HEXAGONS AND THEIR EDGES

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In Edge Words (WW98274), Upward Edge Words (WW2006235) and Generic Edges (WW2007235), the letters of a word are arranged, in the order in which they occur in the word (1, 2, 3…), to make a range of forms – triangles, pentagons and rhombuses (see below respectively).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

All of the above 3 forms have a top point represented by a single letter (1). The rhombus also has a bottom point (9). This means that the left (L) and right (R) hand edge words begin (or end, depending on whether the edge word runs downwards or upwards) with the same letter and, in the case of the rhombus, also end (or begin) with the same letter. The absence of top and bottom points in the hexagon (see below) separates it from the above forms. The first letters of the two edge words are independent, as are their last letters.

Hexagons are either regular (symmetrical about their horizontal axis) or irregular.

Unreferenced words can be found in the Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition. Other references: *cham* = Chambers Dictionary; *dor* = Dorland’s Medical Dictionary; *long* = Longman’s Dictionary; *oope* = Outline of Plant Classification by Sandra Holmes; *pull* = The Complete Word Game Dictionary by Pulliam and Carruth; *sted* = Stedman’s Medical Dictionary; *W2* and *W3* = Webster’s Second and Third Editions.

Locations, by country, are taken from the United States Board on Geographic Names.

7-LETTER HEXAGONS

Here is an A-Z of 7-letter hexagons whose L and R edges make words which read downwards. Some also read upwards. The 2 edge words may be are related. DIE and END mean the same; ERE and AIR sound the same.

```
accrued blawort closets deigned earlier framer
A C B L C L D E E A F R
C R U A W O S E I G N R L I A M J
E D R T T S E D E R N G
ace + cud bar + lot cot + les die + end ere + air
granose hairinet ironing jauntee kounyss learned
G R H A I R J A K O L E
A N O I R N O N I N U N T U M Y A R N
S E E T N G B E E S S E D
gas + roe bie + ant ion + rig jue + ate kus + oys lhe + end
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In this A-Z of 10-letter hexagons, the L and R edge words again read downwards; a few also read upwards. Some of the pairs of edge words form a phrase. Note that in TOPOGRAPHY the word ‘top’ also appears across the top as well as being the L hand edge word.

10-LETTER HEXAGONS

In this A-Z of 10-letter hexagons, the L and R edge words again read downwards; a few also read upwards. Some of the pairs of edge words form a phrase. Note that in TOPOGRAPHY the word ‘top’ also appears across the top as well as being the L hand edge word.

12-LETTER HEXAGONS

The L hand edge of each 12-letter word forms a 4-letter word which reads downwards. Some of the R hand edge words read downwards, some read upwards (the latter are shown in italics). Some edge words read both upwards and downwards.
The letters along the L and R hand edges of a hexagon can have attributes other than word formation. They may be composed of identical letters; be transposals; be alphabetically-consecutive letter sequences; be palindromic sequences or, in the case of the 12-letter hexagon, tautonymic sequences. Finally, in a 14-letter hexagon, they may both be Miami sequences.

1. IDENTICAL LETTER EDGES
In each of these 7-letter hexagons, and 12-letter inverted hexagon, the L hand edge letters are all the same, as are the R hand edge letters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cachaca (cheap spirits)</th>
<th>tathata (suchness, wJ)</th>
<th>Nannianzana (Mali)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>NIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHA</td>
<td>TA</td>
<td>NIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td></td>
<td>NIA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. TRANSPOSAL EDGES
7- and 10-letter hexagons both have 3-letter edges. Three letters can be arranged in six different ways. If the L hand edge is represented by 123 reading downwards, the R hand edge, read downwards, can be 123 (in which case the two edge words are identical), 132, 213, 231, 312 or 321 (in which case the L and R edge words are reversals).
3. ALPHABETICALLY-CONSECUTIVE EDGES

Either the L or R hand edge letters make an alphabetically-consecutive sequence. In some cases the sequence reads downwards, in other cases upwards. The remaining edge forms a word. Upward-reading edge sequences and words are italicised. Kallima is a butterfly genus.

4. PALINDROMIC EDGES

Note that, in DESUETUDES, the top and bottom of the hexagon are identical (DES). In EVERYWHERE and ENERGUMENE the top and bottom, as well as the L and R edges, are palindromic and, in the latter, the top and bottom palindromic sequences are identical.

5. TAUTONYMIC EDGES AND MIAMI EDGES

(a) Tautonymic Edges: hexagons with tautonymic edges which are words are almost as rare as the dodo. The only non-localational one I found is constructed from the phrase BOARD BY BOARD. The all-localational example (Ndioououndiou) makes a 12-letter inverted hexagon.

(b) Miami Edges: It was a pleasant surprise to discover the existence of a 14-letter hexagon with L (svdsv) and R (eaaea) Miami edges. (a) board by board (b) Sevyadybasheva (Russia)

A R D O
baba + dodo

N D I

O U O U

N D I

V A

Nono (Brazil) + Ilia (Brazil)