

## COLLOQUY

*Webster's Dictionary defines colloquy as mutual discourse. Readers are encouraged to submit additions, corrections, and comments about earlier articles appearing in Word Ways. Comments received at least one month prior to publication of an issue will appear in that issue.*

Margaret Hollis, editor at Wainwright, publisher of a book of anagrammatic poetry reviewed in the May 1987 **Word Ways**, points out that Cole's poems are not truly Vocabularyclept poetry as the review asserts, even though the results appear to be the same. In Vocabularyclept poetry, there are two poets: the "poet of combination" who writes the original poem, and the "poet of permutation" who rearranges the words to form a new poem. In contrast, Cole's pairs of poems were written by a single poet and created on an equal footing. "Anapoems are always two or more poems discovered independently of one another in the same raw word-stock, or hyle (not a poem), which the poet has (on the basis of word-associations, philosophico-poetic connotations, etc.) gathered, with which he experiments, and in which he finds a potential for 'multiple poeming.'" She adds "Anapoems are a hylomorphic, polyenergization poetry, Aristotelian in conception, philosophical in nature...both they and vocabularyclept poems may be seen as examples of - for want of a better term - 'homovocabular' poetry."

Bob Lipton of Las Vegas dryly comments on David Shulman's anagram on DIANA PERSHING ("hanged at Paris") "I doubt she's in any position to [stand up and] verify the fact." William Sunners of Brooklyn shares with **Word Ways** readers his technique for finding the answer to an anagram: he places the letters in a square or rectangular array, alternating vowels and consonants as far as possible.

Jeremy Morse regrets that he omitted an eleventh number-name trans-deletion on INTERCHANGEABILITY: 13. Murray Pearce notes that the word NORTH-NORTHWESTERLY contains the letters of the number-name 21. Alas, this does not appear in any dictionary, although SOUTH-SOUTHWESTERLY and SOUTH-SOUTHEASTERLY are both in Webster's Second!

Frederick Crane reports that the country-western performer Marion Try Slaughter recorded under 75 pseudonyms, plus three generic names (The Lone Star Ranger, The Texas Tenor, Mister X), but only 17 of these are recorded in the third edition of the Pseudonyms and Nicknames Dictionary. Most of his 5000 recordings between 1915 and 1938 were made under the pseudonym Vernon Dalhart.

Several readers responded to Willard Espy's request to name an office occupied by a psychologist and a proctologist. Ed Wolpov (a neurologist) suggested "get to the bottom of things," "let it all come out," or "happy endings". Richard Lederer of Scarsdale added "Heads or Tails" or, more subtly, "Flip a Coin". R. Merrill Ely of Chicago cleverly devised "Minds and Hinds," "From Top to Bottom," "Crackers & Buns," "Meeks & Cheeks," "Mind over Matter," "Kooks & Fannies," "Fits and Sits," and "Cranium and Rectum". ("Stop me," he pleads, "this may be habit-forming!") But by far the largest collection was generated by Vernon MacLaren of Augusta, Maine. A sampling of the more printable ones:

Anima & Enema	Crazy & Lazy	Heads & Tails
Bats & Prats	Daft & Aft	Jitters & Sitters
Beans & Buns	Dotties & Squatties	Lobotomy & Low Bottomy
Blackouts & Brownouts	Dumbs & Bums	Loonies & Moonies
Blots & Squats	Farces & Arses	Loopy & Poopy
Blues & Flues	Fears & Rears	Moronics & Colonics
Boobs & Tubes	Fools & Stools	Ramblins & Rumbings
Brains & Drains	Freaks & Cheeks	Sense & Scents
Bumps & Rumps	Fretters & Setters	Solons & Colons
Crackups & Backups	Freud & Void	Tooty & Fruity

Eugene Ulrich of Enid, Oklahoma sent a nice double-entendre headline to add to Dave Morice's collection in the August 1986 Kickshaws: NUDISTS' SUITS THROWN OUT (referring to a judge who dismissed assault charges filed by two denizens of a nudist club near Cincinnati).

Jeff Grant believes that Maxey Brooke's survey article on pangrams should have noted the ones that the Guinness Book of World Records have regarded as most meritorious: QUARTZ GLYPH JOB VEX'D CWM FINKS, CWM KVUTZA QOPH JYNX FLED BRIGS, and VELDT JYNX GRIMPS WAQF ZHO BUCK. Jeremy Morse offers the following 26-letter pangrammatic window, referring to social distinctions at the Fairyland Ball: "Might seeing dum|b nymphs duck waltz for jig vex q|ueenly ones?"

Mike Morton comments on Willard Espy's initial Kickshaw in May: "According to the Pocket Hawaiian Dictionary, humuhumunukunuku-a-pua'a literally means 'a humuhumu with a snout like a pig,' where a humuhumu is a triggerfish. I recently saw an aquarium exhibit which said that the fish is named not only for its looks but for piglike grunting noises. The humuhumu's term as state fish is limited. To teach Hawaiian elementary schoolchildren the importance of participatory democracy, a new state fish is chosen regularly. Lobbying, campaigning and so on are apparently quite serious. For those wishing to get in gear for the next campaign, I think it's a year or so from now."

Dave Morice lowered the 42-letter panalphabetic word list based on Webster's Pocket Dictionary to 40: gAB CoDE FiG HIJaK LiMn OP QuRSh TUrVes WaXY Zip. With a bit of punctuation added, he

even can discern a message: "Chatter in a system of symbols, steal a certain type of fruit, and paint op art: the ground is paved with Saudi Arabian money and covered with wax, and you slide." How would you like to find that message in your next fortune cookie?

Richard Lederer of Concord, New Hampshire points out that some of Bruce Pyne's five-letter internal palindrome examples are unnecessarily obscure: why not pROPORTion instead of acROPORa? He adds that the governor of New Hampshire is John SUNUNU.

Kyle Corbin observes that Dana Richards omitted a few consonyms from his "Most Fecund Consonyms" article in the November 1986 **Word Ways**: BRN barani, bornee, brene, brno; SPRT separatee, separate, spreet, sprete; LN lanai. The incorrect consonym NL aionial should be deleted from the list.

George Scheetz of Sioux City, Iowa adds to the May Colloquy discussion on Roman numerals. He notes that medieval Roman numerals also included A (50 or 500), B (300), E (250), F (40), G (400), H (200), K (250), N (90), O (11), P (400), R (500), R (80), S (7 or 70), T (160), Y (150), and Z (2000). Thus, 666 could be represented in numerous ways. M (1000) was originally CIO, or OO, modifications of O. While D probably derived from one-half of O, this was definitely not a combination of two other letters. M replaced CIO in the second century A.D. The character O was called apostrophus. Adding an apostrophus to IO (500) multiplied it by ten. Thus, IOO (5000), IOOO (50000). To represent numbers twice as great as these, C was repeated as many times before the I, as the O was after it, as CCIOO (10000), CCCIOOO (100000).

George Scheetz asks, "Who decides how letters are spelled? Webster's Second does not include Ay, Bee, Ee, Eye, Oh, Pea, See, and Yu; it uses A, B, E, I, O, Pee, Cee, and U, which alters the alphabetical order in for instances. I am surprised by a lack of spelling for B; I checked Be, Bea, and Bee."