

ALPHABETIC GUIDE TO GRADE TWO

STANDARD ENGLISH BRAILLE

800 CHARACTERISTIC AND PROBLEM WORD-FORMS
WITH REFERENCES TO RULES

Edited by the American Braille Commission

1934

1 Special Letterpress Edition
2 Braille Edition

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800 Characteristic and Problem Word-Forms
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FOREWORD

Most of the eight hundred words of the Word Index are problem words, while the remainder are included because they differ from familiar forms in Grade One and a Half.

A numeral reference to a rule is given with every word in the Word Index. It is hoped that this word-to-rule approach to Grade Two will be as convenient for the learner as for the writer who may have occasion to refer to it.

Only the rules governing word-forms are given herein and are quoted (1) from "Standard English Braille," the text of the 1932 conference of British and American Committees, and (2) from "Rules, Decisions and Answers to Questions" prepared by the American Braille Commission in March, 1934. These texts are available in ink-print from the American Foundation for the Blind and in braille from the American Printing House for the Blind.

When, in the present Word Index, a numeral reference is in parentheses, it indicates that the rule referred to is not to be applied.

The letter "V", following a word, indicates *variance* from British preference as given in "A Guide to the Use of Contractions," published in 1933 by the British Uniform Type Committee.

Of the forty-nine "Rulings, Decisions etc." referred to above, only nineteen are quoted in the "Rules" section. In addition to these, eight more "Decisions" became necessary to balance the Word Index (see "Added Decisions," page 8).

The ideal of conformity in braille usage has long inspired responsible workers throughout the English-speaking world. It should continue to do so until the list of *variance* words is reduced to a minimum.

It is fundamental that braille readers should be granted the convenience of established, familiar word-forms. These forms are naturally based on maximum contraction, which principle accounts for the prevailing reference in the Index to Rule 20-A, the first rule of contraction, from which, in exceptional cases, there is deviation only to afford better recognition. While there is reference in the rules to syllable divisions, "full syllabication" was waived by the London Conference and should not be inferred in any rule, save as provided for at the ends of lines in divided words.

PUNCTUATION MARKS AND SPECIAL SIGNS

Capital sign	Letter Sign
Comma	Poetry line
Semicolon	Number sign
Colon	Decimal
Period	Fraction- line
Exclamation	Per cent
Parenthesis (opening)	Dollars
Parenthesis (closing)	Cents
Brackets (opening)	Pounds sterling
Brackets (closing)	Shillings
Interroga- tion	Pence
Quotation (opening)	Francs
Quotation (closing)	Marks
Inner Quota- tion (open)	Pounds weight
Inner Quota- tion (close)	Ounces
Apostrophe	Tons
Hyphen	Yards
Dash	Feet
Equals	Inches
Asterisk	Gallons
Ellipsis	Quarts
Accent Sign	Pints
Italic Sign	Hours
	Minutes

ACCENTED LETTERS

(French and Italian)

Cedilla C-ç
Acute E-é
Grave A-à
Grave E-è
Grave I-ì
Grave O-ò
Grave U-ù
Circumflex A-â
Circumflex E-ê
Circumflex I-î
Circumflex O-ô
Circumflex U-û
Diaeresis E-ë
Diaeresis I-ï
Diaeresis U-ü
Diphthong æ
Diphthong œ
(German)
Diaeresis A-ä
Diaeresis O-ö
Diaeresis U-ü

ALPHABETIC CHART OF CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

✓ about	✓ before	✓ could	✓ gg
✓ above	✓ behind	✓ day	✓ gh
✓ according	✓ below	✓ dd	✓ go
✓ across	✓ beneath	✓ deceive	✓ good
✓ after	✓ beside	✓ deceiving	✓ great
✓ afterward	✓ between	✓ declare	✓ had
✓ again	✓ beyond	✓ declaring	✓ have
✓ against	✓ ble	✓ dis	✓ here
✓ ally	✓ blind	✓ do	✓ herself
✓ almost	✓ braille	✓ ea	✓ him
✓ already	✓ but	✓ ed	✓ himself
✓ also	✓ by	✓ either	✓ his
✓ although	✓ can	✓ en	✓ immediate
✓ altogether	✓ cannot	✓ ence	✓ in
✓ always	✓ cc	✓ enough	✓ ing
✓ ance	✓ ch	✓ er	✓ into
✓ and	✓ character	✓ ever	✓ it
✓ ar	✓ child	✓ every	✓ its
✓ as	✓ children	✓ father	✓ itself
✓ ation	✓ com	✓ ff	✓ ity
✓ bb	✓ con	✓ for	✓ just
✓ be	✓ conceive	✓ from	✓ know
✓ because	✓ conceiving	✓ ful	✓ knowledge

✓ less	✓ ound	✓ so	✓ under
✓ letter	✓ ount	✓ some	✓ upon
✓ like	✓ ourselves	✓ spirit	✓ us
✓ little	✓ out	✓ st	✓ very
✓ lord	✓ ow	✓ still	✓ was
✓ many	✓ paid	✓ such	✓ were
✓ ment	✓ part	✓ th	✓ wh
✓ more	✓ people	✓ that	✓ where
✓ mother	✓ perceive	✓ the	✓ which
✓ much	✓ perceiving	✓ their	✓ whose
✓ must	✓ perhaps	✓ themselves	✓ will
✓ myself	✓ quick	✓ there	✓ with
✓ name	✓ quite	✓ these	✓ word
✓ necessary	✓ rather	✓ this	✓ work
✓ neither	✓ receive	✓ those	✓ world
✓ ness	✓ receiving	✓ through	✓ would
✓ not	✓ rejoice	✓ thyself	✓ you
✓ o'clock	✓ rejoicing	✓ time	✓ young
✓ of	✓ right	✓ tion	✓ your
✓ one	✓ said	✓ to	✓ yourself
✓ oneself	✓ sh	✓ to-day	✓ yourselves
✓ ong	✓ shall	✓ together	
✓ ou	✓ should	✓ to-morrow	
✓ ought	✓ sion	✓ to-night	

RULES

Rule

- 10-A The accent sign is placed before all letters which in print are marked with any accent or other mark that cannot be expressed in English braille. . . In the case of contracted syllables in English words, e.g., “bless-
-éd,” the contraction may follow the accent sign.
- 10-B (Decision 13) When . . . foreign accented words . . . appear in English texts, the accent sign should be used rather than the foreign braille symbol for the accented letters.
- 13-A . . . In contracted braille the letter-sign may be placed before single letters to show that they do not stand for words . . .
- 13-B (Decision 15) In such expressions as “Mr. X” . . . it is recommended that the letter-sign should be used (Decision 50) when the period as the abbreviation point is absent. Capitals A, I, O, when standing alone, do not require the letter-sign because they could not be mistaken for word-signs. All other letters of the alphabet require the letter-sign.
- 19 (Order of composition signs.) (Decision 18) The capital sign precedes the accent sign.
- 20-A The contractions of Grade Two shall, subject to the rules given below, express the letters for which they stand, whether these letters form a whole or part of a word. (See Rule 34.)
- 20-B (Decision 51) A contraction should not be used if it separates the letters of a digraph or diphthong. Ex.: *sphere, oedema.*
- 20-C (Decision 1) The use of the contraction “st” (preceded by the capital sign and followed by the period) for the abbreviations of “Saint” and “Street” is permitted.
- 21 The word signs, “and”, “for”, “of”, “the”, “with”, should be used as parts of words whenever possible (see Rule 34) in preference to any other contractions unless their use entails waste of space.
- 22-A The contractions of Column 1, word signs*, with the exception of “and”, “for”, “of”, “the”, “with”, “be”, and “in”, may only be used for the whole words for which they stand; nothing may be added to them but the apostrophe “s” or punctuation signs.
- 22-B “s” may not be added to form the plural.
- 22-C Column 1 contractions* may, with the exception of “to” “into” and “by”, be joined to other words by the hyphen to form genuine compound words . . .

Rule

- 22-D Excepting the lower signs, Column 1 contractions* may be used when followed by the apostrophe in familiar expressions such as “can’t” . . .
- 22-E (Decision 43) In “d’you” use only the “ou” contraction.
- 23-A “To”, “into” and “by” may be contracted before the numeral, capital and letter sign, but not before the hyphen.
- 23-B (Decisions 22 and 23) “To”, “into” and “by” may be contracted before the italic sign, the dollar sign and abbreviations of value and measurement.
- 23-C (Decisions 14 and 21) “To”, “into” and “by”, when beginning with a capital letter and followed by a capital letter, must be spelled out. (The “in” sign, however, would be used in *into*.)
- 24-A The contraction for “ea” may be used only when these letters occur between two letters (or contractions) of the same word in one line—it may never begin or end a word.
- 24-B The contraction for “ea” should always be used in preference to “ar” in such words as *hear, dearth* etc.
- 24-C The contraction for “ea” should not be employed when the letters “e” and “a” belong to separate, well-defined syllables. (Decision 52). The letters “e” and “a” belong to separate, well-defined syllables when “a” is the first letter of a stressed syllable. (Subject to 34-E.)
- 25-A The contractions for “be”, “con” and “dis”, except when “be” stands alone (as a separate word,) may be used only as syllables either at the beginning of a word or at the beginning of a line in a divided word.
- 25-B The contractions for “be”, “con” and “dis” may follow the hyphen in a compound word.
- 26-A The contraction for “com” may be used only at the beginning of a word or of a line.
- 26-B The contraction for “com” may not be used when it would be in contact with the hyphen or dash.
- 26-C The contraction for “com” need not be a syllable.
- 26-D (Decision 14) The contraction for “com” should not be used when following the capital sign.
- 27 The contractions for “bb”, “cc”, “dd”, “ff” and “gg” . . . may only be used when they occur between letters or signs of the same word and in the same line of

* See “Standard English Braille,” Pages 12-13.

RULES--Continued

- | Rule | Rule |
|--|---|
| <p>braille. (Decision 25) By the word "signs" is meant contractions.</p> | <p>34-A (Interpreted by 34-E—Decision 56) Contractions forming parts of words should not be used when they are likely to lead to obscurity in recognition or pronunciation, and, therefore, they should not overlap well-defined syllable divisions.</p> |
| <p>29 One lower sign may not follow another without a space unless one of them is in contact with a sign containing dot 1 or dot 4. (Decision 53) This rule does not apply to the capital prefix.</p> | <p>34-B Word signs should be used sparingly in the middle of words unless they form distinct syllables.</p> |
| <p>30-A No more than two lower signs may join each other. (A compound sign counts as one sign.)</p> | <p>34-C Special care should be taken to avoid undue contraction of words of relatively infrequent occurrence.</p> |
| <p>30-B (Decision 54) When one contraction must be sacrificed, the first contraction is retained (which applies even against 35-C). (Decision 43 on "comin'" is cancelled.)</p> | <p>34-D The double letter signs are not considered to lead to obscurity because they retain their original letter form.</p> |
| <p>30-C "His", "was", "be" and "were" must not be contracted before or after a dash as they could be mistaken for punctuation signs.</p> | <p>34-E (Decisions 26 and 57, interpreting 34-A) Contractions should not be used when they tend to obscure the form of a word or stressed root thereof when affixes are added. Likewise, to preserve the form of a word, any contraction occurring therein should be retained when affixes are added. (Subject to 25-A, 26-A, 30-A, 34-D, and 35-A, B.)</p> |
| <p>31 The contractions for "ing" and "ble" must not begin a word, but may begin a line in the case of divided words. . .</p> | <p>34-F (Decision 29) Terminal sequences, such as "ary", "aries", "arily", "aration", "arious", "aried", "inal", "inary", "ination", "istic", should be fully contracted.</p> |
| <p>32-A Initial contractions (the contractions of Columns 2, 3 and 4*) may be used either as words or parts of words.</p> | <p>34-G (Decision 31) When "n" is the first letter of a new syllable, the contraction for "one" should not be used.</p> |
| <p>32-B (Decision 28) Two-syllable word signs should be used as part word signs when the division of the syllable in the sign coincides with the division of the syllable in the word, if they retain their original sound, as <i>under</i> in <i>sunder</i> and <i>ever</i> in <i>several</i>, etc.</p> | <p>35-A In cases where a word may, according to the above rules, be contracted in two or more ways, each saving the same amount of space, that way should be selected which produces the most readable combination of dots. For instance, when "d", "r" and "n" follow "one", contract "ed", "er" and "en". . . Ex.: <i>toned</i>, <i>prisoner</i>.</p> |
| <p>33-A Final contractions (the contractions of Columns 5, 6 and 7*) may be used only as parts of words. . . They may never be used as separate words.</p> | <p>35-B If the same space is saved, simple contractions are better than two-celled word signs.</p> |
| <p>33-B Final contractions may not begin a word. . .</p> | <p>35-C Avoid using double letter signs where there is an alternative single cell contraction.</p> |
| <p>33-C (Decision 27) When a word ends in a one-syllable final contraction, this contraction may be used when the letter "s" or "r" is added, even though it may in that way overlap a syllable division, as in <i>fence</i>, <i>fences</i>, <i>dance</i>, <i>dancer</i>.</p> | <p>36-A English proper names should, subject to the rules given above, be contracted.</p> |
| <p>33-D (Decision 55) Final contractions may be used in the middle of words even if they overlap syllable divisions, as in <i>chancellor</i>, <i>mongrel</i>, <i>fermentation</i> etc.</p> | <p>36-B Contractions must not be used in foreign words except when anglicized. (Decision 37) An anglicized word is defined as one which appears in the body of any recognized English dictionary.</p> |
| <p>33-E (Decision 30) Two-syllable part word signs (the final contractions "ally", "ation" and "ity") should be used when the division of the syllable in the sign coincides with that in the word.</p> | <p>37-A Abbreviated words . . . may be used in combination, but no addition may be made to any of them which would result in wrong spelling.</p> |

* See "Standard English Braille," Pages 12-13.

RULES---Continued

Rule

- 37-B (Decision 38) Abbreviated words may not be used in combination to express proper names, as in *Hapgood, Littleton*, but may be used when they constitute the whole proper name, as *Mr. Little, Louis Braille*, except on title pages, in catalogs, and the first time they appear in a book.
- 37-C (Decision 40) Additions may be made at the beginning of an abbreviated word . . . or at the end of an abbreviated word . . . but not at both ends of the same abbreviated word.
- 37-D (Decision 41) The signs for "today", "tomorrow" and "tonight" shall be used to express these words

Rule

- irrespective of whether or not the letterpress copy uses the hyphen.
- 37-E (Decision 42) The use of abbreviated words is permitted in such words as "would'st" and "couldn't".
- 38-A An abbreviated word may not be used in combination unless it retains its original meaning, e.g., "must" should not be used in "mustard", "should" in "shoulder", nor "its" in "merits".
- 38-B (Decision 43) . . . Such words as "n-no", "d-do", should be preceded by the letter sign. In such words as "sh-should", "wh-what", the contraction should not be used in the first instance.

LIST OF ADDED DECISIONS

(50—57)

March, 1934, to February, 1935.

- 50 (13-B) Omitting the letter sign when the period follows capital letters, as in "Mr. X."
- 51 (20-B) Relating to digraphs and diphthongs.
- 52 (24-C) Defining a well-defined syllable division between "e" and "a", and making this decision subject to 34-E.
- 53 (29) Releasing the capital sign from this rule.
- 54 (30-B) Retaining the first lower contraction when one lower sign must be sacrificed, incidentally annulling that part of Decision 43 which relates to the word "comin'."
- 55 (33-D) Permitting the overlapping of final contractions in the middle of words.
- 56 (34-A) Stating that 34-A is interpreted by 34-E.
- 57 (34-E) Adding the converse rule to Decision 26, and making it subject to five stated rules.

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(*into gold*)

into his

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into \$10 23-B

into 10 lb. 23-B

isinglass 34-C

isthmus 20-B

it's 22-A

January 34-F

jingle 20-A

justice 22-A

justly 22-A

juvenility 20-A

kettledrum 34-E

knighthood 34-E

knowing 32-A

known 32-A

laity 33-E

landlord 32-A

lather 21

launder 32-B

laureate 24-A-(C)

leather 21

leghorn 34-E

lengthen 34-E V

less 33-A

lesson 33-B

letterpress 37-A

letters 37-A

lever (lev-er or

le-ver) 32-B

leverage 32-B

leveret 32-B

library 34-F

lifetime 32-A

lighthead 34-E

likely 22-A

likes 22-A

likewise 22-A

lineage 24-A-(C)

lineal 24-A-(C)

lineament 24-A-(C)

linear 24-A-(C)

linen-like 30-A-B

lingerie 34-C

linguistic 20-A 34-F

listen 20-A

littleness 37-A

Little Rock 37-B

Littleton 37-B

lonesome 32-A

longevity 33-D

longhand 34-E

longitude 33-D

looney 34-B-E

lordly 32-A

lordship 32-A

Louis Braille 37-B

maintenance 20-A

malediction 34-E V

malleable 24-A-(C)

manageable 34-E V

manager 20-A

mandate 20-A

many-sided 32-A

marchioness 34-C V

Margaret 36-A

Marie Mary 36-A

marionette 34-G

master 20-A

material 20-A

mathematics 21

maunder 32-B

meander 21 24-C

medallion 20-A

meddle 35-C

medial 20-A

medicinal 20-A

mediocre 20-A

medium 20-A

Mélanide 10-B 36-B

menagerie 36-B

menial 20-A

merits 38-A

mingle 20-A

minor 20-A

minority 20-A

minute (adj. and noun) 20-A

mishap 34-E

mishear 34-E

mistake 34-E V

Mr. X 13-B

mistranslate 34-E

mistreat 34-E V

mistress 20-A

mistrust 34-E V

molestation 20-A 33-E

monetary 34-F-(C-G)

money 32-A (34-C-G)

mongoose 34-C-E

mongrel 33-D

moreover 22-A

mother-in-law 30-A

motherly 32-A

must (noun) musty 38-A

mustard 38-A

muster 38-A

mustn't 37-A

mysterious 20-A

named namely 32-A

names namesake 32-A

(naming)

nation 33-E

national 33-D

near 24-B

necessarily 37-A

needle 20-A

never 32-B

nevertheless 32-B 33-A

nibbled 35-C

nightingale 34-E

(no) n-no 38-B
(stammering)

noisome 32-A

nonentity 34-E 35-B

nonesuch 37-A

northeast 34-E V

northern 34-E V

(not) n-not 22-C 38-B
(stammering)

nought 32-A

nowhere 34-E

nowise 34-E

obedient 20-A

obstinate 20-A

occasion 27 34-D

occupation 27 33-E

occur 27 34-D

oceanic 34-E

oddity 27 33-E 34-D

odds 27 34-D

oedema 20-B

officer 21 35-C

oleander 21 24-C

oneness 20-A

onerous 35-B

operation 20-A 33-E

opponent 34-B-G 35-B

orangeade 24-C 34-E

ordinarily 34-F

originality 20-A

other 21

outdo 22-A

outhouse 22-A 34-E

outside 22-A

pandemonium 21

parade 20-A

parental 20-A

parenthesis 20-A

parishioner 35-B

parole 20-A

partake 34-E V

partial 32-A

participate 32-A

particular 32-A

partly party 32-A

pastime 32-A

peddler 35-C

penal 20-A

penalty 20-A

peoples 22-A-B

people's 22-A-B

perceivable 37-A

perceived 37-A

period 20-A

persevere 32-B

pertinacity 20-A

peruse 20-A

phenomenon 20-A

phoenix 20-B

pineapple 34-E

pioneer 34-G

pity 33-E

plenary 20-A

poisoner 34-E 35-B

porthole 34-E

posterior 20-A

posthumous 20-B

preamble 24-C 34-E

prearrange 34-E

precedent 20-A

predacious 34-E V

predecease 34-E

predestination 34-E-F

predicament 34-E

predict 34-E

predispose 25-A 34-E

predomination 34-E

prenatal 34-E

prerelease 34-E

prerogative 34-E

prestige 20-A

prisoner 34-E 35-B

problem 20-A

procedure 20-A

profession 34-E V

proficient 34-E V

profile 34-E

profound 34-E V

profuse 34-E V

quandary 20-A

query 20-A

questionnaire 36-B

quicken 37-A

quicksand 37-A

quinine 20-A

rally 20-A 33-E

random 21

ration 33-E

rational 33-D

rawhide 34-E

react 24-C 34-E

readmission 34-E

real 24-A-(C)

reality 34-E

realize 34-E

really 33-E

reappear 34-E

rear 24-B

reassure 34-E

receivable 37-A

receivership 37-A

re-commission 26-B

re-constitute 25-B

redeem 34-E V

redirect 34-E

redound 34-E V

redress 34-E V

reduce 34-E V

reduplicate 34-E

reminiscence 20-A

rename 32-A 34-E

renew 34-E V

renounce 34-E V

retriever 32-B

revenue 20-A

revere 32-B

reverence 32-B

reverie

revery 32-B

righteous 32-A

roseate 24-A-(C)

sabbatical 27 34-D

saccharine 35-C

St. (Saint) 20-C V

Sally 33-E 36-A

sandal 20-A

sea-green 34-E

seaman 34-E V

seas 34-E V

self-besought 25-B

self-command 26-B

self-conceit 25-B

self-distrust 25-B

separation 20-A 33-E

serenade 20-A

serene 20-A

serial 20-A

serious 20-A

sever 32-B

several 32-B

severance 32-B

severe 32-B

severity 32-B

sh! sh-shall
(stammering)

sh-should 38-B

shadow 35-B

shingle 20-A

shoulder 38-A

shouldn't 37-A-E

shouldst 37-A-E

sidereal 20-A

sinecure 20-A

sister-in-law 30-A

smother 32-B

so-called 22-C

sofa 20-A V

somebody 32-A

someone something 32-A

sometime somewhere 32-A

somersault 34-C

southeast 34-E V

southern 34-E V

Spain.—30-A

Spartan 34-B

spear 24-B

sphere 20-B

spinal 20-A

spirited 32-A

spiritless 32-A

spirits 32-A

spiritually 32-A 33-E

spirituel 32-A 36-B

sponge 20-A 33-A

spright 32-A

squally 33-E

stateroom 34-E

stevedore 20-A

still (noun, adj., verb) 22-A

stilled 22-A

stillness 22-A

St. (Street) 20-C

stringent 20-A

sweetheart 34-E

sword 34-B

tableau 34-C

tablet 20-A

tally 33-E

teacup 34-E V

teas 34-E V

tea-time 24-A 34-E

tear 24-B

tedious 20-A

tedium 20-A

tenacity 20-A 33-E

termination 34-F

that's 22-D

then thence 21

thought 32-A

thunder 32-B

timed times 32-A

(timing)

tiny 20-A

to be 29 30-B

to become 25-A 26-A

to-day etc. 37-D

to-do 22-C 37-D

to France etc. (see
into France etc.)

told (to) 22-A

tone toned 35-A-B

tongue 20-A

torpedo 20-A

toward 20-A 22-A

tragedy 20-A

twofold 34-E

unblemished (ble) 34-E

unblessed (ble) 34-E

undeceived 37-C V

underive 32-B 34-E

unearth 34-E

uneasy 34-E

unfulfilled 33-B 34-C-E

unlessoned 34-C-E

unlettered 34-C 37-C V

unpaid unsaid 37-A

unreceived 37-C V

various vary 20-A

venality 20-A

vener 20-A

venereal 20-A (24-C)

viceroi 34-E

vinous 20-A

wanderer 20-A

wary 20-A

was— —was 30-C

wasn't 22-A

wear weary 24-B

weather 21

well-to-do 22-C 37-D

were, were. 29

were— —were 30-C

weren't 22-A

wh-what 38-B
(stammering)

wherever where'er 34-E

whether 21

whichever 22-A

wh-which 22-C 38-B
(stammering)

whistle 20-A

whither 21

will (noun and verb) 20-A

Will (the name) 20-A

willing 22-A

wills 22-A

will-o'-the-wisp 22-C

wiseacre 34-E

wisteria 20-A

withe wither 21 22-A

without 21 22-A

wouldn't wouldst 37-A-E

you'd you'll 22-D

you're 22-D

y-you 22-C 38-B
(stammering)

zenith 20-A

zero 20-A

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BRITISH PREFERENCES

Note: Because the British index is quite short, we list, besides "variance" words to be found in it, similar words which are not included therein. The latter are printed in italics. British forms are given.

agreeable	erect	profound
areas	<i>erosion</i>	profuse
<i>arise</i>	<i>eruption</i>	redeem
around	<i>fleas</i>	redemption
baroness	freedom	<i>redound</i>
benediction	<i>genealogy</i>	redress
caveat	<i>ideas</i>	reduce
changeable	<i>leghorn</i>	redundant
<i>Commons</i>	<i>lengthen</i>	renew
create	<i>malediction</i>	renounce
deduce	<i>manageable</i>	renown
<i>denote</i>	<i>marchioness</i>	St. (Saint)
denounce	mistake	<i>seaman</i>
derive	<i>mistreat</i>	sofa
edict	mistrust	<i>southeast</i>
<i>edition</i>	<i>northeast</i>	<i>southern</i>
educer	<i>northern</i>	<i>teacup</i>
<i>enormous</i>	partake	<i>teas</i>
<i>enunciate</i>	predacious	<i>undeceived</i>
<i>eradicate</i>	profession	underive
erase	<i>proficient</i>	<i>unreceived</i>



