The following article is adapted from a paper presented to the class "Foundations and Collections Development" in the University of Iowa's School of Library and Information Sciences. The professor, Gerald Hodges, commented on it in part: "It appears to me that you have done the unthinkable - build an enjoyable and entertaining collection for an academic setting...I do feel that your selection process was systematic, and I think you are on solid ground in going with those titles which had multiple favorable reviews. Your annotations not only tell me sufficient information about each title but do indeed justify the selection decision. The use of a variety of sources, including both library and subject specialization, is a real advantage of the process you used...I particularly want to commend you on the four criteria statements you made and upon the decision to exclude certain formats...Aren't you glad that you had somewhat unlimited budgetary possibilities?"

SUBJECT AREA
Recreational Linguistics, also known as Logology and Wordplay.

THE LIBRARY AND ITS USERS
The hypothetical site for this project is an English Department Library at a large university. The library has several thousand volumes covering almost all areas and eras of English literature and language. It subscribes to forty literary periodicals, and its media room houses over a hundred films and filmstrips. The primary users are undergraduate English majors and graduate students in English and in Linguistics. To a lesser extent, users also include students in Education, Modern Language, and Comparative Literature, and, on occasion, non-university members of the community.

Because of the increasing realization that wordplay occupies an important place in literary history, the library has applied for and received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to build up a collection of books in recreational linguistics. I have been assigned the job of preparing a list of twenty to twenty-five publications to acquire at the outset of the project. My final selection consists of 20 books, 3 periodicals, and 1 non-print media package. The cost was left to my discretion.

The resulting list is a guide to materials that can serve as a
foundation for a recreational linguistics collection. Each item is followed by a brief commentary to indicate why the item was chosen. The omission of an item doesn’t mean that it failed to meet the selection criteria; it may have been omitted because I wasn’t aware of its existence, couldn’t locate a description, or haven’t seen a copy. Although the list was prepared with a university library in mind, it can be used by anyone interested in the field.

THE SELECTION PROCESS

As mentioned above, my objective in this project was to select a solid foundation of wordplay publications upon which a larger recreational linguistics collection could be built. The material would be useful for writing scholarly articles, devising classroom teaching methods, and researching the history of wordplay in general— and for playing the games themselves. To my knowledge, there is no specific logology collection in any public or university library.

In making my choices, I looked for material that would show the diversity of recreational linguistics. Some of the items are currently available, but the older material would have to be purchased through Bookman’s Weekly, antiquarian booksellers, or other special sources. All the items are aimed at adults, and a few are accessible to children as well.

To be selected, an item had to exhibit at least one of the following four qualities in a strong way: (1) importance in the history of the field of wordplay; (2) comprehensiveness in presenting a wide range of different items; (3) depth of approach to a single topic; (4) uniqueness in form and/or content.

For the first step in the selection process, I made a list of possibilities located in the Books in Print Subject Guide under "Word Games". I then checked three other sources with which I was already familiar: Word Ways magazine, Verbatim magazine, and Dmitri Borgmann’s 1967 book, Beyond Language. The two magazines have reviews that I used to identify material that might fit well in the collection; and the Borgmann book contains a bibliography with other titles that sounded appropriate. The total number of titles on my preliminary list was 35.

Next I searched the past ten years of Book Review Digest under "Word Games" for more reviews and for more titles to add to the list. After that I went to Book Review Index and looked up authors to find more books and citations of reviews. I checked two reviews for each book to get a feel for its content and quality. By comparing the descriptions and reviews, I was able to select 15 books that best fulfilled my guidelines.

For magazines, I chose Word Ways and Verbatim, because of the extensive roles they have played in contemporary recreational linguistics, and because of the high quality and wide variety of their contents.

For non-print media, I considered a computer-generated Scrabble game, but I preferred to have something that was more instructive. After consulting five years of Media Review Digest, I picked a me-
I reviewed the list to determine whether additional material was needed and whether there was any redundancy that could be eliminated. In order to round out the collection, I decided to add five more books (items 5, 8, 14, 16, 20) with which I was already familiar. Although I couldn't locate any reviews for them, I felt that they qualified for inclusion in the foundation collection. Finally, I added one more wordplay magazine which published briefly for a few years but is apparently now extinct.

BOOKS


An ideal reference work for recreational linguistics, this book explains almost every classic type of word game, with intriguing illustrations accompanying the text. As one of the few scholarly, historical guides to the field, it would occupy an important place in a foundation collection. Moreover, in the best spirit of wordplay, it's also entertaining.


This wide-ranging work tells the history of anagrams and palindromes, from ancient times to the twentieth century, and presents a generous selection in traditional and experimental forms. The sources of more than 1000 anagrams are cited in an appendix. Since the anagram and the palindrome are basic types of wordplay, they should be well-represented in a library's recreational linguistics section.


Originally published in 1875, this book selects unusual types of prose, poetry, and wordplay, including everything from puns to charades to macarons and beyond, and discusses them in a homely, enjoyable fashion. Furthermore, it demonstrates an early attitude towards wordplay, compiled as it was by a man raised in the nineteenth century. This 864-page book is worth the price for the research value of its voluminous contents. Oddities and Curiosities of Words and Literature, edited by Martin Gardner and published by Dover Publications, is a reprint of the first 310 pages and the chapters on Refractory Rhyming and Conformity of Sense to Sound - an inexpensive alternative to the unabridged work.

Many authorities on recreational linguistics agree that Borgman is a modern master of wordplay. His interests range freely over the field, and for this reason alone, his work is essential to a well-rounded collection. Moreover, each "problem" is presented in an intriguing three-part puzzle format, within a maze of fascinating information that takes the reader to the fringes of language and beyond.


It would be hard to assemble a set of crossword puzzles more difficult than the ones in this book. It’s a treasure-house for the advanced cruciverbalist, and a slaughter-house for the beginner. If crossword puzzles can be considered an art form, this book is the Museum of Modern Art. As a reference guide to the outer limits of this popular pastime, it has no equal.


This landmark work is considered to be the first book treating wordplay as a field of knowledge to be studied in its own right. It discusses the basic elements of "logology," the author’s term for wordplay, in a witty, conversational fashion, chapter by chapter, word by remarkable word. It has been referred to as the Bible of recreational linguistics. An indispensable item for the library.


Aimed specifically at people interested in wordplay, this book is an enthusiastic display of etymology and pseudo-etymology. It’s suitable for the general reader as well as the linguistics professor. Heavily illustrated, it presents a collection of unusual words, some real and others made up by the author.


This is probably the only book to cover all aspects of onomastics, the field of wordplay in which the name is the game. Ninety-nine articles by some of the leading figures in contemporary recreational linguistics are reprinted from Word Ways. Personal names, town names, chemical names — you name it, it’s here to enjoy. This unique anthology on the wonders of names is an excellent reference work for the library.


Wordplay of a daily year. The puzzles are entertaining, and the forms would fit in any collection. This is a new one at Play, proposing alternative application.


This is a word puzzle year. The answer list is long, and it’s to be scholastic nest. As a bonus the puzzle fits in well.


This is a book for the difficult, and being fun, is to create your own index names. The puzzles are both.


This encyclopedic name difficult, and by the fun of being fun, is to create your own index names. The puzzles are both.


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This unusual book has answers are here are characters containing text to produce a puzzle. It should be
Wordplay in prose, poetry, and puzzles appears here in the form of a daily almanac, with one or more entries for each day of the year. The presentation is highly original, and the results are very entertaining. Such a gathering of information in so many different forms would increase the scope of the recreational linguistics collection. This book is the successor to Espy's An Almanac of Words at Play, published by the same company in 1975 for $12.95, an alternative choice for the library.


Among the chapters, which are lettered from A to Z, the author presents a great variety of wordplay, much of which is geared to modern times. From puzzle poems to punned headlines, Espy distorts the structure of language forms to achieve his amusing and amazing results. This overview of the field would interest both the browser and the serious word-lover.


This is a collection of original puzzles in traditional forms: crossword puzzles, mixed-word puzzles, cryptograms, etc. Not intended to be scholarly, it is "applied" recreational linguistics at its finest. As a book that displays the puzzling side of logology, it fits in well with the purpose of this selection.


This encyclopedic compendium of word games, ranging from easy to difficult, is accessible to children as well as adults. Along with being fun, it is also a how-to book: its appendix explains how to create your own word games. This useful feature and the thorough index make it a very good reference tool.


This unusual book contains a selection of crossword puzzles whose answers are palindromes. Not for beginners in wordplay, the games here are challenging even to the expert. Accompanied by an entertaining text, this work combines two familiar types of wordplay to produce a hybrid form. Because the book explores new territory, it should be included in the foundation collection.

14. Loyd, Sam. Sam Loyd's Cyclopedia of 5000 Puzzles, Tricks &

The work of an American puzzle genius, this book is full of picture puzzles, word games, mathematical problems, and other "species of mental gymnastics." The author has generously illustrated it with intricate line drawings. Although not all the puzzles are wordplay, a great many charades, rebuses, puns, and conundrums abound. First published in 1914, this is a delightful and historical book.


A college-level textbook on linguistics, this volume is based on the idea that most of what we hear or see in the mass media is language play. As one of the few books to probe the topic in depth, it constructs an important bridge between academic and recreational linguistics: it attempts to explain in a serious way how advertising and wordplay go together.


The pun is one of the oldest forms of wordplay, and one of the least respected. This thoughtful book revels in puns of all sorts - erotic, scatological, literary, historical, and so on. It is a fun look at a topic too often dismissed with a groan. The recreational linguistics collection, would, of course, be open to this book.


This well-known cartoonist has discovered a highly original way of blending comic art and wordplay. His cartoon drawings use numbers and letters for presenting wordplay. The captivating illustrations have an appeal for all ages. This book would go well in the library because it shows, in a literal sense, some of the word-play games people play.


A slim volume, this represent years of careful research into personal names. Delighting in the absurd, it demonstrates in detail an aspect of onomastics that most people have experienced in their daily lives. Who hasn't blinked twice and chuckled on discovering a name that just couldn't be real - but is? The sequel, Even More Remarkable Names, was published by Clarkson Potter in 1979 for $4.95; both books are combined into a single volume with new ma-

19. Walsh, Detroit: Gale

Another by Lippincott word facts are excellent because they provide a vast reservoir of material, and are not expensive, which the library can take advantage of.

20. Villefranche

Concrete Word Play for the Early Years

Concrete Word Play for the Early Years


As Scientific American points out, "word play has its effect on words. This column, which began with the first issue in 1904, has provided a great source of material for scientists, linguists, and all whose interests are word play for any reason."


This column is filled with puzzles and games, and often includes the local television station's duplication. This is a great source of material for the Außenamt and for future linguists.

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terial added, in Most Remarkable Names, Clarkson Potter, 1985 for
$9.95. Any one of these volumes would be suitable for the library.


Another nineteenth-century classic (it was originally published by Lippincott in 1892), this volume includes puzzles, games, and
word facts from many magazines and books of the period. It's an
excellent complement to Bombaugh's book (listed above). Together,
they provide the researcher as well as the curious reader with
a vast representation of earlier wordplay. Although this book is
expensive, it contains 1,104 pages of material that would be hard
to find elsewhere.


Concrete poetry is non-traditional "verse," and much of it achieves
its effect by exploring the meaning, the shape, or the sound of
words. This anthology provides a world-view of the form in its
eyearly years, from 1945 to 1967. It's a revealing look at ways in
which the tools of recreational linguistics can create literature.
The library would benefit from having this distinct view of word-
play for art's sake.

MAGAZINES

Linguistics. Morristown, New Jersey, 1968-present. Annual subscrip-

As Scientific American magazine is to science and technology,
so Word Ways is to recreational linguistics. Issue after issue is
filled with valuable information on all aspects of wordplay invol-
volving the written word in its many forms. Articles vary from intrig-
uing puzzles and games to serious studies of word frequencies and
evolutions of word types. Some of the more technical matter might
not have been published or even written if it weren't for the maga-
zine providing a forum for the dedicated logologist. It charts the
course of modern recreational linguistics.

22. Urdang, Laurence. Verbatim: The Language Quarterly. Essex,
Connecticut, 1974-present. Annual subscription rate $14 for four
issues. [Word Ways, Feb 1976]

This companion magazine to Word Ways takes a different approach
language. Its articles focus on the spoken word - words, dia-
lects, and etymologies - and show the quirks of language from
the local to the international level. There is surprisingly little
duplication of material between the two magazines. Together, both
give a fairly complete picture of current topics in recreational
linguistics in the English-speaking world.

Ways, May 1979]
This British quarterly, lasting only about three years, dealt with a wide variety of wordplay, traditional as well as innovative, covering topics such as computer "word" generators, Guinness advertising, and dyslexia. It had several regular departments, including book reviews and letters from readers; for an added touch, it offered reader competitions and challenges to bring out the anagrammatic or palindromaniac in everyone.

NON-PRINT MEDIA
24. Calligraphy, the Art of the Scribe. Fountain Valley, California: Warner Educational Productions, 1983. 6 filmstrips of 50-111 frames each, 9-21 minutes each; 2 wall charts, 35 in. by 23 in.; cassettes. $129.50.

In the books on wordplay, there is some mention of the play involved in calligraphy. As a supplement to the printed publications in the selection, this non-print media package presents the calligraphic art in action by showing pictures of calligraphers at work and by explaining the process involved. The filmstrip could be used to draw the connection between the play involved in reading words and in writing them.

Editor's Note: This is a fine introductory collection of books devoted to logology in all of its aspects. I would append only a handful of others:

Dudeney, Henry Ernest. 300 Best Word Puzzles. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1968. $4.50. This is based on Dudeney's The World's Best Word Puzzles, published in 1925; it shows the state of wordplay in the period between Bombaugh and Walsh on the one hand, and Borgmann on the other. Dudeney, the counterpart of Sam Loyd in England, was primarily interested in mathematical puzzles.

Kim, Scott. Inversions: A Catalog of Calligraphic Cartwheels. Peterborough, New Hampshire: Byte Books, 1981. $8.95 paper. By distorting the shapes of letters, Kim shows how a wide variety of words can be reflected on a vertical axis or rotated 180 degrees to form the same (or other) words. The book unites the fields of graphic art and logology in unexpected ways - Kim is the Escher of calligraphy.

Eiss, Harry Edwin. Dictionary of Language Games, Puzzles, and Amusements. New York: Greenwood Press, 1986. $39.95. This is an alphabetical listing of word games and word puzzles, each with a paragraph to a page of description, and cross-references to related wordplay.

DEGEND

STEVEN CUSACK

North Eastco

One of the first uses of the English word "sexist" was by Alfred James Ewing, a suffragist and Dobereine enthusiast, and for that reason it is not surprising that "sexist" has come to be a synonym for offensive speech. Generally the term is applied by the beginning and end of a sentence to biased speech, as was the case in this syllable, "sexist." But in a broader sense, sexist speech is all socially or politically biased speech that is actionable as well. By peroffspring of a term, we do not mean to use and thus see a term as "sexist." Instead, we are discussing offensive speech, as is sexist speech.

One consensus is that mankind, whether of heightened or lowered human and offspring of mankind, has the same religious and constitutional rights. The generic term "man" is no longer used with much frequency. The alternative term "man," however, is often used when referring to "weapons." The term "woman" is often used in legal contexts, particularly regarding "offspring." The term "offspring" is often used in legal contexts, particularly regarding "offspring."