<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Periodic Table’s 150th Anniversary</td>
<td>Darryl Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Seating Chart for the Mad Tea Party</td>
<td>Laura White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colloquy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Card Study</td>
<td>Jeremiah Farrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palindromic Vowels and Tautonymic Vowels</td>
<td>Susan Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six-Line Retep Verse</td>
<td>Jim Puder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of the First Shall be Last</td>
<td>David Shaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The World of Elemental Words</td>
<td>Susan Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Transposals of New York</td>
<td>Darryl Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Letters Make Words</td>
<td>Susan Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight Lines and Curves</td>
<td>Darryl Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscalised Ten-Square Revisited</td>
<td>Jeff Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing with Digits</td>
<td>Susan Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Short Story of Ukrainian Palindrome</td>
<td>Roman Pyrih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homophones or ‘Puns’</td>
<td>ANIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5x5 Puzzles and Games</td>
<td>Stephen Bloom/Jeremiah Farrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptives</td>
<td>Steven Kahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing Common Letters from 2-Word Phrases</td>
<td>Susan Thorpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiz: Double Up In Tears @ ANIL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having Tough Conversations is Never Easy</td>
<td>Don Hauptman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Sidewalks</td>
<td>ANIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphametics</td>
<td>Steven Kahan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As most readers probably know, the periodic table, or periodic table of elements, is a tabular arrangement of the chemical elements, arranged by atomic number, electron configuration, and recurring chemical properties, whose structure shows periodic trends. The seven rows of the table, called periods, generally have metals on the left and non-metals on the right. The columns, called groups, contain elements with similar chemical behaviours. Six groups have accepted names as well as assigned numbers: for example, group 17 elements are the halogens; and group 18 are the noble gases. The organization of the periodic table can be used to derive relationships between the various element properties, and also to predict chemical properties and behaviours of undiscovered or newly synthesized elements. Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev published the first recognizable periodic table in 1869 (150 years ago this year), developed mainly to illustrate periodic trends of the then-known elements. He also predicted some properties of unidentified elements that were expected to fill gaps within the table. Most of his forecasts proved to be correct. (Most of this paragraph is taken from Wikipedia.)

However, during this 150th anniversary, I’ve been seeking logological relationships between the elements, and can report that every chemical element has some form of relationship with at least one other chemical element. My researches are shown below, but readers are encouraged to find additional relationships.

ACTINIUM It contains TIN
ACTINIUM Spelled out in full in PROTACTINIUM
ALUMINUM It contains 2 occurrences of UM; the only other element with 2 occurrences of UM is PLUMBUM, the old name for LEAD
ALUMINUM Its last 3 letters are the same as the last 3 letters of LANTHANUM, MOLYBDENUM and PLATINUM
ALUMINUM The first 4 letters are the same as the last 4 letters of TANTALUM
AMERICIUM All its letters occur in LAWRENCIUM
AMERICIUM It contains the letters of CERIUM
ANTIMONY It contains the letters of TIN
ANTIMONY Its alternative name is STIBIUM, which is a substitute-letter transposalo of BISMUTH
ARGON A substitute-letter transposalo of RADON
ARSENIC The last 3 letters are the first 3 letters of NICKEL
ASTATINE It contains TIN
BARIUM A substitute-letter transposalo of ERBIUM and RADIUM
BARIUM The letters can be found in SEABORGIUM
BERKELIUM It ends with the same 5 letters as HELIUM and NOBELIUM
BERYLLIUM The 2 L's can be swapped for 2 T's, and then rearranged to get YTTERBIUM
BISMUTH  A double substitute-letter transposal of THULIUM
BISMUTH  A substitute-letter transposal of STIBIUM, an earlier name for
         ANTIMONY, which explains why ANTIMONY’s symbol is Sb
BOHRMIUM A substitute-letter transposal of RHODIUM and THORIUM
BORON    All the letters appear in CARBON
BORON    The last 3 letters are the same as the last 3 letters of IRON
BROMINE  It contains the letters of BORON
BROMINE  It contains the letters of IRON
CADMIUM  The first 2 letters and the last 3 letters are the same as CALCIUM and
         CALIFORNIUM
CALCIUM  The first 3 letters and the last 3 letters are same as CALIFORNIUM
CALIFORNIUM It contains 6 of the 7 letters of SILICON
CALIFORNIUM It contains the letters of FRANCIUM
CALIFORNIUM It contains the letters of IRON
CALIFORNIUM The first 2 letters and the last 3 letters are the same as CADMIUM
CALIFORNIUM The first 3 letters and the last 3 letters are the same as CALCIUM
CARBON   Assigning the values A=1, B=2, etc, the sum total of CARBON’s letters is
         52, the same as the total for COBALT’s letters
CARBON   It contains all the letters of BORON
CERIUM   A substitute-letter transposal of CESIUM
CERIUM   A substitute-letter transposal of CURIUM
CERIUM   All its letters occur in AMERICIUM
CERIUM   All its letters occur in LAWRENCIUM
CERIUM   The letters of MERCURY can be rearranged to spell the non-word
         CERRYUM, which is a homophone of CERIUM
CESIUM   A substitute-letter transposal of CERIUM
CHLORINE It contains the letters of IRON
CHROMIUM It contains 6 of the 7 letters of HOLMIUM
COBALT   Assigning the values A=1, B=2, etc, the sum total of COBALT’s letters is
         52, the same as the total for CARBON’s letters
COPERNICIUM It contains the letters of IRON
COPPER   It is composed of the symbols of CARBON, OXYGEN, PHOSPHORUS,
         PHOSPHORUS and ERBIUM
CURIUM   A substitute-letter transposal of CERIUM
CURIUM   It has the same last 5 letters as TELLURIUM
DARMSTADTIUM It contains the letters of RADIUM
DUBNIUM   Its earlier proposed name was HAHNIUM, only one letter different from
         HAFNIUM
DYSPROSIUM It contains the letters of SODIUM
EINSTEINIUM It contains the letters of TIN
ERBIUM   A substitute-letter transposal of BARIUM
ERBIUM   It can be front-hooked to give TERBIUM
ERBIUM   Its letters appear in order in YTTERBIUM
EUROPIUM All its letters appear in PRASEODYMIUM and PROMETHIUM
FERMIUM   All its letters appear in FLEROVIUM
FLEROVIUM  Beheading this name gives LEROVIUM, which is a once proposed name for NOBELIUM
FLEROVIUM  It contains 7 of the 8 letters in FLUORINE
FLUORINE  7 of its 8 letters appear in FLEROVIUM
FLUORINE  It contains the letters of IRON
FRANCIUM  All its letters appear in CALIFORNIUM
GADOLINIUM  It contains the letters of GOLD
GADOLINIUM  It contains the letters of INDIUM
GALLIUM  It has the same last 6 letters as THALLIUM
GALLIUM  It rhymes with THALLIUM
GERMANIUM  A substitute-letter transposal of MAGNESIUM
GOLD  Its letters can be found in the first 5 letters of GADOLINIUM
HAFNIIUM  This is a gammagram of HAHNIUM, an earlier name of DUBNIUM
HASSIUM  It rhymes with POTASSIUM
HASSIUM  It shares the last 6 letters with POTASSIUM
HELIUM  It ends with the same 5 letters as BERKELIUM and NOBELIUM
HOLMIUM  6 of the 7 letters appear in CHROMIUM
HOLMIUM  A double substitute-letter transposal of THULIUM
HYDROGEN  It has the same first 4 letters as HYDRARGYRUM, the old name for MERCURY
HYDROGEN  It has the same last 5 letters as NITROGEN
INDIUM  All letters appear in GADOLINIUM
INDIUM  It has the same last 5 letters as SCANDIUM
IODINE  Its letters all appear in ANTIMONIDE, a compound of ANTIMONY
IRIDIUM  All the letters appear in RUBIDIUM
IRIDIUM  The last 5 letters are the same as the last 5 letters of RUBIDIUM
IRON  Its letters appear in BROMINE, CHLORINE, COPERNICIUM, FLUORINE, NITROGEN, PROTACTINIUM, STRONTIUM and ZIRCONIUM
IRON  Its letters appear in order in NITROGEN and ZIRCONIUM
KRYPTON  Its letters appear in the term ‘pony truck’ (a two-wheeled swivel truck used under the front end of a locomotive), where CU are the 2 additional letters - and Cu is the symbol for COPPER
LANTHANUM  Its last 3 letters are the same as the last 3 letters of ALUMINUM, MOLYBDENUM and PLATINUM
LAWRENCIUM  It contains all the letters of AMERICIUM
LAWRENCIUM  It contains the letters of CERIUM
LEAD  The old name is PLUMBUM, which contains 2 occurrences of UM; the only other element with 2 occurrences of UM is ALUMINUM
LITHIUM  A substitute-letter transposal of THULIUM
LITHIUM  It has the same last 5 letters as PROMETHIUM
LIVERMORIUM  The first 5 letters can be rearranged to give the last 5 letters of SILVER
LUTETIUM  It has the same last 5 letters as TECHNETIUM
MAGNESIUM  A substitute-letter transposal of GERMANIUM
MAGNESIUM  The first 6 letters are the only letters in MANGANESE
MANGANESE  All the letters appear in MAGNESIUM
MEITNERIUM  It contains letters of TIN
MENDELEVIUM 9 of its 11 letters appear in SELENIUM
MERCURY Its letters can be rearranged to spell CERRYUM, which is a homophone of CERIUM
MERCURY Its old name was HYDRARGYRUM, which has the same first 4 letters as HYDROGEN
MOLYBDENUM Its last 3 letters are the same as the last 3 letters of ALUMINUM, LANTHANUM and PLATINUM
MOLYBDENUM The name appears in NEOMOLYBDENUM, an earlier proposed name for TECHNETIUM
MOSCOVIUM It contains the letters of OSMIUM
NEODYMIUM It begins with the same 3 letters as NEON
NEODYMIUM The last 8 letters are the same as the last 8 letters of PRASEODYMIUM
NEON All its letters appear in NITROGEN
NEON All its letters appear in OGANESSON
NEON All its letters appear in ROENTGENIUM
NEON All its letters appear in XENON
NEON It begins with the same 3 letters as NEODYMIUM
NEPTUNIUM A double substitute-letter transposal of PLUTONIUM
NEPTUNIUM It contains the letters of TIN
NICKEL The first 3 letters are the last 3 letters of ARSENIC
NIHONIUM It ends with the same 5 letters as PLUTONIUM, POLONIUM and ZIRCONIUM
NIOBIUM All the letters appear in NOBELIUM
NITROGEN All its letters can be found in ROENTGENIUM
NITROGEN It contains letters of IRON in order
NITROGEN It contains the letters of NEON
NITROGEN It contains TIN in reverse order
NITROGEN It has the same last 5 letters as HYDROGEN
NOBELIUM A once proposed name for NOBELIUM was LEROVIUM, a beheadment of FLEROVIUM
NOBELIUM It ends with the same 5 letters as BERKELIUM and HELIUM
OGANESSON It contains the letters of NEON, in order
OSMIUM A substitute-letter transposal of SODIUM
OSMIUM Its letters all appear in MOSCOVIUM
OXYGEN It contains all the letters of XENON
PALLADIUM It can be transformed to RADIUM thus: PALLADIUM > 16 + 1 + (12/12) + ADIUM > 18 + ADIUM > RADIUM
PALLADIUM It ends with the same 5 letters as RADIUM
PHOSPHORUS It contains all the letters of SULPHUR except the L
PLATINUM It contains TIN
PLATINUM Its last 3 letters are the same as the last 3 letters of ALUMINUM, LANTHANUM and MOLYBDENUM
PLUTONIUM A double substitute-letter transposal of NEPTUNIUM
PLUTONIUM It contains the letters of TIN
PLUTONIUM It ends with the same 5 letters as NIHONIUM, POLONIUM and ZIRCONIUM
POLONIUM  It ends with the same 5 letters as NIHONIUM, PLUTONIUM and ZIRCONIUM

POLONIUM  It has a similar sequence of letters to SELENIUM ((ie consonant-vowel-L-same vowel-NIUM)

POTASSIUM  It rhymes with HASSIUM

POTASSIUM  It shares the last 6 letters with HASSIUM

PRASEODYMIUM  It contains the letters of OSMIUM

PRASEODYMIUM  It contains the letters of SODIUM in order

PRASEODYMIUM  It contains the letters of RADIUM in order

PRASEODYMIUM  The last 8 letters are the same as the last 8 letters of NEODYMIUM

PROMETHIUM  It contains the letters of THORIUM

PROMETHIUM  It has the same last 5 letters as LITHIUM

PROTACTINIUM  It contains ACTINIUM

PROTACTINIUM  It contains the letters of IRON

PROTACTINIUM  It contains TIN

RADIUM  A substitute-letter transposal of BARIUM

RADIUM  It ends with the same 5 letters as PALLADIUM

RADIUM  Its letters can be found in order in DARMSTADTIUM

RADON  A substitute-letter transposal of ARGON

RHENIUM  A double substitute-letter transposal of RHODIUM

RHENIUM  The 2 letters UT can be added to give RUTHENIUM

RHODIUM  A double substitute-letter transposal of RENIUM

RHODIUM  Substitute-letter transposals of BOHRIUM and THORIUM

ROENTGENIUM  It contains the letters of NEON

ROENTGENIUM  It contains the letters of NITROGEN

ROENTGENIUM  It contains the letters of TIN

RUBIDIUM  It contains all the letters of IRIDIUM

RUBIDIUM  The last 5 letters are the same as the last 5 letters of IRIDIUM

RUTHENIUM  It contains the letters of TIN

RUTHENIUM  The letters UT can be deleted to give RENIUM

RUTHERFORDIUM  It contains the letters of THORIUM in order

SAMARIIUM  A substitute-letter transposal of MASURIIUM, an earlier proposed name for TECHNETIUM

SCANDIUM  It has the same last 5 letters as INDIUM

SEABORGIUM  It contains the letters of BARIUM

SELENIUM  7 of its 8 letters appear in MENDELEVIUM

SELENIUM  It has a similar sequence of letters to POLONIUM ((ie consonant-vowel-L-same vowel-NIUM)

SILICON  6 of its 7 letters appear in CALIFORNIUM

SILVER  The last 5 letters can be rearranged to give the first 5 letters of LIVERMORIUM

SODIUM  A substitute-letter transposal of OSMIUM

SODIUM  All the letters appear in DYSPOSIUM

SODIUM  Its earlier name was NATRIUM, which is a substitute-letter transposal of URANIUM

SODIUM  Its letters can be found in PRASEODYMIUM
STRONTIUM It contains the letters of IRON
STRONTIUM It contains the letters of TIN
SULFUR / SULPHUR 6 of SULPHUR's letters appear in PHOSPHORUS
SULFUR / SULPHUR The last 2 letters are the first 2 letters of URANIUM
TANTALUM The last 4 letters are first 4 letters of ALUMINUM
TECHNETIUM An earlier proposed name was MASURIUM, which is a substitute-letter transposal of SAMARIUM
TECHNETIUM An earlier proposed name was NEOMOLYBDENUM, with the last 10 letters being MOLYBDENUM
TECHNETIUM It contains the letters of TIN
TECHNETIUM It has the same last 5 letters as LUTETIUM
TELLURIUM It has the same last 5 letters as CURIUM
TENNESSINE It contains letters of TIN in order
TERBIUM 2 letters can be added at front to give YTTERBIUM
TERBIUM It can be beheaded to give ERBIUM
THALLIUM It has the same last 6 letters as GALLIUM
THALLIUM It rhymes with GALLIUM
THORIUM Its letters can be found in order in RUTHERFORDIUM
THORIUM Its letters can be found in PROMETHIUM
THORIUM It is a substitute-letter transposal of both BOHRIUM and RHODIUM
THULIUM A double substitute-letter transposal of BISMUTH
THULIUM A double substitute-letter transposal of HOLMIUM
THULIUM A substitute-letter transposal of LITHIUM
TIN Its letters appear in ACTINIUM, ANTIMONY, ASTATINE, EINSTEINIUM, MEITNERIUM, NEPTUNIUM, NITROGEN, PLATINUM, PLUTONIUM, PROTACTIONIUM, RUTHERENIUM, STRONTIUM, TECHNETIUM, TENNESSINE, TITANIUM
TIN Its letters appear together in order in ACTINIUM, PLATINUM, PROTACTIONIUM
TIN Its letters appear together in reverse order in NITROGEN
TITANIUM It contains the letters of TIN in order
TUNGSTEN It begins and ends with the same letters as TIN
URANIUM A substitute-letter transposal of NATRIUM, an earlier name for SODIUM, which explains why SODIUM's symbol is Na
URANIUM Its first 2 letters are the last 2 letters of SULPHUR/SULFUR
VANADIUM It has the same last 5 letters as RADIUM
XENON A transaddition of NEON
XENON All the letters appear in OXYGEN
YTTERBIUM It contains ERBIUM
YTTERBIUM It contains TERBIUM
YTTERBIUM It contains the letters of YTTRIUM
YTTERBIUM The 2 T's can be swapped for 2 L's, and rearranged to give BERYLLIUM
YTTRIUM Its letters can be found in order in YTTERBIUM
ZINC Its letters appear in ZIRCONIUM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZIRCONIUM</th>
<th>It contains the letters of IRON, in order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZIRCONIUM</td>
<td>It contains the letters of ZINC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIRCONIUM</td>
<td>It ends with the same 5 letters as NIHONIUM, PLUTONIUM and POLONIUM</td>
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A SEATING CHART FOR THE MAD TEA PARTY

Laura White
Warsaw, Indiana

The situation:
- There are 5 seats in a row at the tea party
- In each seat sits a person with a different name, cup, seat color, seat type, and tea party ingredient
- No two people have the same name, cup, color, type, or ingredient

Hints:
- The Mad Hatter is sitting in the red seat
- The March Hare is sitting on a stool
- Alice is drinking from a chalice
- The green seat is on the left of the white seat
- The green seat person is drinking from a thermos
- The person who brought tea is sitting on a bench
- The person in the yellow seat brought cakes
- The person in the middle seat is drinking from a bowl
- Time is in the first seat
- The person who brought sugar is sitting next to someone in a bean bag
- The person sitting in an armchair is next to the person who brought cakes
- The person who brought cream is drinking from a teacup
- The Dormouse brought treacle
- Time is next to the blue seat
- The person who brought sugar is sitting next to someone drinking from a mug

Goal:
- Who is sitting in the high chair?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seat</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Seat color</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seat type</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cup</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>Mad Hatter</td>
<td>Dormouse</td>
<td>March Hare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seat color</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seat type</td>
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<td>Armchair</td>
<td>Bench</td>
<td>Highchair</td>
<td>Stool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cup</td>
<td>Mug</td>
<td>Chalice</td>
<td>Bowl</td>
<td>Thermos</td>
<td>Teacup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingredient</td>
<td>Cakes</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Treacle</td>
<td>Cream</td>
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DARRYL FRANCIS provides an update on a 35-year-old item in Word Ways. In the May 1984 issue, Ross Eckler offered an article entitled Complete Tetragram Permutations. In the article, Ross attempted to find examples of words containing all 24 combinations of the letters CILO (for example, RECOIL, LICORICE, BROCCOLI). For the IOLC combination, he thought he’d successfully discovered TRIOLCOUS, but checking Webster’s Second Edition revealed that the word was correctly spelled TRIOICOUS. After an intervening 35 years, Darryl reports that it’s time to fill the IOLC gap. The words THIOLCARBAMIC and THIOLCARBAMATE both appear at the entry THIOL- in the Oxford English Dictionary. Neither of these is in Webster’s Second and Third Editions. The OED also offers three obsolete spellings:

- miolc: an Old English spelling of ‘milk’;
- iolchned: the past tense of the obsolete verb ‘oluhne’, to flatter;
- siolcen: an Old English form of the adjective ‘silken’.
FIVE CARD STUDY
A Magic Divination

by Jeremiah Farrell

Our Five Card Study is a new mind reading effect, based on five cards, that will confuse even the most sophisticated mathemagician. It is an improvement on the old binary cards used for predicting a chosen number that have appeared for years in magic kits.

The effect: The magician shows the subject the road-map wheel with the 16 nodes, or stations, and the five colored routes between them. He explains its use with an example. “Suppose we decide to travel the red, green and yellow lines and choose to start at Station 3. We could go red to Station 14, green to Station 0 and, finally, end at Station 11 by traveling yellow.”

After the subject understands the wheel, he is shown the five colored cards with the numbers on them. “All 16 numbers are on one side or the other of each of these colored cards,” notes the magician, “and you may turn the five cards so that any combination of numbers is showing.”

After the subject is satisfied with his placement of the five cards, he is asked to secretly jot down one of the 16 stations (0-15). The magician has previously written a prediction on a slip of paper.

Privately, the subject notes on which of the five colored cards his number appears, and, using these colors as routes (traveling the black line if his number appears on the white card) he travels from his station number on the road-map wheel. When he has completed his route, he informs the magician “I have arrived.”

Even though the magician does not know the subject’s start, routing, or end, he now directs the subject to continue traveling by calling out certain colors. It is found that the journey always ends at the magician’s predicted station.

Another effect: The magician displays the 4x4 magic square that uses the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... 15 and marvels at the many ways the magic sum 30 appears on the board.

“Mathematicians call such a fecund magic square ‘Most-Perfect’ and the ancients considered such squares to be endowed with mystical powers,” he says. The magician claims to have studied the powers of the square and proceeds to demonstrate.

“Choose one of the 16 numbers – do not tell me which one it is of course. I now show you five colored cards with the numbers of the square printed on one side or the other of each of them.”

He holds each card in turn up to the subject’s face, deliberately showing both sides, and places the cards down in front of the subject.

The magician allows the subject to turn over any of the five cards he cares to and adds, “I am going to ask you five simple yes-no questions and to make it harder on me, I want you to secretly choose to be either ‘convivial’ and always tell the truth, or to be ‘contrary’ and always lie. That is, to tell five straight truths or five straight lies to the questions.”

The questions are all of the form “Is your number here?” for each of the five cards and the “yes” responses are put to one side.

The magician glances at the magic square grid and quickly and correctly names the subject’s number. (You may wish to have the subject write his number down earlier for verification.)

The method: No matter how the five colored cards are turned there will always be exactly one number of the 16 that either appears on all five cards or fails to appear on all five cards. This is called the “forced” number. Let us suppose as an example that the magician chooses 2 to be the forced number.
Turn the cards so that 2 appears on each one. Suppose the subject selects the number 6, and decides to lie. He will say his number appears on the red, green and blue cards. On the magic square, the magician mentally starts at 2 (the force), crosses the red edge to 15, the blue edge to 8, and the green edge to 6 the chosen number. If at any time the edges of the square are reached, the magician jumps to the other side of the square for blue or red yeses. For example, for the chosen 6, the magician could have started at the forced 2, go red to 15, then green to 1 and blue jump across to 6 as before. If the subject had decided to tell the truth instead of lying, he would have said yes to the yellow and white cards. Starting at 2 as before, the magician crosses yellow to 9 and a yes for white will always mean to make a (unique) diagonal hop - here to 6. (He could have started from 2, diagonally hopped to 16 and then crossed yellow to 6.) The road-map wheel works in a similar manner (recalling that a white card yes means travel the black line).

When the magician was holding the five cards up to the subject, he was really identifying his forced number and simply laid the cards down accordingly. If the magician had chosen 2 as the force, and the subject decided later to turn the blue and yellow cards over, the magician merely changes the force to 14 - a blue, yellow move from 2. Once the force number is established the subject when using the wheel will always land on that force no matter whether he lies or not. Hence the magician can always redirect him to any other location he wants. And when using the magic square the magician, who knows the force, can always find the subject's number by crossing the colored edges starting at the force.

Follow-up trick: After performing the above effect the magician scoops up the yes responses (or the noes) and secretly turns them over. This changes the force to the subject's initial choice. In our example, turning yellow and white makes the force 6.

Show the subject the road-map wheel with the 16 nodes and the colored routes between them. Explain its use if this has not already been done. Have the subject choose another number and to note which of the cards his number is on. Ask him to travel from his new number on the colored routes he has selected. He will, much to his amazement, land on his first choice - 6 in our example.

The road-map wheel can be used to easily force a specific number on the entire audience by placing the five cards appropriately on an overhead screen (or on a TV monitor).

Either the magic square or the wheel can be regarded as a two-dimensional depiction of a five dimensional hypercube. Neither is a complete graph of the 5-cube since this would be overly confusing in two dimensions. Instead the 32 nodes are reduced by half by regarding each of the 16 numbers as being listed twice on the 32 nodes - once for convivial and once for contrary. This also reduces by half the number of other parts of the 5-cube. The reader will be able to find the 16 nodes, 40 lines, 40 faces, 20 cubes, and 5 tesseracts on the wheel by following the various colors. For a more complete discussion of hypercubes see [G75]. For another magic trick on the 4-cube, or tesseract, see [F02]. Most-Perfect magic squares are discussed in [OB98] and [P02]. A presentation of the old binary effect is given in [G66].

BIBLIOGRAPHY


THE FIVE COLORED, DOUBLE SIDED CARDS
PALINDROMIC VOWELS AND TAUTONYMIC VOWELS

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PALINDROMIC VOWELS

The word SESAME has the palindromic vowel pattern EAE.

There are 20 different 3-letter, and 20 different 4-letter, palindromic vowel patterns.

SINGLE WORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AEA</th>
<th>AIA</th>
<th>AOA</th>
<th>AUA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>ANIMAL</td>
<td>AFLOAT</td>
<td>CAUDAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAE</td>
<td>EIE</td>
<td>EOE</td>
<td>EUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVADE</td>
<td>SERVICE</td>
<td>MELROSE</td>
<td>EXHUME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAI</td>
<td>IEI</td>
<td>IOI</td>
<td>IUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID</td>
<td>INTREPID</td>
<td>SCHIZOID</td>
<td>LINGUIST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAO</td>
<td>OEO</td>
<td>OIO</td>
<td>OUO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORATOR</td>
<td>OVERDO</td>
<td>CORRIDOR</td>
<td>COUPON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAU</td>
<td>UEU</td>
<td>UIU</td>
<td>UOU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMLAUT</td>
<td>MUSEUM</td>
<td>JULIUS</td>
<td>BULBOUS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAIRS OF WORDS

AEEA
BAKED BEANS CAME CLEAN FACE CREAM GARDEN PEAS HAMMER BEAM

LATENT HEAT MAPLE LEAF PRAYER BEADS RATTLE HEAD SCALE LEAF

TAKE HEART WATER SEAL

AEEA
see above

AIIA
FAIR TRIAL

AOOA
NARROW BOAT

AUUA
LAUD UNA

PAIRS FINAL WAGON LOAD HAUL TUNA
The pair of words PANEL GAME has the tautonymic vowel pattern AEAE.

There are 20 different 4-letter tautonymic vowel patterns.

### Tautonymic Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AEAE</th>
<th>AIAI</th>
<th>AAOA</th>
<th>AUAU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PANEL GAME</td>
<td>ACID RAIN</td>
<td>ANGLO SAXON</td>
<td>SAUL FLAUNTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAGE NAME</td>
<td>VANITY FAIR</td>
<td>CARROT BARROW</td>
<td>AUNT MAUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAEA</td>
<td>EIEI</td>
<td>EOEO</td>
<td>EUEU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAR EAST</td>
<td>RESISTS DENTIST</td>
<td>YELLOW LEMON</td>
<td>LEMUR’S FEUD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAVY METAL</td>
<td>LENDING THESIS</td>
<td>FELLOW RECTOR</td>
<td>EMU’S MENU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAIA</td>
<td>IEIE</td>
<td>IOIO</td>
<td>IUIU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYRIAN WINDLASS</td>
<td>PIED PIPER</td>
<td>INTO LISBON</td>
<td>LINUS INCURS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRIAN’S VILLA</td>
<td>LIFE SIZE</td>
<td>IRON RIOTS</td>
<td>FINDUS INDUSTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAOA</td>
<td>OEOE</td>
<td>OIOI</td>
<td>OUOU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMAN ROAD</td>
<td>DOVER SOLE</td>
<td>SHOPPING POINT</td>
<td>SOUR GOURD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSSA NOVA</td>
<td>LOVE TOKEN</td>
<td>GROWING JOINTS</td>
<td>ROUND TOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAUA</td>
<td>UEUE</td>
<td>UIUI</td>
<td>UOUO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSAN’S TUNA</td>
<td>TRUE BLUE</td>
<td>USING MUSIC</td>
<td>UNDO BUTTONS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SIX-LINE RETEP VERSE

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Rhymed, end-to-end palindromic (RETEP) verse, as I conceive of it, has only one obligatory rule which is not self-explanatory, and that is that to qualify as RETEP, a verse must possess at least two mutually exclusive pairs of rhyming lines. Although arbitrary, this rule is needed to exclude from RETEP status one-rhyme verses, which usually lack the cachet of multirhyme verses.

To date, nine or ten palindromists have submitted specimens of RETEP verse to Word Ways since J. A. Lindon and Howard Bergerson pioneered the form in the late sixties, including five who have contributed original palimericks. The most active RETEP-versifier in recent times is doubtless Tim Heath, who within the past year has published two collections of new letter-unit RETEP poems in Word Ways. The first one, presented in his article “Return of the Magnificent Seven — as Palimericks” in the August 2018 (51, 3) Word Ways, consisted of seven new original palimericks of good quality—a notable accomplishment, considering how few good palimericks have ever been published. The second set, contained in his article “A Collection of Rhyming Palindromes” in the February 2019 (52, 1) Word Ways, consists of eight original RETEP poems, seven of them six lines long. This is remarkable, as I can recall no previous publication of any six-line RETEP verse. These were evidently not constructed according to any fixed formula, as between the seven of them they exhibit no fewer than six different rhyme patterns. (There is also one five-liner in which four of the lines end with the same rhyme-sound. Regarding this verse, I see no reason why it shouldn’t be permissible for a RETEP verse’s only two rhyming line pairs to share the same rhyme-sound; note, however, that had this verse possessed just three lines ending in the same rhyme-sound, those lines could have comprised at most just one mutually exclusive line pair—not two or three—and so it would not have been a RETEP verse.)

The balance of this article will discuss features of two of Tim’s six-line RETEP poems which may be of interest to Word Ways readers. In addition, there will be a Bonus Features page.

1. Behold the Transformer Poem

Because each line (except for the central line, if there is one) of a multiline rhymed palindromic verse is apt to be the reversal or near-reversal of another line elsewhere in the verse, it is often possible to symmetrically shuffle such line pairs about within the verse without disrupting either the verse’s rhyme count or its end-to-end palindromicity. I first discussed this somewhat counterintuitive phenomenon in my article “Palindromy’s Unseen Virtual Verse” in the August 2005 (38, 3) Word Ways and reverted to the topic in my article “Howard Bergerson’s Surprise Symphony” in the August 2017 (50, 3) Word Ways. By exploiting line-order transposability (when it is available), palindromists can often generate a number of different versions of a RETEP verse with little effort beyond the making of a few minor textual revisions at the ends of lines. What’s more, given that lines of RETEP verse are often semantically self-contained, making at most only local sense, we should not be surprised if occasionally one or more of a verse’s line-transposed permutations happen to be actually superior—semantically, poetically or in some other
way—to the verse as it was first composed. So never assume that a RETEP verse’s initial line order is necessarily its optimal one; you might have composed a better poem than you thought.

Among Tim’s seven six-line RETEP poems, his “Banker Almighty” looks to be a good candidate to yield interesting line-order transpositions, so let us see what happens when its reversal line pairs are symmetrically repositioned in a “Transformers”-like convolution. Imagine a strained conversation between a supercilious banker and one of his customers, a worried and skeptical ferryman, on the first day of the 1929 stock market collapse. At left below is “Banker Almighty” as it appears in Tim’s article, and on the right is one of its line-order permutations to which I have freely added punctuation, line indentations and italicizations, and deleted a d:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Banker Almighty</th>
<th>The Banker and the Ferryman, 1929 (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dogma I say at sod</td>
<td>“Dogma,” I say at sod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t panic it’s a crash</td>
<td>“Do sit — I rework cash.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sack rower, it is odd</td>
<td>Sarcastic, inapt nod:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do sit, I rework cash,</td>
<td>“Don’t panic”?? It’s a crash!...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcastic, inapt nod</td>
<td>Sack rower?? It is odd!”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do stay, as I am God.</td>
<td>“O stay, as I am God…”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the original poem’s rhyme pattern and end-to-end palindromicity are unaffected by the rearrangement of its lines. Other RETEP line-order variants of similar ilk can be contrived, such as this one to which I have added the words ay and yah:

**The Banker and the Ferryman, 1929 (2)**

““Don’t panic”?? It’s a crash!”
   “Ay, dogma…” I say at sod;
   “Do sit — I rework cash.”
   “Sack rower?? It is…odd!”
   “O, stay!...As I am God — “
   “Yah?” (Sarcastic, inapt nod…)

2. “Ere Jesus Wept, Adam Sinned”

Another notable poem in Tim’s collection is “Down and Outcast,” which ends in the piquant line “Ere Jesus wept, Adam sinned.” This seems a strikingly apt and well-put passage to encounter in palindromic writing of any kind; but I wonder, might it not be exhibited to even greater effect in a more compact and semantically focused palindromic setting? The following sentence would approximate what I have in mind, were it not flawed by a coined contraction (“senoritas’d”).

**Dennis, mad at pews’ use, jeremiads at “iron” Essenes’ senoritas’d aim:**

“Ere Jesus wept, Adam sinned!...”

The chief difficulty met with here is that any palindromization of this passage will require a suitable word beginning jere- in order to work, and if one discounts the nickname Jere (which I disfavor on account of its infrequency), there are only a few such words available, none promising; e.g., Jeremiah, jeremiad, jeremian, Jeremy (usuable with –nym words such as eponym) and Jerez.
Bonus Features: Another Six-Line RETEP Poem; Pan Is Panned; and the Gnat Lady Sings

It occurs to me that a *Word Ways* author who writes an article entitled “Six-Line RETEP Verses” might reasonably be expected to offer, somewhere within it, at least one specimen of a six-line RETEP verse of his own composition. If so, here is one which may serve: it is a revision of an existing RETEP quatrain of mine to which a new couplet has been added (the central one, of course) to make it a sextain. (*Nap* in the sixth line is a “chiefly dialectical” variant of “nape.”)

**The Midges of Madison County**

Pan slid off a daffodil’s oozy rim—
“A sap,” assailed Elia, “not to stifle gnats—dim!”
(Gobs flew as Dee ran on a dew-adorned log; “Golden Rod” *awed* Anona; Reed *saw* “Elf’s Bog”!...)
Midst angel fits, Otto *nailed* Elia’s “sap”
As a “miry zoo” slid off a Daffodil’s nap!

* ~ J. P. ~ *

Fading voiceover: “Poor Pan! When his fellow immortals put him in charge of “pest control” for the Society of Supernatural Beings’ biennial ‘Midsummer Magic’ jamboree on bucolic Madison County’s moors, the peace-loving pastoral piper thought that that just meant amially shooing away the occasional feral ferlie or ferret—*not* being expected to exorcise, somehow, seven gazillion blunt-beaked vampire midges manifesting an insatiable appetite for angels’ blood! (‘Gnats,’ indeed!) Now *everyone*—especially SOSB president Otto Nobetter, it appears—blames ‘sap’ *Pan* for the bug-begotten debacle that threatens to jeopardize future angel participation in the pagans’ one...”

I

[@@@@][@@[@]

Eris, goddess of discord, smiled smugly as she lifted her bubbling goblet “Strife” in a gay salute to a kindred spirit, Loki, whom she’d *clearly* outpranked this year. Phlegmatic fellow, he’d only burgled a bait shop and booby-trapped the Daffodils’ boring ball, whereas she’d *mobilized millions of midges!* Not since that banner day when she’d cast a golden apple inscribed with the words “For the fairest” amongst the guests at the wedding of Peleus and Thetis had she managed to engineer such a gloriously inflammatory provocation as *this* one. Oh, it was all so deliciously *disputatious!* Elated by her success, Eris suddenly felt like singing, and so she did: “Eris is ire, Eris is ire,” she crooned palindromically to a doubly dour-faced Janus; “Eris’s ire *her* is, sire!”
Transpositions where a letter at one end of a word can be moved to the other end to make a new word are quite common. In particular, the letter S can be that letter in many, many cases: examples range from such short words as s/it/s, s/own/s, s/cares/s, s/loes/s, s/pas/s to quite long words like s/peculate/s, s/trident/s, s/lender/s, s/trapping/s. This is unsurprising because the letter S is not only frequent at the beginning of a word but is also frequent as a suffix for both nouns and verbs. But most other letters can also be used. Going through the alphabet we have – a/sp/a, c/ar/c, d/ice/d, e/mit/e, f/ree/f, g/ran/g, h/as/h, k/in/k, l/ee/l, m/ar/m, n/ear/n, o/lid/o, p/lum/p, r/hea/r, t/rio/t, w/ane/w, y/early.

The power of the letter S is such that there are many words which can take S added to the beginning, the end, both or neither. Examples include: it (giving the ‘quad’ it, sit, its, sits), end, care, cull, train, camper and printer. Other letters also yield a few such quads, for instance: are and angle with the letter D, ape with the letter R, in with the letter K, as with the letter H, a with the letter T, and lum with the letter P.

However, transposing two or more consecutive letters from end to end is another matter. There are some trivial examples to be found, in which the transposition only results in the appearance of the same word: mama, papa, tutu, pawpaw, pompom, murmur, couscous, hotshots. Then there are examples that need upper-case to allow proper nouns to be used: ED/WIN/ED, AL/AN/AL, IN/PUT/IN, AM/ASS/AM, MA/NOR/MA, LOT/HAR/LOT, LA/BEL/LA, PE/SKY/PE, OT/TO/OT, SA/TES/SA. To be pedantic, it could be argued that all single-letter transpositions can also be viewed as multi-letter ones, since f/ree/f could as well be written reelfree, but this is of no real interest here.

Leaving aside these oddities, examples of multi-letter transpositions are listed below, starting with words of four letters and progressing through to a final word-pair of ten letters. The slash symbol indicates where the second block of letters starts.

**Four letters** –

Ly/re, dy/ed, me/sa, me/ga, ch/ar, se/ar, mo/de, em/it, ic/er, er/go, ts/ar, ge/ed, st/oa, me/de, it/ch, ro/ta, ol/id.
**Five letters** –
Gle/an, se/rin, pas/ta, son/ar, loy/al, ze/bra, ced/ar, mit/re, up/set, pe/sto, pes/to, es/top, ver/se, bow/el, lit/re, as/ide.

**Six letters** –
As the possible words get longer, they are more likely to be compounds that break down into their component parts, like layout and outlay, and then there can be the question whether one of the pairs should be hyphenated. For instance, *inbuilt* is one word, whereas *built-in* is hyphenated. This is a bit of a minefield, because usage can change and dictionaries do not always agree.
In/her, al/pine, er/ring, lay/out, list/en, st/ripe, ves/sel, st/able, cent/re, en/sate, in/case.

**Seven letters** –
Gun/shot, look/out, king/pin, spect/r, pay/back, hot/pots, ing/rain.

**Eight letters** –
Hots/pots, pin/tails, formal/in, tally/men.

**Nine letters** –
Piece/work, house/boat, owner/ship, work/house.

**Ten letters** –
It is fitting that this example comes from the world of music. The word ‘transposition’ has a particular meaning here, namely the playing of a passage in a different key to the one written in the score. The ten-letter word-pair is –

*forte/piano*

Transposition based on dividing a word into three sections, rather than just two, will be the subject of a second contribution.
THE WORLD OF ELEMENTAL WORDS

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An elemental word is a word made from a row of chemical element symbols. The word NA.TI.O.N.AL is made from the symbols for sodium (NA), titanium (TI), oxygen (O), nitrogen (N) and aluminium (AL) respectively.

ELEMENTAL ELEMENTS

These 10 elements are themselves made from elemental symbols.

AR. SE. N. I. C
AS.TA.TI.NE
C.A.R.B.O.N
IR.O.N
NE.O.N
P.HO.S.P.HO.RU.S
S.I.LI.C.O.N
S.I.LV.ER
TI.N
X.E.N.O.N

ELEMENTAL 2-WORD PHRASES, ONE WORD BEING THE NAME OF AN ELEMENT

C.A.R.B.O.N C.O.P.Y
S.I.LI.C.O.N C.H.I.P
S.I.LV.ER S.P.O.O.N
AR.SE.N.I.C P.O.I.S.O.N
I.R.O.N L.A.DY
TI.N H.A.T
C.O.P.P.ER P.A.N.S
ELEMENTAL PALINDROMES

AR.I.I.RA (a tumulus -Tunisia)
B.O. B
B.O.O.B
C.I.V.I.C
ES.SE (existence)
F.I.N.N.I.F
G.I.G
H.U.H
I.B.O.B.I (in Bolivia)
K.I.N.I.K (a town in Turkey)
L.A.V.A.L
N.O.N or NO.N
NO.O.N or N.O.O.N
O.H.O
P.O.O.P or PO.O.P
RE.F.ER
RE.V.I.V.ER
RE.V.V.ER
SE.ES
SE.XE.S
TA F.A.T (farm in Algeria)
U.A.R.AU (East Timor)
V.O.V (9th letter of the Yiddish alphabet)
W.O.W
Y.O.Y.O.Y (a lake in Ontario, Canada)
ELEMENTAL WORD TRANSPOSALS

AC.RE.S S.CA.RE CA.RE.S RA.CE.S
B.O.RE.S B.O.ER.S S.O.B.ER
CA.P.ES P.AC.ES S.PA.CE
DY.AL (a place in Bulgaria) LA.DY
ES.TH.ER TH.RE.ES
F.AR.CE F.AC.ER
F.ER.AL F.LA.RE
GE.AR.S RA.GE.S
H.AT.ER.S HE.AR.TS
I.C.O.N.S CO.IN.S S.O.N.I.C
K.I.S.S.ER S.K.I.ER.S
L.I.S.P.ER P.LI.ER.S
M.O.NI.ES SI.MO.NE
N.ER.V.ES SE.V.ER.N (a river in UK)
O.P.I.NE.S P.O.NI.ES
P.AL.I.S.H P.H.I.A.L.S
R.A.P.I.ER RE.PA.IR
S.H.ER.PA P.H.RA.SE
T.I.ER.S T.I.RE.S
U.NI.O.N.S U.NI.S.O.N
V.ER.SE.S SE.V.ER.S S.E.R.V.ES
W.AR.NER W.AR.RE.N
Y.O.B.B.O B.O.O.B.Y
ELEMENTAL PHRASES

AC.O.RN   C.U.P
BA.N.K   RA.TE
CR.AS.H   PR.O.O.F
ES.SE.N TI.AL   W.A.T.ER
FL.O.W.ER   S.H.O.W
GE.TS   AR.O.U.ND
H.O.V.ER   MO.W.ER
I.N.N.ER   H.O.U.SE
K.I.C.K   O.F.F
LA.W.N   MO.W.ER
MO.THER   LA.ND
NI.NE   LI.V.ES
O.F.F.I.C. E   BE.AR.ER
PR.IN.CE   B.L.S.H.O.P
RA.IN   GA.U.GE
SE.RB.O   CR.O.AT
TA.PER   O.F.F
TI.DY   U.P
U.P.P.ER   CL.A.S.S
V.I.C.H.Y   W.A.T.ER
W.A.T.ER   BA.BLES
Y.O.U.TH   CL.U.B
ELEMENTAL REVERSALS

AT.O.N (= Aten, god)  N.O.TA (Bene)

B.O.N.S  S.N.O.B

C.AT.S  S.TA.C (= stack)

E.R.O.S  S.O.ER

F.I.R.E.S  S.E.R.I.F

G.A.S  S.AG

H.A.R.P.O  O.P.RA.H

I.C.O.N  N.O.C.I (a city in Italy)

K.N.I.TS  S.TI.N.K

L.A.Y.ER  RE.Y.AL (real)

N.O.W  W.O.N

O.AT  T.A.O

O.N  N.O

P.AT  T.A.P

R.A.P.S  S.P.AR

S.LA.V  V.A.L.S

T.A.N  N.AT

U.RE (a river in UK)  ER.U (in Estonia)

V.AL  L.A.V

W.AR  RA.W

Y.ES  SE.Y (a surname)
**ELEMENTAL MIAMI WORDS** (pattern 12312)

AL.H.AL (a hill in Morocco)

BA.I.BA (a first name)

CA.S.CA (surname)

ER.B.ER (surname)

FE.O.FE

GA.N.GA (another name for the Ganges)

H.I.S.H.I (a place in Japan)

L.A.I.LA (first name)

NA.U.NA (an Oceanic language)

O.N.I.O.N

PA.I.PA (a place in Colombia)

RA.S.RA (a place in the Punjab)

SE.N.SE

TA.H.TA (a place in Egypt)

U.P.S.U.P

W.N.I.W.N (Welsh ‘onion’)

**ELEMENTAL WORD LADDER** (WINS - RACE)

W.L.N.S

W.I.NE

LI.NE

LI.CE

LA.CE

RA.CE
ELEMENTAL OPPOSITES

AC.CE.PT RE.F.U.SE
CE.N.S.U.RE P.RA.I.SE
ES.SE.N.TI.AL IN.E.S.SE.N.TI.AL
F.AT TH.IN
F.AM.O.U.S U.N.K.N.O.W.N
F.AT.H.ER MO.TH.ER
GA.U.DY P.LA.IN
H.U.GE TI.N.Y
H.U.S.BA.ND W.I.FE
IN.I.TI.AL F.IN.AL
LA.V.I.S.H P.A.R.S.I.M.O.N.I.O.U.S
MO.TH.ER F.ATH.ER
N.O Y.E.S
O.B.SC.U.RE F.AM.O.U.S
PA.IR SE.V.E.R
RA.RE U.S.U.AL
SC.AR.CE C.O.P.I.O.U.S
TH.I.C.K TH.IN
U.N.D.E.R O.V.E.R
V.I.O.L.A.TE O.BE.Y
W.I.SE F.O.O.L.I.S.H

ELEMENTAL H.O.MO.P.H.O.N.ES

Those marked with an asterix* are also transposals

AR.C AR.K
BA.RE* BE.AR*
BA.SE BA.S.S
BE.AU    B.O.W
BE.ER    B.IER
B.ER.TH  B.IR.TH
B.O.AR   B.O.RE
B.O.Y    B.U.O.Y
B.RE.WS  BR.U.ISE
BR.O.AC.H BR.O.O.C.H
B.U.Y    B.Y
B.U.Y.ER B.Y.RE
CA.C.HE  CA.S.H
CA.C.H.O.U CA.S.HE.W
CA.N.NO.N CA.N.O.N
CE.RE.AL  S.ER.IAL
C.H.I.C  S.HE.I.K.H
C.HE.WS  C.H.O.O.SE
C.I.TE   SI.TE
C.O.O    C.O.U.P
C.RE.WS  CR.U.ISE
C.URB    K.ER.B
F.AR.THER F.AT.H.ER
F.IN.I.S.H F.IN.NI.S.H
F.I.S.H.ER F.I.S.S.U.RE
F.LA.IR   F.LA.RE
FL.O     FL.O.W
F.RA.N.C  F.RA.N.K
F.RA.N.C.E.S F.RA.N.C.I.S
GA.GE    GA.U.GE
S.AC S.A.C.K
SE.AR SE.ER* SE.RE* 
SE.AS SE.ES
SE.W S.O S.O.H S.O.W
S.HE.AR S.HE.ER
S.H.I.ER* S.H.I.RE* S.H.YER
SI.C S.I.C.K
S.O.N S.U.N
S.TA.IR S.TA.RE
S.TA.TI.O.N.A.R.Y S.TA.TI.O.N.ER.Y
TE.AR TL.E.R
TE.AS TE.ES
TI.C TI.C.K
W.A.R W.O.RE W.H.O.RE
W.A.R.N W.O.RN
W.A.R.P W.H.AU.P (a curlew or peewit)
W.H.I.N (gorse) W.IN
W.H.I.NE W.I.NE
W.H.I.TH.ER W.I.TH.ER
W.H.Y.S W.I.SE

**ELEMENTAL COUNTRIES**

AR.GE.N.TI.NA
BE.LA.RU.S
BE.N.I.N
BR.U.NE.I
B.U.RU.ND.I
C.A.M.E.R.O.O.N
C.H.I.N.A
C.O.C.O.S I.S.L.A.N.D.S
C.U.B.A
C.Y.P.R.U.S
F.IN.LA.ND
F.R.A.N.C.E
G.A.B.O.N
H.O.N.D.U.R.A.S
I.C.E.L.A.N.D
I.R.A.N
I.RE.LA.ND
K.I.R.I.B.A.TI
L.A.O.S
N.A.U.RU
N.E.P.A.L
N.E.TH.E.R.LA.ND.S
P.A.LA.U
P.E.R.U
P.O.LA.ND
S.I.N.G.A.P.O.RE
S.PA.LI.N

ELEMENTAL PLACES
A.R.U.B.A
B.A.H.RA.IN
B.E.LA.RU.S
B.E.N.I.N
B.H.U.TA.N
BRUNEI
CAMEROON
COCOS ISLANDS
CUBA
CYPRUS
GABON
HONDURAS
HOWLAND ISLAND
ICELAND
IRELAND
LAOS
MONACO
RUSSIA
NEPAL
NEETHUERLANDS
PAKISTAN
PERU
PORTUGAL
REUNION
SINGAPORE
SPAIN
U.KRAINE

ELEMENTAL SENTENCES (a character file!)
HE HAS NI.NE O.RA.N.GE SHIR.TS
HE VISITS HIS NEARBY LIBRARY
HE RUNS IN RELAY RACES
HE HAS TIRES WITH CALAIS
HE GENERALLY PARTS HIS PONY
HE IS KIND UNDERNEATH
HE UNDERTAKES CHORES
HE IS VERY CAPRICIOUS
HE HAS LINKS WITH SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES
ON VACATION, HIS WIFE VISITS SEVERAL OF AMERICA'S STATES

ELEMENTAL RUSSIAN DOLLS

The elemental symbol B (Boron) embedded in the symbol AL (Aluminium), and the whole (ABL) embedded in the symbol SE (Selenium) - like Russian dolls - makes the word SABLE.

The central embedded elemental symbols are given in their atomic number order: H = 1, HE = 2 etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEMENTS</th>
<th>ATOMIC NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASHES 1</td>
<td>34 in 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEME 2</td>
<td>96 in 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELISH 3</td>
<td>99 in 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CABERS 4</td>
<td>18 in 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABLE 5</td>
<td>13 in 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORCAS 6</td>
<td>88 in 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENSE 7</td>
<td>99 in 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATOLL 8</td>
<td>81 in 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAFTY 9</td>
<td>85 in 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DINERS 10</td>
<td>77 in 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANALS 11</td>
<td>13 in 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAMGRE 12</td>
<td>18 in 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STALER 13</td>
<td>52 in 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISING 14</td>
<td>49 in 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPSE 15</td>
<td>76 in 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASLE 16</td>
<td>13 in 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACLUM 17</td>
<td>79 in 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COARSE 18</td>
<td>76 in 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRKER 19</td>
<td>75 in 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECASE 20</td>
<td>99 in 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESCUE 21</td>
<td>63 in 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTING 22</td>
<td>112 in 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVUE 23</td>
<td>63 in 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACRUM 24</td>
<td>79 in 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMNUE 25</td>
<td>79 in 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFERS 26</td>
<td>87 in 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICORY 27</td>
<td>77 in 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANISH 28</td>
<td>33 in 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(surname)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURE 29</td>
<td>68 in 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENZNER 30</td>
<td>10 in 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANS 31</td>
<td>86 in 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAGELE 32</td>
<td>13 in 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(surname)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERASES 33</td>
<td>75 in 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSENT 34</td>
<td>50 in 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBROS 35</td>
<td>42 in 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKREL 36</td>
<td>58 in 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(surname)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARBLE 37</td>
<td>13 in 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASRUR 38</td>
<td>79 in 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRYER 39</td>
<td>75 in 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAZRUE 40</td>
<td>79 in 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(place in India)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANBLE 41</td>
<td>13 in 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMOSE 42</td>
<td>33 in 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTCAM 43</td>
<td>88 in 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRUSH 44</td>
<td>108 in 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(surname)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a computer program)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The surname ASBRE, when pluralized, produces three successive numbers in descending order:

ASBRES 35 in 34 in 33
Introducing a 4th element:

SARCASM 6 in 88 in 33 in 62
ORANGES 7 in 47 in 75 in 76
HARNESS 7 in 75 in 33 in 108
PHANTOM 7 in 85 in 67 in 61
HASTINGS 22 in 50 in 47 in 108
GERVASE 23 in 88 in 99 in 32
CHORUSES 44 in 76 in 2 in 55
HORTENSE 52 in 86 in 76 in 2
AMBIENT 53 in 4 in 25 in 85
PRAISED 53 in 33 in 75 in 46
ACTIMEL 53 in 69 in 58 in 13
DISPRINS 59 in 14 in 49 in 110
SALTAIRE (in Yorkshire UK) 73 in 3 in 18 in 34

Introducing a 5th element:

CAROUSELS 92 in 76 in 75 in 13 in 55

The full names of certain elements themselves may act as elemental Russian Dolls:

CESIUM 14 in 63 in 96
CALCIUM 6 in 3 in 79 in 96
ACTINIUM 49 in 22 in 29 in 95
TELLURIUM 92 in 103 in 3 in 63 in 69

With 6 elements, pride of place must surely go to CALIFORNINIUM 8 in 87 in 49 in 3 in 79 in 96
**MISCELLANEOUS**

W.H.I.C.H  H.O.W  W.H.E.N  W.H.E.RE  and  W.H.Y  are all elemental words

FE.BR.U.A.R.Y  is the only elemental month

C.H.A.R.I.O.TS  O.F  F.L.RE  is the name of an elemental film

O.NE  NI.NE  and  TE.N  are elemental numbers
NEW TRANSPOSALS OF NEW YORK

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In the November 1970 Word Ways, in his article An Adventure into the Unknown, Dmitri Borgmann presented “an exhibit of the finest results” of state-name transposals. For NEW YORK, he wrote: “An old form of the past participle of the verb wreak, now occupied by the word wrought, is Y-WROKEN*. If this seems too esoteric, consider the word KEY-WORN: worn out by overuse of a key, said of keyholes. So saith ROY KEWN, anyway.”

In the article, Borgmann stated that the asterisk against Y-WROKEN meant that the transposal was originally discovered by me. Given Borgmann’s extensive mining of earlier word puzzle and logological material, especially The Enigma (the journal of The National Puzzlers League), I surmise that he only became aware of Y-WROKEN when I pointed it out to him, and that it had never been published anywhere previously. I had discovered the hyphenated Y-WROKEN in Webster’s Second Edition, below the line. I think I can legitimately claim its discovery as a transposal of NEW YORK.

A year or two later, in the early 1970s, I discovered the unhyphenated form YWROKEN in both Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary and the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). And that’s where the transposability of NEW YORK remained until over 30 years later.

Around 2004-2005, I discovered WONKERY in the Canadian Oxford Dictionary (second edition, 2004). That dictionary merely lists WONKERY as a run-on entry for the headword WONK, which it defines as “a studious or hard-working person, especially one who is obsessively devoted to academic studies at the expense of social activities; a nerd”. From that, it’s not difficult to deduce this definition for WONKERY: the quality or activities associated with being a wonk. And that’s where the transposability of NEW YORK remained until the first few days of 2019.

In January 2019, while searching for something else in the OED, I came across WROKYNE. There, at the main entry WREAK, was WROKYNE, a Middle English spelling of the past participle of WREAK (what today would be rendered as
What I find astonishing is that this transposal of NEW YORK has been in print ever since the first edition of the OED was published in 1933 (and presumably in the relevant W fascicle published in the late 1920s). WROKYNE has lain unremarked by logologists for over 86 years!

Buoyed by my discovery of WROKYNE, I began searching for other NEW YORK transposals. It didn’t take long to discover the unfamiliar surname YOWNKER. This was the surname of William Yownker, whose name appears in a list of England’s immigrants between the years 1330-1550. It seems that William Yownker was a French tailor who had come from France to live in England around the year 1544. Further information appears at this website: www.englandsimmigrants.com/person/62170

Also from the past is the individual ROY WENK, born about 1912, who was living in St Louis, Missouri, recorded in the US federal census of 1940. Details are at: www.ancestry.com.

Also from the past is the individual ROY WENK, born about 1912, who was living in St Louis, Missouri, recorded in the US federal census of 1940. Details are at: www.ancestry.com.

Other NEW YORK transposals can also be found by trawling social media websites. Facebook has an individual named YENWORK Negusie, with limited information. Also on Facebook is Lilah NEWORKY, but no other information is provided. Another Facebook individual is NEW ROKY. And WORKYNE can be found on YouTube, while NYEWORK and KNOWERY are Twitter hashtags. There are probably many more of these contrived names elsewhere in social media, invariably coined as transposals of NEW YORK. Can readers find others?
TERMINAL LETTERS MAKE WORDS

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A word eg. SETH is made from the first and last letters of a pair of adjacent words - SORE TOOTH.

SETH has a SORE TOOTH

she kept TABS on the TEA BAGS

he had a LATE NIGHT in LENT

HOME RULE is HERE

it’s TEA TIME at the TATE

the HIVE BEE feeds on the HEBE plant

the rifle TEAM TAKE AIM

ALF’S on ALL FOURS

TED’S walking on THE DOWNS

her FACE LIFT FELT odd

they played a FINE TUNE at the FETE

she’s called the ‘MINI SKIRTS MISS’

PETE has a PINE TREE in his garden

the hermit wanted to STAY SHUT AWAY

at TWO OCLOCK, he TOOK a break

ROSE NOBLE has a sister RENE

play the SAME AGAIN SEAN

TAKE the TEA KETTLE

not the CORE, but a CAMÉO, ROLE

LANCE WOOD was LEWD

there was an aura of FREE SPIRIT at the FEST

did LEAR have a LOVE AFFAIR?
FIVE EIGHTHs of his wages went in FEES
he had LESS LIFE SAVINGS than he thought
she SEEs the SIDE EFFECTS
the VICE ADmiral liked his VEAL
she had a PEDAL ACTION PLAN for the cycle race
why was the CANADA GOOSE in a CAGE?
the CUCKOO CLOCK sounded more like a COCK
she had several SETs of SIAMESE TWINS!
was JANE AUSTIN really called JEAN?
MISSA SOLEMNIS is a solemn MASS
the couch potato’s TRUE LOVE was the TELE

Finally we come to someone called TESS:
TESS enjoyed playing TABLE SKITTLES
her husband gave TESS THE SHIVERS
why did he always TAKE SIDES against TESS?
will he TAKE STEPS to exclude TESS from his will?
we never will find out, just as we don’t know whether…

TESS lived in THE STicks, THE SUBURBS, THE SHIRES or THE STATES
Some capital letters are made up entirely of straight lines; others are made up entirely of curves or a combination of straight lines and curves. Of course, it does depend on the font being used. In the font being used in this article (Calibri), the all-straight-lines letters are AEFHIKLMNTVWXYZ; the curvy letters are BCDGJOPQRSU – summarised in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Straight-line letters</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curvy letters</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another advantage of the Calibri font is that all the letters are sans-serif; none of them has the little flourishes (serifs) at the ends of lines (as demonstrated by the Cambria font here – AEFHIKLMNTVWXYZ), where it could be argued that the serifs should be counted as straight lines. Of course, if you print the letters in some really curvy variant, such as the Harlow Solid Italic font, all the letters become curvy, with not a straight line anywhere - thus, ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ. Anyway, for the remainder of this article, let’s stick with the Calibri font.

I decided to search for the longest words composed entirely of straight-line letters. Here are 20 of the longest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEXAMETHYLENAMINE</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFFINITATIVELY</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALIMENTATIVELY</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTEMILLENNIAL</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTENATALITIAL</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIANTIENTZYME</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMIMELLITENE</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEXAMETHYLENE</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INATTENTIVELY</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFINITIVALLY</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Given that some letters are composed of anywhere from 1 to 4 straight lines, I wondered which words possess the greatest number of straight lines. Here's a table showing the number of straight lines in each of the straight-line letters:

```
A  E  F  H  I  K  L  M  N  T  V  W  X  Y  Z
3  4  3  3  1  3  2  4  3  2  4  2  3  3
```

Here are 20 words with the greatest number of straight lines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Straight lines</th>
<th>Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEXAMETHYLENAMINE</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEXAMETHYLENE</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTIAANTIENZYME</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAHEWETTITE</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMIMELLITENE</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METHYLENIMINE</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEMATHELMINTH</td>
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<td>UWD</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANTEMILLENNIAL</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALIMENTATIVELY</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZIMETHYLENE</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFEMINATELY</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEMENTALIZE</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAHNEMANNIAN</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEWEENAWITE</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And what about the longest words where all the letters have a curvy component? Because of the multiplicity of spellings of one particular word (COUSCOUS) and its plurals, I’ve expanded this selection to 30 of the longest words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Dictionary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COUSCOUSSOUS</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOSCOOSOOS</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUSCOOSOOS</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUSCOOUS</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>OED</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUSCOUSSOU</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>OED</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUSCOOSOO</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>OED</td>
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<td>COROCOROS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>OED</td>
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<tr>
<td>CURUCUCUS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSCOUSOU</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOSPOROUS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUROBOROS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>OED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBGROUPS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>UWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUCCUBOUS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>UWD</td>
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Can readers improve on any of the selections here? Or extend the concept in some way?

Reference sources:
- UMW – Unabridged Merriam-Webster Dictionary (online)
- OED – Oxford English Dictionary (online)
FISCALISED TEN-SQUARE REVISITED

JEFF GRANT
Hastings, New Zealand


Regrettably, since the passing of Rex Gooch in 2007, little new work has been done on large squares. Rex’s DESCENDANT ten-square is considered by most to be the finest example found so far.

FISCALISED
IMPOLARITY
SPALACINES
COLD NOSERS
ALAN BROWNNE
LACORALINA
IRISOLONES
SINEWINESS
ETERNNESS
DYSSEASSES

FISCALISED  past tense of *fiscalise*, variant of ‘fiscalize’ (see -ise), to subject to fiscal control; to take charge of or manage as a source of revenue. [Web2]

’The west has fiscalised its basic power relationships through a web of contracts, loans, shareholdings, bank holdings and so on.’
[quotes.yourdictionary.com, Julian Assange, 3 Dec 2010 (Net)]

IMPOLARITY  separation of poles; absence of polarity (translated). [Sadler’s New and Copious English and French Dictionary, Percy Sadler, 1867]

’The magnets are set… in opposing pairs N and S, plus and minus,… and the neutral is the central core of air space, or neutralised interpolar energy. And this neutrality or impolarity is the real source of the electric current.’ [The Physics of the Primary State of Matter, Cyril W Davson,1955, p147]

SPALACINES  blind mole-rats of the subfamily *Spalacinae*. [F&W]

‘Interestingly, whereas spalacines and bathyergids in the Old World lost their sight and have become completely subterranean, their New World counterparts, geomyids and octodontids, converged to similar habitats retaining their eyes and sight.’ [Grzimek’s Animal Life Encyclopedia, 2nd Ed., Vol 12, 2003, p77]
COLD NOSERS  the same as ‘wildcatters’, individuals or companies that explore areas far away from places where minerals, etc. are known to occur. [Dictionary of Mining, Mineral and Related Terms, 2nd Ed., US Bureau of Mines, 1996]

A coldnoser is also a hunting dog that follows cold trails, or someone who lives in a cold place.

‘He took the coldnoser out with his hottest nose dog and stayed with him constantly before the race started.’ [www.americanbeagler, Coldtrailin, 28 Nov 2003 (Net)]

‘You mean you coldnosers don’t all live in log cabins?’ [www.ptcruiserlinks, 25 Feb 2009 (Net)]


Sportsmen named Alan Browne include an Irish international footballer [Wiki], an Irish hurling player [Wiki], and a New Zealand polo representative. [The Polo Encyclopedia, 2nd Ed., H Laffaye, 2015]

LA CORALINA  a locality in the Artemisa province, western Cuba, just northeast of the city of San Cristobal. [Geonames Gazetteer, www.geonames.org, 2019 (Net)]


‘Fig. 1. Ultraviolet spectra of natural and synthetic irisolone in ethanol.’ [Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan, Vol 38, Issue 1, 1965, p889]

Dr Trevor Kitson of the Institute of Fundamental Science at Massey University, New Zealand, states that if a chemist made irisolone synthetically in a lab he might say ‘the synthetic and natural irisolones proved identical in every detail.’ [Email, 22 Jun 2004]

SINEWINESS  the state or quality of being sinewy; firm strength. [OED]

ETERNNESSE  variant of ‘eternness’, eternity.

‘What impossible mixtures? Vice and virtue, corruption and eternnesse.’ [OED, 1608 quot.]

DYSESEASSES  plural of dysseasse, a 16th century form of the noun ‘disease’. [OED]

References

F&W  Funk & Wagnall’s New Standard Dictionary, 1946
Net  the Internet (Google search program)
Web2  Webster’s New International Dictionary, 2nd Ed., 1961
Wiki  Wikipedia, online encyclopedia (Net)
Assigning A = 1 to Z - 26, the word VALUABLE has a value of 76.
Adding the two digits 7 and 6 gives 13.
Adding the two digits 1 and 3 gives 4.

Now we look for pairs of digits which ultimately make 4.
They are: 13 22 31 40 49 58 67 76 85 94
1 + 3 = 4 2 + 2 = 4 3 + 1 = 4 4 + 0 = 4 4 + 9 = 13 = 4 5 + 8 = 13 = 4
6 + 7 = 13 = 4 7 + 6 = 13 = 4 8 + 5 = 13 = 4 9 + 4 = 13 = 4

For words which make 4 see ‘To Make 4’ below

TO MAKE 1
Pairs of digits which ultimately make 1 are: 10 19 28 37 46 55 64 73 82 91
Each of the following words has one of these values:
DAN AND ADAM NEVER REALLY STUDIED DRAMA
WARM RUG TURNED AROUND READ HANDS PIGGY BANK

TO MAKE 2
Pairs of digits which ultimately make 2 are: 11 20 29 38 47 56 65 74 83 92
Each of the following words has one of these values:
TED ARRIVES ON TIME TODAY, NEAR SEVEN FIFTEEN
DORA WINS COVETED SUET PUDDING PRIZE
BLushing BRIDE RON LIKES ENGLISH BREAKFAST FARM HORSE
TO MAKE 3

Pairs of digits which ultimately make 3 are: 12 21 30 39 48 57 66 75 84 93

Each of the following words has one of these values:
TED’S STABLING NEARLY FORTY HORSES FOR REG
FI FTEENTH OF MAY FLAT MATE INTER CLAN TROUBLE MOON BEAM

TO MAKE 4

Pairs of digits which ultimately make 4 are: 13 22 31 40 49 58 67 76 85 94

Each of the following words has one of these values:
HE CHANGED HER VALUABLE SILVER RINGS
RAIL LINE TWELFTH NIGHT ASK HER AGE WATER RATS
PAN RIM TWO O’CLOCK LUNCH

TO MAKE 5

Pairs of digits which ultimately make 5 are: 14 23 32 41 50 59 68 77 86 95

Each of the following words has one of these values:
JUNE ARRIVED IN AMERICA AGAIN, NINETEEN YEARS AFTER BROTHER DAI
THIRD PARAGRAPH YEARS AGO JULY ARRIVED IN HOUSE END HOUSE

TO MAKE 6

Pairs of digits which ultimately make 6 are: 15 24 33 42 51 60 69 78 87 96

Each of the following words has one of these values:
SECOND HUSBAND DIRK WASHED THE PEACEFUL GREAT DANE WITH SOAP
BUYING OR SELLING? UNTIE KNOT SAVED FACE SAID NOTHING
START OVER
TO MAKE 7

Pairs of digits which ultimately make 7 are: 16 25 34 43 52 61 70 79 88 97

Each of the following words has one of these values:

BURT FELT COLD BUT WIFE THEA FELT HOT

WHAT WAS YOUR LAST BOOK?

WHAT NOW? BOOK MARK QUICK VISIT WELL FORMED

FOURTH FORM

TO MAKE 8

Pairs of digits which ultimately make 8 are: 17 26 35 44 53 62 71 80 89 98

Each of the following words has one of these values:

ROB TRAINED LIAM TO RUN QUICKLY DOES NAT EAT RICE?

DID RAY REACH MALI?

TRAIN STATION SIP TEA MAILED CARD SUMMER MONTHS

RIGHT BACK SIXTH LETTER

TO MAKE 9

Pairs of digits which ultimately make 9 are: 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 99

Each of the following words has one of these values:

CAIN PLAYED AWFUL TENNIS HIS ARRIVAL ALWAYS ANGERED ROGER

FIRST ELEVEN (the best cricket team) COME HERE RED HAIR TRY HARDER
THE SHORT STORY OF UKRAINIAN PALINDROME

Roman Pyrih
yuray00@yahoo.com

Some say it all started as a game, and linguistic game has probably started as an exclamation. However, to begin the story of Ukrainian palindrome we will start with graffiti.
It’s a small 3-letters-long inscription ‘ANA’ written on the wall of St.Sophia cathedral in Kyiv dating back to XI century AD.
There are hundreds of graffiti left on the walls of this ancient cathedral, but there is a reason why that rather insignificant word drew our special attention. Judging from the place of inscription and its graphological imprint, experts argue it might be written by princess Anna Yaroslavna (c. 1030 – 1075), future Queen Anne of France. Anna could read and write, which was rather exceptional for a royal offspring at that time, and though author of the graffiti is not certain, the probability of connection between the royal hand and first written palindrome in Ukrainian history is rather remarkable. Another important thing is the place where the palindrome is found – temple’s wall. As mentioned by Dmitri A. Borgmann and other researchers, palindromes in ancient times where used as a tool to communicate sacred meanings. Not exactly the case here, but image of young princess self-reflecting at the temple’s rock is not devoid of some mystic charm.

Photo of ‘ANA’ graffiti from the wall of St. Sophia in Kyiv

After this important discovery, we’ll move directly to Baroque era to meet Poltava priest Ivan Velychkovskyi (1630-1701) – grandfather of Ukrainian palindrome. In 1691 he wrote his magnum opus “Mleko” (‘Milk or Ewe’s milk belonging to the Sheperd’). Together with another collection of poems “Clock and Semi-clock” the manuscript comprised of 33 pages was discovered at the beginning of XX century, edited and published in 1972. In “Mleko” Ivan Velychkovskyi introduces different forms of poetic word play, including palindromes, visual and pattern poetry. He defines palindrome as ‘letter cancer’ (probably in consonance with Greek karkinoi), while differentiating it from ‘word cancer’ and reversals (in Borgmann’s classification).
Curiously enough it features palindromic quatrain, echoing name Anna at the beginning of each line. It seems to be composed as address of Virgin Mary to her mother Anna. So, at the beginning we mentioned Anna as a queen, here we witness her as supreme mother – mother of the Mother of God.

Анна во да́р бо имя ми обрадова́нна,
Анна да́р и мнѣ сѣн мира да́нна,
Анна ми мáти и та ми мáнна,
Анна пита мя я мáти пáнна.

The verse procedes with other remarkable lines:
А вѣдай там я мати а дёва (Know, I am the mother and virgin there)
and
Аки лев и тамо о мати ве́ли́ка (As a lion great mother am I)

Lion (lev) reversal would be later frequently used by Ukrainian palindromists, following in the footsteps of I. Velychkovskyi.
Two more palindromes (in red) from “Mleko” by I.Velychkovskyi

Professor of Kyiv Mohyla Academy Mytrofan Dovhalevskyi in his lecture-book “Hortus Poeticus” written in 1736 (first published in 1973) reviewed different forms of baroque poetry, while including a chapter dedicated to ‘curios poetry’. Therein he provided some examples of Latin letter and word palindromes, while also quoting four lines of Anna carmina cancrina from Velychkovskyi’s ‘Mleko’.

After baroque era no traces of palindromes are found until the second half of the XX century.

First contemporary Ukrainian palindrome was reported to be printed by Hannah (oh, Anna again!) Cherin, who worked in the USA. In mainland Ukraine the pathbreaking palindrome evaded Soviet censorship in children’s book published in 1977 by Volodymyr Luchuk.

While these were just first shots, towards the end of the XX century Ukrainian literature had experienced a blast of palindromic zest. To some extent it paralleled booms of palindromy in 1991 and 2002 in the USA and other countries, but with international connections rather weak at that time, was completely a home-grown phenomenon. One can argue that palindrome composing was an indirect artistic response to Soviet dogma, or burlesque declaration of new Ukrainian literature. Somehow, in our view, it was primarily driven by poetic genius of a few outstanding personalities and their desire to explore new linguistic frontiers, while the ‘wind of change’ helped to push the process in favorable direction.
The glory of a pioneer and grand-master of modern Ukrainian palindrome should be given to Mykola Miroshnychenko (1947-2009), who made palindromes passion of his life. His interest dates back to 1967, with the first palindrome composed in 1971:

І ні тіні
у шиту тишу
мохом.
And no shadow
in the silence
sewed by moss.

І ні ріні
у лохів віхолу...
And no pebbles
in the blizzard of wild olives…

А смерк —
висі в зорі нині
розвісив, кремсА.
So twilight —
summits in the star tonight
hanged, shredS.

There is no adequate way to translate a palindrome, as either form or meaning should be sacrificed, so this imperfect presentation is aimed to give just a glimpse at Miroshnychenko’s talent. He perfected his skills over the years, with mastery of language, ability to open unnoticed doors, shape new forms at his own will turning into literary magic.

But two substances are needed for a chemical reaction. So, it was not until the intervention of the younger generation of poets that palindromic explosion had shaken Ukrainian literature. It was a group of 3 poets from Lviv called LUHOSAD – the acronym derived from the first syllables of their surnames (the word luhosad could be translated as ‘meadow garden’). Two of them – Ivan Luchuk and Nazar
Honchar were active palindromists, while Roman Sadlovskyi contributed some interesting visual pieces. Though exploring innovative forms of poetry, the group assigned itself to literal arrière-garde. It was true in some sense – the successive wave of poetry was represented with digitalized netizens of the newly independent Ukraine with different aesthetics and interests. It was active exchange of ideas between Ivan Luchuk and Mykola Miroshnyshenko that helped to establish Ukrainian palindromic canon.

Ivan Luchuk, son of the abovementioned poet Volodymyr Luchuk, excelled in writing complex elegant baroque palindromes with trademark ironic juxtaposition. Works of another LUHOSAD member, Nazar Honchar, have zen-like sharp, and precise quality:

не здатен я перечитати пере-пить-бить перечитати череп’яне? та дзен!

I am not able to read-over drink-hit over re-reiterate earthware? It’s zen!

Cover of the double book of palindromes by I.Luchuk and N.Honchar with photos of both poets

Two poets engaged themselves in the competition for a longest palindrome. N.Honchar made up “Молоко бентеж реве левержет небоколом” of 1691 letters (number is said to accidentally match the year when I.Velychkovskyi wrote his iconic ‘Mleko’), while I.Luchuk surpassed by far with a giant 3333 letters palindrome “Епос і нині сопе” (Epos still sniffs). Both poems were published in popular “Ratusha” newspaper in Lviv, with ‘Epos’ making its way to Ukrainian Guinness book. I.Luchuk had further refined his skill in composing palindromic
sonnets and translations (including ‘Picnic’ and “Aid for Scandinavian Alcoholic’ by J.A.Lindon).
Double book of palindromic corpus by Luchuk and Honchar “Велес – се лев / не здуру гуру дзен” was published in 2009.

To commemorate 300-th anniversary of Ukrainian palindrome Honchar, Luchuk (both from Lviv), Miroshnychenko and Moysienko (both from Kyiv) on September 29, 1991 established ГЕРАКЛІТ (Zealous Enthusiasts of Literal Cancer) group, which was later joined by a number of other occasional palindromists, including Ivan Iov and Myroslav Korol.
On December 31, 1993 declaration of PUP (Planetarian Union of Palindromy; pup means ‘navel’ in Ukrainian) was written in Lviv. PUP held its festival on 20.02.2002.
Palindromic experimentations by different authors were summed up in “The Cancer Constellation: Anthology of Ukrainian Palindromy” edited by I.Luchuk and M.Miroshnychenko and published in 2010. With more than 400 pages it features works of 44 authors, including such oddities as epic poem, a novel, visual palindromes etc.

![Cover of the ‘Anthology of Ukrainian Palindromy’](image)

Judging from the content of the book, Ukrainian school of palindromy is reclining on poetry and even tends to exalt palindrome as the highest form of poetic expression. Its founders have strong philological background – M.Miroshnychenko was expert in Turkic languages, popularizing many rare forms of Oriental poetry. I.Luchuk graduated in Slavic philology, N.Honchar – in Ukrainian philology.
At the same time, palindromic experimentations were often presented as an element of visual poetry, while seemingly avoiding direct association with other forms of word-play and logology in general.
This misbalance was partially amended by the ‘mathematical’ group of Ukrainian palindromists, which has sufficient interest in other forms of literary chess, as defined by Howard W. Bergerson. Mykhailo Zarichnyi, former Dean of Mechanical-Mathematical Department of Lviv National University, apart from brisk palindromic one-liners (Е, ти дурен, ерудите! / Eh, you are fool, erudite) and magical squares, ventured into visual literal paradoxes and anagrams. Petro Shtabaliuk, known for laconic reversals, also composed a corpus of refined bitextual charades. Viktor Marach has probably the most profound body of works, featuring different facets of restrained poetry, including syllabic palindromes, circular reversals, squares, lipograms, charades, cento etc.

So far, Ukrainian palindrome enthusiasts haven’t established a specialized platform to be compared with “Word Ways”, but nevertheless made their way into mainstream periodicals and literary magazines. A number of theoretical research articles were presented by M.Miroshnychenko, I.Luchuk and Valeriy Bedryk.

As every palindrome has two parents – the poet and the language, finally a few words of praise should be spoken about the second co-author. Ukrainian language is lexically rich and flexible enough to give passage for thoughts echoing, while consonants and vowels follow in consecutive flow that allows for natural reversals. Also Cyrillic script provides almost exact sound-to-symbol representation, which is not the case for some other Slavic languages using Latin script, were dygraphs representing single phonemes often form stumbling blocks for a palindromist. The best Ukrainian writers viewed palindrome as a vehicle to travel into sublime linguistic levels, and, quoting M.Miroshnychenko “to get to the figurative and genetic memory of our language”.

HOMOPHONES OR ‘PUNS’

ANIL
Perth, Australia

Homophones are the sound-alike variety of homonyms. They are usually meaningless (flew, flu; blew, blue). It’s fascinating when the two words are related in some way, thus constituting a pun. Here I present four classes: 1) ca. synonyms; 2) ca. antonyms; 3) other puns and jokes; 4) multiples (types 1, 2 or 3). These are the best of a long time collection. Words are unrelated etymologically; I exclude pairs with common roots as trivial except when sharing only part of their words. I minimised cases that aren’t exact sound-likes, allowing some exceptions if good enuf. Some depend on accents, e.g., Brit -er’s sounded as schwas.

These were mostly noted during my search for definitive anagrams (DA), and several of these are anagrams in my DA articles. That study is mired down in S, hence few SI-Z entries here.

1. ~SYNONYMS

anatomy ‘in’ at a me
appease up-case (pun: raise the spirits or wealth of, plus comply and relax the demands of a higher up)
appendicitis ‘upend’ inside us
appendix app: index (not always, but an index is the most common appendix ‘app’)
a praised upraised

a scout ask out
assert as cert!
atlas ‘at’ list
aversion ever shun
bald ‘balled’ (ball head)
  Ironically, tho not related etymologically, bald was spelt ‘balled’ in ME. A medieval pun, I’d like to believe.
bloated blew it (up)
borough burrow (group residences) These are unexpectedly related words, or strange bedfellows.
climax Climb... ax!
combined come, bind
Commissar Commie tsar
conscience Con shuns.
ejects each ex
emergency Am urgency!
entail in tale
excel XL
Existence Egg’s extents (the Cosmic Egg, or the Universe and anything else that exists)
expedite x speed—hie it!
expense ex-pence
extreme ex-stream (out of the mainstream)
forestries for His trees
gyno- Guy? No.
hey? eh? (a questioning palindrome)
hirsute hair suit
if floor if lower (verbs)
include in, clued
indoctrination En-dog-train Nation.
intellects into lex (Intellect is related to lex, Greek for words, but apparently not to lex, Latin for law. Both are intellectual pursuits.)
interesting inner rest sting (whipping up attention, spurring one out of calm indifference)

interrupt enter upped

intuit ‘into’ it

marriage merge (a siur!)
masticate Mess took, ate.

Ménière’s disease mean ears-dizzies

too two

wail “Oooh!” ail

Wonderland wand-o’er land

wretched ratshit

Zea mays See a maize. (a corny definition)

2. ~ANTONYMS

a mod Am odd.

amigo am ego

apple up pull (Notwen discovers antigravity! Contrast same pun in part 3.)

askew as cue

attention a tense-shun

aural oral (perfect partners!)

availed have failed

belonging Be longing.

“bit chilly” Bitch illy. (opposites in degree)

bomb balm

chilly chilli/chili

commotion calm ocean

conquer concur
(This is an antonym forced into being a synonym.)

decide de-side
Don’t join either side. (But that’s still a decision.)

egalitarian ego lit Aryan

flag wave Flag, waive.

Glad to see you’re back. Glad to see your back! (from WW 04-79, Few Say So)

obsolescence ‘hopped’, so less since

ostracism “Oust!”-racism
(Race is a metaphor for any out-group.)

overthrown Over, Throne!

parallels pair all /’s. (///)

parody parroty (a ‘sort of’ copy)

philanthropies Fill, and throw peas.
(Get rich then share tiny portions.)

precious ‘priceous’ (nonce anagram)

purchase Perch us. (a stable grip or foothold)

reign rein (Rulers hold the reins, but can’t rein rain!)

repugnance reap ugh!-ness

respite rest pit

revise re-vies

a rout Are out.

rowers re oars

scrap ’S crap.

scene seen

seel seal
(seel = to ‘seal’ or sew eyelids together)

shriek sheer ‘Eek!’

sycophancy Sicko fan see.
heartily  hardly
hybrid  high-bred
more  'M o’cr.  (antonym, am finished, no more;
or synonym, over and above the original amount)
mystifying  mist-defying
O-n-e!  Oh, any.
persevere  Pursue?  Veer!
pure  “pcw!”-cr  (ant.: clean vs. stinky; or syn.:pure² = puer, to bate (leather) in dog shit <L. clean!)
raze  raise
right angle  wry tangle
rode  rowed
trade  to raid
wholly  holey

aspersions  “Ass Persians!”  (Trump, et al.)
assail  ass-ail
attaching  at hatching  (imprinting, eg in ducks)
audacious  Awed, eh?  Shush!
Aware  Awe wear.  (Enlightenment)
avry  (Or I?)
bar fad  barf ad
cache  cash  (mattress stuff)
capitalism  “Kaput all!” is ’em.
(Greed conquers all in our sheep-eat-sheep world.)
clothes minded  (a narrow interest in fashion only)
collide-o-scope  (a cyclotron > fancy patterns)
dame  “d’ aim”  (hetero male and lesbian view)
Dive urge.  “Diverge!”
(a bridge suicide and an interventionist’s plea)
ecstatic  ex-static
(“My soul’s so happy that I can’t sit down.”)
Eiffel Tower site  eyeful t’ our sight
enemy  Inner me?
exegesis  exit Jesus  (modernist Bible scholarship)
a fire  if ire
floe  flow
Forever endeavour!  (amen)
furniture  fur-nit chewer  (cat’s definition)
geriatric  “cheery hat trick!”
(growing old happily, triply magic!)

3. PUNS and JOKES

How to Double the Meaning of Life pp.122-40 offers more funny puns, a few repeated here.

alas and alack  a lass and a lack
(unrequited love)
ancestors  (and sister’s)
anorexic  an’a wreck, sick

This will lift you up where you belong!

apple  up pull  (the unopposite meaning)
arithmetic  a rhythm attack
Arms race harms Race!
a Sister  assister  (to needy, Church, Mom Superior)
hairy parent  heir apparent
Home and Away  Hormone a way! (Oz TV series mostly about young people and their hormones)
humerus  “humorous?”
(The funny bone is part of the humerus.)
impregnation  him per “egg nation”
(He gets the egg dividing and multiplying.)
idolatry  a dollar tree
ingrown toenail  In groan-tone ail.
lackeys  lack ease  (not free, ‘bonded’)
laissez faire  lazy fare  (pun: both are do-nothings)
libel  (liable!)
“line”  (lyin’!)  (Ad line, Party line, pick-up line)
melancholy  melon/collie  (Lassie’s love for Jack O’Lantern was unrequited. Jack just sat there with a stupid grin on his face.) Pumpkin & melons are gourds.
millet  Mill it.
miniskirt  Many’s curt.
Minister  Many stir.
(But it seems that most of them would rather sleep.)
morning  mourning  (mourning after night before)
mortar fire  mortifier
nonagenarian  nonage a-naryin’  (“I deny all claims that I’m underage,” said the ninety-something.)
nuisance  new cents  (Damn decimal change!)
pertinaceous  Puritan, eh? Shush!
(stubbornly righteous)
philosophise  “Fill ossifies.”
phloem  flow ’em  (It ‘flows’ the sap and sugars down the plant from the leaves.)
placenta  place enter  (where mother enters fetus)
politics  Poly-tricks!
propaganda  “proper gander”  (It says.)
raucous  raw cuss
relax  “Real” axe.  (Cool it, get unreal)
revolution  ‘Reb illusion!’  (reactionary reaction)
road bed  Rode bad?
(where roads + many bad or sleepy drivers go to ’rest’)
sacrilegious  sack religious
(worshipping the bed on Sunday morning)
sarcasm  sour chasm
seminary  “Semen? Nary!”
(where one learns the celibacy rule of priesthood)
senior  seen yore
SF  as if  (science fiction)
smart  “some art!”
State Government  Stay gum men!
(Stirne pronunciation; gum tree men—except they’re not, with little interest in gum tree preservation.)
surrender  “Sir!” ender
surreptitious  syruled issues
(hiding the truth behind sweet-talking euphemisms)
Tortoise  “taught” us
(Aesop via Lewis Carroll)
upmarket  Up-mark it.
vilify  “Villain—fie!”
Watch it!  “What?”  (…“Shit!”)
And if you don’t like my puns,
You ask it, you ass fart!

4. MULTIPLES, all types
[a]=antonyms
A noise—an “Oyez!”—annoys.
ascetic  acidic acetic aesthetic
(Words 2 and 3 are related.)
aside  as hide a sighed aside
(First aside is an adverb, second a noun.)
“astute!”  as toot “as tute”  (self-praise)
bastard  bad-stirred ‘bass turd’
censor  sin seer, ‘sincere since hear sins here’
(e.g., confessional)
co-incomes  Coin comes; coin comes.
commends  Come-ins!
= endorsement  ‘In’ door’s meant.
consummating
Cons “a mating”—con summiting.
diarrhea  dire rear (derrière)
disgust  ’Tis cussed!  (Discussed?)
embarrassed I’m bare assed.

evanescence even as sense heaven essence

existence acts’ extents
(Acts is tense!) (It isn’t easy being a Being.)

faults false falls (1 and 2 are related.)

fillip ‘fill up’—feel ‘up’

flight full height, feel light

Illinois 1. ill annoy; 2. ill-annoy
(1 Peeve the sick and poorly. 2 Fail to peeve anyone.)

industries In ‘dust trees’ end us trees.

innocence ‘in know’ since in, know sense [a]
I see. Icy eyes ee. (ee = eye [vb,n.], Scot.)

mystical ‘Myth’s tickle’ (Mis-tickle?)

optimistic Opt a mystic. Hopped a mis-tick?

officious offish us, oft vicious

pacifist 1. Passivest patsy fist! 2. Pass a fist!
(1. warmongers’ definition; 2. pacifist’s definition)

persuade peer-swayed (Purse-swayed?)

philosopher ‘Fill us off Her full awes offer.’
(‘Her’ is the muse of philosophy.)

punch line punnish line (punish line?)

psi’s size-sighs (Size isn’t everything!)

qualified ‘Coup’ all I’ve eyed, Co. wall I fied.
Coup is a nonce verb, conquer. The company wall is the job requirements, easy enuf that I mocked them.

rejects reach ex
(Rejections reach X shuns.)

retail re tale retell

robber baron Rob her barren, raw Barbarian!

rode ‘Rowed’ road.

senile scene I’ll see n’ I’ll see Nile, sea ’n isle.
sophistry = softest tree; artistry = hardest tree (...to climb.)
squeamish squirmish-screamish

surveillance Serve ‘veil lens’. (Serve aliens?)

theism “Thee”-ism (Theist “Thee” yossed.)
treats t’ her: eats, ‘true’ eats!

“We wee wee-wee.” My child’s first full sentence.
Note the use of We, not I—it does Papa proud.

“Why not?” Why knot? Whine not!

Wonderland Wand-o’er, lend one dear land.
5 x 5 PUZZLES AND GAMES

Stephen Bloom and Jeremiah Farrell
Indianapolis, Indiana

Complete the following 5x5 square so that every row, column and ALL diagonals anagram into the word “ALICE”.

There are of course the two main diagonals of length 5 and also eight more broken diagonals of length 4-1 and 3-2; these ten total diagonals should all anagram into “ALICE”.

```
  A L I C E
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  I C E A L
  E A L I C
  L I C E A
  C E A L I
  A L I C E
```
THE ALICE GAME:

The 25 pieces are colored with one of five different colors and each has one of the letters of ALICE on it. These pieces are mixed face-down and each of two players draws 10 tokens. They will alternately place a token on a 5x5 board under one of the following two rules.

(1) No two pieces may have a letter or color in common in any row or column.

(2) (Cut-throat) Same as (1) but in addition no two pieces may have a letter or color in common in any diagonal, broken or not.

In either case, players can draw from the five remaining pieces in the "kitty" if they cannot place one of their own. The onus is always on the second player to note misplay by the first player. The last player to be able to play wins.
Place the 25 different dominoes from a double-nine set so the 5x5 square has constant 45 on every row, column and all ten diagonals.

Finally, on the colored ALICE 5x5 let ALICE stand for the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 and the colors the numbers 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 then add the pairs. The result will be a complete magic square with constant 60 using the consecutive numbers 0 through 24.

The same letter-color combinations can be done on a 7x7 square with letters knight hopping across the rows and the colors knight hopping down the columns.
We say that a moth is skittish, but we do not use the same adjective to describe a butterfly. Such is the nature of our idiosyncratic English language. That is to say, certain nouns invite the use of specific adjectives to describe their features. In the matching quiz that follows, link the sixteen words in each of the two columns in order to appropriately complete the phrase “as ADJECTIVE as (an) NOUN.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIG</td>
<td>BEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSY</td>
<td>BOARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOL</td>
<td>BREADBOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURIOUS</td>
<td>CAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIT</td>
<td>CLAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRESH</td>
<td>CUCUMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAPPY</td>
<td>DAISY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGHT</td>
<td>DOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAT</td>
<td>DRUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRETTY</td>
<td>FEATHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUIET</td>
<td>FIDDLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SICK</td>
<td>MOUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMART</td>
<td>MULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIFF</td>
<td>PICTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUBBORN</td>
<td>PIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIGHT</td>
<td>WHIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DESCRIPTIVES – 1 – Answers

(A) (3) as BIG as a BREADBOX

(B) (1) as BUSY as a BEE

(C) (6) as COOL as a CUCUMBER

(D) (4) as CURIOUS as a CAT

(E) (11) as FIT as a FIDDLE

(F) (7) as FRESH as a DAISY

(G) (5) as HAPPY as a CLAM

(H) (10) as LIGHT as a FEATHER

(I) (15) as NEAT as a PIN

(J) (14) as PRETTY as a PICTURE

(K) (12) as QUIET as a MOUSE

(L) (8) as SICK as a DOG

(M) (16) as SMART as a WHIP

(N) (2) as STIFF as a BOARD

(O) (13) as STUBBORN as a MULE

(P) (9) as TIGHT as a DRUM
The word which occurs most often as the result of removing the common letters in a 2-word phrase is IO, one of the moons of Jupiter:

CLIP CLOP, CRISS CROSS, DING DONG, FLIP FLOP, HIP HOP, PING PONG, SHIRE HORSE, SING SONG, TICK TOCK, TIP TOP, TWIN TOWN, WIND DOWN

The results, in A - Z order, of removing common letters in other 2-word phrases are:

fn = first name  sn = surname
LAND LINE - ADIE (sn),  TEA TIME - AIM,  APPLE PIE - ALI,  DEAD END - AN,
TALE TELLER - AR (a place),  TEA SET - AS

BREAK RANKS - BENS,  BOW WINDOW - BIND

CANNON BONE - CABEL (Scot. sn),  CRAMP RING - CAMPING,  CLOSE SEASON - CLAN,
COAT TAILS - COILS,  CON MAN - COMA

INDIAN INK - DAK (a place),  DALAI LAMA - DIM,  GOOD GOING - DIN,
DIET SHEET - DISH,  DOG LEG - DOLE,  RED ROSE - DOS,  PIED PIPER - DR

SIDE DISH - EH,  SEA SAND - END,  PETIT POINT - EON, OPEN PRISON - ERIS (a Greek god)

FREE RANGE - FANG,  FIRE EATER - FIAT,  FINE GAEL - FINGAL

GOLDEN OLDIE - GNI (sn)

HAIR DRIERS - HADES,  THE EAST - HAS,  HEMP PALM - HEAL,
HELLO DOLLY - HEDY(fn),  HAS IDEAS - HIDE,  HOME MADE - HOAD (sn),
HOUSE RULES - HORL (sn),  HORSE SENSE - HORN

BIG BANG - IAN,  MAIDEN NAME - ID,  FAIL SAFE - ILSE (fn),  AIR ARM - I’M,
RACING CAR - ING (dial. ‘meadow’),  DEMI MONDE - ION,  BIBLE BELT - IT

JED’S ODES - JO

ASK SEAN - KEN

LAST THING - LASHING,  LEAGUE GAME - LUM (a chimney)
MAIN LINE - MALE, MOVING OVER - MINGER, MEAT EATER - MR, MINUS SIGN - MUG
NEAR BEER - NAB, NAIL FILE - NAFE (sn), GREEN GRAPE - NAP, LINO TILE - NOTE,
COAL CELLAR - OER, TOILET SET - OILS, POT PLANT - OLAN (a curry),
LONG LEG - ONE, DOE EYED - OY
POTATO ROT - PAR, PEAR TREE - PAT, PIED NOIR - PEDNOR (a place),
CAPE CART - PERT, GRAPE SUGAR - PESU (sn), POKER WORK - PEW,
PITH HAT - PIA (fn), PUT OUT - PO, PLAY ALONG - PYONG (fn)
QUIET TED - QUID
ROLL ALONG - RANG, TORE INTO - REIN, BROAD BASED - ROSE, CAR COAT - ROT
SEA EEL - SAL, STEP PARENT - SARN (a place), SEA CAT - SECT, SPARE PART - SET,
SIDE WIND - SEWN, WASH AWAY - SHY, SINK UNIT - SKUT (sn),
SNAIL LIKE - SNAKE, RUSH HOUR - SO, SHELL HOLE - SO, STEEL PLATE - SPA,
FIRST FRUIT - SU (a place), TEST TUBE - SUB
PUT UPON - TON, TOE PIECE - TOPIC, AGENT ORANGE - TOR,
TOWN END - TOWED, CITRIC ACID - TRAD
GUN DOG - UNDO
ABOVE BOARD - VERD, LEAVE ALONE - VON
LOW LOADER - WADER, WEAK KNEED - WAND, WELL HOLE - WHO,
WELL LINED - WIND
VI'S VIXENS - XEN (fn)
FLY FLAP - YAP
AMAZED MA - ZED

Rarely, the 3 words together make a phrase, as in BOOT BOY - TY and BIRD BRAIN - DAN!
QUIZ: DOUBLE UP IN TEARS 2.

ANIL
Perth, Australia

Answers are two unrelated words spelt the same except one letter of one is doubled in the other.

1. a fixed badger’s burrow
2. ash covering a drunk
3. a sign the cat is infected
4. bird bed
5. carrier’s wobbles
6. celebrity info gossip
7. champion ferment taster
8. church law weapon
9. cut off a circle
10. don’t eat your pudding
11. edible root wager
12. exposed, hence not admitted
13. fashionable feelings
14. foreign cash is trash
15. friends’ coffin covers
16. gender equality (1 = 2)
17. genital-fondling pederast
18. good helper
19. hood or lout’s requirements
20. hurrah a famous singer/actor
21. impresario’s lurches
22. intending to glide
23. lemon eater
24. male snake’s warning
25. cite a joint
26. merely ram
27. one who cut off the rifleman
28. optimistic jumper
29. over a quart of debris
30. outstanding meal
31. reddish-purple crustacean
32. shredded spuds’ remains
33. the end of all one country’s people
34. us little ones
35. very heavy musical note
36. vibe of a copse
ANSWERS for Double Up #2, Anil

1. set sett 2. sot soot 3. puss pus 4. coot cot
5. toter's toppers 6. pop poop 7. winner winner 8. canon cannon
9. lop loop 10. desert dessert 11. beet bet 12. bared, barred
13. mod mood 14. ruble = rubble 15. pals' palls 16. ladies = laddies
17. peter petter 18. bon boon 19. ned's needs 20. cheer Cher
21. stager's staggers 22. planning planing 23. bitter biter 24. his hiss
25. refer reefer 26. but butt 27. sniper snipper 28. hoper hopper
29. liter litter 30. super supper 31. maroon maron 32. taters' tatters
33. Finnish finish 34. wee we 35. tonne tone 36. grove groove
A major corporation ran a full-page newspaper ad conveying a public-service message. Included was the assertion: “Having tough conversations is never easy.”

I suspect that many readers responded: “Duh!” You’d think the communications specialists at such organizations, or the layers of executives and consultants who presumably reviewed drafts of the ad, would have known better.

Of course, it’s possible that the redundancy was deliberately facetious. But given the context, which was deadly serious, it’s unlikely that coruscating wit was intended. A search turned up the identical phrase, also without apparent humorous intent, on two business sites devoted to advice on employee management and motivation.

This is the third article on redundancies I’ve written for Word Ways (see November 2010 and August 2017). But this genre of linguistic solecism (not a tautology because other kinds of solecism exist!) is committed so frequently that I’ve since collected a passel of new examples from the media. So it’s time for another roundup of unintentionally amusing real-life repetitive utterances. If you don’t immediately see the problem in any of these specimens, read it again more carefully. There will be an “exam test”!

- “He is a man without comparable peer.”
- Interviewer on a radio show: “In the time we have left remaining. . . .”
- Headline: “Trailblazers Far Ahead of Their Times.”
- “The iconic British brand [Rolls-Royce], whose cars start at $250,000 and up. . . .”
- “There are 20,000 or so known proteins in the human proteome, as the collective sum of proteins in any organism is called.”
- In an obituary for a young-adult novelist: “‘Suddenly I began to notice how many things were unfair to girls, and how angry people got if you complained about it,’ Barbara thinks to herself in one passage.”
- “One frequently cited Harvard study showed that improving air quality caused mental cognition to soar.”
• “He selectively cherry-picks data in support of the existing distribution of power.”

• Heard on *The Moth*, the popular storytelling radio program and podcast: “She was the most beautiful thing walking on a pair of two legs.”

• “The article is a sober alarm about how many species we’ve lost while no one, except for a small few, has even noticed. . . .”

Also, in a Sharper Image catalog, I found a light bulb that “levitates in midair.”

Regarding many of these examples, you wonder if an alternative could exist. “Mr. Aliyev was a trained surgeon when he married. . . .” One hopes there are no untrained ones!

And from a TV review: The science-fiction show *The Orville* “emulates the original [Star Trek] series to a degree somewhere between sincere homage and creepy necrophilia.” Is there any other kind?

The question arises: Why do people commit these errors? One reason is a misguided desire to convey emphasis, as with “free gift” and “advance warning.” In other cases, a phrase has become so embedded in the language that it’s used unconsciously, such as “above and beyond,” “bits and pieces,” “cease and desist.”

Almost always, redundancies are mistakes. They make the writer or speaker appear ignorant or illiterate or stylistically inelegant. Richard Kallan, the leading authority on the subject, says: “More often, however, the use of tautologies is unintentional and problematic. The excess word or phrase tends to weigh down the text and slow the reader. Too, it may cloud what is meant. . . . Such inadvertent comic constructions undermine the writer’s authority.”


Celebrity gossip news flash: Jennifer Lopez and Alex Rodriguez are engaged. Both are friends with Jessica Canseco, the former wife of Jose Canseco, who has accused Rodriguez of sleeping with his ex-wife. On March 12 of this year, Jessica tweeted: “Those false accusations Jose is making are not true!”

To conclude, we should always aim for literacy and respect the standards of the English language. In other words, let’s “raise them up,” not “lower them down.”

*Credit:* Thanks, as always, to Richard Kallan, this time for the excerpt from his book, the list of locutions, and the Canseco tweet.
MEAN SIDEWALKS

ANIL
Perth, Australia

• REBUSES (answers below):

1. 2.

• ASTRAY THOUGHTS
All Chinese cook alike.
One swallow does not a supper make.
Did you ever notice than an R angle (90°) is actually an L angle? Unless it faces Left. Right?
Old people who play golf hope to cut down on strokes.
If Time and Tide wait for no man, they must a a couple of liberated women.
Tattoos have revived the old branding iron principle worldwide.
If your name is CLINT, be sure to spell it with the L and I clearly separated.
If you think up something funny while in the hospital does that make it a sick joke?

99% of people believe half the world is stupid.
Half the world believe 99% of people are stupid.

Doctors have finally cracked the Hippocratic Code.
Right wingers are very conscientious. They avoid artificial conservatives. (Often unsuccessfully.)
When they say ‘ad break free’ that means they don’t charge you for the ad breaks.
(The ad world becoming the real world is the great horror of the 20th century!)

Here’s an update of an old DuPont ad slogan:
“Better things for better dyeing thru chemistry!”
[Note added to second edition;]
(DuPont added that e after I sent this article in!)

Being agreeable disagrees with contrarians.
The German word for weather is wetter!
Always the pessimists, eh? (Or optimists?)
Do kids produce twice as much urine as adults? ——— pee pee pee

Birds of a feather lack pluck.
The only thing that matters is the Higgs boson, physicists tells us. Yet out of the other side of their mouths they tell us that ‘nothing matters’, that the Universe arose out of a void.

If a hole can be said to exist then nothing exists!

Does the phrase ‘a number of’ imply that one (1) is not a number? I’ve often thought it might be a fake number. It doesn’t count.

Police are always on the lookout for vandals and goths, if you see any.

Have they looked for UFO landings in central Eurasia? That’s where I would expect the centre of world government to be if I were an alien, which I’ve been accused of.

• ECHO OF A THORPE GEM FROM THE NET

  Irony is the opposite Wrinkly.

Our editor rightly disapproves of putting i-net items in WW, but this one is justified by being very Word Ways-like and by reverberating with another WW classic, Susan Thorpe’s chemical joke, Irony = Fey. (Fe is the symbol for iron.)

The new(?), anonymous one from the net turns from the chemical lab to the laundry room for an ANTONYM/SYNONYM DOUBLE with two direct double meanings: Opposites yes, ironing negates wrinkles, yet ironic and wrinkly are also ca. synonyms indicating a twist or crease. It would be even more logically elegant if wrinkly could be spelt wrinkley, but history is against us, the rats! That’s simply intolerably cruel.

> REBUS ANSWERS:
1. mild alarm
2. Big Mac logo

• AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL CONFESSIONS

I’m a Reformed Protestant. I got over it.

I’m still treading water frantically as I try to swim down the time stream.

I wish to remain anomalous.

When I fast the day goes really slow.
When I was a toddler I had a babysitter named Betty Bigh, I seem to recall

Dad took me to the Elks Club (BPOE) when I came of age. It was frightening. All those antlers!
Yes, Father was an Elk. (Mother was a Dear.)

As I get older my supply of inhibitors is running low—so watch out!

I have strange genes, but I wear them well.

I won’t be worried if I get lost in the woods. A wild turkey will find me.

I’m thinking of starting a new religion just for kids. I’ll call it Little Faith.

• SHOCKING BIOGRAPHICAL SHORTS

The Beatles were hit men!

Beethoven had no ear for music.

Caballeros are gay!

Caesar et one tu many Brutus.

Dali wasn’t real! (More fake news.)

Da Vinci was actually at the Last Supper. He has a picture to prove it.

Lady Godiva rode bareback.

There was a ceiling to Michelangelo’s achievements. Yet he got high on his work.

Milton lost his sight and became enlightened.

Napoleon’s belly itch wasn’t shingles but ambition. ———

Darwin and Wallace were naturally selective thinkers.

Karl Marx wasn’t as funny as Groucho. (To most people.)

Freud had sexual hangups. This gave him good insights.

Herbert and J. Edgar Hoover were suckers who sold vacuums.

Truman bombed as a President. So did Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, but not as big time.

Billy Graham wondered why his prophesied end of the world hadn’t occurred, then it came to him.

Donald Trump wants to stamp out US poverty—and its owners.

• TRIPLE RESONANCE

metal mettle medal

These three homophones have three different meanings yet all are related etymologically. Unique?
52.2.1 Consecutive Roman Numerals by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

I + II + III + IV + V + VI + VII + VIII + IX + X + XI + XII + XIII + XIV + XV + XVI + XVII = CLIII

52.2.2 Doubly True by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

SEVEN + SEVEN – FIVE = (SIX – ONE – TWO)²

52.2.3 Proverb – 1 by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

KEEP x YOUR = PROMISES
(Solve this one in base 12, please.)

52.2.4 Proverb – 2 by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

ALL + √ROADS = LEAD + TO – ROME

52.2.5 Perfect Square Nations – 1 by Paul Boymel, Potomac, Maryland

(CUBA)² = ESTONIA

52.2.6 Perfect Square Nations – 2 by Paul Boymel, Potomac, Maryland

(IRAQ)² = BULGARIA
52.2.1 Consecutive Roman Numerals by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

\[ 5 + 55 + 555 + 57 + 75 + 755 + 7555 + 56 + 65 + 655 + 6555 + 657 + 67 + 675 + 6755 + 65555 = 24555 \]

52.2.2 Doubly True by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

\[ 34640 + 34640 - 8764 = (379 - 104 - 521)^2 \]

52.2.3 Proverb – 1 by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

\[ 6332 \times 4905 = 25987A3A \]

52.2.4 Proverb – 2 by Andrzej Bartz, Fuerth, Germany

\[ 299 + \sqrt{85264} = 9026 + 75 - 8510 \]

52.2.5 Perfect Square Nations - 1 by Paul Boymel, Potomac, Maryland

\[ (2396)^2 = 5740816 \]

52.2.6 Perfect Square Nations - 2 by Paul Boymel, Potomac, Maryland

\[ (9064)^2 = 82156096 \]
INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Word Ways is interested in receiving original articles (non-fiction, fiction or poetry) relating to recreational logology. All articles should be sent to the editor, Jeremiah Farrell, 9144 Aintree Dr., Indianapolis, Indiana 46250 (wordways@butler.edu).

Authors are encouraged to send computer-ready articles in Microsoft Word with the following specifications:

- Title: 14 pt Times New Roman BOLD
- Text: 12 pt Times New Roman
- Page Size: 7 inches horizontal, 9 inches vertical

Diagrams and the like should be drafted in black or India ink in a form suitable for photo-offset.

In non-fiction articles, the responsibility for the accuracy of any statement rests primarily with the author. The general scope of any investigation should be defined: for example, a statement that words have been taken from the Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary or the Merriam-Webster Unabridged Dictionary, Third Edition, or place names taken from the Times Index-Gazetteer of the World. If a word or name comes from an unusual source, this should be identified. Footnotes in general should be avoided; references can be given either in the text or at the end of the article.

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