improvement, and will be, of the quality of their output. On the one hand, the work of the worker is often slow and laborious, and rapid in the tradition of the laborer, almost a jargon. In terms, and since the turn of the jargon, yet color­

restricted to the inner circle of the group, and compiled by Facts on File, is, perhaps, a secret En­

terprise, and the jargon. It is used

specially, "a friend of mine lost a bundle us­
ing a tip of yours to bet on the last presidential election. Eight years ago you pointed out that the distinguishing feature on the names of the monosyllabic presidents of the United States -- Polk, Pierce, Grant, Taft, Ford -- is that the name of each one shares only one letter with that of his predecessor. Quite naturally he assumed that, since Bush shares no letter at all with Ford, Dukak­is would win the election. He has had to flee the er climes as a result of his losses."

"By the great Fum that perches only on the woo-tung tree!" oathed a tone. "Your friend
do not stand still."

My further analysis would have informed him that Ford's original name at birth was Leslie Lynch King, Jr. After his mother's divorce

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from his father and remarriage young Leslie was adopted by his stepfather and renamed Gerald Rudolph Ford, Jr. Hence he was a double junior, and his real last name was Ford, junior. Checking Bush against this name we find that it has only one letter, U, in common with it. Ergo, my rule still holds. Add to all this the fact that Ford was the only one of the first five monosyllabic presidents who was lefthanded and that Bush is also lefthanded, and you will be compelled to admit that Bush was eminently qualified for election.

I had no rejoinder to this cogent logic and merely told the sad story of how I had to drive my friend to the airport to begin his exile. "He was flying to Mexico City, Tegucigalpa, and Caracas," I explained.

"Tegucigalpa is the capital of Honduras, and Caracas that of Venezuela," I further explained.

"Venezuela, Venezuela, Venezuela," murmured The Wombat, reflectively snapping his fingers. "Ah yes, that reminds me of something in that Word Ways you sent me. On page 46 of the February 1989 issue David Morice, the Bombylematic of the trimester, says, 'In Venezuelan Spanish, there's a curious slang metamorphosis involving the word PUTA, a shortening of the English-language español for "prostitute." If you say "¡Qué puta! to a little girl, it's a term of endearment meaning something like "What a darling!" (though it translates into English as "What a whore!").'" He paused.

"By the sacred Stercorarian Stool!" exclaimed I, serving the austral polymath with one of his favorite oaths. "First, you mention an etymology which I am sure you intend to question; second, you cite a puzzling word usage about which I intend to question you; and, third, you close your remarks with six punctuation marks!"

"Right you are. First, puta in Spanish has nothing whatever to do in derivatory form with the Spanish prostituta. That is, no one has consciously or unconsciously abstracted the letter sequence rostit from prostituta to get or to leave the abbreviation derivative puta. Joan Corominas, the astoundingly learned etymologist, linguist, littérateur, and who knows what else, in his monumental and invaluable work Critical Etymological Dictionary of the Castilian Language (Diccionario Crítico Etimológico de la Lengua Castellana) summarizes his lengthy article thus: 'Puta, uncertain etymology, probably from the same origin as the Old Italian putto, putta, "boy, girl," that is, from Vulgar Latin *puteus, -a, variant of putus, "boy child, girl child." First documentation, X11th century.' We have this word in the putti of art. It is related to Latin puer 'boy' and the diminutive puella 'girl, girl-friend, daughter, etc.'"

"I can extend your comments by pointing out how often 'girl' or 'daughter' is used to designate a harlot; French fille, for example. Even 'sister' (dúe to Auguste Dupont)

"Words," I said, "women, often connected. The Anglo-Saxon word up to 'queen' or *dominica, -a, -al, -al, and Philippine words for 'finger' may be connected to staff often with 'sister,' the words whoreson may be why 'a tanne,' his highness, his high water a gift, or the whoreson day a gift. The Anglo-Saxon words come from Old English the words for 'girl' or 'daughter.' "

"I would note that the latest chapbook by S. P. Para-Vesta learns from the word for 'cock,' a term of praise. "In the long run, the word was one of my wife's favorite oaths, Hm-m-m, I responded.

"Mot de disgrat. "I said. "Since I have an equivalent term in French, "whoreson," the word arterloo."

"Well said," he replied, "since the word for 'sister' in Indic language has so many synonyms around to the Latvian word for the word 'sister.' Nor do the words for 'sister' in the Indo-European language have any direct equivalent in English. Of course, the words for 'sister' in Balto-Slavic languages, for example, "excrement" in Balto-Slavic has so many synonyms around to the Latvian word for the word 'sister.'"
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"Words," continued The Wombat, "especially, it seems, those for
women, often go up or down on the majorative/pejorative scale.
The Anglo-Saxon word for woman (cwen) has gone both ways up to 'queen' and down to 'quean.' The Vulgar Latin *dominicillus or *dominicellus has given Spanish doncella 'virgin,' English damsel, and French donzelle 'loose woman.' Not only that, but the words 'whoreson' (son of a whore), 'jade,' 'rogue,' and 'bugger' may be used in coarse jocularity, affection, or contempt. Falstaff often uses 'whoreson' so, as in Henry IV, Part 2 -- 'Thou whoreson mandrake etc.' Then, too, the Clown in Hamlet, telling why 'a tanner will last you nine year' in the grave, says, 'Why, sir, his hide is so tanned with his trade that 'a will keep out water a great while, and your water is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body.' The word 'whore' itself stems from the same Indo-European root that has also given us Latin carus 'dear' and Welsh car 'friend.'

"I would also like to mention," added I, "that delightful thirteenth chapter of the second part of Don Quixote where Sancho Panza learns that hideputa (from hijo de puta = whoreson) is a term of praise. How right Dr. Johnson was when he said that Don Quixote was one of only three books that one would wish to be longer.

"Mot de Cambronne, no!" exclaimed my ursine friend in mock disgust. "It doesn't go quite so far. Orson comes from the French ourson 'little bear.'"

"Rather a sharp oath from you, my dear Wombat," I observed, "since I happen to know that that word is the five-letter French equivalent of 's---' which, rather than 'The Guards die, but never surrender,' was uttered by General Cambronne on the field of Waterloo."

"Well said, dear boy," replied my furry fere, "because the French merde gets its name from its sharp and biting smell, being related to the Latin mordere 'to bite.' It is semantically reminiscent of the word 'stink,' formed with an ancient n-infinit from the root of the word 'stick,' to pierce. Merde is widely related: mérendie in Greek means 'robs, bereaves, hinders' and is attested by Hesychius; with an already Indo-European s-prefix we have the English descendant 'smart,' German schmerz 'pain,' and there are relatives in Balto-Slavic and even Armenian. I know of no Greek word meaning 'excrement' that is related to merde, but, I must say, I know of no language so rich in general words for excrement as Greek — it has so many, in fact, that it is surprising that the ethnic Greek recently defeated for president did not think to throw more of it around to support his bid for the chief magistracy."

"The only one I know is kópros," I volunteered after some rumination. "But that word is interesting because, although it is masculine in form, it is feminine in gender, as though to suggest that the artifact that it denotes must be manufactured by both sexes."
"Only too true," concurred the sage, "and only too often forgotten; on any list of human and animal necessities it must be placed only after air, food, water. Now, take 'water,' for example. This exemplifies one of the most ancient and fascinating types of Indo-European words in that in many Indo-European languages the nominative case contains an R which changes to an N in the oblique cases, while the daughter languages have some using only R and others using only N. For example, 'water' becomes vatten in Swedish. Greek has ὕδωρ, genitive ὕδατος 'water,' where the A has developed from a vocalic N. Well, sir, we have the same pattern in Greek skór, skatós 'dung, excrement,' -- very ancient. This in turn gave skorfa 'dross, slag, scoria' which was later taken into Latin, becoming the origin of Spanish escorrial 'slag heap, slag dump,' a name applied to a hamlet near some old iron mines and in turn to the palace Philip II built there, The Escorial. In English we have two dialect words for dung, 'scarn' from Old Norse and 'sharn' from Anglo-Saxon, both cognate with 'scoria,' while the word 'scorn,' if not related in form, is certainly related in meaning in the sense of dumping scarn or sharn on someone. Further, we have Greek πέλεθος 'ordure, dung,' which looks to me as though it were related to our word 'flat,' to which German kuhfladen 'cow-pat' is also connected.

"You're very dung-ho about all this."

"Alas, no cognate of 'dung' in Greek, but there is in Slavic; compare Russian dugá 'bow' (originally 'rainbow') from the meaning 'arch over, cover,' which itself derives from the Indo-European meaning 'press, bend, cover.' Dung was used not only to cover fields, but underground chambers.

"From what you have said so far," I interjected, "English is just as tobeshitted a language as Greek, nay even more so, because I myself, who am no authority, can think of numerous words, say, for the droppings of animals: the croteys, crottels or crottoyes of hares; the fiants of badgers and foxes; the fewmets, fumets, or furnishings of deer; the leases or lesses of boars, wolves, and bears; and the spraints of otters. Then, of course, puer or pure is the specific for dog dung."

The Wombat was not slow to object, "But those are all words of French origin, pertain to the language of hunters, and no longer occur in literature, with the exception of 'pure' which is still used in tanning. In Greek we have such words, too: muskéleistra 'mouse dung,' huspélethos 'swine dung,' oispótē and oispē, the droppings of sheep and goats, apopátema, those of the fox, hippotflos 'equine diarrhoea,' kuneia 'dog dung,' and the simple onis 'the droppings of the ass,' or, to be more specific, 'of the donkey.' He stopped to draw a breath and munch more macadamias, after which he continued.

"Then there is ónthos 'excrement of animals,' as well as mníthos 'human excrement.' The latter looks suspiciously like mníthē 'mint,' a plant with a sharp odor. I will forgo comment on the pre-Greek or Pelasgic word ending -nth- or -nth-. Then there is tflos 'stercus liquidum' and khésma, ekpatós, apópatos 'stercus solidum'..."
"Stop!" I cried. "We are up to our knees in it!"

"There's more!"

"I don't want to hear it! Ordure may be heaven's first law, but enough is enough."

"All right, dear boy, but what would you do if you could not produce any? I'll tell you. You would consult your friendly neighborhood leech and he would recommend a higry pigry."

"Higry pigry indeed, dear Wombat -- these are mere nonsense syllables!"

"A hobson-jobson, yes; but nonsense, no. Look up higry pigry in the OED and you will find its origin in the Greek hiera pikra 'sacred bitters,' -- a cathartic made of aloes and canella bark, according to Webster. So we see that the ancient Greeks not only had a plethora of words for excrement, but the remedy for the lack of that plethora. Ah, here we are!"

The Pocahontas pussy had brought in a frail of figs and fruits of various kinds, cheeses both hard and soft, and foaming mugs of some sorbile sarsaparilla decoction. We spent the rest of the afternoon and evening supping, singing, and playing ombre while discussing the miscellanea that fill our lives.

LANDERS SLANDER

In January 1989, columnist Ann Landers published a reader's query asking for the two words in addition to HUNGRY and ANGRY that end in -GRY. Directed to George Scheetz of Sioux City, Iowa, she quickly learned more about -GRY words than she wanted to know. Rejecting most of Scheetz's 48 words she allowed only MEAGRY, AGGRY, and PUGGRY. "I'm sure [the rest of Scheetz's words] appeared in some musty old English dictionary, but if I can't find them, I don't count 'em...I decided that William Safire, one of the premier wordsmiths of our time, was right when he described word games as 'a hoax designed to provoke hours of useless brain-racking'. I am ashamed to tell you how many hours I spent chashing down words in seven dictionaries...I don't know about you, folks, but I have had enough of word games for awhile."