

enigmas and riddles in literature

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Enigmas and Riddles in Literature

A wide-ranging and original study on how enigmas and riddles work in literature.

Riddles In Literature: Old English Riddle

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,0, University of Kassel (Institut für Anglistik und Amerikanistik), 16 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Riddles and rhymes are very common in English speaking countries; they are even part of oral lore among children and students. True riddles or punning ones with a word of two uses are very popular, i.e. "What runs but never walks? - A river."¹ Although they are regarded as special forms funny puzzles, enigmas and sayings were also an important element of poetic diction throughout the history of literature. Old English prose and verse are considered to be the oldest literature written in vernacular, although Latin and Germanic influence is apparent in the Old English language. During the Anglo-Saxon Period and especially under Alfred, King of Wessex, Old English language and poetry reached its highpoint. At this time the clergy was considered as the intellectual elite and so poetry was composed in monasteries and the so called "writing-rooms". The surviving manuscripts include heroic, elegiac and religious elements, as in the Beowulf poem, The Seafarer and The Dream of the Rood. Old English riddles can be found in The Book of Exeter anthology. The collection includes about ninety riddles with heroic, religious and philosophical elements. This special form of poetic diction provides characteristic stylistic devices like alliterative verse and kenning. Besides that, the enigmas had a didactic purpose, as they were intended for religious and linguistic learning at the monastery schools.

Dictionary of Riddles

Originally published in 1990 by Routledge, Dictionary of Riddles is a collection of nearly 1500 of the most cryptic and entertaining riddles from history. Drawn from sources throughout the world, the collection ranges from earthy medieval jokes about fleas, worms and vegetables to the sophisticated

puzzles composed by literary figures from Schiller, Swift, Voltaire, Rousseau and Cervantes to Edgar Allan Poe, Lewis Carroll and J.R.R. Tolkien. The book traces the history of riddles from their origins in antiquity through the golden age of the Renaissance, to their decline into the nursery and the first few signs of their modern revival, and draws together all the strands of the riddling art. Dictionary of Riddles received a Special Commendation in Reference Review's Best Specialist Reference Books of 1990 Awards.

Sphinx Incruent

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

The Curious History of the Riddle

The Curious History of the Riddle investigates the fascinating origin and history of the riddle, from the very first riddle (the Riddle of the Sphinx) to the twenty-first century, with riddles found in pop culture, including movies (Us), television shows (Game of Thrones) video games, and escape rooms. Riddles are ageless, timeless, and so common that we hardly ever reflect upon what they are and how they originated. Most importantly, their invention helped in the development of lateral thinking, the form of thinking that is the foundation of all kinds of discoveries, from mathematics to science and beyond. In The Curious History of the Riddle, puzzle expert Marcel Danesi delves deep into the riddle's origin and history and covers these fascinating topics: 1. The Riddle of the Sphinx: Origins, Legends, Patterns What creature walks on all fours at dawn, two at midday, and three at twilight? (answer: man) 2. The Greek Anthology and the Exeter Book: Medieval Views and Uses of Riddles This chapter looks at the spread of the riddle in recreational and educational contexts. 3. The Merry Book of Riddles: Riddles in the Renaissance By the late Renaissance, riddles were being tailored more and more to produce humorous or whimsical effects. 4. Enigmas, Charades, and Conundrums: Riddles from the 1600s to the Twentieth Century After the Renaissance, riddles had become virtually every literate European person's favorite form of recreation, and were included as regular features of many newspapers and periodicals 5. The Twentieth Century: Riddles as Children's Literature In the twentieth century, riddles became specialized for children, spreading throughout children's literature and educational manuals. 6. The Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries: Riddles Go to the Movies and Online In this chapter, the focus is on riddles in various entertainment media, from best-selling novels such as Harry Potter, to movies, such as the Batman series. 7. Connections: Riddles and Rebuses This chapter explores the structure of rebuses as visual riddles, connecting them historically. Part history book, part puzzle book, The Curious History of the Riddle is fully illustrated with over 200 riddles interspersed throughout the text for solving.

Piers Plowman and the Poetics of Enigma

In this book, Curtis Gruenler proposes that the concept of the enigmatic, latent in a wide range of medieval thinking about literature, can help us better understand in medieval terms much of the era's most enduring literature, from the riddles of the Anglo-Saxon bishop Aldhelm to the great vernacular works of Dante, Chaucer, Julian of Norwich, and, above all, Langland's Piers Plowman. Riddles, rhetoric, and theology—the three fields of meaning of *aenigma* in medieval Latin—map a way of thinking about reading and writing obscure literature that was widely shared across the Middle Ages. The poetics of enigma links inquiry about language by theologians with theologically ambitious literature. Each sense of enigma brings out an aspect of this poetics. The playfulness of riddling, both oral and literate, was joined to a Christian vision of literature by Aldhelm and the Old English riddles of the Exeter Book. Defined in rhetoric as an obscure allegory, enigma was condemned by classical authorities but resurrected under the influence of Augustine as an aid to contemplation. Its theological significance follows from a favorite biblical verse among medieval theologians, “We see now through a mirror in an enigma, then face to face” (1 Cor. 13:12). Along with other examples of the poetics of enigma, Piers Plowman can be seen as a culmination of centuries of reflection on the importance of obscure language for knowing and participating in endless mysteries of divinity and humanity and a bridge to the importance of the enigmatic in modern literature. This book will be especially useful for scholars and

undergraduate students interested in medieval European literature, literary theory, and contemplative theology.

Dictionary of Riddles

Originally published in 1990, Dictionary of Riddles is a collection of nearly 1500 of the most cryptic and entertaining riddles from history. Drawn from sources throughout the world, the collection ranges from earthy medieval jokes about fleas, worms and vegetables to the sophisticated puzzles composed by literary figures from Schiller, Swift, Voltaire, Rousseau and Cervantes to Edgar Allen Poe, Lewis Carroll and J.R.R. Tolkien. The book traces the history of riddles from their origins in antiquity through the golden age of the Renaissance, to their decline into the nursery and the first few signs of their modern revival, and draws together all the strands of the riddling art.

The Book of Riddles

From the PREFACE of the London edition, 1851: Whilst so many admirably-conducted periodicals devote a portion of their columns to the proposal and solution of Riddles of various classes, it may seem somewhat presumptuous to offer to the public a brochure like the following. Yet it has not been done without mature consideration, and a conviction that it promised to be an acceptable gift in many family circles. I formed this belief on two grounds: in the first place, a style of literature (if, indeed, Riddle-making may aspire to being considered as a branch of the mighty "tree of knowledge") which depends so much on a mere play of words, is occasionally apt to merit but too well the definitions which Johnson gives of it—"a low jest, a vulgar conceit;" secondly, although there are thousands of Riddles which reflect equal honour on the talents and the taste of the inventors, there are, also, many quite unfit for the schoolroom circle. They also possess another demerit in the eyes of young children; they are seldom sufficiently obvious to allow them the great pleasure of guessing them; and, if the expression of the face is to be trusted, it is but dull work to listen to the propounding of a series of conundrums which are above our capacity. Many a time have I watched the group of little eager faces, bright at first with hope and ambition, as a number of Riddles were proposed, gradually lose all animation and interest, as one after another was "given up,"—and regretted that some, at least, of the collection, were not more suited to the powers of the youngest members of the party, even though such simple Riddles might appear beneath the dignity of the elder branches of the group. And, therefore, in gratitude to dear children, to whose society I have been indebted for most, if not all, of the happy hours of my life, I have endeavoured to repay to the many the affection of the few, by giving them this very simple book, in which, I think and hope, even very little children may find something they can like, because something they can guess. During the last twelve months I have given novel occupations in needlework to thousands; let me hope that, whilst mammas and elder sisters patronise my "Library," the present book may be a favourite in the Nursery and the School-room. Perhaps a few words on the different sorts of Riddles may not be unacceptable. We are all familiar with the classical story of: "The Theban monster that proposed Her riddle;—and him who solved it not, devoured; That, once found out and solved, for grief and spight Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep;" and need not to be reminded, that Riddles have been favourite amusements from the earliest ages. Indeed, the ancient authors constantly allude to the practice of propounding Riddles at the feasts, and dilate on the honours and rewards bestowed on the successful solver of them; and our greatest writers have added to their reputation by the witty and elegant enigmas and charades which they have given to the world. Few but Dr. Johnson have despised this amusing play of words; and he, it is well known, declared his conviction that "the man who would make a pun would pick a pocket." We are all apt to despise that which is not within our reach; and thus, perhaps, the great Bear of literature discovered the sourness of the grapes which were beyond his grasp. However that may be, Riddle-making has gone on, and prospered; and the general term now includes so many varieties, that I can only briefly enumerate the chief divisions. I believe the principal varieties are—Enigmas, Charades, Conundrums, Rebuses, Puzzles, and Anagrams.

Unriddling the Exeter Riddles

"Examines the Old English riddles found in the tenth-century Exeter Book manuscript, with particular attention to their relationship to larger traditions of literary and traditional riddling"--Provided by publisher.

Untying the Knot

This book collects eighteen previously unpublished essays on the riddle--a genre of discourse found in virtually every human culture. Hasan-Rokem and Shulman have drawn these essays from a variety of cultural perspectives and disciplines; linguists, anthropologists, folklorists, and religion and literature scholars consider riddling practices in Hebrew, Finnish, Indian languages, Chinese, and classical Greek. The authors seek to understand the peculiar expressive power of the riddle, and the cultural logic of its particular uses; they scrutinize the riddle's logical structure and linguistic strategies, as well as its affinity to neighboring genres such as enigmas, puzzles, oracular prophecy, proverbs, and dreams. In this way, they begin to answer how riddles relate to the conceptual structures of a particular culture, and how they come to represent a culture's cosmology or cognitive map of the world. More importantly, these essays reveal the human need for symbolic ordering--riddles being one such form of cultural ritual.

Excursions Into Puzzledom

"In this unique book Mark Bryant has collected hundreds of the best riddles of all time, drawn from sources throughout the world. They range from simple jokes about fleas and worms enjoyed by earthy peasants to highly sophisticated puzzles composed by some of the greatest names in the world of letters, from Schiller, Swift and Cervantes to Edgar All Poe, Lewis Carroll and J.R.R. Tolkien. To introduce this anthology, Mark Bryant traces the history of riddles from their origins in pre-classical antiquity to modern times."--Jacket.

Riddles, Ancient and Modern

THE SUNDAY TIMES BESTSELLER IN A BRAND NEW EDITION 'Enchanting...the most engagingly boffiny book imaginable.' Spectator Does Becky kill Jos at the end of Vanity Fair? Why does no one notice that Hetty is pregnant in Adam Bede? How, exactly, does Victor Frankenstein make his monster? Readers of Victorian fiction often find themselves tripping up on seeming anomalies, enigmas and mysteries in their favourite novels. In *Is Heathcliff a Murderer?* John Sutherland investigates 34 conundrums of nineteenth-century fiction, paying homage to the most rewarding of critical activities: close reading and the pleasures of good-natured pedantry

Is Heathcliff a Murderer?

Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3, <http://www.uni-jena.de/> (Anglistische Literaturwissenschaft), course: Riddles, Proverbs, Nursery Rhymes, language: English, abstract: The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory defines riddles as an ancient and universal form of literature commonly consisting of a puzzle question. There are collections of riddles in Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Greek and Latin literature. Well-known is the sphinx as riddling beast in Grecian mythology and literature. Western riddles collections begin with the Latin collections by Symphosius in the late antiquity followed by Aldhelm's and Tatwine's collections. The earliest known English riddles are recorded in the Exeter Book. They originate from the 10th century. These riddles have a very special character. Craig Williamson describes them as "a metaphoric and metamorphic celebration of the life in the eye of the Anglo-Saxon." The Exeter Riddles will be topic to this paper. First their history and transmission will be thematised by having a closer look at the Exeter Cathedral, its library and the Exeter Book. Then typical features of the riddles shall be discussed. Afterwards an example will illustrate these. Outline: 1.Introduction 2.The Exeter Cathedral 3.The Exeter Book 4.The Exeter Book Riddles 5.Riddle Nr.33 6.Sources

The Exeter Book Riddles

"The art of posing riddles is possibly as old as mankind and spans two apparent extremes which, nevertheless, converge in the riddlic form: that of wisdom and that of play. With this perspective in mind, the author examines the poetic enigmas present in the culture of Anglo-Saxon England, exploring both the Anglo-Latin riddles of Aldhelm and those recorded in the Exeter Book. His study investigates the Old English riddlic texts from a variety of angles, arguing for the possibility of establishing patterns of Anglo-Saxon riddlic composition as such. The author intends to prove that both the Exeter collection and the Aenigmata of Aldhelm are constructed on the grounds of an identifiable structure of interrelations and interdependencies. Additionally, he argues that the riddlic mode of literary representation is also visible in other Anglo-Saxon poetic compositions. The analysis of such an assumption leads to the conclusion that the predilection for the riddle form in Anglo-Latin and Anglo-Saxon poetry results from an Old English vision of the Christian world".--BOOKJACKET.

The Old English Riddles and the Riddlic Elements of Old English Poetry

Ruth Finnegan's *Oral Literature in Africa* was first published in 1970, and since then has been widely praised as one of the most important books in its field. Based on years of fieldwork, the study traces the history of storytelling across the continent of Africa. This revised edition makes Finnegan's ground-breaking research available to the next generation of scholars. It includes a new introduction, additional images and an updated bibliography, as well as its original chapters on poetry, prose, "drum language" and drama, and an overview of the social, linguistic and historical background of oral literature in Africa. This book is the first volume in the World Oral Literature Series, an ongoing collaboration between OBP and World Oral Literature Project. A free online archive of recordings and photographs that Finnegan made during her fieldwork in the late 1960s is hosted by the World Oral Literature Project (<http://www.oralliterature.org/collections/rfinnegan001.html>) and can also be accessed from publisher's website.

The Literary Riddle Before 1600

Classical Enigmas, Adapted to Every Month in the Year is a book by Anne Ritson. It presents the reader with amusing riddles and flabbergasting conundrums based on English and Roman histories in a humorous manner.

The Husband's Message & the Accompanying Riddles of the Exeter Book

Borges once stated that he had never created a character: 'It's always me, subtly disguised'. This book focuses on the ways in which Borges uses events and experiences from his own life, in order to demonstrate how they become the principal structuring motifs of his work. It aims to show how these experiences, despite being 'heavily disguised', are crucial components of some of Borges's most canonical short stories, particularly from the famous collections *Ficciones* and *El Aleph*. Exploring the rich tapestry of symmetries, doubles and allusions and the roles played by translation and the figure of the creator, the book provides new readings of these stories, revealing their hidden personal, emotional and spiritual dimensions. These insights shed fresh light on Borges's supreme literary craftsmanship and the intimate puzzles of his fictions.

Oral Literature in Africa

In *Who Betrays Elizabeth Bennet?* John Sutherland unravels 34 literary puzzles in a sequel to his bestselling works *Is Heathcliff a Murderer?* and *Can Jane Eyre Be Happy?*. As well as exploring new conundrums Professor Sutherland revisits some previous puzzles with the help of readers who offer their own ingenious solutions, and set fresh posers for investigation. Victorian drug habits, railway systems, sanitation and dentistry are only a few of the areas that shed light on the motives and circumstances of some of literature's most famous characters: Elizabeth Bennet, Betsey Trotwood, Count Dracula, Anna Karenina, Alice and many more come under the spotlight in John Sutherland's highly entertaining collection. 'Sutherland puts humanity and the human, logic and curiosity, back into criticism . . . His respect for the realism of texts inspires, inspires and delights.' Valentine Cunningham

Classical Enigmas, Adapted to Every Month in the Year

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

The Borges Enigma

Janet Frame's work is notorious for the demands it makes on reader and critic. This collection of nine new essays by international Frame specialists draws on a range of critical frameworks to explore fresh ways of looking at Frame's fiction, poetry, and autobiography. At the same time, the essays plug into the energy of Frame's work to challenge our thinking within and beyond these frameworks. Frameworks offers a unique perspective on Frame studies today, showcasing its major concerns as well as heralding new Frame narratives for the decade ahead. Mindful of preceding Frame criticism, these essays use their contemporary vantage-point to recast seminal questions about the relationship between Janet Frame's work and its critical contexts. Each of the essays makes a case for framing her work in a particular way, but all are characterized by self-reflexivity regarding their own critical practice and the relationship they assume between exegetical framework and Frame's work. Underlying this practice, and contained within the pun of the title, are the elementary-sounding yet fundamental questions of Frame studies: How does Frame's workwork? And how do we work with her work?

Who Betrays Elizabeth Bennet?

Riddles are a journey into a fascinating world rich in delightful metaphors and ambiguity. This book is based on material drawn from all over the world and analyses both traditional true riddles and contemporary joking questions. It introduces the reader to different riddling situations and the many functions of riddles, which vary from education to teasing, and from defusing a heated situation to entertainment.

Is Heathcliff a Murderer?

The Literary Detective is an omnibus edition of John Sutherland's three best-selling collections of literary puzzles, *Is Heathcliffe a Murderer?*, *Can Jane Eyre be Happy?*, and *Who Betrays Elizabeth Bennet?* Investigating a variety of anomalies, enigmas, and conundrums such as 'Why does Robinson Crusoe find only one footprint?' and 'Where does Fanny Hill keep her contraceptives?', Professor Sutherland explores the questions readers often ask and critics rarely discuss. His forensic skills focus on authors from Defoe and Fielding to Wells and Woolf, relishing in particular the nineteenth-century novelists, Austen, Collins, Dickens, and the Brontës. By addressing 'real world' questions John Sutherland has brought lit. crit. down from the rarefied heights of academe and into the everyday discourse of ordinary readers, who bring their own expertise to bear on these novels. In his introduction he quotes from some of the many letters he has received, which demonstrate that we can all be astute and entertaining critics. The 'Sherlock Holmes of Literature', as he has been called, John Sutherland reminds us of the sheer pleasure and excitement that good books inspire, and of their endless ability to surprise and delight us.

Old English Riddles

My mind rebels at stagnation. Give me problems, give me work, give me the most abstruse cryptogram or the most intricate analysis, and I am in my own proper atmosphere. -Sherlock Holmes, *The Sign of the Four*. Pit your wits against the greatest detective of them all with this collection of over 130 fiendish and hugely entertaining puzzles and enigmas. Some involve riddles, some plays on words, and some rely on mathematical principles. Use your powers of logical deduction, and see if you can match the towering intellect of Sherlock Holmes. Not only does this collection include brilliant puzzles to ponder over, but it presents these quandaries within exchanges between Holmes and Watson. In this way, this puzzle book retains the same cosy Victorian charm that Holmes' tales are so loved for. Featuring the original pen and ink illustrations by Sidney Paget and George Hutchinson, this gorgeously designed puzzle book will immerse you in Holmes's mysteries and keep you entertained for hours!

The Book of Riddles

300 of the most fascinating word puzzles, enigmas, conundrums, and verbal jigsaws from around the world and through the ages.

Frameworks

Introduction -- Contemporary British Poetry and Enigmaticalness -- Continuing 'Poetry Wars' in Twenty-First-Century British Poetry -- Committed and Autonomous Art -- Iconoclasm and Enigmatical Commitment -- The Double Consciousness of Modernism -- Conclusion.

Riddles

The culture of the enigmatic from Classical Antiquity to the Renaissance -- Devising musical riddles in the Renaissance -- The reception of the enigmatic in music theory -- Riddles visualised.

The Literary Detective

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. This book is available as an open access ebook under a CC-BY-NC-ND licence. Nonhuman voices in Anglo-Saxon literature and material culture uncovers the voice and agency possessed by nonhuman things across Anglo-Saxon literature and material culture. It makes a new contribution to 'thing theory' and rethinks conventional divisions between animate human subjects and inanimate nonhuman objects in the early Middle Ages. Anglo-Saxon writers and craftsmen describe artefacts and animals through riddling forms or enigmatic language, balancing an attempt to speak and listen to things with an understanding that these nonhumans often elude, defy and withdraw from us. But the active role that things have in the early medieval world is also linked to the Germanic origins of the word, where a þing is a kind of assembly, with the ability to draw together other elements, creating assemblages in which human and nonhuman forces combine.

The Great Sherlock Holmes Puzzle Book

Travel with Alice down the rabbit hole into the fantastic world of Wonderland, and help a cast of extraordinary characters solve these tantalising puzzles and enigmas. Lewis Carroll, the author of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass, was a huge fan of puzzles and was said to have invented the word ladder. In this book you can deduce the card hand of Tweedledee, decide which bottle contains the growing potion and calculate the White Queen's position on a chess board. Each of these puzzles is set within a short adventure of Alice's and accompanied by the original pen-and-ink illustrations by Sir John Tenniel. This collection includes: • Rebus puzzles • Word ladders • Lateral-thinking • Zigzag puzzles

Riddle Me this

"The Santa Claus' Book of Games and Puzzles" by J. H. Tingley. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten or yet undiscovered gems of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Metamodernism and Contemporary British Poetry

(Book). PhDeath is a fast-paced thriller set in a major university in a major city on a square. The faculty finds itself in deadly intellectual combat with the anonymous Puzzler. Along with teams of US Military Intelligence and the city's top detective and aided by the Puzzle Master of The New York Times, their collective brains are no match for the Puzzler's perverse talents. Carse, Emeritus Professor himself at a premier university in a major city on a square shows no mercy in his creation of the seemingly omniscient Puzzler, who through a sequence of atrocities beginning and ending with the academic year, turns up one hidden pocket of moral rot after another: flawed research, unabashed venality, ideological rigidity, pornographic obsessions, undue political and corporate influence, subtle schemes of blackmail, the penetration of national and foreign intelligence agencies, brazen violation of copyrights, even the production and sale of addictive drugs.

Music and Riddle Culture in the Renaissance

Enigma in Rus and Medieval Slavic Cultures is a thematic essay volume to investigate the history and function of enigma in Orthodox Slavic cultures with a special focus on the cultural history of Rus and Muscovy. Its seventeen case studies across disciplinary boundaries analyze Slavic biblical and patristic translations, liturgical commentaries, occult divinatory texts, and dream interpretations. Slavic riddles inscribed on walls and compilations of riddles in question-and-answer format are all subjects of this volume. Not only written, but also pictorial enigmas are examined, together with their relationships to texts suggesting novel methodologies for their deciphering. This kaleidoscopic survey of Enigma in Rus and Medieval Slavic Cultures by an international group of scholars demonstrates the historiographical challenges that medieval enigmatic thought poses for researchers and offers new approaches to the interpretation of medieval sources, both verbal and visual.

Nonhuman voices in Anglo-Saxon literature and material culture

In Chinese Character Manipulation in Literature and Divination, Anne Schmiedl analyses the historical development and linguistic properties of Chinese character manipulation, focusing on a late imperial work on this subject, the Zichu by Zhou Lianggong (1612–1672).

Alice in Wonderland Puzzles

Perhaps the most enigmatic cultural artifacts that survive from the Anglo-Saxon period are the Old English riddle poems that were preserved in the tenth century Exeter Book manuscript. Clever, challenging, and notoriously obscure, the riddles have fascinated readers for centuries and provided crucial insight into the period. In Say What I Am Called, Dieter Bitterli takes a fresh look at the riddles by examining them in the context of earlier Anglo-Latin riddles. Bitterli argues that there is a vigorous common tradition between Anglo-Latin and Old English riddles and details how the contents of the Exeter Book emulate and reassess their Latin predecessors while also expanding their literary and formal conventions. The book also considers the ways in which convention and content relate to writing in a vernacular language. A rich and illuminating work that is as intriguing as the riddles themselves, Say What I Am Called is a rewarding study of some of the most interesting works from the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Santa Claus' Book of Games and Puzzles

DIThe bestselling author of The Art of Pilgrimage and Once and Future Myths presents a selection of mind-bending brain teasers. Riddles by any name—enigmas, conundrum, word puzzles, teasers—have been posed since ancient times to test people's wit and stretch their imaginations. Mythologist and adventurer Phil Cousineau resurrects this lost art form in A World Treasury of Riddles. Drawing from world literature, history, myth, and folklore, Cousineau has created a one-of-a-kind book that presents riddles from ancient Greece to the Ozarks, from Leonardo da Vinci to Lewis Carroll, and more. Previously published as Riddle Me This: A World Treasury of Word Puzzles, Folk Wisdom, and Literary Conundrums

PhDeath

An excellent Top 100 books for individuals who are looking for the best one to read

Enigma in Rus and Medieval Slavic Cultures

Chinese Character Manipulation in Literature and Divination