

KICKSHAWS

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Readers are encouraged to send their own favorite linguistic kickshaws to the Kickshaws Editor. All answers appear in the Answers and Solutions at the end of this issue. Guest editors will continue to appear occasionally.

What Is Wordplay?

In previous issues, Leonard Gordon compared wordplay to astronomy and Martin Gardner compared it to combinatorial mathematics. Darryl Francis has a different metaphorical viewpoint, given below. If you have a metaphor for wordplay, you're invited to send it in.

Imagine a sphere floating in space, about 8000 miles in diameter. The surface is mainly water. There are no continuous land-masses, but there are millions of islands. Each island is a word. Some islands are very large and have existed for hundreds of years - these equate to common, everyday words that everyone "knows". Some islands are very small - these are the less common words. Some islands are newly formed, and only just manage to poke up above sea-level - these are new words. Some islands are slowly sinking below sea-level - these are words which are obsolescent or obsolete. Some islands only exist below the surface - these could be coinages. If I worked a bit longer on the metaphor, I am sure that I could introduce some relevance into the populations of these islands (perhaps a measure of a word's commonness), their maximum heights above sea-level, their areas, how close their nearest neighbours are, etc. Wordplay is rather like a voyage around these islands. They aren't mapped very well. Webster's Third New International maps about 450,000 of them, plus the derivative forms (-S, -ED, -ING), but Webster's Second maps a total of 600,000. The overlap between these two dictionaries is only about 350,000. Every other dictionary, newer or older, more or less abridged, slang, technical, dialect, jargon, argot, place names, people names, etc., only maps a subset of all the islands. Wordplay is about discovering islands and relationships between islands that haven't been perceived before. There are no dictionaries of the underwater islands. Only intrepid explorers such as logologists have discovered submerged islands such as NEAR-STOIC, ANTISECTIONAL, ANTIDESECRATION, MUSTACHIOEDLY ...

New Greek and Latin Terms

David Goldberg has provided the world with some much-needed professional terminology to upgrade the phrases we hear every day. Now maybe people will take them seriously. Here's a sampling:

Amedical diurnal pomiance: An apple a day keeps the doctor away
 Amorous terrircumflexion: Love makes the world go round
 Anal craniopenetration: Having one's head up one's ass
 Chronocide: Killing time
 Chronopantraumatherapy: Time heals all wounds
 Dorsal mordancy: Backbiting
 Dorsalreciprocal abrasion: You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours
 Equine chromatic disparity: A horse of a different color
 Excapillary homolavation: I'm gonna wash that man right out of my hair
 Felinolingual seizure: Cat got your tongue
 Felinophonic similitude: The cat's meow
 Fumoincendiary juxtaposition: Where there's smoke, there's fire
 Horticultural circumflagellation: Beating around the bush
 Hyperculinary putrefaction: Too many cooks spoil the broth
 Hypoclimatosis: Under the weather
 Literolachrolepsy: Read 'em and weep
 Octoglobular postolepsy: Behind the eight-ball
 Optical simiomimicry: Monkey see, monkey do
 Pedal endojugulepsy: Putting your foot in your mouth
 Proctalgia: A pain in the ass
 Rubrocervix: Red-neck
 Scapular frigidity: The cold shoulder
 Scatashinolepsy: Can't tell shit from Shinola
 Simioluminosity: Monkey-shines
 Ultimoglobular succulence: Good to the last drop
 Unifacial millenavicular ejaculation: The face that launched a thousand
 ships

Daycare Wordplay

Wordplay plays a major role in language acquisition. My theory is that the younger the child, the more wordplay is naturally possible, even necessary. With a limited language experience, the child has to be creative in carrying on a conversation. The first words have broad definitions which narrow as more words are learnt. For instance, my son Danny refers to a match or a lighter as a "candle" - he hasn't heard the other two words in conversation enough to discriminate. Sometimes he makes compounds, similar to Old English kennings, out of words he knows to signify unnamed concepts. For awhile he said "dark-time" for night and "bright-time" for day. When early word knowledge is combined with early world knowledge, new linguistic structures emerge, but they, too, disappear as the child learns how grown-ups talk. Conformity wins out over creativity. Some children learn when they get older that these early methods can be retrieved for artistic expression. They become poets and writers; the circle is unbroken.

I've transcribed some of the sentences my son has said from age 2 to age 4½ (boldface are lines spoken by me):

The flag don't talk. It just goes in holes and it stays there.
 If we don't clean this mess up, Mommy will be mad at us, and I will be
 mad at this mess, and you will, too.
 [piling toys up] I'm gonna make a mountain of fire.
 I'm full as a gallon of milk.

Let's give Kitty a shining new name.

What would you give a policeman for a birthday present? I think I'd give him a police dog.

The big airplane doesn't have enough air, but the little ones have trunks. [weeping willows] Those are dental trees.

I have long-sleeve pants so the bees won't get me.

There's a mean tree that wants to knock your car over.

Water, do you want to talk? I want to drink out of you.

Do you know what happens when water gets old? **What?** It gets soggy.

Andy's car doesn't have a hubcap and doesn't have a hubcap - two hubcaps.

Those ducks are laughing. They go "Quack-Quo!" They are laughing again.

The sun's gone. It's eating.

I'm going to be 4 years old, and I won't have any teeth on me.

Maybe we could drive on the water, and then we could drive on the ducks.

They would be so so so so so so hurt.

I don't think it's going to rain, because it's daytime and the rain is going to bed and the thunder is going to bed and the lightning is going to bed.

I'm 4. Alex is 619. And I live at 618 8th Avenue.

[when moving to a new place] Someday our old house turned into a new house and then it turned back to an old house again.

[hearing the line "peace on earth and all good will", from Lady and the Tramp] We go to Goodwill like they do!

[on seeing trees in autumn] The trees are growing in different colors, and that makes people say "Wow!".

Dick Van Dyke Show Nameplay

The old Dick Van Dyke show runs every night on Nick at Night. One recent episode involved Dick Petrie explaining to his son Richie how Richie got his middle name, ROSEBUD. Dick took out a blackboard and wrote the names of his and his wife's fathers, grandfathers, and another relative in this order: ROBERT, OSCAR, SAM, EDWARD, BENJAMIN, ULYSSES, DAVID. Instead of giving Richie all those names, he strung the initial letters together in acrostic fashion to get ROSEBUD.

Speed Poetry

Shakespeare wrote a sequence of 154 sonnets. How long would it take to write the same number of sonnets with the same rhyme scheme - if the primary goal were to write as fast as possible? With that in mind, I sit here at the computer, look at my watch, and - on your mark, get set, write! The resulting test sonnet took slightly less than two minutes. On typing tests reproducing a given text on an electric typewriter, I can score 63 words a minute. This poem was written on a computer at roughly 49 words a minute. At that rate, it would take 5 hours and 8 minutes to reach Shakespeare's output. The Bard himself probably wrote his sonnets in half the time.

To be a shoe, one must obey the foot
Or else the dog might carry out the trash.
When other times and other days stay put,

A cigarette will bend to drop an ash.
 I say that wood and water never mix
 Because the one will make the other float,
 And sometimes people try to get their kicks
 By making others into words like "goat."
 This day has been so long it cannot last
 Without another floor to walk upon,
 But what about the time before the past,
 The time when no one said there was a dawn?
 If sunlight shines upon a dotted i,
 Then moonlight must fill up a single y.

There's No Recession in Pangrams

Gordon Smith has discovered a new pangram. As he explains it: "The bank planned to lend some money to develop a fjord and a cwm area when some petroglyphs were discovered in the area. This causes many questions from the local historical society which held up the loan. Naturally, this headline appeared."

CWM, FJORD GLYPHS QUIZ VEXT BANK

Closing the Pangrammatic Window

In the last issue of *Word Ways*, I quoted a line from a coin newspaper which had a pangrammatic window (one containing all 26 letters) in it. The length was rather long - 114 symbols. In a March article, the Daily Iowan newspaper printed the following 89-letter pangrammatic window:

Si|x of the first 12 prospective jurors quizzed for service
 in the federal Rodney King beating trial were dism|ssed...

Such a short natural occurrence is unusual, especially in this case, where the rare letters J, Q, X and Z occur in common words and not in unusual names. Note how the slightest change in circumstances would've ruined it: if SIX had been any other number, if KING had been Smith, Jones or Reilly, if QUIZZED had been questioned or interrogated, if DISMISSED had been excluded.

Newspuns

"Search for source of IC water rerouted" is the title of a pun-filled article in the February 22 Daily Iowan newspaper. To begin with, in February the water is usually IC and often completely frozen. The second paragraph explains: "City Manager Steve Atkins said disappointing boring results from the first of five planned monitoring wells dampened water quantity hopes..." And the third drives the point home: "According to the boring results..." Boring results usually **are** disappointing, but if they "dampened water quantity hopes," well - isn't that good?

Quotable Anagrams

Angus James has anagrammed several famous lines of literature, one well-known quote, and one set of literary characters:

TO BE OR NOT TO BE -- THAT IS THE QUESTION

O... No! I hate to quit! [Sobs] The better not!

A HORSE! A HORSE! MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!

Oho, Sirrah! A fresh nag! Seek - or my doom!

O, DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING?

Dying, I trow; she has teeth

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME

So: Athena? Bryony? Maree?

I WOULD RATHER BE THE OFF-SPRING OF TWO APES THAN BE A MAN
AND AFRAID TO FACE THE TRUTH -HUXLEY

Whoa! Hate Darwin "Species"? That extra-formidable, fateful
probe of Earth and funny thought?

D'ARTAGNAN, ATHOS, PORTHOS, ARAMIS

Haraah, protagonists! And to arms!

A Broach By Any Other Name Would Be a Brooch

In the February Kickshaws, a diamond BROACH was mentioned. Don Hauptman was inspired by this variant spelling to write a poem that brooches the issue:

When purchasing a diamond brooch,
Mere vulgar cash should not encroach.
But, if I may, I'd like to broach
That typo. Someone seemed to poach
One letter, causing this reproach,
Lest others spot it on approach-
Ing Word Ways, which should never breach
The rules of spelling, but should teach
Us proper usage, style and speech.

Cinanagrams

The February issue of Games magazine announced a cinematic anagram contest. The challenge: to review a movie by anagramming its title. The contest was inspired by Mike Reiss and Jed Martinez, who have had anagrams of movie titles appear in Kickshaws. Jed disqualified himself from the contest, but he's still writing the anagrams. A recent example: CINEMA: WHAT ACTION... WAS NO FLOP = "SCENT OF A WOMAN" WITH AL PACINO. I entered the contest with DEEP THROAT = RED-HOT TAPE. According to inside information, over three thousand cinanagrams are vying for the grand prize, \$1000 worth of games.

Earp's Cocktail

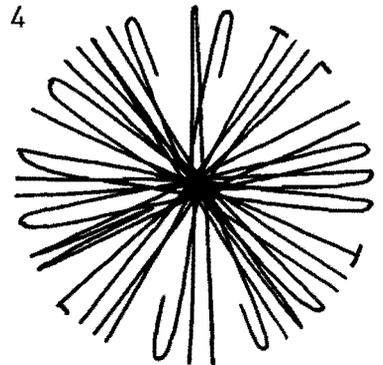
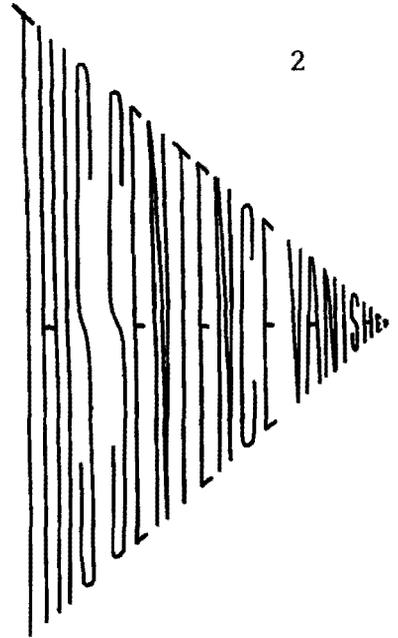
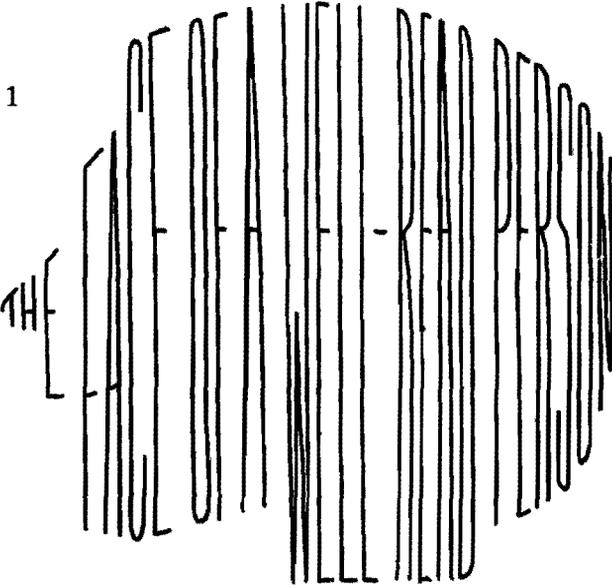
Many words have no ordinary rhymes. Three of the most well-known examples happen to be color rhymes. In this poem, all three merge in an anecdote about the favorite drink of one of the Wild West's most colorful figures. Set 'em up, bart'!

Wyatt Earp'll
Shoot till he's purple,
Then carefully chill ver-
Mouth in a silver

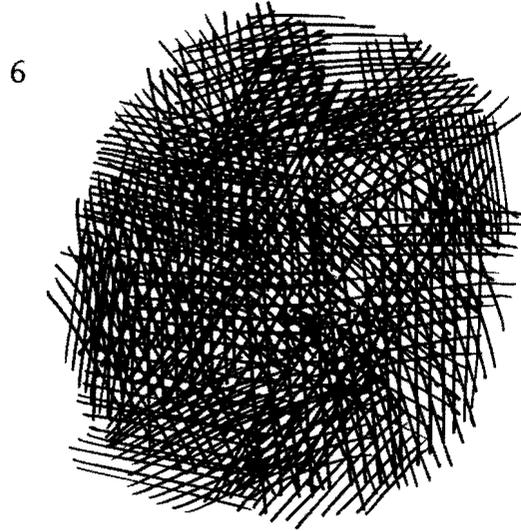
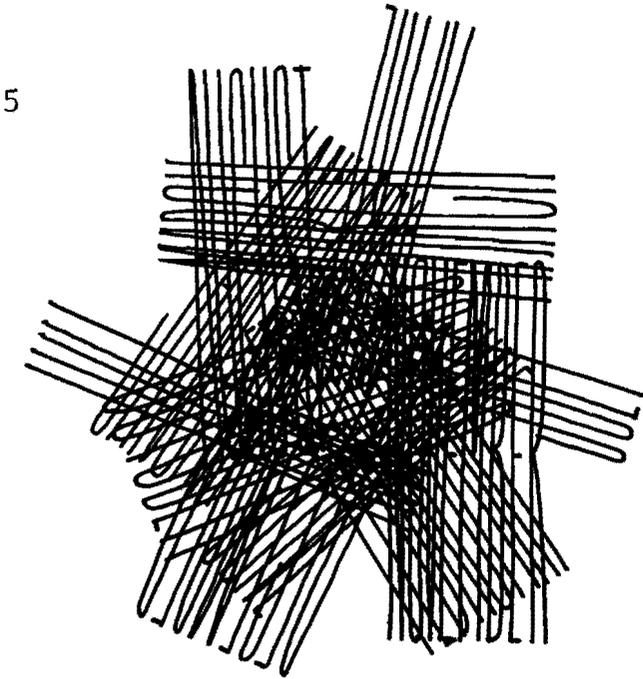
Cup, which he'll pour, injecting an orange.

Thinglish

Thinglish is a tall, thin form of printed English used in certain visual puzzles. The letters are so tall and thin that they lose their readability. To decipher the words, you have to tilt the page until it's almost perpendicular to your nose. Then the letters flatten out and - presto! - the message appears. So far, Thinglish has been limited to short, simple texts. However, there is more to it than meets the eye. (Translations in Answers and Solutions.)



The first three examples show how the letters can make pictures. In the first figure, a profile, the letters differ in length, but the differences seem to decrease when you tilt the line to read it. In the second, a Renaissance perspective, the letters grow smaller till reaching a mysterious final letter; is it an S or a D? In the third, a cube, the words can be read without tilting the page, but something else happens if you tilt it: read the front face, and the side faces blur into shading. Still keeping the page tilted, turn it 45 degrees counterclockwise. The side faces display their message, and the front face fades to grey.



The last three are puzzles. They rely on the effect demonstrated in the third figure - that is, when the page is tilted to view one set of lines, all other lines not parallel to that set lose their resolution and become "shading". The fourth figure, a sentence in the round, is read by clockwise rotation. In the fifth figure, view the page from different points to determine which month has been left out. The sixth figure provides the answer to the riddle "What does ink become at 12:00 PM?"

For a real challenge, take **Word Ways** to a party. After the guests have had a few drinks, ask them to try and read Thinglish.

Palindromes on the Tennis Court

Jeff Grant writes "Two days after Monica SELES won her 3rd straight Australian Open title, I was in Auckland, New Zealand, watching the Amway tennis classic. The star attraction was a possible matchup between qualifiers Sylvia SABAS (France) and

Angela KEREK (Germany). Unfortunately, Sabas lost so the clash didn't eventuate. A pity." Regarding the palindromic players, if Sabas had made an illegal play and her opponent had pushed the net over on her, the episode could be summarized palindromically: SELES, KEREK WON. SABAS? NO! TENNIS SIN: NET ON SABAS. NOW KEREK, SELES.

Transaddition Family Tree

In the November 1992 Kickshaws, Peter Newby added names to a hypothetical family whose names were formed by transaddition (add a letter to a word, reshuffle the letters, form a new word). The tree began with I, DI, IDA, ... and reached the 24th level with Newby's ALBERTINE LINDA VERA MARLENE. Peter has continued his research way beyond this lady to the point where, he admits, there wouldn't be enough space to list all the individuals. However, you may be interested in knowing the generations beyond the last named up to the first of those named ALEXANDRINA.

ALBERTINE LINDA VERA MARLENE was begat by ALBERTINE DINA ELVIRA MARLENE who was begat by ALBERTINE VALERIE MERLE LIN BET. At this point, the ancestry can be traced back through a succession of women, all of whose names began ALEXANDRINA VALERIE, to the mysterious transadded grande dame, ALEXANDRINA VALERIE MADELINE ELIZABETH JUNO IRENE MAUD. It's amazing that her parents had enough foresight to pick a name that could be successfully transdeleted through the years to IDA, DI and I. What Biblical foresight!

Amazing Scientific Discovery

Peter writes "Ben Pewtery, the British logological anthropologist, has discovered proof of his theory that the average height of humans has increased over the centuries. Dismissed for many years as a crank - his colleagues referred to him as Ben ye Twerp - he silenced his critics at a recent meeting of the Chesterfield Kickshavian Society. It was his investigation of the word BARROW in the OED that authenticated his hypothesis of human growth. 'In King Alfred the Great's time,' said Dr Pewtery, 'the Saxons were such a minuscule race that, to them, a BARROW was a mountain. By the Middle Ages, the average rate of growth was such that a BARROW was merely a hill. Today, as we know, a BARROW is simply a heap.'"

Foreign English

According to an Associated Press article in November 1992, the European Community has discovered the delights of English misused in public places in non-English-speaking countries. The oddball orthography is displayed under the title Mind Your Language on boards in the lobbies of the EC's Centre Borschette office complex:

Bangkok dry cleaner: Drop your trousers here for best results

Bangkok temple: It is forbidden to enter a woman, even a foreigner, if dressed as a man

- Acapulco hotel: The manager has personally passed all the water served here
- Tokyo hotel: It is forbidden to steal hotel towels please. If you are not a person to do such thing please not to read notice
- Tokyo car rental agency: When passenger of foot heave into sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet him melodiously at first but if he still obstacles your passage then tootle him with vigor
- Tokyo hotel: You are invited to take advantage of the chambermaid
- German campsite: It is strictly forbidden on our camp site that people of different sex, for instance men and women, live together in one tent, unless they are married with each other for that purpose
- Zurich hotel: Because of the impropriety of entertaining guests of the opposite sex in the bedroom, it is suggested that the lobby be used for this purpose
- Norwegian cocktail lounge: Ladies are requested not to have children in the bar
- Prague tourist agency: Take one of our horse-driven city tours. We guarantee no miscarriages

Getting Educated

In 1985 I worked for the International Program at Washington University. My coworkers and I processed applications. Like the European Community, we found funny answers on the forms. Sometimes it was directly the use of language; other times it was cultural honesty.

- So far my life has been my most significant experience
- It has been my early dream to come to the United States; only you can make my study come true
- I feel that studying in a country other than one's own is education in itself and even though the academic standard of the institution may actually be lower than those in one's native country, it is till a useful and worthwhile experience
- It is my pleasure to apply your university as my future university to continue my undergraduated studies
- Parents' Marital Status: happy
- Occupation of Parent: Widow
- 7 May 1967, a baby boy is born with so big a head that the first reflex of his mother was to scream loudly and alert the whole hospital. Two doctors then came to reassure her and told her it was absolutely normal and in fact a sign of intelligence. This boy was called Richard and is the one who eighteen years later will write this essay
- Letter of Recommendation for applicant: I am his computer programming teacher, his employer during summer holidays and his mother
- If you accept me into your University, you will be in my father's prayers for seven years

Friendlier Words Than Ever

Leonard Gordon found a new set of six-letter friendlier words. (A friendlier word has each letter substituted in turn by another letter to form a new word; the substituted letters themselves spell out a word.) Some alternative words are included in each column; can you find others? The third example, PASTER to CONSOL, was

located by Mary Lois Dennison using words from the Random House Dictionary.

CANTER -- Panter cEnter caRter canIer cantOr canted = PERIOD
 Ranter cInter caUter canCer cantAr cantel
 Wanter caSter canKer
 Banter caTter canNer

BRACKS -- Cracks bLacks brIcks braNks bracTs brackY = CLINTY
 Tracks brOcks bracEs

PASTER -- Caster pOster paNter pasSer pastOr pasteL = CONSOL

Friendliest Words, Snobby Even!

Leonard writes "Here is my idea of the friendliest word. There is a lot of inbreeding. Maybe call it a snobbish friendship. Generated words (shite, etc.) are also friendly or friendlier."

SLOPS

CLOPS -- Slops cHops cLIps cloTs cloPE = SHITE

SHOPS -- Chops sLops shApS shoWs shopE = CLAWE

SLAPS -- Claps sHaps sLOps slaTs slapE = CHOTE

SLOTS -- Clots sHots slAts sloPs slotE = CHAPE

SLOPE -- Clope sHope sLIpe sloTe sloPS = CHITS

CHATE -- Shate cLate chUte chaRe chatS = SLURS

Sum Squares Add Up

How common are word squares made of words having the same gematric (a=1, b=2, ... z=26) sum? Leonard was surprised at the answer. He writes "This is an easy problem for a computer. Calculate gematric sum for each of 13,000 words, then call back all those having a specified value and search for squares from the short list. A very simple problem after you spend four years making the list." He found 22 such squares with gematric sums between 47 and 67:

47	grabs	relic	alula	biles	scase	59	slash	loshe	askew	sheve	hewer
51	cromb	rodie	odals	mille	beset	61	gants	avion	nixie	toile	sneer
	doseh	orale	sapan	elans	hense	63	avast	vespa	aster	sper	tares
	drees	reave	eaver	evene	sered		weeds	elayt	layte	dytie	steen
	odals	doseh	asoke	lekin	shene	65	tweel	winne	envoi	enols	leist
	waags	axile	airer	gleve	sered	67	curet	utile	rigor	elops	terse
53	galor	atire	licit	oribi	retia		esses	stere	seter	erest	serte
56	gamps	abort	moria	prial	stald		plume	lilos	ulans	monte	esses
57	earns	afoot	roare	noria	steal		scuse	cuter	utile	sells	erest
	musca	udals	sabot	clove	astel		slive	lunas	incut	vauer	estre
	skags	kaari	armet	greve	sited		tines	inure	numen	erest	senti

Going down a notch, Leonard has also compiled a short list of similar four-squares. Three of them are particularly notable for being palindromic: SERA ERAS RASE ASER (43), KNAR NONA ANON RANK (44), and YELF EVIL LIVE FLEY (48).

The five-squares were built from word-stocks ranging from 269 to 365 in size; Chris Long's experimental support size is 350.

The Shining

Last issue, Susan Thorpe asked whether there were any six-letter words composed of six consecutive letters of the alphabet. She identified three five-letter words: STRUV, BACED, and FEIGH. The first two are in the past tense, but FEIGH (to cleanse, polish) is in the present. Using the poetic past tense, it can be polished into a six-consecutive-letter word and placed in a couplet:

I saw the sparkle slowly fade
Right off the silver spoon I'd feigh'd.

What Is The Meaning Or Purpose Of Life?

Recent issues of **Word Ways** have presented more than 500 anagrams of the question above by John Henrick and Peter Stickland— a major undertaking with meaningful, purposeful, lively results. But this approach (which neglects palindromes) raises some questions, as the following quatrain shows. For objectivity, it is neither an anagram nor a palindrome, but a word-insertion poem made by putting a word between every two words in the title.

What? Who is asking the true meaning? When or where? Purpose?
Which? Of whose life?
What anagram is truthful? The one meaning everything or giving
purpose instead of transposing life?
What form is better? The palindrome's meaning extends or sur-
passes purpose. What of its life?
What truth is in the palindrome! Meaning backwards or forwards!
Purpose? Yes, of reversible life.

Switcheroo

Have you ever run across any sentences that switched words around to achieve a different effect – a kind of word-order spoonerism? For instance, there's the famous quote by I-don't-know-who, who wrote "The bird is on the wing? Absurd! The wing is on the bird!" Or the time-honored "Tea for two, and two for tea?" Or, for variety, the well-known pun "Time wounds all heels." Others:

Beware of gifts bearing Greeks
You can't make a sow's purse out of a silk ear
A stitch in nine saves time

Nat The Knight

This poem is about knights in shining armor. Most of the lines are couplets whose end-rhymes are homonymic beheadments; that is, just drop off the first letter of one to get the other.

The tiny gnat	The tiny newt	The tiny nit
Just bothered Nat	Just bothered Knute	Just tried to knit
The Shining Knight	Like Nat the Knight	A simple knot
Who rode all night.	Who rode all night.	Yet he could not.

And so the gnat, the newt, the nit,
And Knute and Nat gave up on it.

Yatata Yatata

YATATA YATATA is a two-word "word" defined as "monotonous talk, idle chatter" in Wentworth and Flexner's Dictionary of Slang. It's one of those rare words with a multitude of unusual properties. It's an alternating monotony (with A's in every other position), and thus a self-descriptive word (monotonous). The letters also alternate between last and first half of the alphabet.

It's an anchored palindrome that can be formed by moving the first letter of each half to the end of the same half. The result, ATATAY ATATAY, read backward, is the original entry; or, held to a mirror, it reflects forward. If the purist approach of moving the first letter to the very end is used, this results in two palindromic halves, ATATA YATATAY, the first contained in the second.

Each half of YATATA YATATA is a pyramid word (Y-TT-AAA). Every bigram in it is listed in Webster's Second as a two-letter word (AT, AY, TA and YA') for eleven words in all. YATATA shifts 20 steps to SUNUNU, the last name of one of ex-president Bush's aides. In addition, YATATA YATATA can be BEAT AT A TOTAL, a phrase which is a digital anagram of it (the alphanumeric values 25,1,20,1,20,1 25,1,20,1,20,1 can be digitally rearranged to form 1,5,1,20 1,20 1 20,15,20,1,12). And, of course, it's pure onomatopoeia. A logological wonderworld!

Combinatorial Comment

In Beyond Language, Dmitri Borgmann showed how the three words ONE, MAY and SAW can be permuted in six different ways to form logical sentences. The three words BILL, PAT and SUE work similarly, but can actually be interpreted in 12 ways, depending on where the comma is placed and how the words are capitalized. The two sets can be arranged to match up sentence pairs with the same deep structure; that is, BILL, PAT SUE matches PAT SUE, BILL. The pairs are

Bill, pat Sue	Pat Sue, Bill
Bill, sue Pat	Sue Pat, Bill
Sue, bill Pat	Bill Pat, Sue
Sue, pat Bill	Pat Bill, Sue
Pat, bill Sue	Bill Sue, Pat
Pat, sue Bill	Sue Bill, Pat

A Soft Rueful Love

This two-part poem is composed of quatrains divided into couplets that are charades of each other (the first line has the same letters as the second, but the spacing makes different words conveying different meanings). So it is with each ensuing pair of lines. The Reverso charades all the lines in the Verso, but reversing their order. The meaning changes to fit the words. It's a modern romance about two people, Ed and Madeline. Before it ends, Nat, Don, Stan, Tim and M. Adeline complicate this tragic affair du coeur.

VERSO

A soft rueful love ran off, errant
 As of true, full, over an offer. Rant:
 "Am I needing old end? A yard, entire?
 A mine, Ed, in golden day! Ardent ire!"

Madeline spoke "Forget I'm evil. Eon
 Made lines poke, forge time, vile on
 Men tallying odd ideas, touching ore
 Mentally. In god, did East--ouch!" In gore

Importunate as her open side, a list,
 Imp! Or tuna teas. Hero pens "Idealist
 Was hedonist, and ontology, our age,
 Washed on. I stand ont log. You rage."

Alone, lyre aches Cape's intonation:
 A lonely reach escapes into nation.
 I show him. A dog restrains cat. A way
 Is how. "Hi, mad ogres' train. Scat! Away!"

REVERSO

I show Hi. Mad ogre strains cat away.
 Is how--him? A dog? Rest, rain. Scat! A way,
 A lonely reach. Escape sin, ton at ion
 Alone. Lyre aches. Cape's into Nat. I, on.

Was he, Don? I, Stan? Don to log? You rage,
 Washed on. Is tan? Don't! O, logy, our age!
 I'm port. UN ate as her open side, a list,
 Imp or tuna. "Teas?" hero pens. "Idealist?"

Mental lying, odd idea. St. Ouch in gore!
 Men, tally in. God'd--ideas touching ore.
 M. Adeline spoke for: "Get Tim, evil eon,
 Madeline's poke. Forget! I, me, vile on

Amine, Ed, in gold end? Ay, ardent ire!
 Am I needing olden day?" A yard, entire.
 A soft rue, full, over an offer. Rant
 As oft rueful love ran off. Err, ant.

How To Bring Up Baby

In response to a letter, Faith Eckler told about her earliest memories of wordplay. "When I was a youngster (back before penicillin and all the other wonder drugs), I was frequently sick - at least once for several months. To keep me amused while confined to bed, my father proposed that I search the dictionary for words with four or more of the same letter! For each word with four repeated letters I would receive a penny; five repeated letters brought me a nickel; and for six of the same letter a whole quarter! I don't recall that I got rich this way, but it did make me a confirmed lover of words and taught me to appreciate their value."