relative unreliability that there was borrowing from Latin, Greek, and Persian. Also, there was borrowing from Sanskrit. These are quadruple of dictionary borrowed word, which makes the equation unreliable. There were bor-

Relative Position of Rebus Letters to Each Other (Continued)

Further examples of words indicating position above include:

- DisProof 74, Proof boxes 83
- surMisE 29
- SUPERimposed 51
- acros*Tic*S 36, Lacrosse 37
- nickeled*Eon 83 (load on)
- the Band Played* on 63, DandElion*S 75

ONE is superior to the OTHER 58, superior WisConSin USA 58
- PontooneD 65, periodontoSis 80
- HERbert hOover 73
- slipCoverS 81
- a BaD hangover toDaY 81
- jamES MonROE 73
- GROover head 82
- WaGonS-lit 75
- THalidOmidE 75
- Flies over the seAs 58
- Flights overseas* 77
- aVAcant apartMeNT upstairs 79
- make up their Minds 80
- CATAmount 80, mountEBank 83

There are numerous rebuses with a stack using two ons, but apparently no one has bothered to construct a stack of three, despite the existence of words such as cONfrONtation.

To indicate below, one has the following vocabulary:

- MisunderSTandinGS 23, FLOunderS 23, SunderS 26
- round underneath the MOon 36, underneath the PlanO 51
- upS and downS 25, upSIDE down 26, Hand-ME-down 30
- DOWN beneath the WILLOW 42, Be beneath you* 53
- SneathS 29, One at HOME 29
- six degrees below zero 27, FURbelowING 51, below PAR 70
- tops and bottoms 25, HEPatophLEbotom*Y 62, copper bottomS 80
- at the bottom of the BaY 39, AT the bottom of the sea* 52
- highFlowN 26, SWAlow 27, overFlow BASin 29
- SaY it with FlowerS 27, Flower Lover 37
- EARS lowered 80
The word in can be embodied in a rebus in many different ways. The usual method is to center a letter (or letter group) inside a horizontal sequence of letters:

TMT: MinTs 24, TUNE: UninTeresting 27, TFLY: FlinTY 26
CCDCC: in the midst of the CrowD 55, TINGSH: midst of THINGS 63
URTND: midURNDIsT 74 ["my durndest"]
APYRL: PYRamidalIs 37, ECETS: aCETamideS 42, AAEAA: admIsaE 59
RDO: in the middle of the ROaD 57
STOS: rightS and lefts TO the midsection 46
CBLET: intraCTable 57

Furthermore, one can envisage a verb food.

The insE... many of the...
In addition, there are a considerable number of rebuses using a verb followed by the word in: LCHUR; left in the LURCH 49, DRTl A; robeRT inDIanA 83, OEO: Obispo pinE 81, GLS: shovelinG Snow 83, SEGLS: SparkLinG WinEs 74, PSE: inFEstationS 74, ETAD: enterTainED S8, SCA: ScafoldingS 79, SUGBER: niGgard 80 [suber], REBUSS: stuffinEss 83, GOOG: stampinG Grounds 81.

The insertion of a letter can be done vertically instead, using many of the same synonyms for in:

---

ING: read ING between the lines 64
TENT: inConsisTENT 56

---

C

G

C

WD: GonE with the WinD 71
BLE: inConsidErABLE 59

E

A

HEF: HE Flies through the AIR.. 40
S: theY have SinCE made up 83

R

Y

However, some rebus constructors use only the first two letters of a longer sequence to surround the letters in question, as in:

ECMENT: solitary ConfinEMENT 27.

One can alternate one set of letter with another;

WSOHLEVEEPS: SHEEP in the midst of WOLVES 77
AFTME: eFFeMinATe 23, AWPORPLME: a WORM in an APPLE 31
AAGLELS: ALL through the AGES 55
DAUESRTORY: AERO space inDUSTRY 72
MJAAICDKS: JACK among the MAIDS 75
BWEOEYR: ROYal tern ate with kill DEER 83

Furthermore, one can surround a letter with four or more other letters to clue the word in:
In recent years, this technique has been supplanted by one that encloses letters in larger ones, notably G in words ending in -ing (see page 5 in the February issue).

Another nuance is created for in if the surrounding symbol can be readily split in two. This is achieved by replacing the letter W with UU (as in Law 60, UYU: midway), by an Arabic numeral (50: Latin 77, IP0: Print 81), or by a Roman numeral (IVY: Pinafore 49, D1D: one in a thousand 54).

All of these rebuses keep the letters being enclosed entirely separate from the letters performing the enclosing. However, this need not always be the case; a letter can be counted as part of the enclosing set (shown in quotes for clarity): US: Sin’US’itis 27, Ti: Tin’TYPE’ 21, DAHOMEY: a HOME in the country 83, FORMATION: Misin’FORMATION’ 30, BRAN: Raisin’BRAN’ 48, E: Easi’n’ESS A Y’Ear 82, POWHATAN: WHAT’s in a name, TEA: in’Te’rest-ing 32. A related rebus is illustrated by BILLS: Sends the ‘BILLS’ 45.

Shifting one’s viewpoint, one can, instead of using in, describe the act of placing letters around a letter by a combination of the follow right and precede left operations described previously:

DSIE: inSIDE out 29, SGT: outSTandinG 40, SLH: outLandISH 47
YMEE COO: without ME YE Can do nothing 40
SHAFROEKE: splitting SHAKES with a FROE
ARN: AN outsideR 37, ULU: outside the Law 60
OUES: inn’UendOES 46, SBS: Badness 72 [suber]
HIGT: aroundIGHT 54, HOMER: One arM around HER 60
KIDOFRING: a bout OF DrinKing 55, BITS: BoneS about IT 68
Mpy: thorn in MY side 81
HERO: HouseholdER 82
XYT: oXYhemaTin 81
CLEBURNCLE: BURN the Candle at both ends 58
XAX: chieflyAirn 83
AHUPEM: HE gets UP in the morning 76
NMII: MINiskirts 67
HCS: Hands across the C* 72, XITOX: O Tides a redness orca

Note that in whatever letters are used to indicate the inverse.

Similarly, OI: inven’tor 81
RT... errors...
...floating
A handful

very similar
overHand Know

If the word is very similar to the inverse of five little errors, or more time or symbol appears, on.
HoneY 22, or Nonesuch 61, SingleT2 40,
 viveNonce 25, Clo
loneLinEssenoA lonely a
Abalone 21, aSoloisT 37, aSoloist 37, a

net
NAI: A rear
AUHS: unless

The position is indicated in the verse by how to incorporate.
B RE US: the
REBCUS: rear

Groups of letters
The positional rebuses discussed in the past few pages are located in the standard position — halfway between the title and the verse below. More recently, rebus constructors have discovered how to incorporate the positional rebus in the title. Some examples:

B  PREBUS
 RE US: the Bison theRE 75  TUM : extra PatRonIUM 79
 REBUS: nighT-Blooming CereUS 83  REBUSS: SinUSitis 83
 TB  REDBUS: REload the BUS 78

Note that in every case the letters of REBUS play a role, with other letters added as needed.

Similarly, the positional rebus can appear in the verse below:

OL: inverse propORTion 83  E: onE another 72
RT  S  E
.. errors and PRIME,: undercapitalisM 82
DEB
.. floating on air .. : DEBonAIR 82

A handful of negative positional rebuses have appeared. Two very similar ones are HERBERT HOOVER: GovernoR 30 and GHIJKL: o-H
overHand KnoTs 72. Both C: topnotCH 73 and MO: MOnotonY 57 show the inverse of the negative statement. G gS : the GRandParent of five little GRandSonS 82 demonstrates the equivalence of aren't off and on. One rebus combines a negative statement with its title: SUB R: MOnotonE 80.

Groups of Identical Letters

If the word or phrase describing the rebus contains the letter S, it is not uncommon to see the preceding letter presented two or more times in the rebus: lIIIl: allles* 21, WWW: theWs 22, RRRRT: someRsET 22. In addition, the number of times a letter or symbol appears in the rebus can be specified. For single appearances, one has:

HoneY 22, oneIDA 25, won*DER 25, byGoneS 23, BoneS 26
Nonesuch 61, Done such 61
singleT 22, singleHandED 25, singleD 26, singleTonS 35
Nonsense 25, ConseRtinAS 72, eNSconce 75
loneLinEsses 24, loneLY 25, lone HandS 29
A lonely afternoon 47, lonesomeR 27
aBalone 21, 1'M alone 26, B: let her* alone 37
soleN 22, Asole 46, MT: soleMni*Ty* 27, insert THIN soleS 40
soloisT 37, soloMonS 47, soloN 48
Rebus-makers have devised a very large number of ways to exhibit exactly two letters:

PPP RR: Pro*loCUtoRs 27, SonG withOut woRds 58  
double UP 22, a double Play 24, capital doubleD 30, REdoubled 28  
twic€ 33, singleHandED twice 45, XEXE: cross a 'Te' twice  
animated 23, Mismated 37, HAmated 42  
bothERs 24  
eNTwinEs 24, twinERs 53, EASt wind® 69, Atwain 28  
match point 77, Mismatched 37, UNmached 53  
a pair of specs® 29, a pair of black eyes® 33, IMPaired 53  
Ibis 29, GOO: siblingG 73 [suber], c®anAbis 72, bishOP 76  
TeachER DEparts 29, Beseech® 35, AN underSTanDiNg TeachER 65  
HH: mediate 72 [suber]  
extraCT 33, extraORDiNaRY 39, extraPOlate 70  
Has a swell ASH 69  
Slow down There Where’s the Fire pete® 68  
repeating FireaRM 47  
repeatedLY 53, A repeated low Blow 59, repeated rightS .. 64  
OO: sparr®Ow* 67  
puRported 75 [suber]  
TireprintS 53  
TITanother1UM 52  
presentaTion copy 83  
dualIsM 25, dualAs 39, inDIVidual 60, Cloud*Y 72 [suber]  
nearLY the same 70  
OBLiterated 58, ALLiterated 61, SS: illiterateS 77  
duplicated 40  
Stand againstST 60, niagrafaLLS 72 [suber], niagaraRa 82 [suber]  
Credo 83, Shoder 81 [suber]  
DO  DO  
HA HA : HAd it to DO over again 80  
LoudLY 38 [suber]  
AA B: A gem in a tea Ball 78

Representations for three or more letters are less often encountered:

threePs 22, three jays® together 65  
a tripleX 22, tripleTs 25, EEE: tripol®*® 35  
Wth rice 59  
elbertA 72 [suber], ENGelbert 78 [suber]  
triCERatopS 67, KKK ISM: MiNiSkirt 73 [suber]  
Eternal 73  
Histrion 75  
holt® rineHart WinSTon 80  
WINter 33, terPSichOreE 72, HEH HEH HEH OO: HElterCercal® 34
ays to exhibit

REdoubled 28 'twice

ried 53 IOP 76 TeachER 65

htS .. 64

a 82 [suber]

encountered:

cereal* 34

161

UUUU: q*Uartet 74 [suber] for*ksie* 24, llll: four-eyes* 24, for*ks 25 quadrupleTs 25

six of one and half a dozen of the other 75, sExisM 77 [suber] the seven seas* 35, TTTTTTT: seventies* 81

Weight 29, eightIs 24, MaGNate* 39, EEEEEEE: eighties* 81 LEOnine 73
tenOsitis 28, DisContenTED 29, OFtentimes 22 decuple 69

Unspecified repetitions of a letter or letter-group are clued by a variety of words:

SO many times 69, Dynamos 39 [suber], mani*aC 27 l l: equalize* 64 alles* 21, all around the WorLD 27, all fives 34 someReSt 22, 8 am, 2 pm: sometimes 24, Handsome Is .. 26 likewise* 24, DislikeD 27 much ADO about nothing 25 polydeuces 28 ALoft 30, Soft 33, of time and the river 42, SofTen 35 severalize* 31 Discontinued 31 EEEEE: Esteem 32, SSSSS: eSteems 32 alloverisH 83, aCTual lover 79 Ghost 49 Sandlots 46 multipleX 38 SAY 1T over and over again 62 Sever 72 massAc*husetts* 34 ex-traPeze* 68

One rebus achieved a repetition by negation: TTTTTTT clued noT alone in 1974. Although none of the above words implies a straight horizontal line, most were conventionally presented in that manner. Other terms of multitude more specifically suggest eveness; the words row and line are the ones most commonly used:

COnsequences 75 breakFasT cereal* 82 Oranges before breakFasT .. 81 crossrow 22, CrowDs 27, highBrows 31, aPone*Uros*is 29 G-string 33 q*Uartet 74 [suber] [ q = queue] Maligned 42 anline 29, isaBELline 29, DandElion* 34, Clo*theSline 37 OOO: rings central information 82 aT all events 39, evenTs 43, Hampers and SlowS even StopS 64