MUSICAL WORDBOXES by Christopher McManus (August)

Answers are given row by row.
Puzzle Three: 2, 9, 7; 5, 3, 8; 1, 6, 4
Puzzle Five: 13, 16, 9, 7; 2, 5, 3, 8; 12, 1, 6, 4; 11, 10, 14
Puzzle Seven: 25, 21, 13, 22, 15; 16, 9, 7, 10, 14; 5, 23, 8, 20, 19; 1, 6, 4, 24, 18; 12, 11, 3, 2, 17
Puzzle Eight: 10, 14, 34, 25, 30, 26; 1, 21, 13, 22, 15, 36; 16, 9, 7, 33, 31, 28; 5, 23, 8, 20, 19; 27, 6, 4, 24, 18, 29; 12, 11, 3, 2, 35, 32

KICKSHAWS by David Morice

What to Title a Poem

A POEM

An All-Powerful Tongue-Twister AM is the missing word, which was spelled out in the phrase "spelled with A, M and/or N." Translation: "Mother! Madam, mother, and breast furnish with strength or powers of resistance a divinely-supplied food, moral authority, a collection of the memorable sayings or table talk of a person, and all, of each an equal quantity."

A Reign of Sun Turns off Night’s Fears The pattern: the vowels AEIOU in order repeat over and over within the first paragraph, and UOIEA, the reverse, repeat in the second paragraph. The title has the vowels in both orders, AEIOUUOIEA. The paragraphs are equal because they each have 35 cycles of vowels. Y is the missing letter. Why? Because it is a semi-vowel.

Typewriter Stages No for all four cases. In the first three, the letters can’t be arranged to work because some letters are part of too many abbreviations that combine with different letters. For instance, the letter A combines with eleven different letters (AL and LA aren’t counted separately), but at most six abbreviations could be set up for the right index finger to type. In the fourth case, the letters couldn’t be arranged for all abbreviations to be typed with alternating hands because of forced conflicts in placement. If A were put on the left side, then CGIKLMPRVWZ (the eleven different letters that form state abbreviations with A) would have to go on the right; but the letters IL appear in that set, eliminating the abbreviation for Illinois from two-handed status.

Naming the Letters With the given rules, naming the letters from A to Z could be accomplished with 26 bigrams. Naming all 576 bigrams could be done with the 26 letters and with 650 trigrams. By this method, the naming of letter-strings of length n requires some letter-strings of length n+1. The naming could never be completed. The flaw lies in the requirement that letter-strings must have names of different lengths. To get around this, (1) the name...
must be different in composition, but not necessarily in length, from the letter-string it names, (2) the words LETTER NAMED, BIGRAM NAMED, TRIGRAM NAMED, etc., must precede the names, and (3) the words LETTER, BIGRAM, TRIGRAM, etc., may precede the letter-strings. In that way, different letter-strings of the same length can represent each other. The Letter Named B could be any other letter or letter-string except B; The Trigram Named EIG could be any other letter or letter-string except EIG. Although not required, the simplest way of naming would be to systematically assign names of the same letter length. The Letter Named A = The Letter B; The Trigram Named EWR = the Trigram EWS.

One side-effect of this naming: every English word, considered as a letter-string, would have a different name for itself and would be the name for a different letter-string. Thus the definition of DOG might be: "1: a canine 2: the Trigram named TLB 3: the name of Bigram WF." The longest dictionary word wouldn’t require longer names for their letter-sets, and the naming would stop at that length.

Consonym Pangrams (1) The largest consonym pangram almost certainly uses one consonant per word; thus, the words can be rearranged to match any order found for the smallest to achieve the greatest difference. (2) Because of that, the real problem is to find a set of words containing all the consonants with the fewest vowels. (3) Any answer to that problem would involve more than one word, and those words can be rearranged in any order to achieve multiple answers.

Prepositioning the Cat Simply reverse the order of all the prepositions in the story. In other words: up to on at over behind into by near against after around from without for under before with down through in across of about above between

Winterview CRANES, the only one pluralized, refers to both Stephen and Hart. The other names that end in S are singular.

ANA-GRAM-MAR CHAINS by Christopher McManus

Exercise 1: (1) ore, bow, list, hunts, hang/turn, king, house (2) bear, the, acre, amp, past, clothes, surge (3) avers, enter, tens, dies, gent, lacer, sty (4) ration, thought, descend, friends, quarter, nation

Exercise 2: (1) side-kick, hold-over, date-line, bit-ten, lay-out, wing-back (2) main-sail, long-hand, mad-cap, hand-book, air-way, lord-ship, rest-less, cock-tail (3) tar-tan, ash-ore, pal-ace, ten-don, outs-hone, dry-ads (4) grass-lands, train-loads, light-house, paper-backs, score-cards, horse-power

Exercise 3: (1) hill-side-slip-page, rest-ring-side, fin-back-hand-bag, red-wood-work-man, over-land-mark-down, hot-head-set (2) hold-outs-mart, tail-back-rest, bed-side-show-men, bed-pan­try-out, rein-sure-fire-ball, air-lift-off, rest-rain-fall, ring-leader-less, ice-box-car-rot (3) end-car-thy, ram-pant-her, per-son-net, cur-bed-lam, ten-ant-hem, pee-per-son (4) fire-cracker-jack, man-handle-bar, bed-fellows-hip, well-spring-time,
wall-flower-pots, ever-greens-ward

CARDS, DICE AND HORSES by Leonard R. N. Ashley

1. apartment house 2. armchair ride 3. baby grand (or big nickel, etc.) 4. snake eyes 5. American Airlines (from AA in red, the airline's symbol) 6. all jokes and no tokes ("all he left was his fingerprints") 7. all alone 8. bingo, bango, bongo 9. break the bank 10. all rooters and no shooters 11. burn and turn 12. California C-note 13. mechanic 14. advantage player 15. aces and spades 16. at home in the going 17. mudder 18. Bill Daley (historical giver of this sound advice) 19. dick (from dix) or Big Joe from Boston, etc. 20. bet or get 21. cellar/subway dealer 22. boxes and boxcars 23. turf accountant 24. card 25. Nina/niner from California