

## COLLOQUY

Jim Puder writes “Another felicity of Eric Angelini’s Two-year Grid in the August Word Ways is this: the sum of the number names in the grid is 730, and, as if to tot it up, the bottommost three horizontal words in the grid are seven, hundred and thirty.” Darryl Francis constructed the slightly smaller 16x16 grid below, but it does not exhibit horizontal number names and vertical number names each totaling 365.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1						S	I	X	T	E	E	N				
2			F	I	V	E					I				H	
3			I			V			E	I	G	H	T		U	
4	F	I	F	T	E	E	N				H		H		N	
5	O		T			N					T		I		D	
6	U		Y						T		E		R		R	
7	R							S	E	V	E	N	T	E	E	N
8		F	O	U	R	T	E	E	N		N		E		D	
9	N							V		Z			E			T
10	I		O					E	L	E	V	E	N			W
11	N	I	N	E	T	E	E	N		R		I		T		E
12	E		E		W			T	W	O		G		H		L
13	T				E			Y				H		I		V
14	Y		N	I	N	E			S			T	H	R	E	E
15					T			S	I	X	T	Y		T		
16	F	O	R	T	Y				X					Y		

In “In Search of the Ten-Square” in the August 1990 Word Ways, Jeff Grant asked readers about the existence of someone named Dora Ascher. Doug Fink belatedly reports that she can be found on [freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~pnlowe/loewenheim/S\\_0000009.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~pnlowe/loewenheim/S_0000009.html).

Darryl Francis notes that PROTOPROTEOSES, the plural of a word listed in Webster’s Second and Third as well as the OED, is a near-miss pair isogram having seven pairs of doubled letters, although O appears a total of four times.

Rex Gooch footnotes “The Origin of the -Gry Problem” in the February 2001 Word Ways:

Think of words ending in -GRY. Angry and hungry are two of them. There are only three words in the English language. What is the third word? The word is something that everyone uses every day. If you have listened carefully, I have already told you what it is.

In its proper original form, the first two sentences have absolutely nothing to do with the question “Think of words ending in –GRY. Angry and hungry are two of them.” Ignore these two sentences. They are there only to throw you off course. (And it worked, didn’t it?) What’s left is the actual riddle itself: “There are only three words in the English language. What is the third word? The word is something that everyone uses every day. If you have listened carefully, I have already told you what it is.” The key is the phrase “the English language.” In this three-word phrase, the third word is simply the word “language.” Get it?

Oops! Jeff Grant notes in “More Middle Names” that dELAINERS should be dELAINES. Philip Cohen reports that the penultimate line on the first Colloquy page should be Zeres GmbH, the latter being an abbreviation for Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung. Of course it is Sir Jeremy Morse, not Thorpe, who is mentioned in the August 2001 Colloquy. Anil pointed out several errors and omissions in “The Oz Contradictory: Part 3”: **Abridge** dig bare big read; **Daredevil flier** did a free vrille; **De facto** co-fated faced-to; **Desolation** ...”It’s a lone do...; **Fabricating** ...giant fabric **fib**, a fab If; **Generation** gene ration, an entire go.

For “Vowel-Rich Words” in Kickshaws, Sir Jeremy Morse suggests BEAUTEOUS as a commoner example of a word having six vowels in two syllables. If Mike Keith allows Y as a vowel, the adverb BEAUTEOUSLY qualifies as a common word with seven vowels in three syllables. And how about HOUSEMAIDENHOOD from the OED for eight vowels in four syllables?

In “Number Names in Words and Phrases”, Rex Gooch found SIXTY-SIX impossible to transadd. Sir Jeremy Morse suggests the office of EXECUTRIXES BY INTRUSION (“executor by intrusion” is contained in a 1670 quote under **executor** in the OED). He wonders: can one find a citation using ANXIETY NEUROSIS COMPLEX or TOXIC MYXOMATOSIS?

Ed Wolpow noted KOSKULLSKULLE on a postmark from Sweden. Since KULLE in Swedish means “hill” his guess was that there is no etymological connection between the two SKULLS. A Swedish friend confirmed this, making this a “higher” kind of repeated internal tautonym than a word like JEJUNOJENUNOSTOMY, where the repeating elements are really the same.

Susan Thorpe points out that two more double-AEIOU words, CUBOIDEONAVICULARE and RADICULONEUROPATHIES, both featured in the November 2001 Kickshaws, have previously appeared in the November 1999 Colloquy. She adds the following examples to Anil’s anagrams of complementary words (which she christens ‘balanced partners’): BILK-ROPY, GOLF-LOUT, WOOL-DOLL, ZION-MARL, BLIGH-STORY, LIFTS-ROUGH, GLOVES-LOVETH and the isomorphic pair GROOVY-BILLET. Anil’s “Complementary Words” previously appeared as a special case of Balanced Pairs in Susan Thorpe’s November 1994 article “Balanced Words”.

In the November 1989 Word Ways Miklos Emhecht wrote a one-page essay in Hungarian in which each word started with K. When I asked Marián Štofka if he could do the same in English, he responded with “Keen knave, kicking kittens, kindling kerosene, keeping killing kit (knives, kinks, kidnapping kids), knelt, knowing knell.”