C.G.V.Th.Z.Sh...

Fig. 2.

### Orthography. Phonotypy.

with	NTF
which	HWIJ
he entered	H'ENTRT
into	NTW
the civil	F SIFL
war	WŌR
ob-	ŌP-
erves	SRFS
how	HŌ
long	LŌN
did he	TT HĒ
pause	PŌS
upon	PŪN
the brink	F'PRINK
of the Rubicon	FFRWPKN
How	HŌ
came	KĀM
he to the	H T F
brink	PRINK
of that	FFAT
river	RIFR
How	HŌ
dared	TĀRT
he cross it	H KRŌST
Shall	SL
private	PRIFT
men	MĒN

### Witnesses.

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one-fourth of the letters used in the common text of English are omitted without impairing the legibility of words when read by sounds and signs corresponding; thirdly, by omitting the unaccented vowels in speech, the most familiar and oft-recurring words in the language are reduced to a single letter, which gives great facility and speed in printing or writing this text without destroying the legibility of the words when read by sound and sign corresponding. These most familiar and oft-recurring words are the following, and thus represented in the phonic text:

- A=a or an.                    H=he.
- İ=I.                            Ḟ=the.
- S=is or as.                    L=will or all.
- T=to, it, or at.                W=we.
- N=in or on.                    S=she.
- F=of or if.                    Y=you or ye.
- M=am, my, or me.            &=and.

Here are fourteen letters, representing in all twenty-four words the most frequent in their recurrence, and forming with their combinations in such phrases as "of the"=ḞḞ, "to the"=TḞ, "in the"=NḞ, "are you"=YR, "I am"=IM, "he will"=HL, &c., from thirty to forty per cent. of the common text of English. A little practice soon familiarizes the reader with this and all its peculiarities, so that he can print, write, and read the phonic text with ease.

The following is given as a specimen of the phonic text and its strict adherence to the signs, the rule, and the method of representing the very common words, as heretofore described:

In the beginning God created the Heavens  
 N Ḟ PKINN KÔT KRĀTT Ḟ HĒFNS  
 and the earth; and the earth was without  
 & Ḟ ṘḞ & Ḟ ṘḞ WS ḞÔT  
 form and void, and darkness was upon  
 ḞÔRM & ḞÔT, & TĀRKNS WS PÛN  
 the face of the deep.  
 Ḟ FAS Ḟ Ḟ TĒP.

The result of this determinate constitution of the phonic text is, that whereas the common text of English requires on the average from five to six letters to the word, and consequently from five to six touches (including the space between words) on a key-board designed to print the common text, the phonic text requires on the average three touches for the word (including the space) on a key-board designed to print this text; hence the words can be printed phonically nearly twice as fast as in the common orthography, with the same number of touches employed on the ordinary type-writer; and if this system of notation is used without any mechanical means for recording the text the writer will be able to discard a corresponding number of characters.

When it is desired to use my system of phonotype notation in connection with a me-

chanical means for recording the several characters, I propose to arrange the characters which I have described in columns by classes, as is shown in the drawings. The letters or signs of sound are purposely so arranged as to help the memory in a quick demand for their location, and a useful application of their significance as signs of sound or of words in printing by a type-writer instrument; hence all letters of the same denomination, with the exception of a few, are placed on the same horizontal line. The perpendicular rows are also arranged in duplicate or triplicate rows, except where there were no duplicates of the letters or figures required. The first three columns of letters on the right, as shown in the drawings, are devoted to certain oft-recurring words in speech, which, having no accented vowel and only one consonant-sound, can be represented in the phonic text by a single consonant letter, according to the rule of construction. These words and corresponding letters are the following:

Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	
&=and.	M=am.	A=a or an.	
İ=I.	H=he.	L=will.	
Ḟ=The.	S=is or as.	S=is or as.	95
T=to, at, or it.	T=to, at, or it.	W=we.	
N=in or on.	Ḟ=the.	S=she.	
F=of or if.	R=are.	Y=you.	

Here are fourteen different letters, representing in all twenty-four words the most commonly recurring in any English text, and forming with their combinations in such phrases as "of the," "to the," "in the," "are you," "I am," &c., from thirty to forty per cent. of the common text of English. Their location, as introductory words and phrases in speech, put uniformly before other words with which they are connected in sense, will almost always distinguish them from the other words and letters of the text.

*Examples.*

In the house, to the man, for we trust, &c.  
 N Ḟ HÔS, T Ḟ MĀN, FR W TRÛST.

The next two columns are devoted to such consonant-sounds as precede the vowel-sounds in the formation of words in this phonic text. Here all combinations of consonant-sounds are provided for by placing S at the beginning and L and R at the end in the order of such combinations of consonants, as shown in the drawings.

*Examples.*

Split,	Scroll,	Spring	=words.	
34578,	34568,	34578	=columns.	125
SPLĪT,	SKRÔL,	SPRĪN	=phonic.	

In the above the figures indicate the order of the letters in the columns according to the number of the column. The columns marked 6 and 7 provide signs for all the vowel-sounds of the language; with W when used as a vowel-sound, in column 8. This selection is made in accordance with the phonic alphabet

heretofore described, and furnishes all the vowel elements desired in the printing of the phonic text. In the columns marked 8 to 12, inclusive, are all the signs of sounds that the  
 5 aforesaid phonic alphabet furnishes for the presentation of the elementary sounds of the phonic text, in all combinations which can occur after the accented vowel of words. Six  
 10 letters in one column—M, L, S, T, N, R—are triplicated in three columns, (except the W in column 8,) and six letters—F, J, F, K, S, P—are duplicated in two columns. This arrangement, with the help of T and S in column 13, gives the command of all consonant-sounds after  
 15 the accented vowel of words printed in this phonic text. By the arrangement illustrated words can be set by one span of the hand on a key-board. Column 13 contains the hyphen (-) and period (.), which are duplicated in column 15. It contains also the dollar-mark (\$),  
 20 and, besides the T and S before mentioned, it has the y, used as the sign of the last sound in pity, duly, many, &c., very often recurring in English. The columns 14 and 15 are devoted to  
 25 the ten digits for recording numbers, and a du-

plication of the hyphen and period. This completes the arrangement of letters, signs, and figures for use on a key-board, designed, with the help of suitable mechanism, to set upon a  
 30 line and print words, parts of words, and short phrases and numbers in the phonic text heretofore described.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a system of phonotype notation, the herein-described arrangement of selected letters and signs, with their respective diacritical marks arranged and combined for the formation of a text, substantially as described. 35

2. The herein-described text for reporting speech, which consists of a phonic alphabet composed of selected letters with their respective diacritical marks, substantially as described. 40

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Witnesses:

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