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MORE WORD WAYS?

by Jeremiah Farrell

The November 2020 issue of Word Ways will be the last for some time but we will hopefully resume the journal in the future. Word Ways was started in 1968 at the suggestion of the late Martin Gardner. Due to the generosity of Butler University all 53 years of articles will be archived free of charge at https://digitalcommons.butler.edu/wordways/.

A Puzzle. Each of the nine different letters of our title is used three times each in the following nine words: DAY, ERS, MED, MOW, RAW, ROD, SAM, SOY, YEW. As a puzzle place the nine on the nodes of this diagram so that the three straight lines and the three concentric circular regions have a common letter.

A Game. Two players alternately chose a word and try to win by getting three with a common letter. To be totally fair each player has only four choices and if First does not win in four moves the win is given to Second.
One Solution to the Puzzle follows.

First can always win the game with careful play. Notice that each set of three nodes, circles, triangles or squares has no letters in common. (This will be the case no matter what the answer to the puzzle is.) First starts by choosing any word. If Second chooses a word from the same shaped node, First takes the third from that node. Second’s next choice forces First to block and will always be a double threat which First will win.

If Second’s initial choice is in another shaped node than First’s, First wins by forcing Second to waste a play by forcing Second to play in Second’s same shaped node. For Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>SOY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROD</td>
<td>MED (forced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAW (double threat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Notice that First’s RAW is the third entry in Second’s circle nodes.
Another Game. Two players alternately choose one of the nine letters A, D, E, M, O, R, S, W, Y. Trying to be the first to spell one of the nine words. Use the following diagram to show how First can win this game in four moves. Details are similar to the earlier game and are left to the reader.

These results are examples of (9,3) word configurations. Complete details can be found in the following:

Ciphers and Structures

Alex J. Quiz
Glendale, California

Ciphers are very interesting forms of wordplay. We will be going over 3 different kinds of ciphers. The first one is the Caesar cipher, or lettershift, discussed in November 1979 in "Alphabetic Letter-Shifts", in February 1990 in "Letter-Shift Words in the OSPD", and in the August 1993 Colloquy. The second one is the Atbash cipher, or balanced word pairs, discussed in February 2002 in "Complementary Letters and Words", November 2004 in "Balanced Word Pairs", and February 2005 in "More Balanced Word Pairs". The third one is the Atbash plus Caesar cipher. It combines the Atbash and Caesar ciphers by applying the Atbash cipher and then the Caesar cipher on a word. An article in February 2004, "Azby-Shiftwords", has explored this form of wordplay but we are exploring it further. Also, there is another form of wordplay called the structure. It is very similar to difference words, but different also.

First, the structure. To take the structure of a word, we first change all of the letters into numbers, for example "people" becomes 16, 5, 15, 16, 12, 5 because those are the positions of the letters in that word in the alphabet. Then, we subtract each one from the one after it, adding 26 if needed.

So, 5 (or 31) - 16 = 15, 15 - 5 = 10, 16 - 15 = 1, 12 (or 38) - 16 = 22, and 5 (or 31) - 12 = 19.
We can't subtract the letter after from the letter before like in difference words, we can only subtract the letter before from the letter after. Now, the differences are 15, 10, 1, 22, and 19. Now, we convert them back into letters. We change it into O, J, A, V, S. So, the structure of "people" is "ojavs". Also note that the structure of "ing" is "es", making for some structure pairs because both are very common word endings.

There are 3 categories of structure words.
1. The words where their structure is all one letter.
2. The words that share their structure with another word.
3. The words where their structure is another word.

There are 25 categories of words where their structure is all one letter (not counting "z" because that would just be a word of all the same letter since Z is an increase of 0), for example "dins": "dins" becomes 4, 9, 14, 19, and 9 - 4 = 5, 14 - 9 = 5, and 19 - 14 = 5. Since the differences are 5, 5, 5, the structure of "dins" is "eee".

These words are listed with their structures next to them.

4 letter words -
filo (ccc), dins (eee), muck (hhh), clud (iii), zira (iii), tepa (kkk), coam (lll), anan (mmm), bobo (mmm), erer (mmm), lyly (mmm), nana (mmm), vivi (mmm), peti (ooo), ariz (qqq), dulc (qqq), jari (qqq), bung (sss), keys (ttt), and urol (www).

5 letter words -
mucks (hhhh), tepal (kkkk), anana (mmmm)

There are no longer words that have a structure of all one letter, even though there is an anime named
"Bobobo-bo Bo-bobo" with a structure of 13 Ms in a row, though that shouldn't count as a word. We also constructed a sentence like that, "Go, we muck SAI", which has a structure of 10 Hs in a row.

The words that share their structure with another word are just Caesar cipher pairs, for example "abjurer" and "nowhere" both have a structure of "ahkwmm". We'll talk about those later.

These are the words where their structure is another word. I'm guessing that most of them will be "ing" → "es" pairs.

6 letter to 5 letter pairs -
loping → cases, pungle → esses, alders → krama, reflux → matic, declan → axiom, coping → lases, oracle → cibis, tumefy → arras, achmed → beery, eldest → grana, motion → rofly, hoping → gases, unwits → silky, elders → grama, erased → mirly, shades → oscan, estive → naomi, knives → cumin, refoot → maize, buzzes → sezen, boxing → mikes, coxing → likes, howlan → ghoom, afraid → elihu, acopic → blast, deinos → adead, ruched → chewy, fixing → cokes, noshes → adown, sluing → sines, moppet → bazoo, washes → drow (this one kind of makes sense), infand → erump, nablas → major, abdest → abana, sixing → pokes, widest → luana, sabirs → hagia, abdias → aber, pewing → orles, elding → grees, fluing → fines, dewing → arles, jingle → yeses, lethia → sonar, moping → bases, slatch → sosie, fjords → declo, undeaf → spave, ingram → eskil, owling → howes, poppet → yazoo, pokinx → yikes, kotyle → deems, wefted → hanky, rowlet (Who knew my dictionary contained Pokemon names?) → whoso, tapers → gooma

7 letter to 6 letter pairs -
anseme → melgar, falutin → ukiyoe, lenapes → simoon, ordered → clammy
Ordered → clammy is the longest common pair.

Weird facts about structure:
If you Caesar cipher a word, the structure stays the same.
If you Atbash cipher a word, the structure gets Atbash ciphered and then Caesar ciphered by a shift of 25, or Atbash plus Caesar with a shift of 25.
If you Atbash plus Caesar cipher a word, the structure gets Atbash plus Caesar ciphered with a shift of 25.
If you reverse a word, the structure gets Atbash plus Caesar ciphered with a shift of 25, then reversed.
If you arithmetic shift a word (talked about in February 2006 in "Shifts Progress"), the structure gets Caesar ciphered with the same amount as the arithmetic shift was. We won't talk about the arithmetic shift in this article however (or should I say Vquever, the VQ word for the digraph list?). We might talk about arithmetic cipher in the fall 2020 edition of Word Ways though.

Now, the Caesar cipher, or lettershift. It was discussed in November 1979 in "Alphabetic Letter-Shifts", in February 1990 in "Letter-Shift Words in the OSPD", and in the August 1993 Colloquy. It basically is just about shifting every letter by the same amount in the alphabet.
We won't go through all of the pairs in this one, just the 5-letter and longer pairs. If you want the 4-letter pairs, go to "Letter-Shift Words in the OSPD" in the February 1990 Word Wways. There are 3 sets of 4 5-letter words that shift into eachother:
cheer, diffs, jolly, and purre (even though no dictionary seems to have all 4 of them)
aner, boffs, hully, and narre
dolls, groov, jurry, and wheel
There is also a set of 3 6-letter words that shift into each other, but one is an acronym, one is a place name, and one is an obsolete word: ARBTRN, Neogea, and riskie (obsolete form of "risky"). A 4-word set (Cleely, pyrryl, rattan, and vexxer) has not been used because one is a name and one is slang.

1-shift -
adder → beefs, aneer → boffs, cheer → diff's, shads → tibet, sheer → tiffs, sneer → toffs, steer → tuffs, anteed → bouffe, steeds → tuffet

2-shift -
bylaw → dancy, osmic → quoke

3-shift -
cobra → freud, dolls → groov (archaic 'groove'), groov (archaic 'groove') → jurry (form of 'jury'), teloi → whorl, primero → sulphur (a famous pair)

4-shift -
alkyd → epoch, banjo → ferns, bejan → finer, danio → herms, ganja → kerne, lutea → pyxie, pecan → tiger, ratan (rattan?) → vexer, taney → xeric, three → xlvii (47), ganjah → kernel, lallan → pepper, Leanna → Pierre (both names)

5-shift -
admin → firns, fizzy → kneed

6-shift -
ahull → gnarr, boffs → hully, bulls → hurry, buffi → hallo, bulls → harry, butyl → hazer, chain → ingot, diff's → jolly, dolls → jurry, fills → lorry, filly → lorre, fulls → larry, ginny → motte, golly → murre, gulfs → marly, gulls → marry, gummy → masse, gunny → matte, hully → narre, jimmy → posse, jinni → potto, jinns → potty, johns → punty, linum → rotas, luffs → rally, mills → sorry, mocha → suing, molas → surgy, muffs → sally, mulch → sarin, mumms → sassy, munch → satin, noggs → tummy, nulls → tarry, nutty → tazze, pulpy → varve, viola → bourg, vitim → bozos, wiles → coryk, wolf's → curly, wombs → cushy, alohas → grungy, bombyx → hushed, fusion → layout, fusions → layouty (A word I invented for my unreleased book "Plop" about ciphers), wiliwili → corocoro (The longest pair known so far.)

7-shift -
aneer → hully, cheer → jolly, hotel → oval's, later → shaly, latex → shale, oxter → vealy, tenet → alula, timer → aptly, wheel → dolls, inkier → purply, manful → thumbs, unfiber → bumpily

8-shift -
loads → twila, scans → akiva, setal → ambit, tsars → baiza

9-shift -
jerky → snath, river → arena, sleep → bunny, wiver → frena, xeric → gnarl

10-shift -
cubed → melon, dumbo → newly, Herod → Robyn, hesse → rocco, ruddi → benny, secco → commy, sewed → cogon, uredo → ebony, budded → lennon, mumuu → weewee
11-shift -
drips → octad, hints → styed, raphe → clasp, spits → dated, spots → dazed, trips → ectad, splits → dawted

12-shift -
didos → pupae, dirum → pudgy, dobro → panda, hogs → tasse, Sachs → emote, torus → fadge

13-shift or rot-13 -
cheer → purre, clerk → pyrex, craal → penny, creel → perry, dhoon → qubba, Ebola → Robyn, frere → serer, gnarl → taney, green → terra (this one actually makes sense), junes → wharf, becuna → orphan, cheery → purrel, Cheryl → purely, farrel → sneery, abjurer → nowhere (the most famous pair)
In addition, gnat → tang is a reverse pair, and irk → vex are a synonym pair, along with cheer → jolly and green → terra.

There are no 14-25 shift pairs because those are just the reverses of the other pairs.

The 7-letter pairs are primero → sulphur, fusions → layouty, unfiber → bumpily, and abjurer → nowhere. The only 8-letter pair is wiliwili → corocoro.

Also, you can shift the sentence: "Navy be nowhere, one green"
And you get this sentence: "Anil or abjurer, bar terra"

Now we have the Atbash cipher. You have to subtract the position of each letter from 27, so A becomes Z, B becomes Y, E becomes V, G becomes T, and so on. The gnat-tang pair of this cipher is girt-trig.

We're not going to go over the pairs in this, because we're getting to the atbash plus caesar cipher. The Atbash plus Caesar cipher is that this article is mainly about. An article in February 2004, "Azby-Shiftwords", has explored this form of wordplay but we are exploring it further.

There are pairs from any shift from 1-25 because if you apply the same shift again, you get back to the original word. That means that words can Atbash plus Caesar cipher into themselves, for example "anna" with a shift of 1. And, words can shift to their reverse in shifts other than 13.
There are 25 possible shifts because 14-25 are not reverses of 1-12, all of them are reverses of themselves: Just re-encode the text in the cipher to decode it.

Note that you have to encode them with the Atbash cipher first. If you encode them with the Caesar cipher first, then the Atbash plus Caesar shift is 26 minus the Caesar shift.

9 seems like the cipher with the most pairs, because E and R stay the same, A and I become eachother, and O and U become eachother.

Since this topic has not been explored very much on Word Ways, we decided to include the 4-letter pairs.

Note: There's a dash instead of an arrow because the pairs can go either way in this one.
Here are the 4-letter pairs for each shift, excluding 0:

1-shift -
anan-anan, anna-anna, banc-zany, haji-tars, haps-tali, hasp-tail, hemi-twos, impi-sols, imps-soli, jail-rasp, laps-pali, lwei-pews, mosh-omit, mown-omen, naan-naan, nabs-nazi, nala-napa, nana-nana
10-shift -
offs-veer

11-shift -

12-shift -

13-shift -
beal-limb, beam-lima, bets-litu, byte-loti, city-keto, debt-jilt, deli-jibe, dell-jibb, demy-jiao, diffs-jehu, foxy-hypo, nils-zebu, obia-ylem, pout-xyst

14-shift -
anan-nana, anna-naan, azan-nona

15-shift -

16-shift -

17-shift -

18-shift -

19-shift -
20-shift -
alga-tint, atap-tate, bats-stab, beta-spat, beth-spam, bile-slip, bite-slap, bits-slab, blab-sits, blam-sith, bleb-sips, clap-rite, clip-rite, clop-rife, glib-nils, ilia-lilt

21-shift -

22-shift -

23-shift -

24-shift -
exit-tape, fete-stet, fixt-spa

25-shift -

Some shifts have over 50 pairs like 9 and 23 and 4, 10, 14, and 24 have only 3 or less.

Two 6-shift are connected by a 13-shift cipher: been-ebbs and orra-roof. Some make sense, like kale-blah, ally-peer, and iron-jade. Some are opposites, like junk-tips, and dirge-farce (for 5-letter pairs).
Some go to the reverses of themselves, like avid-diva, stop-pots, and stab-bats.
Some pairs are of one word to the same word, like anna-anna, bobo-bobo, and lyly-lyly.
Some fit into both categories, anna-anna, boob-boob, and naan-naan, which anna, boob, and naan all Caesar shift into eachother.
Possibly the best group of multiples are pixy-talk, slab-talk, pixy-bits, and slab-bits.
11 is the champion of words with only odd letters, with 13 out of its 17 pairs having two words with only odd letters (all except acta-kirk, acts-kirs, etch-grid, and rows-twos.)
Some of them make almost sense, like lima-beam(not bean, beam), and mama-coco, the name of a character in the movie Coco (the movie about Day of the Dead, not the Pokemon movie with the same name). Interesting 3-letter pairs include ice-age.
Let's move on to five-letter pairs, surprisingly every shift has at least one pair:

1-shift -
adown-axmen, hajis-tarsi, lalls-pappi, lauan-pagan, limas-psoai

2-shift -
jinny-stood

3-shift -
alias-cruck, aloin-croup, arias-cluck, aryls-clerk, birse-bulky, bloke-brosy, boody-booze, koine-soupy, kroon-sloop, loose-rooky, micas-quack

4-shift -
loppy-spoof

5-shift -
abase-edema, fanum-zerks, inarm-wrens, lemma-tasse, ligan-twyer, maple-septa, miens-swarm, nalas-retem, nasal-remet, natal-relet, pacer-pecan, palet-petal

6-shift -
croon-dorrs, obols-rerun

7-shift -
imago-yugas

8-shift -
chide-fazed, putto-snoot, putts-snoop

9-shift -

10-shift -
ruffs-speer

11-shift -
sachs-skids, sages-skegs, sagos-skews, sakes-skags, scags-sikes, sokes-swags

12-shift -
adult-liras, bulla-kraal, chert-jehus, elute-harsh, expat-howls, exult-horas, felts-ghast, plasm-waltz, pulse-wrath, rawly-ulpan

13-shift -
celli-kibbe, ditto-jetty, rebbe-villi

14-shift -
fatwa-inurn
Most of the 5-letter 9 pairs are the 4-letter ___e -> __e to ___er -> ____er. The 11 shift also has many pairs of words with only odd-numbered letters (called all-odd words, because "all" and "odd" are also an Atbash plus Caesar shift pair).

The pairs micas-quack and imago-yugas is the longest pair with two all-different-letter all-odd words.

Here are the six letter pairs and longer. All the shifts that have pairs are shown below:

1-shift - banana-zanana

3-shift - booboo-booboo

5-shift - barman-denser, carman-censer, lallan-tetter, mermen-sansar, parser-penman
6-shift - bimbos-extern

8-shift - duende-endued


12-shift - furfur-grugru, penile-whydah

16-shift - clover-nebuly

17-shift - ridgils-zinkify

22-shift - corned-theirs, divers-snared, drears-served, incent-nitric, coheirs-thorned

23-shift - holies-pilose, kiddie-mottos, hilloed-pollist

The only seven-letter pairs are greeter-creep(9), gritter-crapper(9), ridgils-zinkify(17), coheirs-thorned(22), and hilloed-pollist(23).

And one eight-letter pair: pewterer-temperer(9).

But we move on to bigger things!

What if we check Merriam Webster's 3rd Unabridged instead of the scrabble dictionary?

We can find 6-letter pairs for most shifts!

For example:
1 - banana-zanana
2 - anatox-bobine
3 - actory-cajole
5 - barman-denser
6 - haboob-yferre
7 - isacco-yogees
8 - duende-endued
9 - pewter-temper
11 - roctas*-twirks*
12 - penile-whydah
13 - divelu-jeribs*
15 - cobola-manado
16 - themer-wildly
17 - dioecy-nicmos
18 - anonna-reeder
19 - boreas-rebosa (also an anagram!)
20 - bactra-stract
21 - judaic-larums
22 - divers-snared
23 - kiddie-mottos
25 - felten-tunful

Starred words are inferred words. Judaic, Bobine, Anatox, and Divelu are capitalized words.

4, 10, 14, and 24 are the only missing ones, and starred words are inferred forms not listed but implied.

The 7-letter pairs with this dictionary added are:
3-shift - boobook-booboos
5-shift - attalla-ellette, narayan-reneger
8-shift - shouted-patnode
9-shift - coiture-guapore, crapper-gritter, creeper-greeter, crutter-gropper, elbower-exhumer, otterer-upperer
13-shift - telembi-tibiale
17-shift - ridgils-zinkify
19-shift - alehoof-sholeen
22-shift - conjure-thimber, coheirs-thorned
23-shift - bollies-villose, hilloed-pollist

Also, there are 4 more 8-letter pairs: purupuru-torotoro (shift of 9), hackmack-homecome (shift of 15), conjured-thimbers (shift of 22), hospices-piehouse (shift of 23).
Also, we have a 9-letter shift pair. peneplane-paraptera. I discovered this pair, nobody else may claim that they discovered it.

If you add the words from some more dictionaries, 4 has johppa-upwood and 24 has gjerde-rotgut, only leaving 10 and 14.

Also adding the words from some more dictionaries, there are 2 more 8-letter pairs: balwarra-detienne (shift of 5), and dapperer-fitterer (shift of 9). No new 9-letter pairs other than peneplane-paraptera though.

That is all of the things I currently have here about ciphers and structures. It may be continued in a part 2 with Arithmetic Cipher and Mutiplcative Cipher though.
DOUBLED LETTER SENTENCES

SUSAN THORPE
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All these words contain a doubled letter.

THREE HEADLESS APPARITIONS SUDDENLY APPEARED

SLIPPERY NARROW TUNNELS SEEM OPPRESSIVELY SPOOKY

MIDDLESEX’S INTELLIGENT PUZZLERS NEED DIFFICULT QUIZZES

PADDY APPRECIATED COOK’S SUPPER, GUZZLING CHERRY DESSERT FOLLOWING YUMMY BEEF CASSEROLE

UNACCOUNTABLE WEEKLY MESSAGES ARRIVED FOLLOWING HARRIET’S SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE

WOBBLY LADDERS WILL COLLAPSE, ESPECIALLY STEEP WOODEN LADDERS

ALL OFFICE FLOORS NEED SCRUBBING WEEKLY

HOMELESS STREET DWELLERS APPRECIATE FREE FOOD

GREEN CREEPY CATERPILLARS KILL CABBAGES

TENNIS WINNER, MURRAY, NETTED THREE SUCCESSIVE BALLS

GRANNY’S GLASSES FINALLY FELL OFF

BUDDLEIAS ATTRACT FLUTTERING BUTTERFLIES

KNITTED WOOLLEN PULLOVERS KEEP CHILLS OFF

RUBBISH LITTERS TREE-LINED STREETS

GALLOWAY CATTLE GUZZLE GREEN GRASS

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS HAPPEN FOLLOWING CARELESS MOUNTAINEERING

SHOPPING MALLS OFFER ALL POSSIBLE GOODS

FLAPPING SUDDENLY, NINETEEN GEESE HURRIEDLY TOOK OFF

SUCCESSFUL BUTTONHOLES NEED NEEDLEWORK LESSONS
FOOTBALL WUSSES

Roger E. Rondeau
Dayton, OH

In his 1997 bestselling book, “Brain Droppings,” the late George Carlin wrote his famous stage monologue on the violence of football vs. the tameness of baseball. Among other things, he compared football helmets to baseball caps; contrasted football blitzes and bombs to baseball bunts and bloopers; and noted that football has blocking, clipping, spearing, piling on, unnecessary roughness while baseball has the squeeze play, the sacrifice fly, the walk, the fielder’s choice.

In a Washington Post article, sports writer Tom Boswell wrote a similar piece pointing out that in football you march down the field and score; while in baseball, you wait for a walk, take your stretch, toe the rubber, tap your spikes, play ball and run home. Even political columnist George Will noted that football combines two of the worst elements of American life: violence and committee meetings.

But this Words installment goes against the flow, presenting the docile side of football and exposing the rough edges of baseball. Don’t football players usually huddle (and some even hold hands) to discuss protecting the passer who might be launching a Hail Mary pass? If it’s an immaculate reception, there certainly will be some joyful dancing and merriment in the end zone. Aren’t there many other timid plays and situations in the course of a football game, like free kicks, safeties, neutral zones, flea flickers, dead balls, weak sides, kneeling, and fair catches? Also, aren’t many football games played in such benevolent venues as the Humanitarian Bowl, Liberty Bowl, Rose Bowl, Sugar Bowl, and Fiesta Bowl?

By contrast, baseball is a sport where each team has at least eight hitters with baseball bats – three foot pieces of lumber – that are sometimes used to hit screwballs and an occasional bleeder. If at least three of these heavy hitters follow one another in the lineup, it’s called murderers’ row. In a baseball game, there might be bean balls, suicides, steals, twin killings, and hit and runs. In addition, you can get shut out, knocked out of the box, put out, picked off, thrown out, and run down. Besides being tough, baseball players need to be smart - you won’t see them get penalized for having too many players on the field.

On the gridiron sidelines, trainers are standing by to squirt Gatorade into the players’ open mouths - like a mother bird feeding the gaping beaks of her nestlings. No one near the baseball diamond waits on the players - they drink water and Gatorade all by themselves. Some players are even isolated in a bullpen and kept ready to come out to kill an opponent's rally; others pace in their dugout chewing tobacco and spitting a lot. So, as for football players’ toughness rating, they need to expectorate if they expect to rate.

Finally, with all the talk about football players kneeling during the national anthem, it should be noted that baseball is not only our national pastime but also our most patriotic sport. The next time you attend a baseball game, listen for the last six words of our national anthem: ‘.... home of the brave, play ball.’
FOR MARTIN GARDNER
A PUZZLE AND GAME

By Jeremiah Farrell

THE PUZZLE. The nine different letters in MARTIN GARDNER are used three times each in
these nine words.

AND, ERG, GIN, MEN, RAM, RID, TAG, TED, TIM

Place the words in the 3x3 grid so that each row of three, each column of three and each color of
three has a common letter.

THE GAME. Two players alternately select and keep from the letter AEIDGMNRT trying to
win the game by forming one of the nine words in the puzzle. To be fair each players gets
only four turns and if First does not win in four, Second is awarded the win. How should this
be played?
ANSWERS. For the puzzle, one possible solution follows:

![Puzzle Grid]

For the Game, First can start with any of the letters in the three sets. AEI, DGM, and NRT. These sets never occur together in any of the words. If Second takes a letter in the same set as First, First takes the last letter of that set and blocks Second’s next play with a double threat and wins.

If Second takes in a different set, First wins by forcing Second to play in Second set.
The guidelines for rhymes suggest you do not rhyme a word with itself, so I have carefully avoided that situation in the lines below.

A diet change to slim my waist:
pre-packaged meal-boxes expand my waste.

Automatic &^!$#!% sensor:
prudish @$#*!& robot censor.

Marriage proposals? DO NOT accept!
Never, ever, ever... except...

An angry horn-honker was honked at too:
he weaved and swerved wherever he wanted to.

A mute wolf pack sat wondering how'll
they praise the night if they cannot howl.

The nearsighted nurse who searched for my vein:
he poked again and again in vain.

Captain Capricious did not steer straight:
abandoned ship and clogged the strait.

A lazy man once met his idol:
self-mummified monk whose life was idle.

Shuffled shoes with worn out soles:
worn by folks with weary souls.

Comfort to the ones who pray
(provided that they do not prey).
When I lend a small sum, or purchase something for a friend as a favor, I casually offer to waive the debt, accompanying the gesture with the quip: “It’s a mere bag of shells.”

I’m no longer surprised when the ostensible beneficiary doesn’t get it. A bagatelle is “an unimportant or insignificant thing; a trifle.” The gag originated in a classic episode of The Honeymooners sitcom, still endlessly in syndication, as a malapropism uttered by Ralph Kramden, the blustering bus driver played by Jackie Gleason. According to lore, Gleason ad-libbed the joke. I probably heard it as a kid, watching the original broadcast in 1956.

There may be a moral here: Obviously, the producers expected the audience back then to know the word and thus be amused by the blooper. The fact that this is no longer true is yet another indication of how far the state of literacy has plunged.

This is the sixth recreationally linguistic gallimaufry that I’ve written for Word Ways. Following are items that the usual themes of my articles didn’t accommodate.

As a handy, all-purpose excuse to people expecting a response or requesting some action on my part, I puckishly say that I am blizzy—my own portmanteau of busy and lazy. Googling didn’t turn up the neologism, at least not with this meaning. But last October, reading a column in The Wall Street Journal by financial journalist Jason Zweig, I spotted his invention of blazy. The same, only different. Use whichever version you prefer.

In a cartoon, hundreds of two-legged rodents, nattily attired in headbands and Nikes, are running a marathon on a city boulevard. On the sidelines, one briefcase-toting executive complains to another: “I’m tired of this rat race.” (Numerous variations may be found online.) I wonder if anyone else has identified the phenomenon in play here, which I call “literalizing the metaphor.” More examples: A recent headline announced: “Audiences Face the Music Again.” A New Zealand vacation home was burglarized and the thieves really did take “everything but the kitchen sink.” Can you think of others?

A few provocative queries and observations:

- How did silence as a response come to be critically ridiculed by the comment: “Crickets”? Yes, I get the gist. But, after all, crickets are noisy, right?

- Isn’t the professional title “paid assassin” redundant? Would any of them do the job, um . . . pro bono?
• Why do we say “related by blood”? The phrase originated in the early 18th century, before genetics was discovered. Maybe they knew something, because DNA can be extracted from white blood cells. Still, I find the expression repellent. Will it ever be abandoned? Frankly, I’m not sanguine about the prospects!

• Two years ago, confirming a flight, I had to read the boarding-pass code, LZWUHB, on the phone to a human customer-service representative. Although I was once in the Navy, I often forget what’s usually referred to as the NATO phonetic alphabet. So I hesitantly recited: “Lima, Zulu, Hotel, er... Whatever.” (It’s really Whiskey.)

• Whenever I complained to my accountant about an expense, such as his bill, he would invariably retort, “It’s a cost of doing business.” Now that I’m retired, I rationalize each unavoidable monetary obligation as “a cost of doing life.”

• At first, I thought it odd that a theater performance scheduled for a Sunday at 10:30 A.M. was identified as a “matinee.” Aren’t matinees customarily in the afternoon? But the impresarios may have been more on target than they knew. The word is derived from the French matin, morning.

• In a reply to a friend: “This topic is above my pay grade.” I then added: “That bromidic expression may now be past its sell-by date.”

• If a writer is guilty of salting his work with, say, pretentious references, is that equivalent to peppering it?

Finally, I have long been fascinated by rhyming phrases, which are ubiquitous in quotidian parlance: creature feature, dream team, fake it till you make it, funny money, high and dry, large and in charge, set it and forget it. A 2018 political campaign slogan and meme was “Job’s Not Mobs.”

I enjoy festooning my conversation and email correspondence with this device: belated yet related, eerie query, gist with a twist, menu venue, minions with opinions, pester sequester, quid pro oho.

Rhyme has a natural and universal appeal, as indicated by its longstanding use in poetry, light verse, classic stage plays, and song lyrics. Children play the rhyming game called “Inky Pinky.” Riddles, magic spells, and incantations all deploy the device. And let’s not forget Cockney rhyming slang. So there’s clearly something inherently satisfying about rhyme; perhaps it has an evolutionary origin.

Or is that theory just pie in the sky?

Credits: I thought I had invented the article title, then discovered that numerous clever people had beaten me to the punch. Ditto for “cost of doing life.” Unless otherwise attributed, everything else above is original, though that can sometimes be tough to confirm via even the most diligent searching.
MATCHING TRANSPOSED LETTER PATTERNS

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Begin with three 4-letter transposals with the letter patterns:

1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1 and 2 3 4 1
eg E D A M M A D E D A M E

The aim is to find other sets of transposals with the same three letter patterns.

1 2 3 4 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 1

E M I T T I M E M I T E
E R O S S O R E R O S E
S O R E E R O S O R E S
E T A M M A T E T A M E
E T O N N O T E T O N E
E V I L L I V E V I L E
L I V E E V I L I V E L
L E V I I V E L E V I L
S M U T T U M S M U T S
S T U M M U T S T U M S
S P A N N A P S P A N S
S N A P P A N S N A P S
S P I N N I P S P I N S
S N I P P I N S N I P S
S P O T T O P S P O T S
S T O P P O T S T O P S
S L A P P A L S L A P S
S N O T T O N S N O T S
S P A M M A P S P A M S
S P A R R A P S P A R S
S P A T T A P S P A T S
S P I T T I P S P I T S
S T A B B A T S T A B S
MEAN SIDEWALKS

ANIL
Perth, Australia

• REBUSES:
  1. CUNW
  2. R·O·W
  3. SQUEEZE
  4. UP
  5. CZ!

• CENSORED MARY’S LAMB
  (All 4-letter words have been replaced with non-obscene words.)

A student named after the Virgin had a little juvenile sheep,
its fleece was white as chalk.
And everywhere the student ventured
the sheep was certain to stalk.
It followed her to school one day,
which is against school law.
It led the children to laugh and tumble
to see a sheep at school and guffaw.

• MORE CONFESSIONS

Me vs. Computer: You can’t teach an old dog new clicks. (Computer wins every time!)
I have a Scrabble and a Monopoly but I don’t have a Clue.
I’m not idle. I keep fully busy being confused. (Is it by a large or a small amount? I’m not sure.)
When I go walking just for exercise I still take every shortcut in sight.
When in a flash of insight I figure it all out, I always forget it before I can write it down! It gives
me a ‘my-brain headache’.

• A WORD PYRAMID WITH A PAINFULLY SHARP POINT

Ouch!
O
LO,
LOW
BLOW
BELOW
BELT–OW!

• Things can’t tally in Afghanistan because they have a tally ban. (Ouch again!)
• HWY?
Why don’t we spell most wh- words like they’re pronounced: hwen, hwere, hwat, hwich, hwy? Guess who is the main exception. In fact, all wh- words are pronounced hw- except most who- words, where the w- is silent. How many who- words can you name that are pronounced hwo-?

• HOW COME?
How come we don’t call something ‘Unbelievable!’ unless we believe it?
How come we so freely ask “How do you do?”, an extremely rude and personal question?
How come ‘precise’ is more precise than ‘more precise’?
And ‘pretty pretty’ is not as pretty as ‘pretty’?
And enlarging ‘the most’ to ‘the mostly’ actually shrinks it?
How come ‘a measured amount’ usually means an unmeasured amount?
How come ‘slow down’ means the same as ‘slow up’?
How come people say ‘Think for yourself!’ when to do so would simply be obeying them?
How come authors don’t put their picture on every chapter like TV presenters do?
How come in order to make a big splash in diving you have to make as little splash as possible?
How come many people wish for a bed of roses to sleep in? Are they briar-proof Br’er Rabbits?
How come I keep thinking life is trying to teach me something but can never figure out what it is?
How come you can’t call an African-American niggardly? It’s totally unrelated to the N word.
And you can’t call a Greek Greecy?
And you can’t call a Turk Turkey? Even though the bird is actually named after the country.
And you can’t call US residents from Latin America Latin-Americans?
How come all left-handed people are sinister?
How come they claim the Mandelbrot set is infinitely variable? Or that pi never ends. These claims would literally take forever if ever to prove scientifically.
How come asking if I’m happy is a sure sign I’m not happy? If I were happy I’d be too busy being happy to ask such a silly question. (In Waiting for Godot, after a very long discussion, the pair decide they’re happy, then one of them asks, ‘What do we do now, now that we’re happy?’)

REBUS ANSWERS
1. a poker term
2. a tennis term: two points in a row
3. an escape tunnel term: tight squeeze
4. a neurotic term: up tight
5. ’S easy! (or in the British Commonwealth:) Seize Ed!

HWY? ANSWERS
whoa, whomble = whommlle, whompl, whoow, whoof, whoop, whoosh, whoop, whoorl, whort—plus all derivatives of these words, plus a few uncommon Scots words

Finally I must say Goodbye, world. Today is the last day of my life! Well, it was when I wrote this.
MORE COINCIDENTAL SELF-SIMILARITIES

ANIL
Perth, Australia

These are similar words, some nearly synonyms, which surprisingly are *not* etymologically related. This article, continued from the Feb. 2004 *Word Ways* (p.47), is repeated, without the drawings, in the appendix of my upcoming book *Strange Bedfellows* vol.C: *More Fun with Etymology*.

Each bold headword is two unrelated words of related meaning. Bold words on the right are related to their headwords.

**arbor = 2 re trees:**

1. Tree (general, esp. white cedar);
2. tree-ringed *herb* garden.

**brake = 2 brackens:**

1. Fern, *bracken*;
2. bracken (or other) thicket.

**briar = 2 plants:**

1. Thorny bush;
2. (*brier*) heath plant > *brier* pipe.

**curb = 2 restraints:**

1. Check, rein
2. road container, = *kerb*

**dent = 2 opposite marks:**

1. Dint, depression
2. *tooth*-like notch

**earnest = 2 sincerities:**

1. Sincere, serious;
2. pledge/payment in sincerity.

**gate = 2 passages:**

1. Passageway, door,
2. way, path; *gait*.

**grave = 2 heavies:**

1. Serious, of *gravity*;
2. burial site. (down with gravity)

**grit = 2 coarse particles:**

1. Rough *gritty* sand;
2. coarse meal, *grits*.

**halt = 2 speed limiters:**

1. lame, limping;
2. to stop (vi, vt).

**last = 2 futures:**

1. Come at end; *latest* in;
2. endure.

**leave = 2 positionings:**

1. Depart;
2. permission to stay.

**lime = 2 trees:**

1. Citrus,
2. linden.
links = 2 chains:  
1 A chain’s elements;  
2 chain of golf holes.

lower = 2 downs:  
1 Put in inferior place; be lower;  
2 show a down mood, frown.

mean = 2 levels:  
1 Low, stingy, cruel;  
2 average.

meter = 2 measures:  
1 Measuring device;  
2 a length measure, metre.

mew = 3 animal-related:  
1 Gull;  
2 cat’s meow, miaow;  
3 hawk moulting cage: to moult.

peel = 2 tools:  
1 Stake,  
2 shovel.

pink = 2 animals:  
1 Minnow, young salmon,  
2 chaffinch.

pip = 2 poultry related:  
1 Disease;  
2 chick’s cheep.

pips = 2 specks:  
1 Dots on cards and dice;  
2 seeds.

porter = 2 passage aiders:  
1 Carrier,  
2 doorkeeper.

pram = 2 vessels:  
1 Perambulator,  
2 boat.

punch = 2 hitters:  
1 Hit by fist,  
2 alcoholic punch.

race = 2 origins:  
1 Tribe, kinship group, ‘roots’;  
2 root; radical.

rack = 2 alcohol related:  
1 A liquor, arrack;  
2 draw wine off its lees.

rape = 2 plant products:  
1 Turnip; rape oil,  
2 grape pomace.

ribband = 2 strips:  
1 Ribbon, riband,  
2 long timber of ship.
roach = 2 animals:
1 Fish,
2 cockroach.

roe = 2 animals:
1 Deer,
2 fish eggs.

rook = 2 birds:
1 Crow relative;
2 the fabled roc.

rout = 2 crowd related:
1 Roar of a crowd (Scot.);
2 crowd, throng.

ruff = 2 animals:
1 Sandpiper,
2 fish.

salve = 2 savers:
1 Healing ointment, skin saver;
2 save, salvage, justify.

sap = 2 diminishers:
1 Drain,
2 undermine.

saw = 2 visions:
1 Was seen;
2 a maxim.

scar = 2 irregularities:
1 Protruding rock, clinker;
2 chink; wound mark.

scruff = 2 head related:
1 Nape of neck;
2 dandruff.

sect = 2 divisions:
1 Section, scion;
2 tribe, division, religious group.

shoal = 2 sea related:
1 Shallows, sandbar;
2 school of fish.

skein = 2 knitting related:
1 Yarn,
2 basketwork.

snib = 2 shut-outs:
1 Bolt or fasten a door;
2 snub, shun.

tipple = 2 drunk related:
1 Drink frequently;
2 topple over.

toll = 2 extractions:
1 Tax;
2 draw out, pull (a bell rope).
**truck** = 2 market related:
1. Move goods; the conveyor;
2. to market, exchange, deal.

**trunk** = 2 thick ~cylinders:
1. Tree stem,
2. elephant’s nose.

These repeats from 04-47 are also included in the book cited above.

**hold** = 2 containers:
1. Ship’s storage space;
2. **holdings**: contain in hand.

**keel** = 2 aquatic vessels:
1. Ship (poetic) <ship’s spine;
2. type of boat, a barge.

**launch** = 2 naval:
1. Ship’s boat;
2. initiate a ship’s voyage.

**meal** = 2 foods:
1. Ground grain;
2. a repast.

**mole** = 3 masses:
1. Skin mass, protuberance;
2. abnormal uterine mass;
3. any mass > mole (cule), molarity.

**muse** = 2 thought-producers:
1. Poetic inspiration;
2. ponder, entertain ideas, amuse.

**nave** = 2 central places:
1. Middle of a church;
2. navel, hub of a wheel.

**net** = 2 gain/obtain
1. Catch fish etc.;
2. make as a clear profit.

**pool** = 2 collections:
1. Water;
2. cars/stakes/antes/prizes.

**purl** = 2 twists:
1. To swirl, eddy;
2. needlework twisted edge.

**root** = 2 unearthing:
1. Pull up a plant by its roots;
2. dig up earth with snout (pigs).

**school** = 2 gatherings:
1. Students;
2. fish.

**scour** = 2 hard exertions:
1. Rub hard;
2. run hard.

**soil** = 2 dirts:
1. Earth;
2. to dirty.
This article was inspired by my 5-year-old grand-daughter who once asked me “Do some words have numbers in them, as well as letters?” By ‘numbers’, I assumed she meant ‘digits’. I knew of items like SE7EN (a 1995 film starring Brad Pitt) and CHICAG8 (an early spelling of Chicago, taken from Frederick Webb Hodge’s Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. I thought these examples might be somewhat advanced for her, so assured her that the words she would come across at school and in her books would all just have letters.

However, this set me thinking. Instead of digits in words, could I find words which contained the number names (ONE, TWO, THREE and so on) but which had no connection with the number names contained? I wasn’t interested in words like FOURSOME, FIVEFOLD and MULTIMILLIONAIRE where the number contained has got an obvious relation to the full word. The remainder of this article explores this idea in more detail.

**ONE:** It’s very easy to find examples. Three obvious ones are DONE, GONE and TONE - note that these examples don’t even rhyme. Obviously, plenty of longer examples exist - for example, AUCTIONEER, EXPONENT and TELEPHONED. I like the longer examples because, presenting them, along with others in this article, to non-logologists and asking what they have in common makes it more difficult to spot their commonality.

**TWO:** Here are some common words containing this number name – NETWORK, SOFTWOOD and TRUSTWORTHY. Many others also exist.

**THREE:** This is where the challenge starts to kick in! Here are three examples, all obscure, taken from the Oxford English Dictionary (OED): BREETHREE (a 15th century spelling of ‘brotherhood’), STHREEL (a variant of ‘streel’, a disreputable, untidy woman), and STOUTHREEF (an 18th century variant of ‘stouthreif’, theft with violence).

**FOUR:** Again, it’s not easy to find familiar words. But I have come up with BEFOURE (an obsolete spelling of ‘before’ in the OED), SAFFOUR (an obsolete spelling of ‘savour’, in the OED), and SULFOUREA (an organic chemical compound, listed in Webster’s Second Edition). And here are a couple of proper names - BALFOUR (the surname of Arthur Balfour, British prime minister between 1902-05), and FOURIER (an 18-19th century French mathematician known for his technique of ‘Fourier analysis’).

**FIVE:** It’s getting harder now to find familiar words containing this number. I’ve found RUFIVENA and RUFIVENTRIS, which appear in a variety of scientific names. The former appears in the names of moths AORAIA RUFIVENA and TIRATHABA RUFIVENA, both of which can be found in Wikipedia. The latter can be found in the scientific name of the Australian bird called a coachman, PACHYCEPHALA RUFIVENTRIS. I suspect the RUFI- part of
these names is connected to redness. The OED says that RUFI- is used to form adjectives describing animals and plants that have reddish parts.

**SIX**: The website for the Unabridged Merriam-Webster Dictionary has LASIX (a tradename for the drug furosemide); and the OED contains POSIX (a set of formal descriptions that provides a standard for the design of certain features of computer operating systems).

**SEVEN**: Again, it’s difficult to find familiar words containing this number. The OED has MISEVENT in a quotation, but shows the headword hyphenated, MIS-EVENT. The OED also has THRISEVENERABLE in a quote at THRICE, meaning ‘three times venerable’. ASSEVENT is a commune in northern France, according to Wikipedia.

**EIGHT**: Back to familiar words! HEIGHT and WEIGHT are familiar, everyday words. Longer words include FREIGHTAGE and HEIGHTENED.

**NINE**: It’s relatively easy to unearth words containing this number. A few familiar examples include CANNINESS, SKINNINESS and TININESS. Other words not ending with -INESS include LEONINE and TANNINED.

**TEN**: There are lots of familiar words having these three letters embedded in them. Some familiar examples are ANTENNA, EXTEND and STENCH.

**ELEVEN**: This is another challenging number when it comes to finding familiar examples. The OED contains these two words – RELEVENT (an obsolete spelling of the familiar word ‘relevant’), and WANBELEVENESS (a state of unbelief). There’s also a couple of proper names I’ve uncovered – TRELEVEN (a family surname, taken from *Dictionary of American Family Names*, published by the Oxford University Press, apparently derived from a placename in Cornwall, England, although I am unable to find this placename in detailed lists of English placenames), and SZELEVENY (a village in central Hungary, according to Wikipedia).

Now a big gap ....

**FORTY**: This number appears in several obsolete spellings found in the OED - BEFORTYMES (an obsolete spelling of ‘beforetimes’, meaning formerly, previously, in the past), COMFORTYE (an obsolete spelling of ‘comfort’), and FORTYFIE (an obsolete spelling of ‘fortify’, and also being one letter short of the number FORTY-FIVE). There is also the placename ARTIFORTY (a place in Antrim, Northern Ireland, listed on Wikipedia).

Another big gap ....

**EIGHTY**: There’s one very familiar word containing this number, WEIGHTY. And the OED has OVERWEIGHTY (too heavy) and UNWEIGHTY, which it doesn’t define, but which presumably is simply the opposite of WEIGHTY. The OED also has SLEIGHTY (making use of sleight or craft).
**NINETY:** I’ve come up with some faulty examples here. The first is the hyphenated STRYCHNINE-TYPE. In its entry for LACTAM, the OED has this as part of a quotation: “the corresponding lactams show pronounced strychnine-type toxicity”. The second is the two-word term CANINE TYPHUS (another name for EHRLICHIOSIS, a disease of dogs, which appears in Wikipedia).

**HUNDRED:** I’ve only managed to find a single example here – THUNDRED (an obsolete spelling of ‘thundered’, which appears in numerous quotations in the OED).

**MILLION:** At its entry MUSKMELON (an edible fruit), the OED has these four obsolete spellings of the word: MUSKMILLION, MUSKEMILLION, MUSHMILLION, and MUSMILLION. The online Unabridged Merriam-Webster Dictionary has VERMILLION as an alternative spelling of VERMILION (a scarlet cosmetic). The surname GOMILLION can also be found. Charles Gomillion was the lead plaintiff in the landmark 1960 civil rights case Gomillion v. Lightfoot, which led the Supreme Court to declare gerrymandering unconstitutional.

**BILLION:** Webster’s Third and the OED have TOURBILLION (a whirlwind). The OED also shows the obsolete spelling TURBILLION. Wikipedia has an entry for TINUS LAMBILLION, a Dutch boxer who competed in the 1936 Summer Olympics.

**TRILLION:** According to Wookieepedia, the Star Wars wiki, I note the existence of DESTRILLION (a planet in the Dubrillion system of the Outer Rim Territories).

**GOOGOL:** And finally, I couldn’t resist this one - GOO GOO GOLIATH (a 1954 Merrie Melodies mockumentary cartoon, according to Wikipedia).
REMOVING THE FIRST LETTER OR THE LAST LETTER LEAVES A WORD

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The word under consideration makes another word when either its first or last letter is removed.

TONE - T = ONE  TONE - E = TON

When the word begins and ends with the same letter, the resulting two words are transposals*

HASH - H = ASH*  HAS* - H = HAS*

Plural nouns are not included.

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<thead>
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<th>LETTER REMOVED</th>
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<td>OAT</td>
<td>GOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRIND</td>
<td>RIND</td>
<td>GRIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORANGE RANGE ORANG

OVAL VAL OVA

PAM AM PA
PANT ANT PAN
PARE ARE PAR
PARK ARK PAR
PART ART PAR
PEAT EAT PEA

PLEASE LEASE PLEAS

PRIME RIME PRIM

RACER ACER* RACE *
RANDY ANDY RAND
RAPE APE RAP
RATE ATE RAT
RIDE IDE RID
RODE ODE ROD
ROVER OVER* ROVE*

SAGE AGE SAG
SALE ALE SAL
SCARE CARE SCAR
SEARS EARS* SEAR*

SEAT EAT SEA
SHOVEL HOVEL SHOVE
SIDE IDE SID
SINGE INGE SING
SINK INK SIN
SKID  KID  SKI
SKIN  KIN  SKI
SKIP  KIP  SKI
SKIT  KIT  SKI
SLATE  LATE  SLAT
SLIME  LIME  SLIM
SLOPE  LOPE  SLOP
SOWN  OWN  SOW
SPAN  PAN  SPA
SPARE  PARE  SPAR
SPARK  PARK  SPAR
SPAT  PAT  SPA
SPINE  PINE  SPIN
STANK  TANK  STAN
STRIPE  TRIPE  STRIP
TAPE  APE  TAP
TEAR  EAR  TEA
TEASE  EASE  TEAS
TEAT  EAT*  TEA*
TEND  END  TEN
THANK  HANK  THAN
THEM  HEM  THE
THEN  HEN  THE
TOR  OR  TO
TORE  ORE  TOR
TOWN  OWN  TOW
TRIPE RIPE TRIP
TWINE WINE TWIN
UKES KES UKES
VENDS ENDS VEND
WAND AND WAN
WARE ARE WAR
WARM ARM WAR
WART ART WAR
WASH ASH WAS
WOVEN OVEN WOVE
YEAST EAST YEAS
YOUR OUR YOU

THE THREE WORDS MAKE A PHRASE
BEND END BEN
COVER OVER COVE
DONE ONE DON
FLOG LOG FLO
HOVER OVER HOVE (a place)
LONE ONE LON
MADE ADE MAD
MATE ATE MAT!
MEND END MEN
PLANE LANE PLAN
SAN DIEGO

Jeremiah and Karen Farrell
Indianapolis, Indiana

A Puzzle: Place these 16 pairs in the 4x4 grid so that every row, column, main and half diagonals anagram into our title.

AD, AG (silver), AN, AS, DO, ED, EG (for example), ES (Einsteinium),
GI, GO, ID, IN, IS, NE (neon), NO, SO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AS</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>EG</th>
<th>IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>GI</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>SO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GO</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>IS</td>
<td>ED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOUND REVERSALS

SUSAN THORPE
Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, England
thorpeds@hotmail.com

A word is divided into letter groups… eg AIS LE S

The letter groups are then read in reverse order… S LE AIS

Their sounds make another word… S L Y

1. **Single, non-palindromic words with a palindromic sound**

The middle letter/s is/are treated as a single letter sound, either **soft** or **loud**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>middle letter sound</th>
<th>soft</th>
<th>loud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A      &amp;</td>
<td>F A FF</td>
<td>B A BE C A KE M AI M S AY S T A TE S T A TE S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B      &amp;</td>
<td>O B OE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E      &amp;</td>
<td>D EA D</td>
<td>S EA S T EA T C EA SE L I LLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I      &amp;</td>
<td>K I CK</td>
<td>D I E D, F Y FFE, L Y LE, M I ME, N I NE, P I PE, S IGH S, T IGH T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L      &amp;</td>
<td>A LL AH</td>
<td>E L Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M      &amp;</td>
<td>AI M EE</td>
<td>TEMPT (silent P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N      &amp;</td>
<td>S EN SE T EN T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O      &amp;</td>
<td>C O CK</td>
<td>D O DD (surname) L O LL N O NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>C O KE</td>
<td>KN OW N P O PE S EW S S OW S T O TE S T OA T S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R      &amp;</td>
<td>B AR B</td>
<td>M AR M T AR T S T AR T S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T      &amp;</td>
<td>EYE T IE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U      &amp;</td>
<td>C OO K</td>
<td>D U DE L U LL J U DGE N U NN (surname)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>SH U SH</td>
<td>S UE S S U SS T U TT (surname)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V      &amp;</td>
<td>E V IE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z      &amp;</td>
<td>EA S Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **One word changes into another**

Transposals are not included.

A CHE = K AY, ARM S = PS ALM, AU K = C AW or C ORE, AU K S = S C ORE
AZ TECS = TEX AS  AN DY = DI ANNE  A PE = P AY  AI M = M AY
AE S O P = P O SS E  AR K S = S C AR  A GE = J AY  ANDE S = S ANDY
A LE = L EY or L AY  A TE = T AY  A GE = J AY  AR K S = S C AR
AIS LE or IS LE = L IE  AIS LE S = S L Y  AN VIL = VILL AIN
A LL Y = IS L A (a first name - pronounced EYE LA)  A NN UL = UL N A
AN CHOR = KOR AN  ARK LE (Grand National Winner) = L ARK
A NNO = NO AH  AR SE = TS AR
B LOW = LO BE  B OW L = L O BE  B ORE D or B OAR D = D AU B
BUR M A = A M BER  B U CK = C U B
BL O B = B O BBLE  BEA KER = KIR BY (place)  BL O CK = C O BBLE
B U CKLE = CL U B, B ORE = OR B, B A CK S = S C A B, BAN TER = TUR BAN
BL I SS = S I BYL  BEA TEN = TEN BY (place)  B O SS = S O B
B I FF = F I B  B L O G = G O BBLE  B A SK = SC A B
C AUGH T = T AL K  C OA CH = CH O KE  C O PE = P O KE  C UE = U KE
C AR P = P AR K  C AR L = L AR K  C OA ST = ST O KE
C AR S = S AR K (place)  CE DAR = DAR CY  C OR FE (castle) = F OR K
C A ST = S T A CK  C A STLE = SL A CK  C U P = P U CK
C A SE = S A KE  C O N = KN O CK  C A SH = SH A CK  CE DAR = DAR CY
C OE S (people with the surname Coe) = S OA K  CL O CK = C O CKLE
C O T = T O CK  C U LL = L OO K or L U CK  C ER T AIN = EN T ER S
CH U B = B U TCH  CH U CKLE = CL U TCH  CL I P = P I CKLE
CL A CK = C A CKLE  CRUI SE = S CREW  CH AL K S = S C OR CH
COMM U NE = N EW COMBE  C O MM A = A M O K  C LAN = LAN K
C O BBLE = BL O CK  C O S = S O CK  C A RR Y or C A RR IE = I R A Q
S  WINE  =  WHINE S
TH A ME  =  M A TE    TH EIR or  TH ERE =  EAR TH    T WEE =  WHEA T
(a town)
T AI L = L A TE    T I ME or  TH Y ME =  M IGH T
T EA SE =  S EA T    T WILL = WIL T    TH REE =  WREA TH
R IGH T or  R I TE or  WR I TE =  T Y RE
USE D =  J EWS    U KE =  Q UEUE or  K EW
V AI N or  V EI N =  KN A VE or  N A VE
WAYNE S or  WAN ES =  S WAIN    WEIGH S =  S WAY
W OE S =  S E W or  S O or  S OH or  S O W
3.  2- word meaningful phrases
AUN T’ S S T AN    A LL L AW
B O MB M O B,   B O DGE J O B,   B RIGH T T RI BE,   BEE FY PHOE BE
C AL M M AR K,  C AN S S AN K,  CH E CK K E TCH,  C AI N’ S S N A KE
C OO L L U KE,  C A R T R A CK,  C A BLE BL A KE,  C UR T T UR K
D AR K C AR D,  D U KE Q UEU ED,  D OU BLE BL OO D,  D U CK C OUL D
D AY AI D D A MN M A D DE LAY LA DY D ALE AIL ED
D AW N GN AW ED D E S S AI D
EL F F ELL E V EN E N VY
F I NE KN I FE,  F U NN Y E N OU GH F EE L L EA F
G U LL’ S S L U G
I’ D D IE I’ LL L IE I’ VE V I
K I T’ S S T I CK
L A CE S A LE,  L EA VE V EA L,  L IGH T T I LE,  L I KE K Y LE
LL OY D D OY LE (a name) L U KE’ S S CH OO L L ANK ANK LE
LEAVE S S LEEVE L AY S S AI L L A SS S A L
L AD ‘ S S ADD LE L ET S S ETT LE
M A CK ‘ S S C A M M A I N N A ME M EE T T EA M
A single word turns into a 2-word phrase

A CHING = KING EH!     AR IE S = EA AIR     AL ONE = OWN AL
ALIS ON = ON ALICE     ALI SON = SON ALI     ANGLE SEY = SEAGULL ‘ANNE’
ARK WRIGHT = RIGHT ARC     AU R A = A R OAR
B A L KAN S = S CAN     LAB, BAN TRY (place) = TREE BAN, BA SIC = SICK BAY
BILL I CAN = CANN Y BILL, BOA S TED = TED ’S BOW, BRETT ON = ON BRET
C A S EI N = KN EE S ACHE     CHAU FFEUR = FUR SHOW
COX WAINS = WAYNE’S COX (in the boat)     C UR L EW = YOU LURK
D AI R Y = EA R     D AI S Y = EA SE AI D     DAT A = DATE
DAYTIME = I'M DATE
DI SIT = AIN‘T SID
DU TY = TEA DUE
FORE COURT = CAUGHT FOUR, FORE GO = GO FOR, FRIDAY = AID RIE
G O R M L E SS = S E LL M OR GUE
HUN DREDS = DREADS HUN
KATY DID = DID KATIE?
(agrasshopper)
LA TEST = TEST ALE
LE NO = NO EEL
LOU SY = SEE OWL
LU CY = SEE LEW
M AR LINS = LYNN’S AR M
MILLI CENT = SENT MILLY
N A S TY = TEASE ANN
OVE R D UE = YOU DROVE
PAN THERS = THERE’S PAN,
PAR ENT S = SENT PAIR,
PLU TO = TOE LOOP
P U LLET = LET UP
RATING S = STING RAY
ROA S TED = TED’S ROE
RIG OUR = OR RIG
S A L ON = ON LA SS
S L A TED = TED AL S
S O D A = A DOSE
SUN D AY = AID SON
SUR FEIT = FIT SIR
TEA SERS = SIR’S TEA,
TEE N = NEAT,
TEL LT A LE = LATE LET
T E N OR S = S AW NET
T HE S E S = S EA’S HEAT
T I SS UE = YOU SIT
TOA S TED = TED’ S TOE
TOB IN (surname) = IN BOAT
TOG A = A GOAT
V E N U S = SUN EVE

5. a single word turns into a 3-word phrase
ME AND ER S = SIR AND ME
MAN A T EE = EAT A MAN
PIN A FORE = FOR A PIN

nb. the reverse of the word S OUN D is D OWN S
TRANSPOSAL PHRASES

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thorpeds@hotmail.com

These are 2-word phrases in which the 2 words consist of the same letters. Hence they are TRANSPOSAL PHRASES

* indicates that the 2 words are reversals

ACTORS COSTAR
ADVISE DAVIES
AGELESS SEA LEGS
AINTREE TRAINEE
AIR-F LUE FAILURE
ALSATION’S ASSAILANT
ALTERED TREADLE
AMBRIDGE’S GAMEBIRDS
AMERICAN CINERAMA
ANCESTRAL LANCASTER
ARGENTINE’S TANGERINES

BADGER BARGED
BAILS BASIL
BEATS BEAST
BEDROOM BOREDOM
BEGIN BINGE
BELOW ELBOW
BLAME MABEL
BORDELLO’S DOORBELLS
BOSWELL BELLOWS
BRIAN’S BRAINS
BROAD BOARD
BURES RUBIES

CALIPERS’ REPLICAS
CAMERON’S ROMANCES
CAROL’S CORALS
CATEGORISE CATEGORIES
CENTRALISED CREDENTIALS
CHEAP PEACH
CHESTER RETCHES
CHRISTIAN CHRISTINA
CLAIRE’S ECLAIRS
CLASP SCALP
CLOUTS LOCUST
COBBLER CLOPPER
COIN ICON
CONIFER’S FIR-CONES
CONTINUED UNNOTICED
Corny CRONY
COSSACK’S CASSOCKS
COSTA COAST
CRAIG’S CIGARS
CREMATE MEERCAT
CRUELEST LECTURES
CURIE’S CRUISE
CYRIL’S LYRICS

DAEMONIC COMEDIAN
DAIRIES DIARIES
DAIRY DIARY
DALE’S DEALS
DAMON’S DAMSON
DANIEL’S DENIALS
DEIDRE REDRIED
DELIA AILED *
DELLA’S LADLES
DENIES DENISE
DENIS DINES
DENNIS Sinned *
DENSE DENES
DENTIST STINTED
DEPUTIES DEPUTISE
DERIDE DEIDRE
DESIGNER RESIGNED
DIRECT CREDIT
DISCOVER DIVORCES
DISHONEST HEDONISTS
DOYLE’S YODELS
DRAKE RAKED
DREAD ADDER
DRIER RIDER
DRIVES DIVERS
DUSTY STUDY
DYSON’S SYNODS

EARL’S LASER
EDDIE DICED
EDGAR RAGED
EDITOR RIOTED
ELGAR’S LAGERS
ELVIS LIVES
EMIGRANTS STREAMING
EMITS ITEMS
ENROL LOREN
ENTRAP PARENT
ERITREAN RETAINER
ERNEST ENTERS

FARRIER’S FERRARIS
FIEND FINED
FIRST RIFTS
FLOAT ALOFT
FREAK FAKER
LOSES SOLES
LOTTIE’S TOILETS
LOVELY VOLLEY
LOVES VOLES
LOWEST TOWELS

MABEL’S MELBAS
MADRAS DRAMAS
MAIDSTONE DOMINATES
MAILED IMELDA
MAIN-STREET TERMINATES
MANLIER RAILMEN
MAORI MOIRA
MARRIED ADMIRER
MASON MOANS
MEMORISE MEMORIES
MIGRAINE IMAGINER
MILES’S SMILES
MINSTER’S TRIMNESS
MISARRANGE MARGARINES
MOCKS SMOCK
MOONER MONROE
MOORHEN’S HORMONES
MOTHER’S THERMOS

NIGGERS SNIGGER
NOBLE NOBEL
NOMAD DAMON *
NOMINATES MINNESOTA
NOTICES SECTION

ONTARIO ORATION
OPTIC TOPIC
ORIENTAL RELATION
OUTER ROUTE
OUTSIDER OUTRIDES
OUTSTRIPS POSTURIST

PALESTINE PENALTIES
PALEST PETALS
PASSED SPADES
PASTEUR’S PASTURES
PASTY PATSY
PEERED DEEPER
PEER’S SPREE
PERFECT PREFECT
PERSISTENT PRETTINESS
PETITIONER’S REPETITIONS
PIER’S SPIRE
PILOT’S PISTOL
PIRATE’S PARTIES
PLAINEST PANTILES
PLANE PANEL
PLEASANT SEA-PLANT
SMARTEST MATTRESS
SMART TRAMS *
SMUGGER MUGGERS
SOLITARY ROYALIST
SOMERSET TREEMOSS
SOMME MEMOS
SOPPY POPSY
SPARE PEARS
SPARE SPEAR
SPILL PILLS
SPOKE POKES
SPOOL LOOPS *
SPOTTABLE TABLETOPS
SPREAD DRAPES
STACK TACKS
STAGE GATES
STANMORE STOREMAN
START TARTS
STARTLING RATTLINGS
STEALS SLATES
STEWART’S SWATTERS
STOKER’S STROKES
STRANGE GARNETS
STRAP PARTS *
STRAMING EMIGRANTS
STRIKING SKIRTING
STRONGARM ARMSTRONG
STRUCK TRUCKS
SUMMARISE SUMMARIES
SUPER PURSE
SUSIE’S ISSUES
SWALLOW WALLOWS
Sweep weeps
SWING WINGS

TAGGED GADGET
TAKES STEAK
TAME MATE
TANKS STANK
TEAM MATE
TECHNOCRAT’S TRENCHCOAT
TEMPLE’S PELMETS
TENDERISING INGREDIENTS
TERMINAL TRAM-LINE
TESSA’S ASSETS
TESTABLE SEAT-BELT
TESTING SETTING
THELMA’S HAMLETS
THICKEST THICKETS
TIBER’S TRIBES
TICKS STICK
TOASTER ROTATES
TOE-DANCE ANECDOTE
TONGA TANGO
TORYISH HISTORY
TOUTS STOUT
TRACE CRATE
TRADERS STARRED
TRAIN-SPOTTING STARTING-POINT
TRIO RIOT
TROUT TUTOR
TUNIS’ UNITS
TURPIN’S TURNIPS
TYPICAL CLAYPIT

ULSTER’S RESULTS
UNDERDOG GROUNDED
UNION’S UNISON
URGES SURGE
UTERUS SUTURE

WARIEST WAITERS
WINED EDWIN
WIVES’ VIEWS

3 word phrases in which the 3 words consist of the same letters are rare:

DISCOUNTER INTRODUCTES REDUCTIONS
SIGNORE IGNORES REGIONS
The title is just a play upon words. In England a Down can be an upland, having a derivation related to \textit{dun} od \textit{dune}, and to be down on your uppers is to be too poor to re-sole your shoes. But these are far from the only oddities about our use of the words \textit{up} and \textit{down}.

It all starts straightforwardly with the obvious meanings of higher and lower directions of movement and position. Then there is the figurative use, indicating increase (of size or number) or improvement (of mood or grade). So we have –

- Climbing up or down the ladder
- Walking up or down the hill
- Upgrading or downgrading a pupil
- Feeling upbeat or downbeat.

This all feels very simple and obvious, but in fact our usage is very varied and full of idioms and anomalies. You might think that, in spatial contexts at least, the meanings would be clear. Yet you can perfectly well say that you saw people strolling up and down the street, without any suggestion that the street is other than completely flat. Even more confusingly (to a foreign student) I could say ‘I reached the top of the hill, only to see my fellow ramblers up ahead in the valley below’.

\textbf{Up and Down} – especially \textbf{Up} – can be used as –

- An adverb (\textit{come up})
- A preposition (\textit{go down the road})
- As a prefix in a compound (\textit{upstairs})
- As a suffix in a compound (a \textit{link-up})

Compounds with \textit{up} and \textit{down} as prefixes often go in pairs with more or less opposite meanings. For instance: \textit{upstairs/downstairs}, \textit{upmarket/downmarket}, \textit{uprate/downrate}, \textit{upgrade/downgrade}, \textit{upload/download}, \textit{upbeat/downbeat}, \textit{uppers/downers}. However, some pairs are not opposites at all, such as \textit{upright and downright}, which are not even the same part of speech, and there are several singletons like \textit{downcast} with no \textit{upcast} and \textit{uphold} with no \textit{downhold}.

When \textit{up} and \textit{down} are used as suffixes there is even less pairing. A \textit{let-down} does not relate to \textit{no let-up}, a \textit{breakdown} is not the opposite of a \textit{break-up} (in fact with relationships they mean almost the same thing). One important feature of these formations is that they are a way of making nouns out of verbs: to \textit{lock} produces a \textit{lock-up} and a \textit{lockdown}, and there are singleton nouns such as \textit{back-up}, \textit{bust-up}, \textit{call-up}, \textit{foul-up}, \textit{hang-up}, \textit{hold-up}, \textit{mock-up}, \textit{pin-up}, \textit{pick-up}, \textit{set-up}, \textit{shake-up}, \textit{wind-up}. 

Another effect of adding up to a verb is in expressions like freshen up, lighten up, cheer up, where a transitive verb such as to cheer gets to mean to cheer yourself up, making it have a reflexive sense when no other object is specified. Similarly, there is bear up, shut up, wake up, smarten up, wrap up.

The range of idioms is so wide that it is not possible to say exactly what semantic value attaches to the word up. Sometimes the use even seems to be gratuitous. For instance, what difference is there between telling you to sit or sit down stand or stand up? However, if I just said Slow rather than Slow down you might not immediately take it as a verb, since slow is also an adjective. When used in conjunction with a basic word like make, a host of idioms occur having varied meanings—she made up her face, she made up an excuse for being rude, she made it up yo me later, I was just there to make up the numbers, the make-up of the committee was rather narrow, make up your mind. In the same way, up creates multiple idioms with the verbs set and do, as I’m upset at the whole set-up, Do up your coat, He is doing up the sitting room.

Yet another type of cluster appears when a second preposition is used in conjunction with up or down. The following related set os sentences illustrates this: -

    I live up in the country
    But I’m up to town today for a quiz contest
    I’ll be up against the big guns
    But I’m up for the challenge
    I am well up in general knowledge
    And I have read up on some special areas
    So I hope I am up to it
    Anyway it is up to me to do my best
    And it is down to me if I fail.

Returning to the anomalies of our up and down idioms, here is a small collection: -

    If you and your partner have broken up, the relationship has broken down.
    If the doctor tells you to lie up for a bit, he means you should lie down.
    If I tell you to slow up, I expect you to slow doen.
    Each night I close up the shop: when I retire I’ll close it down.
    In case of shortages, lay up supplies – or lay supplies down.
    and finally
    Hoping these observations were worth writing down, I wrote them up.
There are two kinds of cities in this country. There’s the big city with the big C - like New York City, Jersey City, Atlantic City, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Salt Lake City, Carson City, etc. The centers of these cities usually have wall to wall people, tourist traps, big city prices, manmade canyons of bricks and steel, gridlock traffic, noise, foul air, crime, etc.

But then there are the cities with the small c. These are places where you don’t have to look straight up to see the sky, where the people are friendly, the atmosphere less chaotic, the air breathable and where life is simpler – places like Simplicity. Small cities usually have less neon, fewer touristy trappings, and authentic local goods. One such city is aptly named Authenticity. The appeal of small cities is their relaxing atmosphere that draws you in, inviting you to stay longer and longer. Tenacity is such a place. Occasionally you come upon a dirty, blighted city, like Atrocity, which is one big slum area with lots of neglected, run down ghettos. The best view of this city is in your rear view mirror. A few small cities still show the scars from natural disasters. Ugly natural scars was Scarcity’s landscape after a tornado. Capacity is an interesting and popular stop, which is why its motels are usually full. However, over-capacity is not a problem thanks to the abundance of bed and breakfast establishments offered in private family homes in Domesticity.

Some cities have unique attractions. For Catholicity it’s old churches and cathedrals, while for Velocity it’s its racetrack. A great place to visit in mid-June, when the sweet-scented rhododendron is in bloom, is Aromaticity. But, a great place to stay away from, especially during the summer, is Toxicity, with its huge landfill and hot winds. A gathering place and magnet for all types of weirdos, anti-social, far-out fringe types is Eccentricity. By contrast, nearby Ethnicity is made up of normal neighborhoods of almost every nationality. The most lively and energetic of all of these municipalities is a place called Vivacity. Unfortunately, some small cities keep expanding their population and stretching their borders, as in the case of Elasticity, until they take on big city problems like pollution and smog. That’s what happened to the air quality in Opacity.

Unlike the big C cities, these small c cities are often not easy to find on the map. They don’t advertise or promote their attractions and locations. There is one place though that is doing something to change that. It’s called Publicity.
WA - Wordaholics Anonymous

Roger E. Rondeau  
Dayton, Ohio

Have you noticed how the English language is being butchered? It’s happening all around us - from talking heads who spew redundancies, double negatives, tired clichés; to newspapers replete with grammar gaffes; and to i-podohiles who are slicing and dicing the language into alphanumeric strings that look more like computer passwords. How much longer before Shakespeare’s famous line becomes ‘2B or not 2B’?

To wordahiles, or wordos, this daily assault on the English language is difficult to witness, and it would be a measure of comfort if abusers of words and language had access to a linguistic rehab facility whose primary purpose would be to help individuals achieve verbal propriety – like a Betty Ford Clinic, a Better Word Clinic.

Recovery organizations already exist for all types of addictions: narcotics, cocaine, crystal meth, prescription medication, marijuana, gambling, crime, food, sex. There are also ‘anonymous’ self-supporting programs for hoarders, shoppers, online gamers. For most abuses, once is too many and one thousand is not enough. So it is with words. The damage of a single word cannot be repaired with a thousand soothing ones. Words can be considered the most powerful drug used and abused by mankind, so why not have an international fellowship of men and women who have a language abuse problem – a Wordaholics Anonymous?

A typical WA meeting session would begin with a recitation of the WA lexical prayer: God, grant me the serenity to accept the verbiage I cannot change, the courage to use and promote proper English, and the wisdom to know the difference between the use and misuse of the English language. The guiding principles outlining a course of action would be this WA Twelve-Step Program:

1. I will refrain from using sexist, racist, or ageist language.
2. I will not stoop to using foul or obscene language to express my emotions.
3. I will avoid the use of doublespeak, jargon, euphemisms, and other forms of linguistic spin.
4. I will guard against the repeated use of tired, tiresome, worn-out sport clichés and overused proverbs.
5. I will not use abbreviations or acronyms without expanding them at the first mention.
6. I will avoid using redundant verbiage, such as irregardless, forward progress, revert back.
7. I will endeavor not to inflate my sentences with such useless weasel words as ‘be that as it may,’ ‘having said that,’ ‘at this point in time,’ ‘going forward.’
8. I will accept and apply new words but will avoid abusing words by creating mutated neologisms, such as ‘staycation’; or by deforming healthy nouns into sickly verbs such as ‘incentivize.’
9. I will make amends to people that I have harmed with my words.
10. I will refrain from bemoaning the deterioration of the English language and remind myself that ‘unique’ is no longer unique; that ‘like’ can serve as any part of speech; that change is an inevitable fact in the life of any language; and that part of the glory of English - from Shakespeare to textpeak - is its constantly changing nature, adaptability, and responsiveness.
11. I will take up the good fight against the current trend to make language an impediment to communication.
12. I will try to carry this message to other wordaholics and to practice these principles in all my verbal affairs.
WORDS CONTAINING US STATE ABBREVIATIONS

Darryl Francis
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In October 1963, the US Postal Service (USPS) introduced two-letter abbreviations for the 50 US state-names. Since that time, only one change has been made: in 1969, at the request of the Canadian postal administration, the abbreviation for Nebraska, originally NB, was changed to NE, to avoid confusion with New Brunswick in Canada. The current abbreviations are listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AL</th>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>LA</th>
<th>Louisiana</th>
<th>OH</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>California</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Colorado</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>WA</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>WV</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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<tr>
<td>KY</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It’s possible to find words containing each of the 50 abbreviations in turn – for example, **AL** occurs in **PALE**, **AK** occurs in **FAKE**, and so on.

A more interesting challenge is to find the smallest number of words which between them contain all 50 of the abbreviations. Obviously, it’s necessary to find some words which contain more than just one abbreviation. For example, the word **INJECT** contains three of the abbreviations – **IN**, **NJ** and **CT**.

Some of the abbreviations look rather awkward, so it’s best to try first to find words containing those abbreviations – in particular, **TX**, **VT** and **WV**. The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) contains the proper name **GITXSAN** as a variant of **GITKSAN**, a North American Indian people. But preferable is the uncapsilizated **POSTXYPHOID** from Webster’s Second Edition (W2) – which also contains **ID**, two birds with one stone! As for **VT**, the OED contains several capitalized words – **BEZPOPOVTSY**, **POLOVTSIAN** and **POLOVTSY**. But I prefer the uncapsilizated **BERKOVTSI**, the plural of **BERKOVETS**, a Russian unit of weight, which is in
both Webster’s Third (W3) and the OED. And what about WV? W3 and the OED both list the
capitalized LOWVELD (a subtropical region of South Africa), although it’s worth noting
that W2 has the capitalized LOWVILLE.

The next step is to find words with a multiplicity of abbreviations. Particularly useful is
INVARINANCE (from W3, W2 and OED) which contains the seven abbreviations IN, NV, VA,
AR, RI, IA and NC. There are a few words containing four or five abbreviations – the ones
I’ve used are CALUMNY (CA, AL, MN and NY), FLAKY (FL, LA, AK and KY), MAZOPATHIA (MA,
AZ, PA and HI), MISCONJECTURE (MI, SC, CO, NJ and CT), and NEUROHORMONE (NE twice,
OH, OR and MO). These five words can be found in one or more of W3, W2 and the OED.

Thus far, that’s 31 different abbreviations located in 9 words. How few words can be found
to accommodate the remaining 19 abbreviations? My best solution so far is that those 19
abbreviations can be found in 7 words. Thus, my smallest set of words containing all the
abbreviations is 16. However, it may be possible to reduce this further. Here is my set of 16
words matched up against the 50 abbreviations, sorted in state-name order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>calumny</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>MT</th>
<th>warmth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>AK</td>
<td>flaky</td>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>neurohormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>mazopathia</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td>invariance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>AR</td>
<td>invariance</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>unmanhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>calumny</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>misconception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>misconception</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>NM</td>
<td>unmanhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>misconception</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>calumny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>gamdeboo</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>invariance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>flaky</td>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>roundaboutness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>gamdeboo</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>neurohormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>mazopathia</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>gemsboks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>postxyphoid</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>neurohormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>willowy</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>mazopathia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>invariance</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>invariance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>invariance</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>misconception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>gemsboks</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>misdemeanor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>KY</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>roundaboutness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>LA</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>postxyphoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>misdemean</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>roundaboutness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>gamdeboo</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>berkovtsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>MA</td>
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<td>VA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>MI</td>
<td>misconception</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>WA</td>
<td>warmth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>calumny</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>WV</td>
<td>lowveld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>gemsboks</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<td>willowy</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>neurohormone</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>WY</td>
<td>willowy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And here’s the 16 words sorted in alphabetical order:
berkovtsi    misconjecture
calumny      misdemean
flaky        neurohormone
gamdeboo     postxyphoid
gemsboks     roundaboutness
invariance   unmanhood
lowveld      warmth
mazopathia   willowy

The 650,000 residents of the District of Columbia might bristle at being omitted from the above challenge. The US Postal Service provides for the obvious abbreviation DC. In addition, the US Postal Service also has two-letter abbreviations for US territories and associated countries - here are eight of them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2-letter abbrev</th>
<th>Country/Territory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>American Samoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>Federated States of Micronesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GU</td>
<td>Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PW</td>
<td>Palau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>US Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It seems strange that MP was chosen for the Northern Mariana Islands, but it’s believed that the MP stands for Mariana Pacific. The PW abbreviation for Palau may be because an archaic English form of the name was Pelew.

The original 50-abbreviation challenge can now be extended to this larger set of 59 abbreviations. So far, my smallest set of words including all 59 abbreviations stands at 21, but I suspect this can be reduced. Two of the words are needed to account for just two of the abbreviations, MADCAP and WARMTH. MADCAP also contains MA and CA, but these are already catered for in other words; similarly, WARMTH also contains WA and AR, but these too are catered for elsewhere. Anyway, here are my 21 words matched up against the 59 abbreviations, sorted in state-name/territory/country order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Territory</th>
<th>2-letter abbrev</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>AL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>AK</td>
<td>flaky</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
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<td>gascromh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>mazopathia</td>
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<tr>
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<td>invariance</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>gamdeboo</td>
</tr>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
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And here’s the 21 words sorted in alphabetical order:

berkovtsi, calumny, engulfment, flaky, gamdeboo, gascromh, gemsboks, improving, invariance, lowveld, madcap, mazopathia, misconception, misdemean, neurohormone, postxyphoid, roundaboutness, unmanhood, upward, warmth, willowy

Readers are encouraged to improve on both of my collections of 16 and 21 words – go to it!
WORDS MADE FROM THE LETTERS OF ALPHABETICALLY-ADJACENT LETTER PAIRS

SUSAN THORPE
Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, England
thorpeds@hotmail.com

The search is on for words made exclusively from the letters in alphabetically-adjacent letter pairs: These are the pairs:

AB BC CD DE EF FG GH HI IJ JK KL LM MN NO OP PQ QR RS
ST TU UV VW WX XY YZ

BA CB DC ED FE GF HG HI JI LK ML NM ON PO RQ SR
TS UT VU WV WX XY ZY

The letters can be anywhere in the word, in any order eg. GHI + NO + ST = HOSTING

AB + AB = ABBA
   + DE = ABED BADE BEAD
   + LM = BALM LAMB
   + RS = BARS BRAS
   + ST = STAB BATS TABS
   + TU = ABUT TUBA
   + DE + DE = BEADED
   + DE + LM = AMBLED LAMBED BLAMED
   + DE + RS = DEBARS BREADS BEARDS
   + DE + ST = BASTED
   + HI + ST = HABITS
   + NO + RS = BARONS
   + NO + ST = BATONS

AB + RST = BARTS BRATS
AB + STU = TUBAS ABUTS
ABC + KL = BLACK
+ NO = BACON
+ RS = CRABS
+ RST = BRARTS
+ NO + RS = CARBONS

ABCDE
+ KL = BLACKED
+ LM + RS = SCRAMBLED

CD + DE + HI = CHIDED

CDE + NO = CONED
+ OP = COPED
+ NO + RS = SCORNS
+ NO + TU = COUNTED
+ RSTU = CRUEST CRUSTED

DE + DE = DEED
+ EF = FEED
+ HI = HIDE
+ MN = MEND
+ NO = DONE NODE
+ OP = DOPE PODE
+ RS = REDS
+ ST = STED TEDS
+ TU = DUET
+ MNO = DEMON
+ DE + GH = HEDGED
+ DE + MN = MENDED
+ DE + TU = DUETED
+ EF + RS = DEFERS
+ HI + RST = SHIRTED
+ IJ + NO = JOINED
+ KL + OP = POLKED
+ KL + NOP = PLONKED
+ NO + RS = DRONES SNORED
+ NO + ST = STONED
+ OP + OP = POOPED
+ OP + RS = DOPERS SPORED
+ OP + ST = DEPOTS DESPOT POSTED
+ OP + TU = POUTED
+ OP + RST = DEPORTS SPORTED
+ OP + RSTU = POSTURED SPROUTED
+ RS + TU = DUSTER RUSTED
+ NOP + OP + ST = POSTPONED
+ EF + ON + ST = SOFTENED

DEF + RS = FREDS
EF + RS = REFS SERF
+ ST = FEST
+ NO + ST = SOFTEN

EF + RST = FRETS
GH + HI = HIGH
+ NO = HONG
+ HI + ST = THIGHS
+ NO + ST = THONGS

GHI + RST = RIGHTS
HI + NOP + ST = SHIPTON
HI + ST = HIST! HITS SHIT THIS
HI  + RST =  SHIRT   HIRST (surname)
IJ  + NO = JOIN
IJ  + NO  + ST = JOINTS
KL  + OP = POLKED
NO  + NO = NOON
NO  + RS = RONS
NO  + ST = NOTS SNOT TONS
NO  + STU = SNOT
NO  + NO  + OP  + ST = PONTOONS
NO  + ST  + STU = SUTTONS
NOP + TU = UPTON (in Cheshire)
OP  + RS = PROS
     + ST = OPTS POST POTS SPOT STOP
     + TU = POUT
OP  + RS  + ST = SPORTS
OP  + RS  + STU = SPROUTS
OP  + RST = PROST SPORT PORTS STROP
OP  + RSTU = PROUST SPROUT
RS  + TU = RUST RUTS
PHRASES

AB + DE + MN = MAD BEN

AB + LM + OP + ST = STOP LAMB

AB + NO + RS = NO BARS

DE + HI + OP + ST = HIDE TOPS

GHI + NO + ST = GIN’S HOT

HI + NO + ST = SO THIN

NO + NO + OP + ST = NOT SPOON

NO + OP + RST = RON’S TOP

OP + RST U = SUP TOR (a first name)
WORDS WITH TWO DIFFERENT VOWELS

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   thorpeds@hotmail.com

Sentences and 2-word phrases are made from words having the same 2 different vowels, in the same order.

vowels  \textit{A and E}

LACE MAKER, GRACE ARCHER, DATED DALES WALKER JASPER LANE

MABEL’S FATHER, FARMER DARREN CAMPBELL, ATE ANGEL CAKE

ARCHER’S TARGET
ASHEN FACED
BARE BACKED
BARREN SPACE
CASTLE GATE
CHANGE PLACES
DAGGER’S HANDLE
FACE FLANNEL
GLASSES CASE
LATENT TALENT
LATER DATE
LAYER CAKE
MAKE AMENDS
NAKED FLAME
PACE MAKER
PALE FACE
PAPER CHASE
PLANE HANGER
SAVE FACE
TAME HAMPSTER
TATE GALLERY
WATER SAVER

vowels  \textit{A and I}

MAVIS SAID ‘AIR RAID WARNINGS PANIC BASIL HASTINGS’S FAMILY’

AIRY FAIRY
BRAIN DRAIN
PRAYING MANTIS
SNAIL MAIL
SPAIN’S RAIN
TRAIL BLAZING
TRAIN RAILS
vowels A and O
ANTONY BARLOW’S PARROT SWALLOWS ALMONDS
NARROW CANYON
ADORNS MANOR
vowels A and U
CALLUM’S LAUGH TAUNTS JAUNTY SAUL
PAUL CAUGHT SAUL’S WALRUS
DRAUGHTY HAUNT
vowels E and A
ENGLAND’S TEAM BEAT GERMANY
MENTALLY WEAK VEGAN, BRENDA DEAN, EATS MEAT MEALS
DEAD HEAD (flowers)
DREAM TEAM
READY MEAL
REAL DEAL
RELAY TEAM
SEAN BEAN
TEA LEAF
WEAR and TEAR
vowels E and I
CECEL PERKINS’S HEIR, DENNIS LEWIS, RESISTS EVIL DELIGHTS
BEING EIGHTY, THEIR DENTIST NEIL SELLIK RESIGNS
EVIL DEVIL
JEWISH WEDDING
LENIN’S KREMLIN
MEDIC’S DRESSING (bandage)
WEIGHT PERSISTS
vowels E and O
CEYLON’S DEMON TENOR ERROL BELLOWS!
BELOW ZERO
ETON’S FELLOWS
YELLOW MELON
vowels E and U

PERU’S LEMURS FEUD

VENUS ERUPTS

vowels I and A

BRIAN’S GIANT CIGAR DISMAYS VICAR IAN RICHARDS

HIGHLAND VISTA
VITAL SIGNAL

vowels I and E

MIKE’S FRIENDLY SISTER MILDRED LIKED MINCED CHICKEN DINNERS

BLISTER RIDDEN CLIMBER, MILES MITCHELL, LIKES KNITTED MITTENS

BIKE RIDER
DINNER TIME
FIELD MICE
FINE LINE
FINE WINES
FIVE FINGERS
FRIED RICE
IPCRESS FILE
KITTEN LITTER
KNIFE CRIME
LIFE SIZE
LITTLE FINGER
MIDDLE FINGER
NIMBLE FINGERS
NINE LIVES
PIED PIPER
PRIME TIME
SINGLE FILE
WICKED WITCHES
WINKLE PICKERS
WINTER TIME

LITTLE WHITE LIES

vowels I and O

IVOR DILLON IRONS SIMON NIMMO’S PILLOW

BINGO LINGO
PRISON RIOT
MIRROR WINDOW
IVORY ICON
RIPON PRIORY
LOCAL WOMAN, JOAN MORGAN, TOASTS POSTMAN NORMAN LOMAS

HOWARD THOMAS OKAYS MORAG HOLLAND’S MONDAY TOTAL

BOSSA NOVA
COAST ROAD
COCA COLA
LOMBARDY POPLAR
MORTAL COMBAT
OLA JORDAN
(a professional in Strictly Come Dancing)
RONALD COLMAN
(actor in the 1930s)
TORA BORA
(a Pacific island)

MORSE’S BROTHER RODNEY WROTE LOVE POEMS

JOE SHOWED CONCERN OVER ROSE’S BROKEN CROCKERY

BORDER FORCE
BORE HOLE
BOTTLE STOPPER
BOWLED OVER
BROKEN BOTTLE
COME HOME
COVER OVER
DROVE OVER
GONE HOME
ONCE OVER
RODE OVER
ROLLED OVER
TONE POEM
TOTEM POLE
vowels  **O** and **I**

COLIN TOBIN JOINS ROBIN MORRIS’S BOWLING MORNING

LOIS BONIN JOINS BORIS GODWIN’S CHOIR

DOING NOTHING
GOING SHOPPING
GROWING POINT (on a plant)
HOIST JOIST
MOBIL OIL
MOIST SOIL
MOVING JOINTS

TOING and FROING

vowels  **O** and **U**

YOUR HOUND’S ROUGH COUGH SOUNDS LOUD

LOUTH (a town)’S DOUG BOUGHT OUR FOUR PLOUGHS

BOUND WOUND
ROUGH GROUND
FOUR HOURS
YOU WOULD
WOULD YOU ?
ROUND TOUR
SOUGHT OUT

vowels  **U** and **A**

UNHAND STUART GULLAND’S MUSTARD MUSTANG (car)!

UMA THURMAN (actress and model)

vowels  **U** and **E**

JUNE RUSSELL SPURNED RUNNER JUDE CUSTER

JUDGE BRUCE DUDLEY UPSET NURSE SUE HUNTER

BLUE MURDER
BUCKLE UNDER
BUNSEN BURNER
HUBBLE BUBBLE
HUGGER MUGGER
HURDLES JUMPER
JUNGLE RUMBLE
KNUCKLED UNDER
NUMBER CRUNCHER
PURPLE HUED
RUBBER BULLET
RUDE NUDE
SUPER DUPER
THUNDER RUMBLES
TRUE BLUE
TURNED TURTLE

vowels  U and I

CHURLISH RUDI RUINS DUBLIN QUIZ

BURNING RUBBISH
SHUTTING DUSTBIN
TUTTI FRUTTI

vowels  U and O

GLUTTON BRUNO SUMMONS MUTTON!

MUMBO JUMBO
JUMBO DUMBO (elephant)
A PUZZLE TO HONOR DR, STEPHEN BLOOM

by Jeremiah Farrell

Dr. Stephen Bloom retires from Butler University this May. As an honor puzzle we offer the two-dimensional drawing of the solid cuboctahedron, sometimes called a dymaxion. It is obtained from a cube by cutting off the eight corners.

For the puzzle we use the twelve letters of STEPHEN BLOOM four times each to place on the twelve nodes of the diagram so the following words are anagrammed around the areas.

The eight green area words are to be BET, ELM, ESP, HOB, HOT, LET, MEN, SON. The six yellow areas including the four outside ones, will be the words BONE, BOTH, MELT, MENS, POLE, SHOP.
CROSSWORDS FOR EACH CHAPTER IN ANNOTATED ALICE

Ashley Post (student)
Lewis Center Ohio

Final Project Write-up

For my final project, I completed a crossword activity book. There are crosswords for each one of the chapters in the Annotated Alice book. This include the Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. For each crossword I picked eleven words that related or were found in each chapter. Most of the words were themes or characters found in that chapter. To make the activity book seem a little more whimsical, I decided to make the crossword so that the words would have to be written backwards and the clues that were given for the words were the letters found in the words but jumbled up. Originally, I had plans to also create a riddle that would tie into the crosswords but due to complications with the crossword puzzle and the inability to edit the crossword, I was unable to do so.

This project was considered to be creative because I went through each of the chapters and found the words that were used in the chapters. Next, I found a website that would allow me to generate a crossword by typing in the words I wanted to use. I had to convert the words to backwards formation and then use a random letter scrambler to create my clues. The website I used for the crossword puzzle was https://worksheets.theteacherscorner.net/make-your-own/crossword/#. The website I used to scramble the letters was https://randomize.com/word-scrambler/. This project was also of personal interest to me because I love doing crossword puzzles. I have never had a chance to make one of my own, so I thought it was really interesting to get the opportunity to do this. It was a challenge to figure out how to make the crossword puzzles, but I feel that they turned out good.

This project relates to Lewis Carroll because I used each one of his chapters to pick out words that are used in the crossword puzzles. Also, by making the words be backwards it is similar to the nonsense that he has created in Wonderland.

For the Honors program goals I feel that I have successfully implemented those into my work. First, anyone has the capability of printing the project off and completing the crosswords on their own time. If they get stuck on words, I have provided a list that has each of the words that are used for each chapter. This will allow people to try and complete the crossword puzzle on their own. I also had to research different words to use in the text and I had to learn how to create a crossword puzzle. Also, no one has created a crossword puzzle book that has the words backwards, so it adds to the creativity and individuality of the project. By doing this, I have satisfied the research and creativity section. Creating a crossword puzzle was new territory for me and allowed me to learn more about creating different types of puzzles. Finally, this is considered to be an innovative method of learning because it allows people to learn general themes and characters of each chapter through the completion of a puzzle.

Alice Crossword Puzzle Words

Instructions: Alice has decided to go on another adventure through her memories. She takes a trip into each chapter from her Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. Take the journey with her and help her relive the chapters by unscrambling the eleven words associated with each chapter. Remember, nothing is ever as it seems in Wonderland.....
Chapter 1: Down the Rabbit-hole
-Alice
-Book
-White Rabbit
-late
-waistcoat pocket
-rabbit hole
-cupboards
-orange marmalade
-Dinah
-drink me
-eat me

Chapter 2: The Pool of Tears
-Curiouser
-telescope
-tears
-Duchess
-puzzle
-crocodile
-Mabel
-bathing-machines
-pool
-Mouse
-commotion

Chapter 3: A Caucus-Race and a Long Tale
-animals
-Lory
-Duck
-Mouse
-Canary
-Crab
-Dodo
-prizes
-thimble
-caucus
-comfits

Chapter 4: The Rabbit Sends in a Little Bill
-Mary Ann
-housemaid
-drink me
- ceiling
- growing
- house
- cucumber-frames
- Rabbit
- Barrowful
- Lizard
- Bill

Chapter 5: Advice from a Caterpillar
- Caterpillar
- Hookah
- Chrysalis
- Butterfly
- Advice
- Change
- Father William
- Mushroom
- Serpent
- Pigeon
- Who

Chapter 6: Pig and Pepper
- Fishfootman
- Invitation
- Knocking
- Duchess
- Soup
- Cauldron
- Cheshire
- Pig
- Pepper
- Lullaby
- Child

Chapter 7: A Mad Tea Party
- March hare
- Hatter
- Mad
- Dormouse
- Tea
- Party
- Riddle
- Butter
- Watch
- Sleepy
- Treacle

Chapter 8: The Queen’s Croquet Ground
- Queen
- Croquet
- Five
- Seven
- Two
- Roses
- Soldiers
- Hearts
- Heads
- Flamingo
- Hedgehog

Chapter 9: The Mock Turtle’s Story
- Turtle
- Story
- Soup
- Moral
- Mustard
- Execution
- Gryphon
- Sorrow
- Tortoise
- Uglification
- Lessons

Chapter 10: The Lobster Quadrille
- Lobster
- Quadrille
- Dance
- Somersault
- Porpoise
- Turtles
- Snail
- Dinn
- Eels
- Panther
- Owl
Chapter 11: Who Stole the Tarts
- Tarts
- King
- Queen
- Judge
- Jurymen
- Accusation
- Stolen
- Dormouse
- Witness
- Cross-examine
- Evidence

Chapter 12: Alice’s Evidence
- Jury box
- Trial
- Evidence
- Alice
- Mile high
- Imitated
- Guilt
- Sixpence
- Sentence
- Verdict
- Adventures

Book 2: Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There
Chapter 1: Looking Glass House
- Looking glass
- Dinah
- House
- Kitten
- Snowdrop
- Chess
- Red Queen
- Passage
- Jabberwocky
- Mirror
- White pawn

Chapter 2: The Garden of Live Flowers
- Garden
- Flowers
- Tigerlily
- Rose
- Daisy
- Violet
- Dahlia
- Larkspur
- Curtsey
- Red Queen
- Pawn

Chapter 3: Looking-Glass Insects
- Elephant bee
- Ticket
- Beetle
- Goat
- Horse
- Gnat
- Rocking horse fly
- Dragon fly
- Snap dragon fly
- Bread and butter fly
- Fawn

Chapter 4: Tweedledum and Tweedledee
- Tweedledum
- Tweedledee
- Contrariwise
- Rattle
- Poetry
- Walrus
- Carpenter
- Oysters
- Puzzler
- Umbrella
- Crow

Chapter 5: Wool and Water
- White Queen
- Addressing
- Comb
- Twopence
- Jam
- Water
- Brooch
- Consider
- Teetotum
- Feather
- Sheep

Chapter 6: Humpty Dumpty
- Humpty
- Dumpty
- Wall
- Egg
- Fall
- Riddles
- Kings horses
- Growing
- Cravat
- Belt
- Unbirthday

Chapter 7: The Lion and the Unicorn
- Tripping
- Stumbling
- Messengers
- Haigha
- Hatta
- King
- Lion
- Unicorn
- Run
- Monster
- Cake

Chapter 8: It’s My Own Invention
- Plum cake
- Prisoner
- Rules of Battle
- Punch
- Judy
- Brook
- Invention
- Mousetrap
- Horse riding
- Upwards
- Ballad
Chapter 9: Queen Alice
- Majesty
- Red Queen
- White Queen
- Lessons
- Addition
- Subtraction
- Division
- Temper
- Questions
- Frog
- Singing

Chapter 10, 11, and 12: Shaking, Waking, Which Dreamed it?
- Shaking
- Waking
- Kitten
- Queen
- Shorter
- Fatter
- Softer
- Rounder
- Dinah
- Dreaming
- Chessman
Down the Rabbit Hole

Down:
1. ewthl aitrbbb
2. regano aemmdiar
3. boko
4. tea em
5. caile

Across:
2. ikrndn me
4. aatwitocs tkoepc
5. hiadn
8. tirbab leho
9. ealt
10. upsdrbaoc
The Pool of Tears
Complete the crossword puzzle below

Across
1. eusshdc
4. cerorsuui
8. motominco
10. olceipese

Down
1. ihtngba emnhcsai
2. colircdeo
3. eastr
5. sueom
6. uzipez
7. olop
9. alemb

Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net
A Caucus-Race and a Long Tale

Across
3. izpers
5. elitmbh
8. cuusac
9. oddo
10. arancy

Down
1. brac
2. rlyo
3. nmasli
4. fcmosit
6. udkc
7. sumoe
The Rabbit Sends in a Little Bill

Across
4. ohmasediu
5. abwofurir
6. ngieic
8. zaldri
10. mryar nan
11. wgingor

Down
1. rbbati
2. ehuso
3. uecube qm smerfa
7. dkrin em
9. ibil

Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net
Pig and Pepper

Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across
2. raoudlncc
4. ipg
5. supo
6. rehehcis
8. eshsdcu
9. iovttinain

Down
1. lyuallb
2. nomohsfaift
3. hcdli
4. ncokkign
7. rppepe
A Mad Tea Party

Across
1. spyele
3. htrat
6. rcham ehar
7. dredil
8. tpyra
9. dma

Down
1. utrble
4. ltaeerc
5. hwac
6. suoerdm
10. ale

Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net
The Queen's Croquet Ground

Across
2. evsen
7. hegedhog
8. ueqne
9. fgnimoai
10. srose

Down
1. vefi
3. searht
4. slodrise
5. edsahe
6. rqucteo
11. otw
The Mock Turtle's Story

Across
4. sooettir
6. srowor
8. ounetxeic
9. yonphgr
10. rtsyo
11. telrut

Down
1. psuo
2. urdamts
3. liintoacuifg
5. romal
7. slsnooe
Who Stole the Tarts

Across
2. Itosne
4. nndeceive
5. scanocita
6. attr
9. ignk
10. smoeodur

Down
1. qnee
3. insetsw
4. eaxiscnorsme
7. yunrnej
8. jgdeu
Alice's Evidence

Across
1. itrla
3. aeilc
4. seteneecn
5. elmi hhgi
7. tndvreueas
8. tmiedait
10. yjru xbo

Down
2. tvredic
3. exipsne
6. cnevdiee
9. iulg
Looking Glass House

Across
4. eiknt
5. irorm
7. ionlkog sgsla
8. erd neeuq
10. segpsaa

Down
1. hdina
2. uoesh
3. powdosrn
4. hweit npwa
6. wyckbaberoj
9. sches
The Garden of Live Flowers

Across
1. sroe
3. yrceuts
4. gearnd
6. ilglyetri
9. firewos
10. liadah

Down
2. pualksrr
4. nwpa
5. rde uneeq
7. ovitel
8. iysad

Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net
Looking-glass Insects

Across
1. tagn
4. gnraod lyf
6. eetlbe
8. kitetc
9. okirgnc eshro fyl
10. elphnae ebe

Down
1. ogat
2. fwan
3. aerdb adn uttrbe fyl
5. span nargod fly
7. shreo

Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net
Wool and Water

Across
2. epesh
3. asriddsgne
5. wpoeetnc
7. utoeotmtr
9. rcoeinds
10. mja

Down
1. rteaw
4. twhie qeeun
6. bomc
8. horocb
9. taeerhf
Humpty Dumpty

Across
2. blet
3. ddseirl
7. rgwiogn
9. tymbuhida

Down
1. utmdpy
2. cvtraa
3. gksin sseorh
4. lwal
5. mphyut
6. alfi
8. geg
Queen Alice

Across
2. oidsirvi
4. erd euqen
7. noctsbturai
9. ngiiisgn
10. ogfr
11. tmreep

Down
1. tndaiio
3. iwhre eeuqen
5. nlsseoo
6. styearj
8. einssqotou

Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net
Shaking, Waking, Which Dreamed it?

Across
1. adihn
3. ganwik
5. rdamigen
8. uqene
9. festro
10. shnkaig
11. trtafe

Down
2. tetink
4. hnsecmas
6. rrhsteo
7. ordrenu
THE MATHEMAGICAL GAME OF...

MARTIN GARDNER

**Flexagons**

![Flexagon](image)

**MOOM**

![Moom](image)

**Palindromes**

```
2 9 4
7 5 3
6 1 8
```

**Magic Squares**

**Ciphers**

**Tangrams**

"THE MOST PUZZLING GAME IN THE UNIVERSE"
Instructions

1.) Each player must take a ziploc bag labelled ‘player 1’ or ‘player 2’. Both players will remove their cat(pink) or dog(yellow) game piece and place it on the “Start” block on the game board.

2.) Each player must select a distinct number from 1-50. Then, one of the player must blindly choose a blue card from the ‘magic square’ ziploc bag. If player 1’s number is closer to the “magic number” (the sum of each row, column, and diagonal) than player 2, player 1 will move their game piece one block. This player will be the first to roll the dice and choose the MG challenge.

3.) The number rolled on the dye by player 1 indicates the value of the challenge. If player 1 wins the challenge, only he will move his game piece this number of blocks. If player 2 wins, only he will move his game piece this number of blocks.

4.) In this scenario, player 1 will reach into the ‘challenges’ ziploc bag and blindly select a green card. The drawn card will instruct the 2 players to compete in the specified MG-related challenge. The challenge will likely use one of the sets of tangrams, scrap paper, or caesar cipher decoder in each of the players bags or in the folder. **Often the individual to complete the challenge faster will “win.” If applicable, a solution will be hidden underneath a flap on the green card. Do not flip the flap over until the challenge has been completed or 5 minutes have passed.**

5.) If 5 minutes have elapsed and neither player has completed the challenge, then reveal the answer and try a new challenge. However, if one player has triumphed over their opponent, this individual will proceed by moving their game piece as mentioned earlier.

6.) After the first challenge, player 2 will roll the dye and blindly select the challenge. This responsibility will alternate between players after each challenge.

7.) Ultimately, whichever player reaches the ‘Finish’ circle first wins the game.

***Blue Star block: there is a short-cut in the middle of the board where the player can bypass the loop and several blocks ONLY if they have landed on this spot after moving the their game piece the total number of blocks they have “earned” after winning a challenge.
INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

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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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