

Spelling Progress Bulletin

Dedicated to finding the causes of difficulties in learning reading and spelling.

"A closed mind gathers no knowledge; an open mind is the key to progress."

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

We think many of our readers should be interested in one particular course in the Summer Workshop of Temple Buell College, Denver, Colo. The complete announcement and list of courses is on page 18. Course Ed. 350-S is intended principally for those primary grade and remedial reading teachers who recognize that part of the difficulty they have in teaching arises from the inconsistencies of English spelling.

This course will explore the various means of circumventing the anomalies of English spelling. A detour is often quicker than trying to wend one's way thru a boulder strewn road. This course will assist in determining the advantages of a regular reformed spelling, the requirements of such a system, the means for introducing and utilizing it.

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The International Society of Phonetic Sciences (div. of UNESCO-NGO, category C) will hold the 7th International Congress of Phonetic Sciences at Montreal, Canada, via the Linguistics Dept of Gill Univ. The address of the organizing committee is Montreal, PQ, Canada. It costs only \$2.00 to join the Society. Write to the Secretary, NJ. Kloster Jensen, Univ. of Bergen, Norway.

The categories for discussion will include: Linguistics Phonetics, Phonology, Perception of Speech Acoustics, Physiology and Pathology of Speech, Phonetics in Language Teaching, Voice Training, Ortheopy.

Other meetings will be held in Hungary, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

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[Spelling Reform Anthology §16.4 pp225,226]
[Spelling Progress Bulletin Spring 1971 pp2,3]

Obsolete Words - do They Indicate a Trend? by Newell W. Tune

Obsolete words are occasionally found in the writings of oldsters who cling to the old far beyond the time of their general use. But seldom does one run across a story that appears to have been deliberately written to give it a certain flavor as if it were written several centuries before our time.

Our attention was called to a science-fiction story in *Beyond Fantasy Fiction*, vol. 1, No. 4, for Jan, 1954, edited by H. L. Gold (a Galaxy Publication, N.Y.), a novella by Evelyn E. Smith called, "Call Me Wizard," which runs to 90 pages. It was explored to list all obsolete words and ordinary words with obsolete meanings, or used in an obsolete manner. It is quite surprising how many such words can be packed together in the first half (45 pages) of this novella. It is also enlightening to us "word merchants" how many such obsolete words are available - with so many different meanings from what we are accustomed to give to words. The first half of this novella contained by count over 200 obsolete words and meanings. It was almost like reading a story written after Chaucer but before Shakespeare. A sample page will show more than any verbose description we can give. This shows the authors style and his well calculated use of obsolete words:

"*Giglet!*" Dorothea spat, "Can y'not *clap eyes* upon a fair man - or for that matter a foul one, for you're marvelous indiscriminate - without trying your *liberal arts* upon him? Well, 'twas y'could not pass th'entrance examinations to the School of Sorcery. Had you sufficient skill to brew your own potions, by my *troth*, there's not a man in America but who'd have been in your chambers by now!"

"Dolly!" Philip protested. "You shouldn't talk like that! To a customer especially!"

Dorothea gave vent to derisive laughter. "Customer, aye, you have the right word for her, sweet *knave*. A customer she is indeed! Come *lip me* for that, *peat!*"

She kissed him soundly. "Let us *within* the house - its *mortal cold* out here."

And they were back in the warm, relaxing firelight. Perkin pattered forth to greet them with a miao of relief.

"He did his best, Dolly," Philip said as the sorceress was about to reproach the cat. "He really did."

Perkin rubbed his velvety head against Philip's hand.

"Aye, he did his best, Dolly, Alison sneered. "But a cat, after all, though he be no worse than a man, is no better either."

"What!" Dorothea cried. "You dare to follow me back into the house, *strumpet*, after your shameless behavior?"

Alison shrugged. "I need no defense, sorceress, for well you know that I'm a dame of strong affections. Y'should have come *festinately* with the potion. And you should not have let so *lovesome* a fellow out of your sight - he's so natural, I wonder that half the female *livers* in town have not been set afire by his modest *habit*. Or have y' kept him mewed up like a sheep?" She gave a metallic laugh. "Aye, I can see by your face that y'have. Doll, you lack proper assurance to be *possess't* of such a man."

So Dorothea had not kept him locked up to keep him from getting out, but to keep other women from getting in. Or, rather, from discovering that she had such a prize as he - for there was no keeping anyone out of his universe. Dear little woman - he hiccuped again - she thought only of his welfare. Not like Dora, who cared only for herself.

Alison continued airily: "*Sith* I observe I shall get nowhere with your spouse - although, had you not arrived so *incontinently*, there might have been another tale to tell - will y'not concoct me a mess of th'amorous drug, sweet charmer, so that I may fascinate another?"

Dorothea snorted. How d'ye *ken*, I'll not put *hebenon* in it?

"Because the whole world knows I purchase my charms from you," Alison yawned. "Did they think you to have slain me *a-purpose*, 'twould be *immoment*, but they'd be certain sure you'd put the poison in by *mispriison*. Would y'wish to be known as a *sluobbery* sorceress?"

Dorothea grunted.

"I'm your best client, Doll," Alison went on. "Don't forget, such conquests as I have effected without the aid of magical arts - and they have been notable ones, perdy! - ha' been *ascribed* to your mysteries. If y'poison me, you poison your own best advertisement. And all for the sake of such a trumpety thing as a man. Fie, Doll, your too *tricksy* a dame to do a *fond* thing like that "

"Y'have the right on't," Dorothea agreed, moodily opening various cupboard doors and flinging ingredients into the pot. "However, henceforth do not call upon me here in my abode. If y'have need of me, send for me. I'll not have my husband *jaded* by your *irregulous* suggestions."

A list of the strange (to most of us) words found in the first half of the story follows: (figure after indicates number of times the word occurred).

- A. abet, addled 2, afeared, affront 2, -ing, alder, alife, antick 2, aroint, arras, artifice, ascribed, asperse, awry.
- B. baleful, barnacles, bent, belike2, benighted, bescaught 2, bethought, bison rheum, blear, bodge, buss, bussed.
- C. certes 4, chaudron, chewet, chuck (n), churlish, coistre1, colt (v), consolate, corky, cozening, cullion.
- D. desparate, divers, dribbling, drumbler, dulcet.
- E: 'e, electuary, espied, espouse, -ed, essay, estridge.
- F. fategate, fere, festinately 2, filch, foison 2, fond, fordo, forked, forspent, frampold, front, fubsy 2, fustian.
- G. gallimaufry, gamesome, garboil, geek, giglet 2, gimmer 2, goodden, gremoire, gull (v), gulled 2.
- H. habit, haply, hebenon, hurley.
- I. illume, immoment, inclipped, incontinently, irregulous.
- J. jade (n), -ed, jape.
- K. ken 3, knave, kobold.
- L. lave, laving, liefest, lip me, list (command), livers (n), lovesome 2, losel, lunes 2.
- M. mage 2, mammocked, marry 3 (interject.), maugre, mazard, meacock, meeseems, megrims, mewed up, minikin, mispriison, moldwarp, memes, mortal cold, mummy.
- N. nathless 2, ne'er, nitid, nonce 2.
- O. ods pittikins, on't, operant, orgulous 2, overmuch.
- P. palliament, paring, parlance, parlous, parochial, patch (n), peat (n) 2, pedant, peduncle, pedurably, perdy 2, phylacktery 2, pipkin, plausible, possess't, pother 3, potion, pouncet, princox, -es, prithe.

R. ricked, rudishy 2, rubious.

S. saruk, scrippage, scroyle, scurvily, shelly, sirrah 2, sith 6, slubber, -ly, stilt, strumpet, surcoat.

T. tome, thaumaturge 2, tricksy 2, troth 2, trumpery.

V. valance, varlet 2, velvures, virtuous air.

W. whelked, whoobub, wight, withal, within(v), wot, wroth, wrathful.

Y. yarly, yester'een.

total-218 words.

Just why was this story apparently written with so many obsolete words? An attempt by this writer to get in touch with the author, Evelyn E. Smith, came to naught since in the intervening 15 years the magazine is no longer published. No doubt the author was a man (in England men are sometimes given such names as: Frances, Shirley, Evelyn) as women seldom cling to the past with such tenacity - nor do they deliberately seek to impress others with their extreme age and the fact that they live in the past - especially when the past being indicated is several centuries beyond our life span (and our grandfathers also).

It appears to us that this author used these obsolete words deliberately to create an impression - an impression of being a wizard who had lived for centuries - and naturally used the words commonly in use at his time. Albeit so, he indeed lived long before Shakespeare, for the immortal bard in his wildest writings never spouted forth with such oddzounds.

In looking over these obsolete words, we cannot but wonder if in the not too distant future some more English will become obsolete. For example: *son*, which is sometimes confused phonetically with *sun*, may be avoided in use for this reason. I know I do, and say "my boy" instead. Some of the meanings of "*bay*" are seldom used for reasons of possible confusion - or lack of clarity. A bay horse is seldom called merely "a bay," nor a bay window mentioned without using both words.

There are other reasons why words fall into disrepute and being seldom used, are classed as obsolete. Certain words were only found in the written vocabulary of very profound, highly technical or scholarly writers. In time they took on the commoners' appellation of "high falutin'" or "high brow" words. Since the majority of the public did not understand them, they became used less and less till they came under question of being present day words. Thus is the process of becoming obsolete.

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[Spelling Reform Anthology §12.4 pp174,175]

[Spelling Progress Bulletin Spring 1971 pp3,1]

A Guide for Spelling Reformers, by Newell W. Tune

Spelling reformers are sometimes made when a concerned public-spirited citizen finds he has to teach the illogical, confusable anomalies of our English spelling to pupils who question the sanity of such a so-called system. So, with plenty of self-confidence, he sits down and soon has devised a regular spelling system that he feels is undoubtedly an improvement over our regular spelling. Perhaps it is, but this spelling reformer would do well to thoroly test his proposed system before presenting it to the public and backing it whole-heartedly - or else he may be backed into a corner with an untenable system that may cause him embarrassment. Some systems that have seen have lots of built-in booby-traps that the proponents have overlooked because it was not adequately tested.

The best way of testing a proposed system is to prepare a dictionary in the new spellings. But, of course, that takes a lot of work, time and money (if it is printed) and this does not appeal to the

average reformer. A short-cut does exist which will show any logical minded reformer the pitfalls of his system. Just start writing words in the new spelling with the long vowel sounds, starting at the beginning of the alphabet. Transcribe into the new spelling: babe, bac(k)e, bade, bafe, bage, baje, bale, bame, bane, bape, bare, base, bate, etc. It won't be long before he will encounter some amusing spellings that will easily be confused with some T.O. spellings.

This is the first and most important principle that must be considered. It is imperative that the new spelling shall have as few (or none if possible) spellings that are the same as T.O. spellings of other sounds because confusion will result. If the spelling reformer does not conscientiously criticize his system looking at it logically with an open mind, he is often doomed to disappointment. To avoid confusion with our present T.O. spellings is an important and vitally necessary part of the planning of any new system. For example, one system I have seen uses the French vowel sounds for the letters *e* and *i*, as in *fete* and *machine*. His would change the spellings of many thousands of English words just to fit in with the dozen or so imported French words. He would spell *ee* (long *e*) with *i* in such words as: beer (bit), bead (bid), seat (sit), heed (hid), and bait (bet), date (det), late (let), mate (met), etc. Yet when this probable confusion was pointed out to him, he refused to change, saying, "Oh, well, they'll get used to it." The blindness of some reformers is exceeded only by their stubbornness.

Confusion can be caused by other means. For this reason, discarded letters, such as *q*, *x*, and *c*, should not be reassigned to new uses that are never found in T.O. spellings. It should be obvious (yet it seldom is) that it is difficult for an educated person, who already knows our English spellings from long established habits, to try to forget the conventional sound often given to a symbol and then learn to associate a new sound with it. This double-duty is an insurmountable obstacle to the learning of any new system, yet some reformers can't see it. A glance at a page from Ruby Olive Foulk's 218 page book entitled: AMXRIKCAI SPEK would soon show you that it was unreadable without lengthy study, and contains many confusable spellings. Yet she spent over \$ 5000 having the book printed without any testing whatever, when a sample page printed in it and shown to a dozen unbiased teachers would have proved to her the impracticality of the system.

A second and probably equally important consideration is to make the new spellings easy to remember, and hence to be learned and to be caught. Since everyone will have to learn the new system, this importance cannot be stressed too highly. A regular, systematic means of indicating the long vowel sounds is needed, since the short vowel sounds, being the more frequently occurring on the printed page, need to be disturbed as little as possible. (For a complete analysis of this principle, see the SPB, vol. III, no.1, March, 1963, pages 16-24).

These two considerations are more important than another principle: the principle of least disturbance of the regular T.O. spellings (what is regular? - the most frequently occurring spellings?). An apology is probably needed for offering this principle at all yet it has some merit if all other considerations are met first. If we do adhere to this principle, we will make the new system easy to read for the oldsters who long ago learned to recognize T.O. spellings as sight words regardless of their illogical spellings. Perhaps this will placate to some extent their grudging reluctance to any change whatever. Yet this principle should not deter us from making any changes that will follow our first two principles: avoiding confusion and making it easy to learn and to teach.

Since English has only 26 symbols (actually only 23 useful symbols), the spelling reformer needs to add a dozen and a half new letters or to make some provision for representing this many more sounds than we have letters. Alfabetters are torn between adding new letters (which are not on our typewriters) or making the existing letters do double duty, by two different means - doubling up letters to make digraphs, or by adding diacritical marks. The latter will make a less changed appearance on the printed page but at a great sacrifice in writing speed. Diacritic marks slow down

the script to a point where it is almost intolerable for taking notes a dictation. Try it before fostering it on your friends or the public. A digraf can be written in much less time than a diacritic. If a diacritic is misplaced or missing, the error could create a wrong meaning or make the message not understandable.

Some have used a mixture of upper and lower case letters to achieve their reform. If the ordinary large upper case letter is used, it makes a very strange, misleading, almost ridiculous appearance to the printed page. If small upper case letters that fit in aesthetically with the regular lower case letters are used, it means that many new keys must be added to the typewriter. Any such change is a definite handicap to the adoption of such a system. The alfabeteer who has this idea should stop and consider the cost of changing, millions of typewriters, print shop fonts, teletype machines and other remote controlled word machines - for news, stock reports, telegraphs, etc.

We admit there are obstacles to spelling reform. Therefore, the idea of this message is to avoid the worst obstacles and to encourage thinking up new ideas that will have a better chance of succeeding.

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[Spelling Progress Bulletin Spring 1971 pp4-15]

More Homophones, a sequel to Homophones, Homographs, and Heterographs - the deceitful words of English, by Newell W. Tune

In 1962 when the dissertation with the title, "Homophones, Homographs, & Heterographs, the Deceitful Words of English" was published by the author, it was stated that the listing of homophones was admittedly incomplete and that additions would be welcomed. Just how incomplete it was became clear during the last year when two books on the subject were found. The first of these (Anonymous), Webster's Synonyms, Antonyms and Homonyms, published by Ottenheimer Publishers, Inc. U.S.A., 192 pp, 1963, \$1.00, distributed by Crown Publishers, N.Y., and 2: Julian Franklyn, "Which Witch, being a grouping of phonetically compatible words," 218 pp, pub. 1966 by Hamish Hamilton, London, 21/-. Consequently, it was decided that the original dissertation needed augmenting. This listing not only supplements but it also introduces one new class of these easily confusable words, heteronyms, q.v.

While both of these books contain many more listings than the monograph above mentioned, they must be examined with caution and suspicion. If it were only that the listings were based upon Southern British pronunciation, the added entries, which would not be homophones by American pronunciation, could be forgiven, as they appear to be accredible listings by Received Standard pronunciation. But when such words as: abba, abbé, and abbey, which our dictionaries list as all having different pronunciations, are listed as a. homonym group, one is bound to be suspicious; and when one finds 'aching' and 'akin' paired, one suspects the books of being padded. Frequently they pair words ending in the s-sound with those in the z-sound. Others we could not accept: awed, odd; anal, annal, annual, anneal, annul; centaury, century, sentry; ballad, ballet, ballot; caw, cops, copse, core, corpse, corpus; carton, cartoon; can, ken, kin; abode, adobe; adapt, adept, adopt; bereave; brief, brieve; disease, decease; fat, vat; rifle, rival; talc, talk; thy, thigh. It is hard to believe that any local dialect could make homophones of these examples, even with careless, slovenly pronunciation. And that kind of pronunciation is not acceptable to teachers of English. There are plenty of true homophones that we don't have to resort to misleading the reader by including such discernably different pronunciations, unless one has to have so many pages to make a book. Altogether, in the first book approximately 1/8th of the entries in the 20 pages are questionable, while in "Which Witch" at least 1/3 of the entries are illegitimate by our standards.

And of course, since the British do not usually pronounce wh any differently than W, we find such pairs as Americans and Scotch differentiate:

wac, whack	wear, where	winnie, winny	woe, whoa
wade, wheyed	wen, when	win, whin	wist, whist
wail, whale	were, whirr	wine, whine	wit, whit
warry, wherry	weather, whether	wise, why's	worry, whirry
watt, what	wet, whet	wish, wish	y, why
way, whey	wig, whig	witch, which	wop, whop
weal, wheel	wight, white	wither, whither	
wean, when	wile, while	wiz, whizz	

However, this 218 page book is not without some redeeming features. The 16 page introduction, "Sight, Sense and Sound" shows that the author has a sense of humor. He admits "it is not a dictionary of homonyms: it is not, strictly speaking, a dictionary. Strangers to our strange English tongue are advised not to take the gloss given for each word as a full and satisfactory definition but to consult 'The Oxford English Dictionary' wherein many nuances of meaning, not given in his pages, will be found."

He goes on, "In the following groups of words, homophones and homographs, whether they be true or false, are stood together in line, defined accurately and as copiously as space will permit, then compelled to do a sort of figure dance in which they fit into a place but at the same time assert their individualities."

"Precognition normally (or rather, abnormally) demands the exercise of Extra Sensory Preception, but none is needed to hear ahead the roar of dissenting voices all excitedly asserting that the pairs of words on page x, and the triplets on page y, are not only not homophonous, but are wide asunder in the scale of sound, and only a person with a diseased ear could have brought them together; or, if it is not due to auditory degeneracy, it is a symptom of crass ignorance, an error of comparative phonetics that could have been made only by one unaccustomed to speaking 'the Queen's English'."

It is acknowledged by everyone from Aberdeen that there, and only there, is pure, unadulterated, non-distorted Queen's English spoken. The same may be said for Belfast, Dublin, Cardiff, Earby, Wigan and where you are."

"Of course, people who speak correctly* (*Public Schools Pronunciation, is correct because it is accepted as correct, but it is, in itself, a sort of acquired dialect), (and that category does not include the 'naicely spoken') make a quite audible distinction between the elements of some of the pairs following, but 'life is real and life is earnest' and the average person cannot pick a delicate path between perfect elocutionists."

"Shorthand typists, girls leaving school with the essential G.C.E. (General Certificate Education), and instantly becoming 'secretaries', are productive of phonetic errors which ought to make them famous, but which, as a rule, simply have the effect of angering their employers (if they notice). It is certainly reprehensible, and it is a disgrace to the teaching profession and an indictment against our painfully expensive educational system, that these girls sometimes do not know 'which witch': but phonetical errors involving a phrase are often in a different case, and sometimes it takes two to produce them."

"A writer who dictated an article on that overwhelming Cockney cariacaturist of the late 19th to early 20th centuries, Phil May, was shocked to read, each time the name occurred in the typescript,

'Film A'. The cinema obviously fell within the girl's world; but to her, the period of King Edward VII was ancient history. How much more remote the Middle Ages were to an uneducated G.C.E. holder appeared when the dictated sentence, 'at that time the work was executed by lay scholars,' was rendered on the typed page as, 'at that time the work was executed by lace collars'.

"In the foregoing examples, both of the employers had a little responsibility for the errors, but very little, because neither Phil May nor lay scholars ought to be unrecognizable to the G.C.E. holder, but when a girl received the sentence 'insurance cover while he is in America,' she is wholly to blame for typing 'insurance cover. Wiley is in America."

"Robert Bridges says, in S.P.E. Tract No. 2, 'it is needful to state that homophonous words must be *different* words, else we should include a whole class of words which are not true homophones.' He uses as an example the words 'draft-draught, ' divergent in both spelling and meaning but ultimately converging on the idea 'to draw' and many different things can be drawn in a variety of ways."

"Because Robert Bridges was writing for a specializing public, he was well advised to *exclude false homophones*, but this book is directed to the general public: hence, words of the nature of those excluded from the tract are here included because, to the average person, when a word, spelt and spoken in precisely the same way, has two apparently totally unrelated meanings, it is two words notwithstanding that scholars insist its being but one, and diversity of spelling strengthens the illusion."

"The Poet Laureate of the period of S.P.E. Tract No. 2 displayed in his work a strong dislike of homophones and he revealed a sensitiveness to the sounds of words that only a poet may possess. He asserted that 'homophones are a nuisance, they are exceptionally frequent in English, they are self-destructive and tend to become obsolete'."

"Few speakers of English are aware of the elasticity and flexibility of the language; fewer still appreciate its expressiveness and its beauty, its poetic quality. Robert Bridges, being Poet Laureate, and more, a master of English, was supremely conscious of all the virtues the language possesses, and was super-sensitive to the sound of words. To him, 'see the sea' would have been impossible, but to the average speaker, 'see the ocean,' or 'the deep' or 'the main' is ostentatious."

"This essay does not plead for the preservation of homophones, neither does it demand their destruction: the glossary following does not exist to expose the horror of the homophone nor to demonstrate its desirability. If this book has a purpose, it is to present the humour of the homophone and, secondarily, to save the shorthand-typist from anxiously chewing her pencil while she wonders 'which witch.' Nevertheless, in support of one of Robert Bridges' motives of dislike, there is, implicit in this book, an overwhelming demonstration that our golden tongue can become, by way of the pen of the insensitive writer, a confused and confusing jumble of meaningless repetition."

"Homonyms are inherently humorous; and it may be merely a coincidence that the nations speaking the languages that largely harbour them are noted for their high senses of humour. It is acknowledged that we survived the war of 1914-18 because, among our superiorities, was the ability to laugh our way to what passed as Victory. The enemy, aware of this, and secretly planning the second war, employed a ponderous Herr-Doctor to produce a book for use in the future training of Hun-officers, so that they would know exactly when to order the troops to laugh. The Herr-Doctor-Professor employed the works of Bruce Bairnsfather as his raw material."

"John Entick, born about 1703, was a man of parts: an author, a historian of London, a politician and a journalist as well as being a schoolmaster in Stepney, where he died in 1773. Among his numerous and voluminous works is his *Spelling Dictionary* which was first published in 1764.

There was a revised edition in 1773, a re-issue in 1776 and, under the editorship of others, at least five more editions down to 1800, and reprints till as late as 1825."

"In the edition of 1791, perhaps too in earlier editions, there appears, commencing on page ix, 'A Table of Words That are Alike, or nearly so, in Sound, but differing in Spelling and Signification'; in short, a list of homophones. This list, containing in round figures, 450 groups, is most interesting because more can be read than is printed there. One may see in it phonetical groupings that would not suggest itself today; 'do' and 'doe', 'coin'd' and 'kind', 'ear' and 'year', 'earth' and 'hearth', to select but a few at random."

"The phonetician does not need to enjoy himself reading the novels of two centuries ago in order to discover linguistical sound change: he can stick to the dictionary."

"Entick's work, the declared purpose of which was to teach, 'To Write and Pronounce the English Tongue with Ease and Propriety', was too popular for the grouping of its homophones to have been idiosyncratic on the part of either John Entick himself or that of a subsequent editor. The great lesson to be learnt is that homophony is local in time as well as in space: the homophones of 1764 are not quite the same as those of 1964 (the date of this writing), and we have already stressed that the homophones north of Trent differ from those recognized south of that select boundary."

It is ardently to be hoped that a new, ugly, traditionless alphabet is never introduced for if it were it would cut English literary history off short. In a generation no one would be able to read anything that had been printed in the past. If, however, an author feels he must write in Cockney dialect in spite of there being no need for him to do so (see *The Cockney*, by Julian Franklyn, 1953), he must run the risk of writing homophones: for example, 'snow ink tar law fat,' (its no thing to laugh at)."

"Language is more than words; it is part of human life, and the evolutionary process is forever creating. Speech-form changes, and so does script, by a slow and natural process, part of which seems to be over the stepping-stones of homonyms. The following words were currently so spelt down to the 15th century: ansquere (answer), auncyct (ancient), ben (has been), baenyng (burning), dowghtier (daughter), eyre (heir), fautys (faults), her or heir (their or there), pore (poor), qwose (whose), steyne (certain), sufferyn (sovereign), ystis (gifts). It is, perhaps, necessary to emphasize that the foregoing words are English. The change in spelling reflects sound change, not reform. The change in cursive script is as great as the evident spelling change, and the implied sound change. The printing type-face has kept pace: we are a long way from 'Block letter', and these developments in speaking, in writing, and in printing have been facilitated by the nimble homophone which seems to act as a catalyst."

"Enough has been said to indicate the havoc wrought upon the language by a combination of carelessness, sloven articulation, divided attention and crass ignorance, an alliance that is always with us. By comparison, homophones are harmless, although they are often accused of sabotage and are, in consequence, mercilessly condemned to death."

"There are miserable repentant sinners who remain repentant and continue to sin: then there are gleeful obdurate sinners who glory in having done it, and who seldom, if ever, do it again. This author, being himself included in the latter category, makes no apology for having, in this grouped glossary, strained phonetics to the bending - if not breaking point.

"Since morality is a matter not of universal norms but of time, place and people, he is satisfied that his iniquities will not be condemned by the word-conscious, laughter-loving Cockney who, in most cases, will not notice the deviations all of which incline in his direction.

"The Northern men will notice but in the generosity of their hearts forgive: they do not expect a Southerner to know how to pronounce the mother tongue. It is the pedants (whom we acknowledge to be strictly correct) who will, on recovering from the shock, express their disapproval in unmistakable, though of course, non-violent terms. To take their trouncing is a normal professional hazard."

"Yes, we could certainly have done worse in the estimation of our adverse critics: what distresses us is that we could not, in our own estimation, do better, without forgetting our Cockney friends."

Knowing the objective of this author will help us to forgive him for including those items that the pedants will deplore. In some respects it is an insight into the Cockney dialect, even tho we do not agree with many of his ideas of homophonous pronunciation.

For a complete explanation of the terminology: homonym, homophone, homograph, heteronym, heterograph, see the previous dissertation, of which this is a sequel. Suffice it to say here, much confusion still exists over this terminology: homonym, homophone. In this (and the previous monograph) the term Homonym is used only to refer to those words both sounded and spelt alike, but differing in origin and meaning. Homophone is used to group two or more words sounded alike but spelt differently. This has the definite advantage of separating the two terms and removing the confusion of overlapping.

A rather comprehensive listing of homonyms (as of 1882-1909) can be found in Skeat: Etymological Dictionary. This list has 1782 homonyms in 784 sets of pairs, triplets, quadruplets (bay has six meanings). Most of these are also correctly termed homographs. It does not say that the list is complete, and it does not include such commonly known homonyms as: molar (pertaining to teeth), --(pertaining to mass of matter), and such homographs as: minute, --time, --small. Undoubtedly there are many new homonyms created by new scientific uses, inventions, and the consequent terminology. As a complete listing of these words would also require their definitions in order to understand them, the space requirements will not permit them to be listed here. Since most words with many multiple meanings have among them several homonyms, one can guess that a complete listing would become a fair sized book. Almost every other page in the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 1966, (which was used as the arbiter for pronunciation) contains a set of homonyms. With 1664 pages, a rough estimate would give over 840 or so sets of homonyms - somewhat more than in Skeat: Etymological Dictionary.

The listing of homophones (table 2) is considered to be fairly complete, but the author would welcome any additions that may have been overlooked. This table is supposed not to include mere variant spellings for the same meaning. The same sounding word may be found in several places depending on how many spellings occur for the same sounded word. There is also a table of 42 pages of homophones in a little known speller: A New Speller (sic!), Anonymous, published by Hinds & Noble, 4-5, Cooper Institute, N.Y. 1898. This book contains about half the homophones listed here and has a 9 page list of the accent variation homographs, and a list of false homophones - "words often confused in spelling, pronunciation, or meaning."

The listing of homographs (table 3, parts 1 and 2) is supposed to be fairly complete, but additions will be welcomed. Homographs are also, by definition, the same as the first part of the definition of heteronyms:

"1. a word spelt the same as another, but differing in sound and meaning, as sow (a pig) and sow (to strew seed).

2. a different name for the same thing, especially a name that exactly translates a name in another language, as bread is a heteronym of the German word brot." (Webster's New International, 1934).

#2 is not included in the meaning of homograph, q.v. This means that many foreign languages need

to be consulted in order to get even a reasonably complete list. For this reason the table included here is only representative.

Some of the arguments in favor of a reform of our spelling include the fact that almost any kind of a reasonably phonetic spelling system would, by its very nature, eliminate the 323 homographic sets (656 words) and thereby eliminate the confusion caused by them. But at the same time, it would also eliminate the different spellings of homophones. Since there are about three times as many homophones as homographs, this would appear to offer a bad bargain, since it would eliminate the differences in spelling we now use to show meaning and prevent misunderstanding. Some reformers have offered 2 alternate spellings such as: made, maed. However, they apparently never realized that thousands of words have multiple meanings (that include homophones) that seldom cause us trouble. "Run" tops the list with 104 different meanings, break has 43, cut 42, fall 64, spring 40, make 57, turn 62, light 64, strike 68, square 39, to mention just a few. We use them carefully so that they do not need a difference in spelling in order to convey the right meaning.

On this subject, Ben Franklin said, "Your second inconvenience is, that 'the distinction between words of different meaning and similar sound would be destroyed." That distinction is already destroyed in pronouncing them; and we rely on the sense alone of the sentence to ascertain which of the several words, similar in sound, we intend. If this is sufficient in the rapidity of discourse, it will be much more so in written sentences which may be read leisurely, and attended to more particularly in the case of difficulty, than we can attend to a past sentence while the speaker is hurrying us along with new ones."

Table # 1, Homonyms. See Skeat: Etymological Dictionary.

Table 2, Homophones. 'It is not intended that mere variations in spelling be included. The same sounded words may be found in several places according to their spelling.

a, ay, aye, eh,	airship, heirship,	area, aria,
abbe, abbey, abby,	all, awl,	ascent, assent,
abel, able,	aloud, allowed,	ate, ait, eight,
abess, abyss,	altar, alter,	attendance, attendants,
accidence, accidents,	amend, amende,	aught, ought,
acclamation, acclimation,	an, ann, Anne,	aural, oral,
acts, ax, axe,	anchor, anker,	aureol, oriole,
achre, acre, achor,	anchorite, ankerite,	auger, augur,
adds, adz, adze,	annalist, analyst,	aught, ought,
adherence, adherents,	ant, aunt,	aune, on,
aisle, I'll, isle,	ante, anti,	auricle, oracle,
ait, ate, eight,	appetite, apatite,	away, aweigh,
ail, ale,	auricle, oracle,	ax, axe, acts,
air, e'er, ere, heir,	arc, ark,	axal, axel, axile, axle.
B, be, bee, Bea,	been, bin,	border, boarder,
baa, bah,	beer, bier,	bore, boar, bohr,
bacon, baken,	beet, beat,	born, bourn, borne,
bad, bade,	berry, bury,	borough, burrow, burro,
bail, bale, bel,	berth, birth,	boule, buhle,
bain, bane,	better, bettor,	bow, beau, bo,
bairn, barn,	bey, bay,	bow, bough,
bait, bate,	bi, buy, by, bye,	bowl, boul,
baize, bays,	bib, bibb,	bowse, booze, boos,

bald, balled, bawled,
ball, bawl,
band, banned,
banded, bandied,
bans, bands,
barbary, barberry, barbery,
bard, barred,
bare, bear,
bark, barque,
baron, barren,
baroness, barrenness,
base, bass,
based, bast, baste,
bask, basque,
batten, baton,
battle, battel,
baulks, bocks, box,
bay, bey,
bays, baise,
be, bee, B, Bea,
beach, beech,
beadle, bedel, bedell,
beam, beam,
bear, bare,
beat, beet,
beau, bow, bo,
beck, bec,
bee, be, B, Bea,
begin, beguin,
bell, belle,

C, sea, see,
seas, sees, sieze,
cab, kab,
cache, cash,
caddy, cade,
cain, cane,
calendar, calender,
call, caul,
can, kahn, kan,
candid, candied,
cannon, canon,
cant, can't, kant,
cantor, canter
canvas, canvass,
capital, capitol,
carat, carrot, karrat,
carol, caroll,
cart, carte, quart,
career, currier,
carrot, carat, caret,

bier, beer,
big, bigg,
bight, bite,
billed, build,
bird, burred, burd,
birl, burl,
birr, bur, burr,
birth, berth,
bit, bitt,
blew, blue,
bloat, blote,
block, bloc,
blue, blew,
bo, beau, bow,
boar, bore, boer,
board, bored,
boarder, border,
boat, bote,
bocks, box,
bode, bowed,
bodies, body's,
boer, boar, bore,
bogie, bogey,
boil, boyle,
bolar, bowler,
bold, bowled, bolled,
bolder, boulder,
bole, boll, bowl,
boos, booze, bowse,
bops, bopse,

chance, chants,
chanty, shanty,
chassed, chaste,
cheap, cheep,
chews, choose,
chilli, chilly, Chile,
choir, quire,
choler, collar,
choral, coral,
chorale, corral,
chord, cord,
chough, chuff,
chris, kris,
chronical, chronicle,
chuff, chough,
chute, shoot
cilicious, silicious
-cide, -side
cinq, sink
cion, scion, sion

boy, bouy,
brae, bray,
braes, braise, braze, brays,
braid, brayed,
brail, braille,
brake, break,
bray, brae,
brays, braise, braze, braes,
breach, breech,
breaches, breeches?
break, brake,
bread, bred,
brewed, brood,
brews, bruise,
bridal, bridle,
Briton, Britain,
broach, brooch,
broom, brume,
brows, browse,
bruise, brews,
bruit, brute,
buff, buffe,
build, billed,
bun, bonne,
bur, burr, birr,
burg, berg,
burro, burrow, borough,
bury, burry,
but, butt,
buy, by, bye,
buyer, byre.

concert, consort,
conker, conquer,
conkers, conquers,
concent, consent,
confident, confidant,
consequence, consequents,
consol, console, consul,
consonance, consonants,
concession, consession,
coo, coup,
cooly, coolly, coolie,
coom, coomb,
cops, copse,
coquet, coquette,
coral, choral,
core, corps,
cored, cord, chord,
corporal, corporeal,
corral, chorale,
correspondence,

cash, cache,
cask, casque,
cast, caste,
caster, castor,
castile, cast steel,
cote, kote,
caudal, caudle,
cause, caws,
cavalier, caviller,
cavy, cavie,
cede, seed,
ceil, seal, sele, seel,
ceiling, sealing,
cele, cell, sell,
cellar, seller,
celt, kelt,
cense, cents, sense, scents,
censer, censor,
censual, sensual,
cent, sent, scent,
cerate, cirrate, serrate,
cere, seer, sear, sere,
cereal, serial,
cereous, serious,
cession, session,
cited, sighted, sited,
clamant, claimant,
clause, claws,
cetaceous, setaceous,
Champaign, champagne,

D, de, dee,
dace, dais,
dak, dack, dac,
dam, damn,
dane, deign,
day, dey,
days, daze, deys,
daisey's, daisies,
dean, dene,
dear, deer,
defer, defur,
degrease, degreese,
deign, dane,
demean, demesne,
dene, dean,
dense, dents,
dental, dentelle, dentil,
dependence, dependents
dependent, dependent
depose, depots,
depravation, deprivation

cipher, sypher,
circle, sercle,
cist, cyst,
cit, sit,
cite, sight, site,
cleave, cleve,
cleek, clique,
climb, clime,
close, clothes, cloze,
coal, coll, kohl,
coaled, cold,
coals, colds,
coarse, corse, course,
coarser, courser,
coat, cote,
cocks, cox,
coco, cocoa
codling, coddling,
coff, cough,
coffer, cougher,
coign, coigne, coin, quoin,
colation, collation,
cold, coaled,
colonel, kernal,
color, culler,
comb, coomb,
complacent, complaisant,
complacence, complaisance,
compliment, complement,
con, conn,

descendent, descendant ,
descent, dissent,
descension, dissension,
desert, dessert, dissert,
deuce, duce,
devest, divest,
deviser, devisor, divisor,
dew, do, due,
dhole, dole,
di-, die, dye,
dine, dyne,
dire, dyer,
diarest, direst,
discreet, discrete,
disgust, discussed?
dissent, descent,
do, dew,
do, doe, dough, dow, doh,
doer, dure,
does, doze,
done, dun,

correspondents,
cosier, cozier,
council, counsel,
courier, currier,
course, coarse,
courser, coarser,
courtesy, curtesy,
cousin, cozen,
coward, cowherd, cowered,
coyn, coyne, coin, quoin,
creak, creek,
crease, creese,
crewed, crude,
crewel, cruel,
crews, cruise, cruse, crouse,
cross, crosse,
crude, crewed,
cruise, cruse, crews, crouse,
cue, queue, kew, Q,
culler, color,
currassow, curacao,
currant, current,
currier, career?
curtesy, courtesy,
custodes, custodies,
cygnet, signet,
cymbal, symbol,
cymical, simical,
cypress, cyprus, cypres,
cyst, cist.

dor, door, dorr,
dost, dust, dossed,
dotty, dottie,
doubt, dout, dought,
dough, doe, do, dow, doh,
douse, dowse,
dour, doer, dure,
drachm, dram,
draft, drought,
dram, drachm,
droop, drupe,
dual, duel,
duct, ducked,
due, dew, do,
dun, done,
dup, dupe,
dust, dost, dossed,
dye, die,
dyer, dire
dyeing, dying,

E's, ease,
earring, earring,
earn, urn, erne,
ease, E's,
eau, owe, oh,
eaves, eves, eve's
e'er, air, ere,
-ery, -ary,
eight, ait, ate,

faillie, file,
fain, feign, fane,
faint, feint,
fair, fare,
fairy, ferry,
faker, fakir
false, faults,
fane, fain, feign,
fare, fair,
fate, fete,
faults, false,
faun, fawn,
fay, fey,
fays, phase,
feal, feel,
fear, fere
feat, feet,
feaze, feeze, fees,
feign, fain, fane,
feint, faint,
felloe, fellow,
fens, fence,
ferrule, ferule,

G, ge, gee,
gable, gabel,
gael, gale,
gage, gauge,
gait, gate,
gall, gaul,
gam, gamb,
gamble, gambol,
gaol, jail,
gait, gate,
gaub, gob,
gaud, god?
gauger, gager,
gay's, gaze,
ged, gedd,
gel, jell,

ell, L
eighty, a'te,
elision, elysian,
em, M,
ere, air, e'er, eyre.
erne, earn,
errant, arrant,
eth, edth,
ethel, ethyl,

fetid, feted,
feu, few,
feud, feod,
file, faille, phial,
filip, philip, Phillip,
filter, philter,
fin, Finn,
find, fined,
fir, fur,
firs, furs, furse,
firred, furred,
firry, furry,
fissure, fisher,
fizz, phiz,
flair, flare,
flay, fley,
flea, flee,
flesche, flesh,
flew, flu, flue,
flight, flite,
flo, floe, flow,
floc, flock,
flocks, phlox,

gild, gilled, guild,
gilt, guilt,
gin, jinn,
glair, glare,
glows, gloze,
glume, gloom,
gnar, knar,
gnu, knew, new, nu,
gneiss, nice,
gnome, nome,
goer, gore,
goffer, golfer
gold, goaled,
gored, gourd,
gores, gorse,
gourd, gored,

ewe, you, yew, U, hue?
ewer, your, yore, you're
ewes, yews, use, hues?
exorcise, exercise,
eye, I, aye, ay,
eyelet, islet,
eyes, I's, ayes,
eyre, air, e'er, ere,

floe, flo, flow,
flier, flyer,
flour, flower,
foald, fold,
for, four, fore,
forbear, forebear
forego, forgo,
form, forme,
fort, forte,
forth, fourth,
foul, fowl,
frae, fray, frey,
franc, frank,
frays, phrase, fraise,
freeze, frieze, frees,
friar, frier, fryer,
frieze, freeze, frees,
fro, froe, frow,
fryer, friar, frier,
fungous, fungus,
fur, fir,
furred, firred,
furs, furse,
furry, firry,

graz, graze, gray's
grey's, greaves, grieves,
greece, grease,
griff, griffe,
greave, grieve,
grill, grille,
grills, grilles,
grip, grippe,
grisly, grizzly, gristly,
groan, grown, growan,
grocer, grosser,
groin, groyne,
grow, gros,
groom, grume,
guessed, guest, gest,
guide, guyed,

gem, jem,
ghyll, gill,
gib, gibb,
gibe, jibe, gybe,

haaf, half,
hae, hay, hey,
hail, hale,
hair, hare,
hall, haul,
hallo, hallow, hullo,
hands, hans,
hart, heart,
haul, hall,
haws, hawse,
heal, heel, he'll,
hear, here,
heard, herd, hurd,
hearse, herse,
heart, hart,
he'd, heed,

I, eye, ay, aye,
idle, idol, idyll,
-ile, I'll, isle, aisle,
imperial, impereal,
imprest, impressed,
in, inn,

J, jay,
jain, Jane, Jayne,
jam, jamb, gamb,
Jeannie, genie,

K, Kay,
kail, kale,
kaki, khaki,
kame, came,
Kandy, candy,
karat, carat, carrot,
Kate, cate,
kef, keef, kief, kaif,
keir, kier,
kelpie, kelpy,
kerb, curb,
kernal, colonel,

L, ell, el,
lac, lack, lakh,
lacks, lax,

grade, grayed, greyed,
grate, great,
grater, greater,
gray, greige,

height, hight,
heir, air, ere, e'er
Hel, hell,
he'll, heal, heel,
her, herr,
herd, heard, hurd,
here, hear,
herl, hurl,
hew, hue, Hugh,
hey, hay
hie, high, hi!
hied, hide,
higher, hier, hire,
him, hymn,
hissed, hist,
ho, hoe,

incidence, incidents,
incite, insight,
indict, indite,
indicted, indited,
indicter, inditer,
indiscreet, indiscrete,
ingenious, ingenuous?

jest, jessed, gest,
jewry, jury,
jinks, jinx,
jinn, gin,

kew, cue, Q, queue,
key, quay,
khan, can,
khol, coal,
kill, kiln,
knag, nag,
knap, nap,
knar, gnar,
knave, nave,
knead, kneed, need,
kneel, neal,
knell, nell,
knew, new, gnu,

lien, ligne,
Lent, lent,
lear, leer,

guild, gild,
guilt, gilt,
guise, guy's,
gybe, gibe, jibe,

hoar, whore,
hoard, hord, whored,
hoarse, horse,
ho, hoe,
hoes, hose,
hold, holed,
hole, whole,
holm, home,
hollo, hollow,
holy, wholly, holey,
hoop, whoop,
hour, our,
house, how's,
hue, hew, Hugh,
humorous, humerus,
hymn, him,

innocence, innocents,
instance, instants,
intense, intents,
intention, intension,
intern, interne, inturn,
invade, inveighed,
isle, -ile, I'll, aisle,

Jo, Joe,
joule, jowl ,
joust, just,
juice, jus,

knight, night,
knit, nit,
knob, nob,
knock,nock,
knot, not,
know, no,
knows, noes, nose,
knut, canute,
koel, coal, kohl,
kop, cop,
kopje, copy,
kris, chris
kroon, croon,

lieve, leave,
light, lite,
lightening, lightning,

lade, laid,
laeger, lager,
lain, lane,
lair, layer,
lall, loll,
lam, lamb,
lama, llama,
lane, lain,
lantern, lanthorn,
lap, Lapp,
Lapp's, laps, lapse,
Latin, latten,
launce, lance,
lax, lacks,
layed, laid
lays, laze,
lard, laird,
lea, lee, lie,
leach, leech,
lead, led,
lead, lied, leed,
leaf, lief,
leak, leek,

made, maid, Mae, may,
mail, male,
main, mane,
maize, maze,
mall, maul, mahl,
main, mane,
maize, maze,
manakin, manikin,
mannequinn,
mandril, mandrill,
manner, mannor,
man's, manse,
mantel, mantle,
Marc, mark, marque,
mare, mayor,
marlin, marline,
marquee, marquis,
marry, Mary, merry,
marshal, Marshall, martial,
marten, Martin,
mask, masque,
mast, massed,
mat, matte,
mays, maze,
mead, meed, Mede,

leas, lees,
leased, least,
leave, lieve,
Leicester, lester,
led, lead,
lee, lea, lie,
leech, leach,
lends, lens,
lessen, lesson,
lesser, lessor,
let, Lett,
levee, levy,
lew, lieu, lou,
liar, lyre, liar,
licker, liquor,
lichen, liken,
lie, lea, lee,
lie, lye,
lice, lyse,
lied, lead, leed,
lief, leaf,
lien, lean,
lieu, -loo, loe,

meak, meek,
mean, mien, mesne,
meat, meet, mete,
medal, meddle,
meddler, medlar,
men's, mense,
mere, mir,
metal, mettle,
meter, metre,
mete, meat, meet,
mettle, metal,
Meuse, mews, muse,
mew, mue,
mewl, mule,
mews, muse, Meuse,
mien, mean, mesne,
might, mite,
mil, mill,
millenary, millinery,
mince, mints,
mind, mined,
minds, mines,
miner, minor,
mire, myer,
missal, missel, missile, mistle,

ligne, lean, lien,
limb, limn,
links, lynx,
literal, littoral,
lo, low, Lowe, loe,
load, lode, lowed,
loan, lone,
lock, loch, lough,
loon, lune,
loose, luce,
looks, luxe,
loot, lute,
lory, lorry,
loup, loo,
low, lo, loe, lowe,
lowed, load,
luce, loose
lumbar, lumber,
lute, loot,
lye, lie,
lynx, links,
lyre, liar,

missed, mist,
mite, might,
miter, mitre,
mity, mighty,
moan, mown,
moat, mote,
mode, mowed,
molar, moler?
mold, mould,
mood, moored,
moose, mousse,
morn, mourn,
morning, mourning,
mot, mow,
mote, moat,
mucous, mucus,
mue, mew,
mule, mewl,
murre, myhrr
murine, murrhine,
muscle, mussel,
muse, mews, Meuse,
must, musth,
mustard, mustered,
musth, must,

nae, nay, neigh
nag, knag
nap, knap
naught, nought
nave, knave
naval, navel
nay, nae, neigh
neal, kneel
near, ne'er
neat, neet

O, oh, owe,
oar, or, oter, ore,
oary, ori?
od, odd
ode, owed
oh, O, owe, O'

P, pea, pee
pa, pas
paced, paste
packs, pax
paeon, peon
page, paige
pail, pale
pain, pane
pair, pare, pear
palace, pallas
palate, palette, pallet, palet
paling, pailing
pall, Paul, pawl
pallet, palette, palate, palet
pan, panne
pane, pain,
par, parr
pare, pear, pair
parish, perish
passable, passible
passed, past
paste, paced
patience, patients
paten, patten
Paul, pawl, pall
pause, paws
pax, packs
pea, pee, P
pneu peace, piece
peag, pig
peak, peek, pique
peal, peel
pealing, peeling

nee, knee
need, knead
Nell, knell
neigh, nae, nay
nit, knit
net, nett
new, nu, gnu, knew,
nice, gneiss
night, knight
no, know

one, won
oracle, auricle
ordinance, ordanance,
ordonnance
ore, o'er, oar, or
oriole, aureole

pyxie, pixy
pedal, peddle
peer, pier
pelisse, police
peened, piend
pencil, pencil, pensile, pensil
pendant, pendent
penni, penny
per, pur, purr
perse, purse
pervade, purveyed
petal, pettle
petral, petrel, petrol
pew, pugh
phial, vial, viol, vile
phial, file
Philip, Phillip, fillip
philter, filter
phlox, flocks, flocs
phrase, frays, fraise
pi, pie, pye
pica, pika
picks, pix, pyx
picked, pict
picot, Pico
piece, peace
pier, peer
pile, Pyle
pillar, piller, pillor
pistil, pistol, pistle, pistole
place, plaice
plack, plaque
plain, plane, plein

nob, knob
nock, knock
nocks, nox, Knox, knocks
nome, gnome
none, nun
nose, knows, noes
not, knot
nous, noose
nox, nocks, knocks, Knox

ottar, otter
our, hour
ought, aught
owe, oh, O, O'
owed, ode

plier, plyer
pneu-, new, knew
pole, poll
polar, poler
poly, Polly
pomace, pumice
poem, pome
pomel, pommel, pummel
populace, populous
pore, pour
poring, pouring
port, porte
pox, pocks
pole, poll
police, pelisse
practice, practise
praise, prays, prase, preys
pray, prey
prays , praise, prase, preys
presence, presents
pressed, prest
presser, pressor
pride, pried
prier, prior, Pryor
priest, preest
pries, prize
prince, prints
princess, princesse
principal, principle
prior, prier, Pryor
prophecy, prophesy
profit, prophet
prose, pros

pean, peen
pear, pair, pare
pearl, purl
peat, peet
pech, peck
putsch, pooch

Q, queue, cue, kew
quarts, quartz
quad, quod
quay, key

R, are, aar
rabbet, rabbit
race, reis
racket, raquet
radicle, radical
raid, rayed
rail, rale
rain, reign, rein
raise, rays, raze
raiser, razor
rancor, ranker
rap, wrap
rapped, rapt, wrapped, wrapt
raught, wrought
rapping, wrapping
rath, wrath
ratten, ratton
rax, racks, wracks
rayed, raid
razor, raiser
read, red, redd
read, reed, rede
real, reel
reave, reeve
recede, reseed
reek, wreck
residence, residents
resign, re-sign ?
review, revue

sac, sack, saque
safe, seif
sail, sale
sailer, sailor
sain, sane, seine
salad, salade
salter, psalter, saltire
same, sejm, saim
sane, seine
sank, cinq

plait, plate
plantar, planter
pleas, please
plein, plain, plane
plum, plumb

quean, queen
queerest, querist
quenelle, kennel

recks, rex
red, redd, read
reek, wreak, ryke
reflex, reflects
rei, ray, rey
reif, reef
reign, rain, rein
reis, race
remark, remarque
repair, repare
repast, repassed
reseat, receipt
rest, wrest
retch, wretch
rheum, room
rheo-, rio-
rho, roe, row
Rhodes, roads,
Rhone, roan, rowan, rown
rhumb, rum
rhyme, rime
right, rite, write, wright
riot, ryot
ring, wring
road, rode, roed, rowed
roads, Rhodes
roam, Rome
roan, Rhone, rown, rowan

sewer, suer
sex, sects
sext, sexed
shake, sheik
shanty, chanty
she, ski, shea
shear, sheer
shoe, shoo
shone, shown
shoot, chute

prize, pries
psalter, salter, saltire
puisne, punny
purl, pearl
purs, purse

queue, cue, kew, Q
quire, choir
quoin, coin, coign

roc, rock
roe, row
roes, rose, rows
role, roll
Rome, roam
rondeau, rondo
rood, rude, rued
room, rheum
roose, ruse
root, route
rose, roes, rows
rote, wrote
rows, rouse
rough, ruff
rouse, rows
rout, route, rowte
roux, rue
rows, rose, roes
rowed, road
rude, rued, rood
rue, roux
rues, ruse
ruff, rough
rum, rhumb
rung, wrung
-rye , wry
ryke, reek
ryot, riot

sorry, sari
soul, sole
souled, sold
sow, sew, so, soe
sower, soar, sewer
spae, spay
spear, speer, speir
spec, speck
speel, speil
speiss, spice

sari, sorry	shown, shone	spelled, spelt
saugh, salk	Si, sea, see, C	stable, stabile
saver, savor	sic, sick, sike	staid, stayed
scald, skald	side, -side, sighed, -cide	stair, stare
scat, skat	sigher, sire	stake, steak
scaur, score	sigh, sie	stationary, stationery
scend, send	sight, site, cite, -cyte	stay, stey
scene, seen	sights, size	stayed, staid
scent, cent, sent	sighted, cited, sited	steal, steel, stele
Scilly, silly	sign, sine, syne	stear, steer, stere
scull, skull	signet, cygnet	steely, stele
sea, C, see, si	sike, sick, sic	step, steppe
seal, sele, seel, ciel	sikh, seek	stere, stear, steer
sealing, ceiling	silicious, cilicious	stick, stich
seamen, semen	silly, Scilly	sticks, Styx
seam, seem	sine, sign, syne, sin-	stile, style
seamed, seemed	sink, cinq	stoat, stoit
seas, sees, sieze	Sir-, sur-	stoop, stoup, stupe
sear, ser, se'er, seer, cere	sist, cist	stope, stowp
second, seconde	site, cite, sight	story, storey
sects, sex	sited, cited, sighted	straight, strait
seder, cedar, seeder	size, sighs	streak, streak
see, sea, C, si	six, sicks, sics	study, studdie
seed, cede	skald, scald	stoop, stoup, stupe
seek, sikh	skat, scat	styx, sticks
seel, ceil, seal	ski, she	sty, stye
seem, seam	skull, scull	subtile, subtle
seen, scene	sky, skye	succor, sucker
seine, sane, sain	slay, sleigh, sley	suede, swayed
seer, sear, cere, ser	sleave, sleeve	suer, sewer
seignor, senior	sleight, slight	suite, soot, suit, suite
seize, seas, sees, seise	slew, slue, slough	suite, sweet
sejm, same	slough, slew, slue	sum, some
sel, sell, cell, cele	sloe, slow	sun, son, sunn
seller, cellar	so, sew, sow, soe	sundae, sunday
senior, seignior, seigneur	soak, soke	sunny, sonny
sense, cents, scents	soar, sore	surcle, circle
sensual, censual	soared, sword	sur-, sir-
sent, scent, cent	solan, solon	surf, serf, cerf
septic, sceptic	sold, soled, souled	surge, serge
sere, cere, sear	sol, sole, soul	surplice, surplus
serf, surf	some, sum	suttle, subtle
serene, serine	son, sun, sunn	suttler, subtler
serg, surge	sonny, sunny	swayed, suede
serious, sirius, cereous	soot, suit, suite	sweet, suite
serrate, cerate	sou, sue	sword, soared
session, cession	sough, sow	syck, sick
setaceous, cetaceous	soul, sole	symbol, cymbol
sew, so, soe, sow	sow, sew, so, soe	syn-, sin-, syne, sine, sign
sewn, sown	soot, suit, suite	sypher, cipher
sewer, sower	sorrel, sorel	

T, te, tea, tee, ti
tacks, tax
tact, tacked
tael, tail, tale, taille
tare, tear
tail, tale, taille, tael
taper, tapir
tare, tear
tarrier, terrier
tartarous, tartarus
tarry, terry
tartar, tartare
tass, tasse
tau, taw
taught, taut
taupe, tope
tax, tacks
tacked, tact
tea, T, tee, ti
teal, teel, teil
team, teem
tear, tare
tear, tier
teas, tease, tees
tenner, tenor
tense, tents
terce, terse, tierce

U, ewe, yew, you
underway, underweigh

vary, very
vail, veil, vale
vain, vane, vein

waddy, wadi
wade, weighed
wae, way, weigh
wail, wale
wailles, wales
wain, wane
wair, wear, ware
waist, waste
wait, weight
waiter, weighter
waive, wave
waiver, waver
walk, wauk
wall, wawl, waul
wally, waly
wane, wain

terain, terane
tern, turn, terne
ternary, turnery
terrene, terrine
terry, tarry
thae, they
the, thee
their, they're, there
threw, through, thru
they, thae
throw, throe
thrown, throne
thyme, time
ti, tee, tea, T
tic, tick
tical, tickle
tide, tied
ti's, tease, teas, tees
tier, tear
tier, tire, tyre
tierce, terse, terce
timber, timbre
time, thyme
tire, tier, tyre
to, too, two
tocsin, toxin
toad, towed, toed

undo, undue
unreal, unreel

venus, venous
vertu, virtue
vial, phial, viol

weak, week
weald, wield
weakly, weekly
weal, we'll, wheal
weald, wield
wean, ween
weather, wether
web, webb
wean, ween
wear, ware
weighed, wade
weight, wait
weather, wether
weaver, weever
we, wee, wie
week, weak

toe, tow
tole, toll
told, tolled, toled
tole, toll
ton, tonne, tun
tore, torque
tor, tore
tool, tulle
toom, tomb
toon, tune
tope, taupe
tough, tuff
tout, toot
tow, toe
towed, toad, toed
toxin, tocsin
tracked, tract
tray, trey
treaties, treaty's
troche, trochee
troupe, troop
trust, trussed
trustee, trusty
tulle, tool
tun, ton
twill, twill
two, to, too

urn, earn

vice, vise
villain, villein
vide, vied

whoop, hoop
whored, hoard
wight, wite
wild, wiled
wind, wined, wynd
wines, winze
witch, wych
with, withe
wise, Y's
wont, want, won't
won, one
wood, would
wore, war
worst, wurst
wort, wart
wot, watt

want, wont
 war, wore
 ware, wear
 ward, warred
 ware, wear
 warn, worn
 wart, wort
 waste, waist
 wat, watt, wot
 wauk, walk
 waul, wall, wowl
 waur, war
 wave, waive
 waver, waiver
 way, wae, weigh
 we, wee, wie

ween, wean
 weever, weaver
 weigh, way, wae
 weight, wait
 weighter, waiter
 weld, welled
 were, we're
 wether, weather
 wheal, wheel
 whirl, whorl
 whirled, whurled
 whisht, whist, wist
 whole, hole
 wholly, holy
 whore, hoar
 wield, weald

would, wood
 wrack, rack
 wrap, rap
 wrapped, wrapt, rapped
 wrapping, rapping
 wreak, reek
 wreck, reck
 wrest, rest
 wretch, retch
 wright, write, right, rite
 wring, ring
 wrote, rote
 wrung, rung
 wry, rye
 wurst, worst
 wych, witch

Y, wye
 yap, yapp
 yaud, yawed, yauld

yeld, yelled
 yew, you, ewe, U
 yews, use, ewes

yolk, yoke
 you, ewe, yew, U
 yore, your, ewer, you're
 your, ewer, yore, you're

Z, zee

Table #3. Homographs

A fairly complete list of homographs of the English language compiled from Webster's Collegiate and the American College Dictionaries. The following list is divided into two parts; first: those true homographs which vary in pronunciation regardless of the location of the accent; secondly, those homographs which have a difference in pronunciation due to a shift in the location of the accent (the difference between the noun and the verb, adverb, or adjective).

#1 True Homographs

abuse	adept	agora	ana	argentine	ate
acerous	ae	ai	appropriate	arsenic	ought
ache	agama	allegation	arcing	articulate	axes
adam	agape	alternate	arcover	as	ay
address	aged	amen	are	assay	aye
barrage	bear	blessed	bow	bowse	bury?
bases	beloved	bouse	bower	buffet	butte
bass					
caller	chamois	chela	cirri-	coax	cook
carousal	chasse	chelated	cist	cog	coop, co-op
caste	chap	chimera	cleanly	coma	coup
cel-	chay	chose	close	consume	courtesy
dais	diffuse	disuse	do	dove	dozen
denier	digest	divers	does	dowse	drawer
desert	dingy	dives	don		

earn eat	-eat effuse	estimate	evening	excuse	exile?
fade fine	finance	firing	fond	forte	frow
gallant gantlet	gash genial	germinal gill	gin goal	gout grave	grease gyre
halter hap	haver heigh	hem here	hinder	house	humble
impious indict	-ine instance	invalid inwind	ion, -ion iron	irony -ise	-ite -ive
job	jus	key	kist	kosher	
lac lair lam lame lather	lave laver laura layer	lead leader leading learned	lei lie lineage live	lives liven longer loup	lower lown lunger lupine
mamma manes mant	mate mew minute	miscreant moderate mortgagor	mislead mot mouse	misuse mouth mow	mower multiply (3)
none o odic	notable one, -one	nowt orthoepy?	number os	nun outwind	overage
palpate palsy pan papa para pash pasty	pate, pate -ped per, per- perforate peri-, peri perse, per se piano	picked pique placer plait plano- polish poll	pool prayer precedent prelude premise premises	presage present primer probable produce progress	project provost pussy put putter putting quart
rabble raspberry? rath raven re read	reading reagent real realm really rearward	rebel recitative recollect record recount recover	recreate recreation refuse (3) renege resent resort	resign resound retrocede revel roman	root roup router row rower
sake salve (3) sardine sassy sate	seer separate severer sewer shanty	shower sin sine singer sinologist	slavish slough (3) soe sow specs	spier stater stingy stipulate subordinate	suite sundry sumac supply swinger

scutate	shiver	slaver			
tamper	tarry	taw	thymic	ton	tower
tang	taurine	tear	tier	unionize (3)	use
vale	war	weir	wilder	winding	wound
wally	weal	were	wind	woody	yow
wan					

Part 2, Homographs, accent variation

In the accent variation homographs, the verb is usually accented on the last syllable while the noun is usually accented on the first syllable.

absent	address	affix	alternate	any one	augment
abstract	adept	air-lance	annex	attribute	august
accent	affect				bombard
canter	complex	confine	construct	convert	countercharm
choral	complot	conflict	consult	convict	countercheck
colleague	compound	confound	content	convoy	countermand
collect	compress	conjure	contest	coronal	countermarch
comate	concert	conscript	context	costume	countermind
combine	concrete	conserve	contract	counterattack	counterplot
commerce	conduct	consol	contrast	counterbalance	counterwork
commune	confect	console	convent	countercharge	curvet
compact	confessor	consort	converse		
damascene	desert	digest	discord	discourse	downstairs
decrease	detail	discard	discount	downright	dry dock
descant					
egress	entrance	essay	excerpt	expert	export
eject	escort	excess	excise	exploit	extract
encore					
farewell	fireproof	foredoom	foretoken	foursquare	frequent
ferment	forbear	foretaste	forthright	freehand	freewill
field work	forecast			gallant	hallow
import	increase	inlay	insult	intergrade	interlock
impress	incurve	inlet	inter	interlining	intrigue
imprest	indent	insert	intercept	intern	introvert
imprint	infix	inset	interchange	intimate	invalid
incense	infield	instar	interdict	interplay	invert
incline	ingrain	instinct			
local	misconduct	misdate	misform	mislable	misterm
object	outgo	outshoot	overcast	overhead	overprint
obverse	outlay	outside	overcharge	overlap	overrun
offset	outleap	outspread	overcheck	overlay	overset

offshore	outline	outwork	overdose	overmatch	overthrow
outcrop	outpour	overbid	overflow	overman	overtime
outcry	outreach	overburden	overhand	overpass	overturn
outdoors	outright	overcall	overhang	overnight	overwork
outfield					
pastel	permit	postulate	presage	prescript	protest
perfect	perpend	premise	prescribe	proceed	purport
perfume	pervert	prefix			quadruple
rampage	redress	reflex	relay	reprint	retail
rebound	re-export	regress	release	resurvey	retire
recall	refer	rehash	repent	retake	retread
recess	refill	reject			
shang-hai	subject	supine	surname	survey	suspect
sub-contract	suffix	surcharge	titi	torment	transfer
					transport
undercharge	underhand	undress	upcountry	upset	upstart
undercut	underlay	unhill	uplift	upspring	uptown
underground	undersee	unite	uprise	upstairs	upturn
					xray

Table# 4, Heteronyms

1. Those homographs which (altho pronounced and spelt alike) have different meanings and derivation.
2. a different name for the same thing, esp. a name that exactly translates a name in another language, as bread is a heteronym of the German word, brot.

air force - luftwaffe
ami de cour - hollow friend
beer - bier
blood - blut
blue - blau
blizzard - scheesturm
crux - cross
cherry - kirsche
entente - understanding
lapsus calami-slip of the pen
locus-place
misery enjoyment - schadenfreude
mote juste-right word

movies - kino
newsstand - kiosk
omnia opera - all the works
on dit - it is said
pax - peace
paysage - landscape
printed matter - drucksache
quick war - blitzkrieg
quo animo - what intention?
regina - queen
stupid head - dummkopf
trouvaille - windfall
vox - voice

[Spelling Reform Anthology §17.9 pp237]
[Spelling Progress Bulletin Spring 1971 p16]

What Must We Change? by Gil Stevenson*

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It hardly need be argued that English spelling is in a dreadful mess and that its irregularities handicap not only foreigners learning our language, but our own children in learning to read. The problem has been documented, thoroly and eloquently, in the pages of this magazine, and innumerable alternatives to the present orthography, most of them having some merit, have been proposed in this journal and elsewhere.

One objection to the changeover to phonemic spelling with an augmented alphabet is that our present typewriters and printing equipment would have to be junked. Don't worry about it: Every few years most of them are junked anyway, and those which aren't can be modified to add the new symbols. And what of the vast body of literature in conventional spelling? Don't worry about that either: Not many books have a useful life of more than ten years, and even editions of the classics are constantly being replaced. We may read books written one or two hundred years ago, but the editions of them we read were probably published recently. There would be some stress and hardship in the changeover, of course, just as there is now in England with the changeover to a decimal currency, and the forthcoming change in 1972-73 to the Metric System. But that doesn't mean that the change isn't both feasible and worth making.

What should we change *to*? It should be a system that differs no more from the present alphabet than is necessary to make it truly phonemic. The transition *from* traditional orthography should be as easy as the transition *to* it is for children who begin with Pitman's i.t.a. In fact, since there will be *some* material around in T.O. for a long time, even those brought up with the new system should be able to learn reading in T.O. with ease. We could do a lot worse than simply adopt Pitman's i.t.a. system, since it meets these requirements and is already widely and successfully used. But let us have nothing to do with "simplified spelling" which is neither fish nor fowl; it has neither the virtues claimed for traditional orthography nor the virtues of a linguistically sound phonemic spelling.

Another difficulty mentioned by some of us, including myself, [1] comes from the fact that English-speaking people pronounce our language differently in different parts of the country. Since a phonetic alphabet would represent the sounds of the language as it is spoken, the question arises: Spoken by whom? Whose version of English speech would our phonemic alphabet represent?

Brenda M. Johns [2] listed as "one of the points that may be worrying you," the fact that "People who speak differently will spell differently." Then she asked the question upon whose answer, I feel, the success of our endeavors depends: "Will this really matter? . . . Spelling should not be regarded as fixed and holy. It should be allowed to evolve according to universal changes in pronunciation. . . Don't be pedantic; tolerate the writer's spelling just as you do his speech."

So accustomed are we to the rigid standards laid down by Samuel Johnson and his successors that in proposed spelling reform, we think the same way. We want to replace one rigid standard with another. Not only is it almost impossible to decide what the new standard should be, but by virtue of *being* a standard, it would in time become as impractical and confusing as the one we have now. Once again, the language would gradually evolve and its spelling would not.

What, then, must we change? Our system of spelling, of course. But more important than that, *we must change our ATTITUDE about spelling*. In fact, if we were to change nothing but that, English spelling would become a lot more sensible all by itself and our alphabeteers could find some other way of amusing themselves.

But would it be practical to just give people a sensible alphabet and let them write as they speak? Wouldn't such tolerance and flexibility on the part of the 3 or 4 hundred million people who speak English lead to chaos? I think not. As Brenda Johns pointed out, these people understand each other's speech, so why shouldn't they understand each other's writing?

But what of the poor lexicographer? How would he cope with it? Well, although Anglo-Saxon and Middle English were spelled as they were spoken, and spelling varied from one author to another, the variations weren't enough to keep present-day students from reading these languages or scholars from compiling dictionaries of them.

Our misgivings vanish when we consider what it is, in modern English pronunciation, that actually varies. English consonants are remarkably stable throughout, the vast range of national and regional dialects. Almost all of the differences are in the pronunciation of vowels. But if you will study the figures that Godfrey Dewey compiled for the frequency with which the various phonemes are used, [3] you will find that the much more stable consonant phonemes make up about two thirds of our language. *Variations in pronunciation are variations in only about one third of our speech*. And, if you are concerned for the lexicographer, just count the pages in *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* devoted to words beginning with vowel phonemes, as against the number devoted to words beginning with consonants, and you will see that the latter outnumber the former by six to one.

Let spelling vary! It will and should vary from one part of the English-speaking world to another, and change with time as the language does. I honestly believe that the resulting spelling deviations would be too minor to impede communication at all. The last thing we need is a phonemic Sam Johnson. What needs changing is not just our spelling but our whole conception of what we use an alphabet for. Until we can change that, we will never be able to change anything else. And if we can change it, we may not have to change anything else!

References

[1] "Phonemic Spelling, a Linguistic Dilemma," SPB, vol. III, #3, October, 1963. See also "Why Johnny Could Read," SPB, vol. III. no. 4, December, 1963.

[2] "The Key to Better Education," SPB, vol. VII, no. 2, Summer, 1967.

[3] Godfrey Dewey's findings are summarized in *Speech and Hearing in Communication*, by Harvey Fletcher, pub. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, 1953. The results of a similar but much smaller study by myself correlate very closely with Dewey's.

English - for the World, by Ali Fiumedoro

English has been and is steadily progressing more than any other toward being considered the World Language. Some think it has already reached this point. We should take advantage of this fortunate situation. There is nothing more important than world understanding. And for the good of mankind, the advantages of a simplified 'arm of English should be carefully evaluated. With regularity and simplified spelling and construction it would be much easier to learn and to teach. Such a simplified inter- national language could save a great deal of time and trouble. It would facilitate world trade, increase traveling, help eradicate race hatred, make it easier to understand world problems and help maintain order.

Anything that makes it easier for the rest of the world to learn to read will benefit everyone. If we offered them the simplest, most regular language, the peoples of the world all would be willing to put some effort into learning it-to both of our and their mutual benefits.

With such an international language there would be real brotherhood; many jobs would be created and it would be a good step to world progress and understanding.

With means taken for geographical or regional pronunciation and for individual speech peculiarities, it would be unnecessary to have the pronunciation of every word listed in the dictionaries. Words would be self -pronounceable, because they would be spelt phonetically. Gone would be the hesitation a pupil has now when he sees for the first time a new word. This alone would make it so much easier to learn that each pupil could teach another, just as Dr. Frank Laubach has done in more than 100 foreign coun- tries thruout the world. His motto, "Each one teach another" is responsible for the yearning for education of the foreigners who have been contacted by the missionaries.

This idea of English as the world language is not a dream but a possible reality if we all get back of this idea.

We must have a world language. English is linguistically and structurally the easiest to learn. Only its unreliable spelling has been holding it back. What can we do to further this idea?

Introspection or Retrospection, by Newell W. Tune

It is high time that each alfabeteer (spelling reformer to the uninitiated) indulge in introspection with honest thought and self-examination to see if his true purpose in designing a system of spelling reform was due to:

1. An altruistic desire to help future generations of children to learn how to read in an easier, quicker, better way, or
2. A selfish desire to acquire fame as the inventor, designer, or promulgator of the world's best-most. nearly perfect system of spelling reform.

If he decides it is the former, he should now concentrate on the more difficult job of trying to find out how a new system of simplified spelling can be brought into use. How was it done in foreign countries which have modified their spelling? What is necessary to convince those in power of the need for, benefits of, and means of utilizing a better system of orthography? 'How must such a new system be put into use and what part of the government must start the ball arolling? Can it be done

without being forced on us by the government? What private organizations have the respect, ability, and desire to accomplish this much needed reform?

Each of us will have different ideas on this question, but many paths are a better way to seeking our goal than reliance on only one or two.

If he is only interested in the second, he will refuse to accept advice on how to improve his brainchild (to the mother duck, her duckling is not ugly, but just perfect), nor accept any other solution to the academic problem of simplifying our spelling to be made by some official commission on spelling, but go merrily on his way tooting his own horn and not cooperating with others in the furtherance of a common goal (his is different) with the result that the goal will never be achieved and the movement for reform will not advance to its hoped for happy eventuality.

In union there is strength - divided we - must fail. Quo vadis?

Join the Simpler Spelling Association, Lake Placid Club, N.Y.,
or the Simplified Spelling Society, Broadstairs, Kent, England.
Here you will find dedicated men.

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[Spelling Progress Bulletin Spring 1971 pp18,19]

Temple Buell College

Application and Registration Procedures

Admission to a workshop is open to anyone who meets the prerequisites for the workshop. Application blanks may be obtained by writing to the Director, Summer Operations, Temple Buell College, Denver, Colorado. After completing the application blank return it, with the \$25.00 application fee to the Director, Summer Operations. Registration will be completed for the applicants. The remainder of the tuition fee and any extra fees must be paid by the first day of the work-shop. These fees may be paid by check or in Room 228 of Treat Hall.
'High School Seniors or Graduates will be accepted. "Graduate Credit Offered.

Costs

The tuition fee is \$50.00 per credit hour. A \$25.00 application fee must accompany the application. The fee is applied to the tuition, but is not refundable. The tuition fee is usually the only academic cost, exclusive of books and materials except for several workshops that may include fees covering special items.

Room and board are available for \$39/week for single occupancy and \$35/week for double occupancy and 21 meals per week (weekend meals included). The rates without weekend meals (15 meals per week) are \$34/week for single occupancy and \$30/week for double occupancy.

May 17 - May 28

Behavioral Science Workshops

Ed 230 S Kindergarten Education - Dr. Elayne Donahue

The planning and evaluation of daily and weekly programs for the development and education of young children, including daily field experience in a kindergarten classroom. Prerequisite: American Public Schools and/or Educational Psychology. Register by May 10.

P 352 S Sex-type Behavior - Dr. James Polt

An examination of social behaviors characteristic of the male and female at different phylogenetic

levels with emphasis on the evolutionary and adaptive aspects of these behaviors.

Fine Arts Workshops

A 320 S Art and Science - Mr. Ed Levine

An examination of the concept of the "two cultures", and the relationships between the process and method of science with that of the arts. To Investigate the inter-relationships between the two areas.

*A 310 S *Color* - Mrs. Elizabeth Schobertein

A studio course designed to extend the student's ability to deal with color through intensive work with it. Prerequisite: 6 hours of art or consent of instructor.

August 9 - 21.

*Ed 350 S **Spelling Reform: Its Promise for Reading Instruction* - Dr. Helen Bonnema
Consideration of need for and proposals to change traditional English orthography to a system more consistent in representing phonemic contrasts. Consideration of requirements for a revised system, and means for introducing and adopting it.

Fine Arts Workshop

*A 138 S *The Carved Object* - Mr. Gary Dwyer An introduction to the process of design and execution of carved sculpture in all available media.

August 16 - 28

Behavioral Science Workshop

An 320 S Man in the City - Dr. James Patterson

An analysis of the theory, method and problems in contemporary urban affairs. Emphasis is on the United States and Denver.

Fine Arts Workshops

Th 240 S A Backstage Production - Mr. David Buzza

A practical workshop involving the actual application of techniques used in building, painting, lighting, propping, and costuming a stage production. Prerequisite: Permission of instructor.

*Th 316 S *Cinema As Art* - Mr. Ed Levine

An examination of the cinema as an art form, concentrating on the aesthetic experience of the film. Prerequisite: Permission of instructor.

M 220 S Period Styles of Play Production - Mr. Donald Malmgren

A theoretical and practical workshop focusing on one play in its historical setting for the purpose of recreating the play on stage in a manner that is true to the period. Permission of instructor.

*A 330 S *Silk Screen* - Mrs. Elizabeth Schoberiein

A studio course dealing with all aspects of silk screening. Prerequisite: 6 hrs. of art or permission of instructor.

Natural Science Workshop

A 359 S Mathematics in Western Culture - Mr. Philip Rose

An analysis of the role of mathematics as a cultural force In Western Civilization, and its influence on 20th century life and thought.

An application form was included on page 19.

[Spelling Progress Bulletin Spring 1971 p20] Advertisement.

[The diacritics are more like single and double quotes than acute accents and umlauts.]

World Language: Sistemïzd Ænglish

Boston, Ma.

Aligrams: a book everybody should have and will enjoy. \$1.

EXAMPLES

By ALI FIUMEDORO

(in Sistemïzd Ænglish)

Have a good reason
for all that you do.

Háv ä gud rëson
for ol thát iü dü.

You may win or lose
by the words you use.

Iü mä win or lüz
bī thú wrdz iü iüz.

Either dress right,
or stay out of sight.

Æthr dres rīt,
or stä úwt ov sīt.

The louder the mouth,
the smaller the brain.

Thú lawdr thú múwth,
thú smolr thú brän.