

In this paper we use empirical examples and simple simulations to investigate two non-traditional applications of correspondence analysis. The first is the idea of using correspondence analysis in a purely descriptive manner for the analysis of nonfrequency similarity data. The second is the application of correspondence analysis to stacked similarity matrices to obtain a common spatial representation of many individual matrices simultaneously. We conclude that the descriptive use of correspondence analysis to obtain spatial representations of similarity data is valid over a wide range of nonlinear transformations when appropriate precautions are observed. We also find that the analysis of several similarity matrices simultaneous through the technique of stacking produces using generalized Procrustes to rotate them into a common orientation.