THE ULTIMATE ADVENTURE (PART 2)

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In this issue of Word Ways, I present 131 distinct transposals of the letters AEGINRST according to the principles discussed in the August 1976 Word Ways. Foreign-language transposals, which are presented first, are followed by a label identifying the language. An asterisk preceding a word, name, or other term identifies it as being in the inferred, but nevertheless authentic, classification. Except where a dictionary source has been specified, all of the words are common enough to be found in almost any dictionary of the language in question. All abbreviations are spelled out in full at the end of this part.

1 ARGENTIS (L) - dat. and abl. pl. f. of ARGENTUM, silver.
2 ARTIGEN'S (Ge) - c.f.p., in E, of ARTIGEN, dat. pl. f. of ARTIG, good, well-behaved, courteous.
3 EINTRAGS (Ge) - a gen. sing. f. of EINTRAG, an entry in a book or register.
4 GANTIERS (F) - nom. pl. f. of GANTIER, glover, glove manufacturer.
5 GANTIERS (OF) - nom. pl. f. of GANTIER, a wooden stand for barrels (within etymology of GANTRY in The Oxford English Dictionary, 1961 printing).
6 GARNITÉS (F) - (you) furnished or stocked: pl. infl. f. of the v. GARNIR, to furnish or stock.
7 GINÉSTRA (It) - the Canary broom or genista, Cytisus canariensis, a much-branched, yellow-flowered shrub native to the Canary Islands (nom. sing. f.).
8 GRANITÉS (Ge) - a gen. sing. f. of GRANIT, granite.
9 GRANITÉS (It) - c.f.p., in E, of GRANIT, nom. pl. f. of GRANITA, a variety of ice cream. (Note: The It word for "granite" is GRANITO, with the pl. GRANITI.)
10 GRATINÉS (F) - (you) prepare a dish with bread crumbs, (you) cook au gratin: sing. infl. f. of the v. GRATINER, to prepare a dish with bread crumbs, to cook au gratin.
11 INTEGRAS (L) - fem. acc. pl. f. of INTEGRUS, whole, unharmed, fresh.
12 NEGRITAS (S) - nom. fem. pl. f. of NEGRITA, my dear, my dove: an endearing term in colI. Mex. S.
13 REGNATIS (L) - you rule, you have royal power: pl. infl. f. of the v. REGNARE, to rule, to have royal power.
14 SERINGAT (F) - the mock orange or syringa, an ornamental shrub of the genus Philadelphus often cultivated for its white, fragrant flowers: var. of the more common f. SERINGA.

15 TANGERIS (L) - you are touched: sing. infl. f. of the v. TANGERE, to touch.

16 TRANSIGE (F) - (I) compromise, (I) come to an understanding: infl. f. of the v. TRANSIGIR, to compromise, to come to an understanding.

17 TRANSIGE (S) - (he or she) settles disputes, (he or she) accommodates differences: infl. f. of the v. TRANSIGIR, to settle disputes, to accommodate differences.

18 *ANGITES, R. - a short river in Macedonia, Greece, near the Bulgarian border. The Times Index-Gazetteer of the World, London, 1965 (TIG-65) lists the name as ANGITIS, R. The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World, Morningside Heights, New York, third printing, 1964 (CL-64) lists it as ANGIS RIVER or ANGITIS RIVER. If the spelling preferred by CL-64 were used by TIG-65, its entry would read ANGITES, R. It is a reasonable inference that atlases and/or gazetteers exist which index the name of the river as ANGITES, R., with corresponding maps showing the name as ANGITES R.

19 ANGRIEST - self-explanatory.


21 ARESTING - pres. part. of AREST, a 16th-cent. var. of the v. ARREST. The Oxford English Dictionary, 1961 printing (OED-61).


24 ARNITE GS - a pl. of ARNITE G, a thermoplastic polyester grade for injection moulding and extrusion. The pl. is formed in analogy to "governor-generals," a pl. of "governor-general" given in W3-66 (Gardner-71).

25 ARNITES GS - a pl. of ARNITE G, a thermoplastic polyester grade for injection moulding and extrusion. The pl. is formed in analogy to "governor-generals," a pl. of "governor-general" given in W3-66 (Gardner-71).
26 *ARTINGES - a ME f. of ARTINGS, pl. of the ger. of the v. ART, to confine, cramp, or limit in local position or action. Examples of the use of this v. range chronologically from 1375 to 1583. One of the ME spellings of the suffix -ING was -INGE, with the corresponding suffix in a ger. pl. being -INGES. Since both the v. and the -INGE suffix f. were used during the same period of time, it is an inescapable inference that ARTINGES was a word sometimes used in ME (OED-61).


28 ASTERING - pres. part. of ASTERE, a 15th-cent. f. of the v. ASTIR, to stir up, move, disturb (OED-61).

29 A-STERING - STERING, a ME f. of STEERING, guiding (ger.) (CD 89/91).

30 A STINGER - self-explanatory.

31 ASTRINGE - to bind together, constrict, compress (W3-66).


33 *EASTRING - the inferred name of a place or of a person after which or whom the locality of EASTRINGTON, in Yorkshire, England, northeast of the municipal borough of Goole must, of necessity, have been named. (TIG-65). Alternatively, it may be inferred that EASTRING is a var. of EASTERING ("shifting eastward") in the same manner as WESTRING is a var. of the much more common word WESTERING ("shifting to the west") (OED-61).

34 ERIGANTS - pl. of ERIGANT, an err. ME f. of the n. ARROGANCE (CD-89/91). Alternatively, it is the pl. of ERIGANT, an err. f. of the n. HERIGAUNT, an upper garment or cloak worn by men and woman in the 13th and 14th centuries: a word current in those two centuries (OED-61).

35 *GAINES, R. T. - the red. or init. f. of GAINES, Robert T., the name of an individual listed in the April, 1976 Greater Dallas TD (Dallas-76). While this is technically an inferred term, it is self-evident that anyone whose name consists of a first name, a middle name, and a last name reduces the first name and middle name to initials in some situations where such a reduction is required. For example, some types of records exist in which all names must be shown in such abbreviated form.

36 *GAINES, T. R. - the red. or init. f. of GAINES, Thomas R., the name of an individual listed in the June, 1975 Los Angeles TD (LA-75). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

37 GAINTERS - the third person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. GANTER, a var. of GANDER, to use conceited airs, gestures, and postures. The English Dialect Dictionary, edited by Joseph Wright, first published by Henry Frowde, Lon-
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dressed term,

GARTENS - the pI. of GAIRTEN, a SC var. of GARTER (W3-66).

40 GAITNERS - the pI. of the dial. or prov. E word GAITNER, one

who binds grain into sheaves (FW-74).

41 GANISTER - a mixture of ground quartz and fireclay used for lin-

ing certain metallurgical furnaces (W3-66).

42 GANTRIES - the pI. of GANTRY, a frame structure on side sup-

ports, over or around something else (W3-66).

43 *GARTENS, 1. - individuals such as GARTEN, 1. , the red. or init.
f. of the name GARTEN, Irving, an individual whose obituary
was published in August, 1958. The New York Times Obituaries
Index 1858-1968, New York. 1970 (NYT-70). For the ration-
ale behind this term, see No. 35.

44 GASTERIN - a preparation of the gastric juice of dogs. used as is
pepsin. Gould's Medical Dictionary, fifth revised edition,
Philadelphia and Toronto, The Blakiston Company, 1948 print-
ing (Gould-48).

45 "GENT": A SIR - a word and its definition: a "GENT" is, indeed,
a SIR. Both words are defined as "man". Furthermore,
GENT is a shortened form of GENTLEMAN, and SIR is defined
as "gentleman" (W3-66).

46 11 GENT'1: A SIR - a word and its definition: a II GENTll is, indeed.
a SIR. Both words are defined as "man". Furthermore,
GENT is a sho rtened form of GENTLEMAN, and SIR is defined
as "gentleman" (W3-66).

47 *GEN ....TR!AS - the customary, shortened f. in E of GENERAL
TRAS, the military officer for whom the town of GENERAL
TRAS must, of necessity, have been named. That town is in
northern Mexico, southwest of the city of Chihuahua. Paren-
theically, there are numerous towns throughout Latin America
named for generals (CL-64).

48 GERAINTS - men bearing the Teutonic first name GERAINT,
"unerring spear". Example: in Arthurian Romance, one of
the knights of the Round Table, husband of Enid. The Random

49 GERSAINT - Edme Francois Gersaint, a French antiquary who
died in 1750. A Dictionary of Universal Biography, by Albert
Paul Ltd., 1951 (Hy-51).

50 GIANTER'S - the c.f.p. of GIANTER, a compo f. of the adj.
GIANT (W3-66).

51 GIERSTAN - yesterday: a WS f. The letter G is a voiced palatal
spirant (OED-61, in etym. of YESTERDAY).

52 GINESTAR - a town in the province of Tarragona, in northeastern
Spain, noted for processing olive oil (CL-64).
53 GINESTRA - the surname of a Mary GINESTRA, listed in the July, 1975 Chicago TD (Chi-75). Alternatively, it is also another name for the broom, Sarothamnus scoparius or Cytisus scoparius, a yellow-flowered shrub found on sandy banks, pastures, and heaths in Britain and elsewhere in western Europe. A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, Volume I, London, 1972 (OED Supp-72).

54 *GNAISTER - one who gnashes: the agent of the action indicated by the v. GNAIST, to gnash one's teeth, in the same way that GNASTER is the agent of the action indicated by the v. GNAST. GNAIST is a 15th-cent. var. of GNAST, and GNASTER is illustrated by a 15th-cent. quotation. Since GNAST was used more commonly than was GNAIST, it is understandable that the lone quotation illustrating the agent of the action uses the spelling GNASTER. However, the inferential force behind the supposition that GNAIST was an actual 15th-cent. word is irresistible (OED-61).

55 GRAINEST - a poetic second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. GRAIN, to form salt, tin, or sugar into grains (OED-61).

56 *GRAITNES - a ME f. of GREATNESS. The suffix -NES was a ME f. of the suffix -NESS. GRIAT was a ME f. of GREAT. Since use of the word GREATNESS preceded the beginning of the ME period, it follows inexorably that the f. GRAITNES was used during the ME period. Even today, GREATNESS is still one of the 2,000 most common E words (OED-61, CD 89/91).


58 *GRAITNES - a ME f. of GREATNESS. The suffix -NES was a ME f. of the suffix -NESS. GRIAT was a ME f. of GREAT. Since use of the word GREATNESS preceded the beginning of the ME period, it follows inexorably that the f. GRAITNES was used during the ME period. Even today, GREATNESS is still one of the 2,000 most common E words (OED-61).

59 GRANTISE - permission, concession, grant: a 14th-cent. E word (OED-61, FW-74).

60 GRATINES - individuals, such as a husband and wife, bearing the French surname GRATIEN. Example: Jean Baptiste Gratien, French theologian, writer, and bishop, 1747-1799 (Hy-51).

61 GRATINE'S - the c.f.p. of GRATINE, having a covering or crust, as of buttered crumbs or grated cheese (W3-66).


63 GRETIANS - the pl. of GRETIAN, a 16th-cent. var. of the n. GRECIAN, a native or inhabitant of Greece (OED-61).

64 *GRIATNES - a Kentish (southern English) ME f. of GREATNESS. The suffix -NES was a ME (including Kentish) f. of the suffix -NESS. GRIAT was a Kentish ME f. of GREAT. Since use of the word GREATNESS preceded the beginning of the ME period, it follows inexorably that the f. GRIATNES was used during the ME period. Even today, GREATNESS is still one of the 2,000 most common E words (OED-61).
the 2,000 most common E words (OED-61, CD-89/91).

65 IGERANTS - the pl. of IGERANT, a dial. var. of the n. IGNORANT, an ignorant person (EDD-70).

66 INERT GAS - a noble gas or rare gas: one of the group of elemental gases comprising helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, sometimes radon, and -- futuristically -- hypon, a formerly suggested name for element 118 (W3-66).


68 INGESTAR - a decanter, large glass, or bottle for wine, used especially in Italy: a rare 17th-cent. word (OED-61).

69 INGRATES - self-explanatory.

70 INGRETS - the third person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the 17th-cent. v. INGRE, to magnify, make great, enlarge (OED-61).

71 IN GREATS - in the mass, in the bulk, wholesale, by the piece: a 17th-cent. f. of the expression IN GREAT (OED-61: see first entry GREAT, p. 388, col. 3, line 9, and the quotation following, dated 1631).

72 INRAGEST - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. INRAGE, an 18th-cent. var. of the v. ENRAGE, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". At the time, the -EST inn. f. was standard E (OED-61).

73 INTEGRALS - the c.£.p. of INTEGRA, second word of the term RES INTEGRA, a legal case or question that has not been examined or passed upon (W3-66).

74 IT ANGERS - self-explanatory.

75 IT RANGES - self-explanatory.

76 NEARGIST - something approximating a genuine gist; that is, something almost, but not quite, a gist. In defining the adj. NEAR, dictionaries cite as specimens of its use terms such as "near silk", "near escape", and "near translation", terms none of which is entered in any dictionary. This demonstrates that compound terms beginning with the word NEAR may be formed freely. The concept NEAR GIST is just as logical as is any of the illustrative terms (W3-66).


80 NEGRITAS - the pl. of NEGRITA, a fish known to science as Hypo-
plectrus chlorurus, violet-black in color with yellow fins, found in the waters of the West Indies and Florida (FW-74).

81 *Nиг Rates - the third person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. NIGRATE, to blacken. In Latin, the verbs NIGRARE and DENIGRARE both meant "to blacken", the DE- prefix in the latter serving as an intensifier. Derived from the latter is the E v. DENIGRATE, also meaning "to blacken". By inferential analogy, there must also be an E v. NIGRATE, with the same meaning. The same inference is to be drawn from a quotation dated 1868 illustrating the corresponding n. DENIGRATION, hyphenated DE-NIGRATION and used in the sense of "unblackening, whitewashing" (OED-61).

82 RAIGNEST - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. RAIGN, a 17th-cent. var. of the v. REIGN, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". At the time, the -EST infl. f. was standard E (OED-61).

83 RAIGNEST - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. RAING, to encircle, to streak in a circular manner, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". It is now archaic except in solemn or poetic language (EDD-70).

84 RANGEST - self-explanatory.

85 RATEINGS - the pl. of RATEING, a 17th-cent. var. of the verbal substantive (ger.) RATING (OED-61; see quotation dated 1667).

86 RATINGES - the pl. of RATINGE, a 16th-cent. var. of RATING (OED-61; see quotation dated 1534).

87 REASTING - the pres. part. of the v. REAST, a SC, dial., and 17th-cent. var. of REEST, to become rancid as does bacon (OED-61).

88 REGAINT - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. REGAIN, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". It is now archaic except in solemn or poetic language. Use of the v. REGAIN goes back at least to the year 1548, when the -ST infl. ending was still standard E (OED-61).

89 REGINA ST. - a short, east-west street in the western part of Ottawa, the capital of Canada. It is in the Britannia Bay section of the city, just east of Britannia Park. Canadian Road Atlas, published by Rolph-McNally Limited, Bramalea, Ontario, Canada, 1972 (Rolph-McN-72). The name is also given as REGINA ST, omitting the period at the end; see the Postal Code Directory for the Ontario Postal Region, February 1976 edition, issued by the Canadian Post Office.


91 RENIGATS - the pl. of RENIGAT, a 16th-cent. SC f. of RENEGADE, a deserter (OED-61).
ow fins,

creative f. of NIGRARE: - prefix in the latter n. DENIGRATE, with the sense of customarily drawn from n. DENIGRATE.

If the verbal (date dated 1667).

RATING

dial., and likewise bacon.

creative f. of RATING, Isaacs, belonging to two individuals whose obituaries were published in February, 1946 and in April, 1956, respectively (NYT-70). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

SARGENT, I. - the red. or init. f. of the name SARGENT, Isaac, belonging to two individuals whose obituaries were published in February, 1946 and in April, 1956, respectively (NYT-70). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

SATINGER - more cloying, more satiating: a comp. f. of the part. adj. SATING (W3-66).

SEARING, T. - the red. or init. f. of the name SEARING, Throckmorton V., an individual whose obituary was published in November, 1957 (NYT-70). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

SEAT RING - a replaceable ring that forms the seat of a valve (W3-66).

SIGNATER - more designated, more identified: a comp. f. of the adj. SIGNATE (W3-66).

SINGER, A. T. - the red. or init. f. of the name SINGER, Alexander T., listed in the 1975-76 Brooklyn TD (Brk-75/6).

SINGER, T. A. - the red. or init. f. of the name SINGER, Thomas A., listed in the Cincinnati Area 1975-76 TD (Cin-75/6).

STAINER, G. - the red. or init. f. of the name STAINER, Gregg A., listed in the July, 1975 Chicago TD (Chi-75).

STARINGE - a ME f. of STARING. The v. STARE came into ME from OE. One of the ME spellings of the suffix -ING was -INGE. Since both the v. and the -INGE suffix f. were used during the same period of time, it is an inescapable inference that STARINGE was a word sometimes used in ME

91 *RENTISAg - the molecular formula for an unnamed chemical compound consisting of one part each of rhenium, nitrogen, titanium, sulfur, and silver. When the bonding is written Re=N-Ti-S-Ag, each of the five elements involved is in a known valence state. There is no reason to believe that the compound cannot be synthesized, if so desired. It has not already been synthesized merely because there is no reason to suspect that it possesses some extraordinary, useful qualities. (Element symbols: W3-66. Valence relationships: Dr. Warren L. Bosch, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida.)

92 RESATING - resatisfying (a desire or appetite) completely. The prefix RE- is an extremely common English formative, applicable to any English verb whatever. The v. SATE is common enough to be included in even the smallest pocket dictionaries (C-89/91).

93 RESATING - an African town on the northernmost coast of Morocco, between Ceuta and Tétouan (TIG-65).


95 SARGENT. 1. - the red. or init. f. of the name SARGENT, Isaac, belonging to two individuals whose obituaries were published in February, 1946 and in April, 1956, respectively (NYT-70). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

96 SARTING - a 17th-cent. var. of SERGEANT. a noncommissioned army officer.

97 SIGNATER - more designated, more identified: a comp. f. of the adj. SIGNATE (W3-66).

98 STAINER, G. - the red. or init. f. of the name STAINER, Gregg A., listed in the July, 1975 Chicago TD (Chi-75).

99 STARINGE - a ME f. of STARING. The v. STARE came into ME from OE. One of the ME spellings of the suffix -ING was -INGE. Since both the v. and the -INGE suffix f. were used during the same period of time, it is an inescapable inference that STARINGE was a word sometimes used in ME
Even today, the v. STARE is still one of the 3,200 most common words in E.

STEARING - pres. part. of STEAR, a 17th-cent. var. of the v. STEER (OED-61).


STRAINGE - a 16th-cent. var. of the v. STRAIN (OED-61).

STRAINE - a 17th-cent. var. of STRANGE (OED-61).

*STRANGE, 1. - the red. or init. f. of a name listed in the 1972 S-Z section of the London TD (London-72). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

STRAINGE - a 16th-cent. var. of STRANGY, strange (OED-61).

STREEING - pres. part. of STREA, an obs. var. of the v. STRAW, to cover with something strewn (W2-53). The OED-61 identifies STRAW in this sense as a 17th-cent. v.

ST. REGINA - a virgin and martyr, also known as ST. REGNIA or as ST. REINE, venerated at Autun, France (west-southwest of Dijon) from an early date. Her feast day falls on September 7. The Book of Saints, compiled by the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate, fifth edition, published by Adam and Charles Black, London, 1966 (Saints-66).

ST. REGNIA - var. of ST. REGINA, above (Saints-66).

STRIEGAN - an OE f. of the essentially ME v. STRAY, to strew. The asterisk preceding this word in the dictionary indicates that it is a f. not actually found in OE, the existence of which is inferred by philologists. The letter G is a voiced palatal spirant (OED-61, in etym. of first v. STRAY).

TAERING'S - the c.f.p. of TAERING, a var. of the part. adj. TEARING (EDD-70).

TANGIER - a var. of TANGIER, the name of a seaport in northernmost Morocco (WNGD-72). Alternatively, TANGIERS are American communities named TANGIER, such as those in Parke County, Indiana; Woodward County, Oklahoma; and Accomack County, Virginia (HAWA-73).

TANGIES - the c.f.p. of TANGIER, the comp. f. of the adj. TANGY (W3-66).

TARGEIN'S - the c.f.p. of TARGEIN, a var. of the part. adj. TARGING, large, monstrous (EDD-70).


TARIENG'S - pl. of TARIENG, a 16th-cent. var. of the verbal substantive or gerund TARRYING (OED-61; see 1596 quot.).
This, then, is the humble starting point for more intensive exploration of the AEGINRST transposal set. Readers prepared to continue the search are invited to consider the following problem. In Providence, Rhode Island, there is a GAINER AVENUE, while in Atlanta, Georgia, there is a GAINER ROAD. Where in the United States or Canada might there be a GAINER STREET, reducible at once to GAINERST? The lure of No. 132 is irresistible...
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<td>variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>WS</td>
<td>West Saxon (Old English)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A COLLEGE OF LAW

GEORGE B. MELLON
Urbana, Ill.

Mellon's obscure "Col. "

"'Col. " appears for the first time in the first edition of the telephone directory of the Mellen family's house..."

Exhibit O

The first edition of the telephone directory of the Mellen family's house...

However, "'Col. " is used in a number of other circumstances...

Exhibit T

After consulting the obscure telephone directory...

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April 1987

... distinct from the phonetics."

In his "'Col. ", Mellon...

Exhibit T

Having consulted the telephone directory...