THE ULTIMATE ADVENTURE (PART 2)

DMITRI A. BORGMAANN
Dayton, Washington

In this issue of Word Ways, I present 131 distinct transposals of the letters AEGINRST according to the principles discussed in the August 1976 Word Ways. Foreign-language transposals, which are presented first, are followed by a label identifying the language. An asterisk preceding a word, name, or other term identifies it as being in the inferred, but nevertheless authentic, classification. Except where a dictionary source has been specified, all of the words are common enough to be found in almost any dictionary of the language in question. All abbreviations are spelled out in full at the end of this part.

1 ARGENTIS (L) - dat. and abl. pl. f. of ARGENTUM, silver.
2 ARTIGENIS (Ge) - c.f.p., in E, of ARTIGEN, dat. pl. f. of ARTIG, good, well-behaved, courteous.
3 EINTRAGS (Ge) - a gen. sing. f. of EINTRAG, an entry in a book or register.
4 GANTIERS (F) - nom. pl. f. of GANTIER, glover, glove manufacturer.
5 GANTIERS (OF) - nom. pl. f. of GANTIER, a wooden stand for barrels (within etymology of GANTRY in The Oxford English Dictionary, 1961 printing).
6 GARNITES (F) - (you) furnished or stocked: pl. infl. f. of the v. GARNIR, to furnish or stock.
7 GINESTRA (It) - the Canary broom or genista, Cytisus canariensis, a much-branched, yellow-flowered shrub native to the Canary Islands (nom. sing. f.).
8 GRANITES (Ge) - a gen. sing. f. of GRANIT, granite.
9 GRANITE'S (It) - c.f.p., in E, of GRANITE, nom. pl. f. of GRANITA, a variety of ice cream. (Note: The It word for "granite" is GRANITO, with the pl. GRANITI.)
10 GRATINES (F) - (you) prepare a dish with bread crumbs (you) cook au gratin: sing. infl. f. of the v. GRATINER, to prepare a dish with bread crumbs, to cook au gratin.
11 INTEGRAS (L) - fem. acc. pl. f. of INTEGRER, whole, unharmed, fresh.
12 NEGRITAS (S) - nom. fem. pl. f. of NEGRITA, my dear, my dove: an endearing term in coll. Mex. S.
13 REGNATIS (L) - you rule, you have royal power: pl. infl. f. of the v. REGNARE, to rule, to have royal power.

14 SERINGA shrub, fragrant.
15 TANGERINE fruit.

16 TRANSIG agree, consent settle.
17 TRANSIG agree, consent.
18 *ANGITE Bulgar.

19 ANGRIE sentiment (W3-)
20 ANGRIE sentiment (OE).

21 ARESTI\NEW
22 A-RESTI\NEW
23 ARGENTI\an another Dictionary edition, special fall. It be contained in many of thes.
24 ARNITE\gradual
25 ARNITE\gradual
2) transposals expressed in the language. An exception is being t. Except words are stand for in a language, at the end of silver.

14 SERINGAT (F) - the mock orange or syringa, an ornamental shrub of the genus Philadelphus often cultivated for its white, fragrant flowers: var. of the more common f. SERINGA.

15 TANGERIS (L) - you are touched: sing. infl. f. of the v. TANGERER, to touch.

16 TRANSIGE (F) - (I) compromise, (I) come to an understanding: infl. f. of the v. TRANSIGER, to compromise, to come to an understanding.

17 TRANSIGE (S) - (he or she) settles disputes, (he or she) accommodates differences: infl. f. of the v. TRANSIGIR, to settle disputes, to accommodate differences.

18 *ANGITES, R. - a short river in Macedonia, Greece, near the Bulgarian border. The Times Index-Gazetteer of the World, London, 1965 (TIG-65) lists the name as ANGITIS, R. The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World, Morningside Heights, New York, third printing, 1964 (CL-64) lists it as ANGITES RIVER or ANGITIS RIVER. If the spelling preferred by CL-64 were used by TIG-65, its entry would read ANGITES, R. It is a reasonable inference that atlases and/or gazetteers exist which index the name of the river as ANGITES, R., with corresponding maps showing the name as ANGITES R.

19 ANGREST - self-explanatory.


21 ARESTING - pres. part. of AREST, a 16th-cent. var. of the v. ARREST. The Oxford English Dictionary, 1961 printing (OED-61).


24 ARNITE GS - a pl. of ARNITE G, a thermoplastic polyester grade for injection moulding and extrusion. The pl. is formed in analogy to "governor-generals," a pl. of "governor-general" given in W3-66 (Gardner-71).

25 ARNITES G - a pl. of ARNITE G, a thermoplastic polyester grade for injection moulding and extrusion. The pl. is formed in analogy to "governors-general," a pl. of "governor-general" given in W3-66 (Gardner-71).
26 *ARTINGES - a ME f. of ARTINGS, pl. of the ger. of the v. ART, to confine, cramp, or limit in local position or action. Examples of the use of this v. range chronologically from 1375 to 1583. One of the ME spellings of the suffix -ING was -INGE, with the corresponding suffix in a ger. pl. being -INGES. Since both the v. and the -INGE suffix f. were used during the same period of time, it is an inescapable inference that ARTINGES was a word sometimes used in ME (OED-61).


28 ASTERING - pres. part. of ASTERE, a 15th-cent. f. of the v. ASTIR, to stir up, move, disturb (OED-61).

29 A-STERING - STERING, a ME f. of STEERING, guiding (ger.)(CD 89/91).

30 A STINGER - self-explanatory.

31 ASTRINGE - to bind together, constrict, compress (W3-66).

32 ATERINGS - pl. of ATERING, gerund of the v. ATER, an obso­lete var. of the v. ATTER, to poison, to embitter. Webster’s New International Dictionary of the English Language, first edition, Unabridged, 1919 printing (W1-19). The OED-61 identifies ATTER as a 13th-cent. v.

33 EASTRING - the inferred name of a place or of a person after which or whom the locality of EASTRINGTON, in Yorkshire, England, northeast of the municipal borough of Goole must, of necessity, have been named. (TIG-65). Alternatively, it may be inferred that EASTRING is a var. of EASTERING ("shifting eastward") in the same manner as WESTRING is a var. of the much more common word WESTERING ("shifting to the west") (OED-61).

34 ERIGANTS - pl. of ERIGANT, an err. ME f. of the n. ARROGANCE (CD-89/91). Alternatively, it is the pl. of ERIGANT, an err. f. of the n. HERIGAUT, an upper garment or cloak worn by men and women in the 13th and 14th centuries: a word current in those two centuries (OED-61).

35 *GAINE$ - the red. or init. f. of GAINES, Robert T., the name of an individual listed in the April, 1976 Greater Dallas TD (Dallas-76). While this is technically an inferred term, it is self-evident that anyone whose name consists of a first name, a middle name, and a last name reduces the first name and middle name to initials in some situations where such a reduction is required. For example, some types of records exist in which all names must be shown in such abbreviated form.

36 *GAINES, T. R. - the red. or init. f. of GAINES, Thomas R., the name of an individual listed in the June, 1975 Los Angeles TD (LA-75). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

37 GAINTERS - the third person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. GAINTER, a var. of GANDER, to use conceited airs, gestures, and postures. The English Dialect Dictionary, edited by Joseph Wright, first published by Henry Frowde, Lon-
38 GAINREST - a poetic second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. GAIN, to snarl, to look savage, to be fretful or peevish (EDD-70). The var. is used in Northumberland, in northern England.

39 GARTENS - the pl. of GARTEN, a sc var. of GARTER (W3-66).

40 GAIRTENS - the pl. of the dial. or prov. E word GAITNER, one who binds grain into sheaves (FW-74).

41 GANISTER - a mixture of ground quartz and fireclay used for lining certain metallurgical furnaces (W3-66).

42 GANTRIES - the pl. of GANTRY, a frame structure on side supports, over or around something else (W3-66).

43 *GARTENS, 1. - individuals such as GARTEN, 1., the red. or init. f. of the name GARTEN, Irving, an individual whose obituary was published in August, 1958. The New York Times Obituaries Index 1858-1968, New York. 1970 (NYT-70). For the rationale behind this term, see no. 35.


45 GASTRINE - a var. of GASTRIN, a hormone made in the pyloric glands of the stomach, supposed to excite secretion of the fundus cells at the base of the stomach (Gould-48).

46 "GENT": A SIR - a word and its definition: a "GENT" is, indeed, a SIR. Both words are defined as "man". Furthermore, GENT is a shortened form of GENTLEMAN, and SIR is defined as "gentleman" (W3-66).

47 *GEN....TRIAS - the customary, shortened f. in E of GENERAL TRIAS, the military officer for whom the town of GENERAL TRIAS must, of necessity, have been named. That town is in northern Mexico, southwest of the city of Chihuahua. Parenthetically, there are numerous towns throughout Latin America named for generals (CL-64).


50 GIANTER'S - the c.f.p. of GIANTER, a comp. f. of the adj. GIANT (W3-66).

51 GIERSTAN - yesterday: a ws f. The letter G is a voiced palatal spirant (OED-61, in etym. of YESTERDAY).

52 GINESTAR - a town in the province of Tarragona, in northeastern Spain, noted for processing olive oil (CL-64).
53 GINESTRA - the surname of a Mary GINESTRA, listed in the July, 1975 Chicago TD (Chi-75). Alternatively, it is also another name for the broom, Sarothamnus scoparius or Cytisus scoparius, a yellow-flowered shrub found on sandy banks, pastures, and heaths in Britain and elsewhere in western Europe. A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, Volume I, London, 1972 (OED Supp-72).

54 *GNAISTEr - one who gnashes: the agent of the action indicated by the v. GNAIST, to gnash one's teeth, in the same way that GNASTER is the agent of the action indicated by the v. GNAST. GNAIST is a 15th-cent. var. of GNAST, and GNASTER is illustrated by a 15th-cent. quotation. Since GNAST was used more commonly than was GNAIST, it is understandable that the lone quotation illustrating the action of the use of the spelling GNASTER. However, the inferential force behind the supposition that GNASTER was an actual 15th-cent. word is irresistible (OED-61).

55 GRAINEST - a poetic second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. GRAIN, to form salt, tin, or sugar into grains (OED-61).

56 *GRAITNES - a ME f. of GREATNESS. The suffix -NES was a ME f. of the suffix -NESS. GRIAT was a ME f. of GREAT. Since use of the word GREATNESS preceded the beginning of the ME period, it follows inexorably that the f. GRAITNES was used during the ME period. Even today, GREATNESS is still one of the 2,000 most common E words (OED-61, CD 89/91).

57 GRANITES - different kinds of GRANITE, a kind of hard rock. Granite differ in color, texture, and mineral composition (W3-66).

58 *GRANITE, S. - the red. or init. f. of the name GRANITE, Sidney, listed in the 1973 E-K section of the London TD (London-73). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

59 GRATISE - permission, concession, grant: a 14th-cent. E word (OED-61, FW-74).

60 GROTIANS - individuals, such as a husband and wife, bearing the French surname GRATIEN. Example: Jean Baptiste Gratien, French theologian, writer, and bishop, 1747-1799 (Hy-51).

61 GRATINE'S - the c.f.p. of GRATINE, having a covering or crust, as of buttered crumbs or grated cheese (W3-66).


63 GRETIANS - the pl. of GRETIAN, a 16th-cent. var. of the n. GRECIAN, a native or inhabitant of Greece (OED-61).

64 *GRIATNES - a Kentish (southern English) ME f. of GREATNESS. The suffix -NES was a ME (including Kentish) f. of the suffix -NESS. GRIAT was a Kentish ME f. of GREAT. Since use of the word GREATNESS preceded the beginning of the ME period, it follows inexorably that the f. GRIATNES was used during the ME period. Even today, GREATNESS is still one of the 2,000 most common E words (OED-61).

65 GERANTS, ANT, and

66 INERT GA - a Kentish (southern English) ME f. of the noun INERT as 'inert gas, something that may be established'.

67 INGARES - fored D comb, 1971 (.

68 INGESTAR - the v. intro...

69 INGRATES

70 INGRAIS - the 17t.. large (.

71 IN GREAT - a 17th-cent.

72 INRAGES - the v.

73 INTEGRATES

74 I STRANG

75 IT ANGER

77 NARGIES

78 *NEAR G

79 NEGERIT, AN eth...
the 2,000 most common E words (OED-61, CD-89/91).

65 IGERANTS - the pl. of IGERANT, a dial. var. of the n. IGNORANT, an ignorant person (EDD-70).

66 INERT GAS - a noble gas or rare gas: one of the group of elemental gases comprising helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, sometimes radon, and -- futuristically -- hypon, a formerly suggested name for element 118 (W3-66).


68 INGERANTS - the pl. of IGERANT, a dial. var. of the n. IGNORANT, an ignorant person (EDD-70).

69 INGRATES - self-explanatory.

70 INGRESS - the third person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the 17th-cent. v. INGREAT, to magnify, make great, enlarge (OED-61).

71 IN GREATS - in the mass, in the bulk, wholesale, by the piece: a 17th-cent. f. of the expression IN GREAT (OED-61; see first entry GREAT, p. 388, col. 3, line 9, and the quotation following, dated 1631).

72 INRAGEST - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. INRAGE, an 18th-cent. var. of the v. ENRAGE, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". At the time, the -EST inn. was standard E (OED-61).

73 INTEGRALS - the c.f.p. of INTEGRA, second word of the term RES INTEGRA, a legal case or question that has not been examined or passed upon (W3-66).

74 IT RANGES - self-explanatory.

75 IT ANGERS - self-explanatory.

76 IT RANGES - self-explanatory.


78 NEAR GIST - something approximating a genuine gist; that is, something almost, but not quite, a gist. In defining the adj. NEAR, dictionaries cite as specimens of its use terms such as "near silk", "near escape", and "near translation", terms none of which is entered in any dictionary. This demonstrates that compound terms beginning with the word NEAR may be formed freely. The concept NEAR GIST is just as logical as is any of the illustrative terms (W3-66).


80 NEGRITAS - the pl. of NEGRITA, a fish known to science as Hypo-
plectrus chlorurus, violet-black in color with yellow fins, found in the waters of the West Indies and Florida (FW-74).

81 *NIGRATES - the third person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. NIGRATE, to blacken. In Latin, the verbs NIGRARE and DENIGRARE both meant "to blacken", the DE- prefix in the latter serving as an intensifier. Derived from the latter is the E v. DENIGRATE, also meaning "to blacken". By inferential analogy, there must also be an E v. NIGRATE, with the same meaning. The same inference is to be drawn from a quotation dated 1868 illustrating the corresponding n. DENIGRATION, hyphenated DE-NIGRATION and used in the sense of "unblackening, whitewashing" (OED-61).

82 Raignest - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. RAIN, a 17th-cent. var. of the v. REIGN, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". At the time, the -EST infin. f. was standard E (OED-61).

83 RAINGEST - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. RAING, to encircle, to streak in a circular manner, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". It is now archaic except in solemn or poetic language (EDD-70).

84 Rangingest - self-explanatory.

85 Rateings - the pl. of RATEING, a 17th-cent. var. of the verbal substantive (ger.) RATING (OED-61: see quotation dated 1667).

86 Ratinges - the pl. of RATINGE, a 16th-cent. var. of RATING (OED-61: see quotation dated 1534).

87 Reasting - the pres. part. of the v. REAST, a SC, dial., and 17th-cent. var. of REEST, to become rancid as does bacon (OED-61).

88 Regainst - the second person sing. pres. active indicative f. of the v. REGAIN, customarily used after the pronoun "thou". It is now archaic except in solemn or poetic language. Use of the v. REGAIN goes back at least to the year 1548, when the -ST infin. ending was still standard E (OED-61).

89 Reginast - a short, east-west street in the western part of Ottawa, the capital of Canada. It is in the Britannia Bay section of the city, just east of Britannia Park. Canadian Road Atlas, published by Rolph-McNally Limited, Bramalea, Ontario, Canada, 1972 (Rolph-McN-72). The name is also given as REGINA ST, omitting the period at the end: see the Postal Code Directory for the Ontario Postal Region, February 1976 edition, issued by the Canadian Post Office.


91 Renigats - the pl. of RENIGAT, a 16th-cent. SC f. of RENEGADE, a deserter (OED-61).
ow fins, (FW-74).

icative f. of NIGRARE (W3-66). The prefix in the latter (as in "n") is known as DENIGRATE, with the sense of "dennine," drawn from the English n. DENIGRATING (C-89/91). The prefix "DENIG-" is customarily used in the sense of "denuding," "denaturing," or "denaturing," now archaic.

92 *RentisAg - the molecular formula for an unnamed chemical compound consisting of one part each of rhenium, nitrogen, titanium, sulfur, and silver. When the bonding is written Re=N-Ti-S-Ag, each of the five elements involved is in a known valence state. There is no reason to believe that the compound cannot be synthesized, if so desired. It has not already been synthesized merely because there is no reason to suspect that it possesses some extraordinary, useful qualities.

(Element symbols: W3-66. Valence relationships: Dr. Warren L. Bosch, Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida.)

93 *Resting - resatisfying (a desire or appetite) completely. The prefix RE- is an extremely common English formative, applicable to any English verb whatever. The v. SATE is common enough to be included in even the smallest pocket dictionaries (C-89/91).

94 Restinga - an African town on the northernmost coast of Morocco, between Ceuta and Tétouan (TIG-65).


96 *Sargent, I. - the red. or init. f. of the name SARGENT, Isaac, belonging to two individuals whose obituaries were published in February, 1946 and in April, 1956, respectively (NYT-70). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

97 Satinger - more cloying, more satiating: a comp. f. of the adj. SATING (W3-66).

98 *Searing, T. - the red. or init. f. of the name SEARING, Throckmorton V., an individual whose obituary was published in November, 1957 (NYT-70). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

99 Seat Ring - a replaceable ring that forms the seat of a valve (W3-66).

100 Sergiant - a 17th-cent. var. of SERGEANT, a noncommissioned army officer.

101 Sideater - more designated, more identified: a comp. f. of the adj. SIGNATE (W3-66).

102 *Singer, A.T. - the red. or init. f. of the name SINGER, Alexander T., listed in the 1975-76 Brooklyn TD (Brk-75/6).

103 *Singer, T. A. - the red. or init. f. of the name SINGER, Thomas A., listed in the Cincinnati Area 1975-76 TD (Cin-75/6).

104 *Stainer, G. - the red. or init. f. of the name STAINER, Gregg A., listed in the July, 1975 Chicago TD (Chi-75).

105 *Staringe - a ME f. of STARING. The v. STARE came into ME from OE. One of the ME spellings of the suffix -ING was -INGE. Since both the v. and the -INGE suffix f. were used during the same period of time, it is an inescapable inference that STARINGE was a word sometimes used in ME.
(OED-61). Even today, the v. STARE is still one of the 3,200 most common words in E.

106 STEARING - pres. part. of STEAR, a 17th-cent. var. of the v. STEER (OED-61).


108 STRAIGNE - a 16th-cent. var. of the v. STRAIN (OED-61).

109 STRANGNE - a 17th-cent. var. of STRANGE (OED-61).

110 *STRANGE, I. - the red. or init. f. of a name listed in the 1972 S-Z section of the London TD (London-72). For the rationale behind this term, see No. 35.

111 STRANGLE - a 16th-cent. var. of STRANGY, strange (OED-61).

112 STEARING - pres. part. of STEAR, an obs. var. of the v. STRAW, to cover with something strewn (W2-53). The OED-61 identifies STRAW in this sense as a 17th-cent. v.

113 ST. REGINA - a virgin and martyr, also known as ST. REGNIA or as ST. REINE, venerated at Autun, France (west-southwest of Dijon) from an early date. Her feast day falls on September 7. The Book of Saints, compiled by the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's Abbey, Ramsey, fifth edition, published by Adam and Charles Black, London, 1966 (Saints-66).

114 ST. REGNIA - var. of ST. REGINA, above (Saints-66).

115 STRIEGAN - an OE f. of the essentially ME v. STRAY, to strew. The asterisk preceding this word in the dictionary indicates that it is a f. not actually found in OE, the existence of which is inferred by philologists. The letter G is a voiced palatal spirant (OED-61, in etym. of first v. STRAY).

116 TAERING'S - the c.f.p. of TAERING, a var. of the part. adj. TEARING (EDD-70).

117 TANGIERS - a var. of TANGIER, the name of a seaport in northemmost Morocco (WNGD-72). Alternatively, TANGIERS are American communities named TANGIER, such as those in Parke County, Indiana; Woodward County, Oklahoma; and Accomack County, Virginia (HAWA-73).

118 TANGIER'S - the c.f.p. of TANGIER, the comp. f. of the adj. TANGY (W3-66).

119 TARGEIN'S - the c.f.p. of TARGEIN, a var. of the part. adj. TARGING, large, monstrous (EDD-70).


121 TARIENGS - pl. of TARIENG, a 16th-cent. var. of the verbal substantive or gerund Tarrying (OED-61; see 1596 quot.).
This, then, is the humble starting point for more intensive exploration of the AEGINRST transposal set. Readers prepared to continue the search are invited to consider the following problem. In Providence, Rhode Island, there is a GAINER AVENUE, while in Atlanta, Georgia, there is a GAINER ROAD. Where in the United States or Canada might there be a GAINER STREET, reducible at once to GAINERST? The lure of No. 132 is irresistible . . .
### ABBREVIATIONS USED IN AEGINRST TRANSPOSAL LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>abl.</td>
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<td>(classical) Latin</td>
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<td>variant</td>
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<tr>
<td>WS</td>
<td>West Saxon (Old English)</td>
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</tbody>
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**Exhibit O**

The first entry in the telephone directory (white pages) of Møller and OED is obscure.

"... some obscure entries..."

**Exhibit T**

After locating this obscure entry...