



THE BRITISH SOCIETY  
IN URUGUAY

# Contact

January 2019

**In this issue:**

British Hospital  
British Cemetery  
Anglo Institute  
Silver River Lodge  
Medical Column  
Back In Time  
The Far Side  
and more...

**NEW!**

**Cryptic Crosswords**

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## British Embassy News

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## British Hospital Patient Satisfaction Survey

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COVER: Durdle Door - Jurassic Coast in Dorset, England.

**BSU CONTACT Newsletter**  
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Montevideo, Uruguay



## PRESIDENT'S WORDS

Dear members,

As you all know, the Society's centenary year ended with the big Centenary Party at the British Ambassador's Residence on December 4th, the exact same day on which the Society was created 100 years earlier. A large number of members were in attendance, as were several special guests we invited to thank them for supporting our Society. The party was enjoyed by all and was a fitting end to a special year.

As 2019 dawns and the Society enters its second century, we are glad to inform you that our number of members has surpassed 500 (for the first time in over 70 years) and those under 30 are over 20% of that total, which means we are finally starting to attract a younger crowd!

Now we enter the summer break and the Society's activities are put on hold for a couple of months given that most of you will be away at least part of that time, enjoying the warm temperatures, the beach and the laid back summer atmosphere. However, behind the scenes the Executive Committee will be preparing for the year ahead.

For those of you who would like to stay up to date with your membership fees, the easiest way to pay your 2019 fees is from the comfort of your home using our new RedTickets system at <https://redtickets.uy/servlet/com.redtickets2.verevento?1281>. Remember that all events are far cheaper for members who are up to date with their fees.

The centenary year has left us two events which will become permanent features of our annual calendar: the Scavenger Hunt and the BritRock music festival. Of those, the Scavenger Hunt will be among the first events of the year, since it is scheduled for March. So you can look forward to another year of interesting activities as soon as the summer break is over!

We hope to see you again at Society events in the coming months. In the meantime, enjoy the summer. 😊

Richard Empson





## UPCOMING EVENTS



## SOCIAL NEWS

Welcome *Sofía Medina Arias*,  
born on December 17<sup>th</sup>,  
to Katherine Arias & Ricky Medina Day.



## JANUARY BIRTHDAYS

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> - Ana Fontes         | 16 <sup>th</sup> - Joan Lucas-Calcraft    |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> - Karen Higgs        | 19 <sup>th</sup> - Silvana Frigerio       |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> - Mark Sexton        | 21 <sup>st</sup> - María Pía Ciasullo     |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> - Marta Arechavaleta | 22 <sup>nd</sup> - Sheila Henderson       |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> - Helena Dos Santos  | 29 <sup>th</sup> - Stephanie Bell         |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> - Mariana Fox       | 30 <sup>th</sup> - Elaine Horne           |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> - Ruth Watson       | 31 <sup>st</sup> - Veronica Funch-Thomsen |





## BRITISH SOCIETY CHOIR

Happy Holidays from the Choir!

We will keep you posted when rehearsals start again.

**If you are willing to join us, please contact the BSU Secretary, 099123906.**

**Newcomers, see you next year!**



Happy 2019!

## ANGLICAN CHURCH OF URUGUAY



The English-speaking congregation of Holy Trinity Cathedral invites all residents and visitors to its **English service every Sunday at 10 am** with an Anglican Eucharist celebrated according to the 1979 Prayer Book of the the Episcopal Church of the USA.

Baptized Christians of all denominations are invited to receive Holy Communion in order to be spiritually fed and united to their brothers and sisters in Christ.



## BRITISH EMBASSY

### VIRTUAL EDUCATION FAIR



Knowmads Uruguay, with the support of the Embassy, organised the first virtual British education fair in Uruguay. Representatives from 15 British Universities gave talks through Facebook Live about courses and life at their campuses or in their cities. Several Chevening alumni also spoke about their experiences studying in the UK. Anglo Institute kindly offered their premises for the opening of the Fair, where they hosted a representative from the London School of Economics (LSE). You can watch all the talks at [KnowmadsUruguay](https://www.knowmads.com/uruguay).

### CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Embassy celebrated the end of 2018 with an event that highlighted the best of British Christmas traditions. A singer and pianist welcomed guests with Christmas Carols. Laurent Lainé, “El Franchute” from Masterchef, served roasted turkey on Yorkshire puddings with cranberry sauce, celebrating British food. Guests had the chance to write up their resolutions or wishes for 2019 and hang them on a jazmin tree, and they were also invited to kiss under the mistletoe celebrating love. You can see a summary of the event in this [video](#).





## BRITISH EMBASSY ...Continued

### DEFENCE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE



The UK and Uruguay co-hosted the UN Defence Ministerial Preparatory Meeting on Training and Capacity Building. The full Ministerial meeting will be held next year in New York. 46 delegations from 45 Member States and the UN took part in the conference to discuss and prepare potential deliverables related to Training and Capacity Building, in order to strengthen the overall performance of Peacekeeping Missions. In his inaugural speech Ambassador Ian Duddy said that “We should aim to ensure our peacekeepers meet, or exceed, the necessary standards of conduct and discipline, and that they are safe, and have sufficient skills to protect themselves”.



Embajada Británica  
Montevideo

### VISIT FROM THE BBC

Americo Martins, Head of Americas and Europe at the BBC World Service gave a presentation at the Ambassador's Residence about Fake News and the main challenges that the press is facing today. About 30 journalists from local print media outlets participated in a very interesting exchange of ideas.





## BRITISH HOSPITAL

97,5 %

Patient  
satisfaction

98,6 %

Patient  
loyalty

98,9 %

Patient  
recommendation



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS ARE  
PRODUCED BY OUR DESIRE  
TO **CONTINUALLY STRIVE  
FOR EXCELLENCE**

All our efforts begin to make sense when we manage to transform our capacity and dedication into a professional, warm and caring healthcare for our patients and this is reflected in our patients' satisfaction survey carried out by the Ministry of Public Health \*. We thank our patients for completing the survey on our healthcare the results of which fill us with pride and satisfaction to continue.

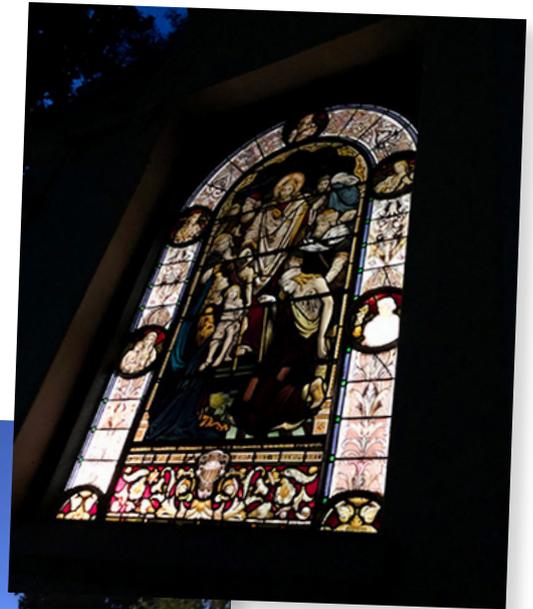
\* Source Survey data JUNASA 2017, available at [www.msp.org.uy](http://www.msp.org.uy)

Tel: 24871020 ext. 2740 - [www.hospitalbritanico.org.uy](http://www.hospitalbritanico.org.uy) - Follow us on [Facebook](#)



# BRITISH CEMETERY

Museums At Night on the 14<sup>th</sup> December at the British Cemetery was a huge success!





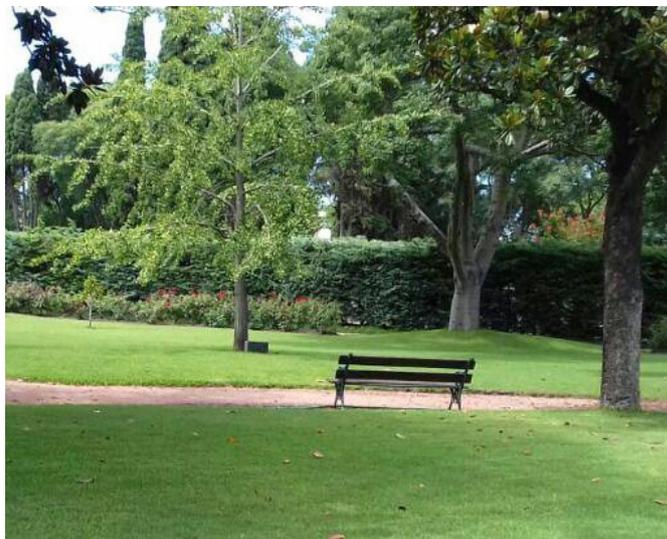
## BRITISH CEMETERY ...Continued



Membership is open to everyone  
and it is free.  
You don't need to be British to join.

All those interested in our events  
are welcome.

For further information please contact  
[adavies@cementeriobritanico.com.uy](mailto:adavies@cementeriobritanico.com.uy)



Follow us on [Facebook](#) and [Instagram!](#)

## SILVER RIVER LODGE

All our meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of every month, from March through November, at the William G. Best Masonic Temple, located at 1429 Canelones Street, Montevideo.

For further information please contact us at  
[secretarysrl876@gmail.com](mailto:secretarysrl876@gmail.com) or call Mr. Martin Macadam at 096 001 995.





# ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

## A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BRITISH SUMMER HOLIDAY



Many of you reading this now are probably enjoying a well-earned summer holiday - "vacaciones de verano". In Britain the tradition of a summer holiday has existed for many years, but when did the process begin and how did it develop.

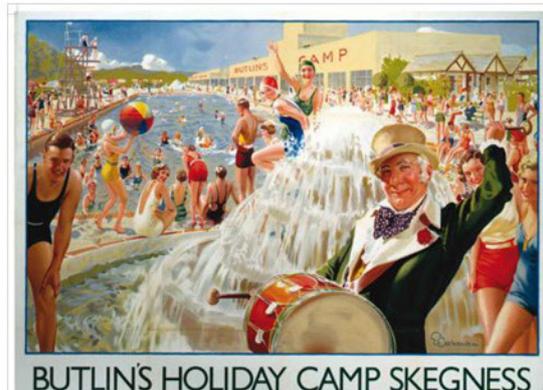
The word "holiday" dates back to medieval times in Britain - a time when there was no formal system of leave from work with people having just one rest day a week, Sunday. During this time the early Christian church began to celebrate a number of holy days (from which derives the word "holiday") such as Christmas, Easter and Epiphany. These were important festival days and as such people were often given some time off work in order to celebrate.



To provide cheap accommodation, many so called "holiday camps" were developed - barrack like accommodation built around a central dining and entertainment area. These became an iconic feature of the holiday scene, the most well-known of which were established by Billy Butlin who opened his first "camp" in 1936. The middle part of the 20th century became the golden era of many British seaside resorts. Nearly every resort offered the opportunity to engage in typical activities such as watching a Punch and Judy show, take a donkey ride along the beach as well as buying numerous sticks of rock.



In the 19th century the industrial revolution resulted in the development of railways. Wealthy people could now travel more easily and seaside resorts such as Bournemouth and Blackpool were established. The 1871 Bank Holiday Act in Britain gave all workers a small number of paid holiday days each year and this was extended by the Holiday Pay Act of 1938. People naturally chose the summer months for their holidays, generally at a seaside resort in Britain.



However, starting in the 1970's, British summer holiday patterns began to change firstly with cheap "package" holidays and then the development of low-cost airlines. Many people now sought to avoid the "drizzle" of a typical British summer in return for the chance to "sizzle" in countries such as Spain. In modern times at least half of Britons take their holidays abroad, with Spain being the most popular destination with 12 million British visitors a year.



Article written by Derek Tyler





# ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

...Continued

“There is only one rule  
for being a good  
talker,  
learn to listen.”



ANGLO

IMMERSION  
SUMMER  
COURSES  
2019

- CHRISTOPHER MORLEY -

**3** Communication in  
**LEVELS**  
Pre-intermediate  
Intermediate  
Advanced

## ENROL NOW!

[www.anglo.edu.uy](http://www.anglo.edu.uy)

*Start:* Monday 4th February  
*Finish:* Friday 1st March

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays  
8.30 am to 10 am or 6.30 pm to 8 pm

*Fee:*  
\$7100 or 2 x \$3550 each.  
(course materials included)

Anglo Centro, San José 1426.

*Contact:*  
[incompany@anglo.edu.uy](mailto:incompany@anglo.edu.uy)  
2902 3773 ext. 147/146



# ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

...Continued

## TEACHER TRAINING COURSE AT THE ANGLO



## ANGLO DIPLOMA IN TEFL



Graduates of this course acquire a solid theoretical and practical knowledge of the teaching of English to children, adolescents and adults with a variety of proficiency levels. This course prepares candidates to teach both at bilingual schools and language institutes following the latest pedagogical trends.

### CANDIDATES ARE REQUIRED TO:

- ✓ Be at least 18 years old
- ✓ Have completed secondary education (Bachillerato)
- ✓ Have a level of English similar to that certified by Cambridge English Proficiency
- ✓ Have completed and submitted the enrollment form
- ✓ Sit for an entrance exam

### DATES FOR ENTRANCE EXAMS:

- ✓ Second week in December
- ✓ Second week in February



With the international validation  
of NILE (Norwich Institute for  
Language Education, UK)

For more information contact:

Celia Fernández at 29023773 ext. 129 / cfernandez@anglo.edu.uy



# ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE

...Continued

## MA in Professional Development for Language Education (MAPDLE)

**Module title: Language Teaching Methodology (MALTM)**

**2019**

### Aims

This is an introductory module on the programme, aimed at broaching and developing key themes in language teaching in three broad areas: learning, language and teaching. A second and very important aim is to acquaint participants with basic research methods, especially those relating to classroom investigation and action research, and also with the conventions and requirements of assignment writing at postgraduate level.

Module credits: 60

### Entry requirements

- ✓ Normal entry qualifications for a professional course at postgraduate level (first degree or equivalent).
- ✓ At least two years of relevant teaching experience.
- ✓ Participants are expected to have a level of English which allows them to function in an academic setting such as the one offered in this module.

### Mode of delivery

Blended mode - f2f input sessions Thurs 7th Feb 2019 – Fri 15th Feb 2019 at the Anglo in Montevideo, and online sessions Thurs 7th March 2019 – Thurs 28th March 2019 on the NILE Online platform.

### Course fee

USD 3.300 to be paid 50% when enrolling (USD 1.650) + 3 instalments of USD 550 each

**STARTING ON FEBRUARY 7TH 2019**



For more information you can write to  
cfernandez@anglo.edu.uy  
or call 2902 3773 ext. 129



## MEDICAL COLUMN

by Dr Jorge C Stanham MBE  
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### THE KOMINSKY METHOD

I'm not an enthusiast of televised series, but my wife Alice is a real fan. About a year ago, our bank statement showed a monthly drain of the typical cost ending in X.99 US dollars. When I asked her what it meant, she told me we were now subscribed to Netflix. As the months went by, I chanced to see some episodes of Heartland, Vikings and some other titles, but found that I had to lessen my exposure... lest I liked it and became addicted myself!

The turning point happened two weeks ago, when I saw one of the first episodes of *The Kominsky Method*, starring the ageing main characters Michael Douglas and Alan Arkin, close friends for nearly half a century. Sandy Kominsky (Douglas) is an acting coach and Norman Newlander (Arkin) is his friend and agent, who also is the CEO of a major business. The series starts with the widowing of Norman, after 46 years of marriage (his wife Eileen was presented to him by Sandy) and the process of bereavement is central to many of the following chapters. Eileen died of disseminated cancer, Sandy suffers from prostate problems and Norman's daughter, who lives on the other side of the USA and came for Eileen's funeral, is a drug addict.

The reason I am writing about this series is that it describes wonderfully how intertwined the interface of health and illness pervades ageing, as the characters continue to trod ahead with their lives, in the face of losses, failures, physical (and sexual) limitations. When Sandy is asked by Lisa (Nancy Travis), who's a middle-aged divorcée and one of his pupils with whom

he's having an affair, what medications he's on (she's trying to guess if he's on Viagra or something similar), he lists no less than a dozen (or more) medications, ending with Cialis (yes! – the Viagra-type drug). The important point here is to make evident the poly-pharmacy which patients are exposed to, which ever-increases as they age. Another wonderfully acted part is how Sandy's prostate symptoms distort his life and his interaction with his urologist (Danny DeVito) who was recommended to him by Norman, who shouts out to Sandy in a supermarket aisle: "He's my urologist!" DeVito is a funny character, almost a caricature, but he shows how to manage the fine line between reassurance and caution, when he has to tell Sandy the results of his prostate biopsy.

Although I'm obviously seeing the series through my medical eyes and lens, I strongly recommend it to anyone who would like a description of progressively ageing in our post-modern, digitally interconnected (but maybe poorly communicating) society. As humans are living longer, more generations interact on levels that are both in and out of sync. The series shows how our values shift with time and how the challenges we face with our declining physical and mental stamina can be managed or maybe overcome with the basic spiritual strengths that arise from our relationships.

In a nutshell, I've lived this series from my clinical standpoint, for nearly four decades.



## BACK IN TIME

by Tony Beckwith  
[tony@tonybeckwith.com](mailto:tony@tonybeckwith.com)

# ADD ARABIC AND SIMMER FOR EIGHT CENTURIES

A brief account of the origins and evolution of the Spanish language.

*The strength of a language does not lie in rejecting what is foreign but in assimilating it.*

-Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, poet, dramatist, novelist, and philosopher (1749-1832)

Language is history. Words have been our constant companions on the long journey of human evolution, capturing the prosaic and the sublime, conveying the tangible and the ephemeral, expressing the essence of our existence. In the natural order of things, words are assimilated and discarded as times change, people move, and cultures overlap. Like us, our languages are organic; like us, our languages evolve or die.

Sometimes the assimilation involves just a word or two; a convenient expression crosses a linguistic frontier to take root in a different language and, after a period of time, loses its “foreign-ness” and is granted “native” status. Words like paparazzi, glasnost, and geisha come to mind.

In other cases, a whole collection of words is borrowed when a new technology of some kind is introduced from one culture to another, as we have recently seen with the migration of computer-related terms from English to other languages. Something similar occurred many years ago when the French brought their cuisine to Great Britain, enriching the English language with words like au gratin, canapé, and roux.

And then there are loans and transfers on a massive scale that influence a language and give it a breadth of expression and depth of nuance that it never had before. One example of this

was the Norman conquest of Britain in 1066. Another was the Moorish invasion of the Iberian Peninsula in 711 A.D. Who were the Moors? And where were they from? Before answering those questions let us very briefly review the history of the land they conquered.

Neanderthals, of course, roamed the Iberian Peninsula about 32,000 years ago, long before our story begins. Far closer in time to our period, the area was inhabited by Iberians, Celts, Celtiberians, Phoenicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks, among others. The region was called Hispania when it became a province of the Roman Empire, and the language spoken there during that period was a variation of the Vulgar Latin imposed by the Romans over existing local dialects. The Empire collapsed in about 476 and Hispania was subsequently taken over by the Visigoths—Germanic tribes that ruled the Peninsula for a couple of hundred years until they were defeated by the Moors.

These Moorish invaders were nomadic Muslims who crossed the western Mediterranean at its narrowest point, the Straits of Gibraltar, then swept across the rugged Iberian terrain in wave after conquering wave that carried them as far as the Ebro River in the north. They were mainly Berbers and Arabs from North Africa, but their inspiration was the Islamic faith which was born almost a century earlier many miles to the east in Mecca. During the late 7th century the Muslim empire rippled out from the desert kingdoms of the Arabian Peninsula to hold sway over a vast territory that stretched from India in the east to the Pyrenees in the west. Arab horsemen rode



## BACK IN TIME ...Continued

by Tony Beckwith  
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as far west as they could across Northern Africa, converting those in their path to Islam, and then turned north. In 711 they landed in Gibraltar and were soon masters of this southwestern tip of Europe, which they controlled for the next eight hundred years. They brought with them a refined sense of art and architecture, a profound respect for learning, and their language: Arabic.

The Moors established many centers of trade, civil administration, and scholarship in their new territory, most notably in the cities of Córdoba, Toledo, Granada, and Sevilla. Córdoba, the ancient city on the banks of the Guadalquivir River that had been an Iberian settlement and an important metropolis in Roman and Visigoth times, became the capital of the Islamic Caliphate that ruled Al-Andalus (known today as Andalucía), the Moorish domain in the southern portion of the Iberian Peninsula. By the 10th century, Córdoba was considered the most populous city in the world and was also the intellectual capital of Europe. It was a widely acknowledged center of learning, where scholars flocked to study and translate documents dealing with science, philosophy, mathematics, astrology, medicine, and education. This was truly a golden age of translation! Here, as in Damascus and Baghdad—the other great centers of the Muslim empire—classical and canonical Greek and Roman texts were translated into Arabic and preserved for posterity, providing a link to past knowledge that was all but lost when Europe slipped into the Dark Ages.

The Arabic that flourished in medieval Spain belonged to the Semitic subgroup of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages. It was closely related to Hebrew, Aramaic, and Phoenician, and was thus directly linked to the earliest languages spoken by mankind. Over the course of many

centuries it had evolved into an eloquent, poetic language with a vast vocabulary, making it ideally suited to the task of transforming the Romance dialects of southern Europe into the flowering languages of the Renaissance.

This Arabic was the language that percolated throughout the Iberian Peninsula during the eight centuries of Muslim rule. It was spoken mainly by those living in the southern region of Al-Andalus and was learned by the many European scholars who came to do research in the libraries and universities established in Toledo and Córdoba. Over time, it seeped into the Latin dialects that were still spoken among Christian populations living in northern Spain. How, precisely, did that happen?

The Christian monarchs of the old Spanish kingdoms, of course, had never accepted the Muslim conquest and, ever since the Moorish invasion had been fighting to reconquer the lands they had lost—a campaign that lasted for centuries and was known as *La Reconquista*. Toledo was taken in 1085 by Alfonso VI, the king of León and Castilla. Córdoba fell to [Ferdinand III](#) of Castilla in 1236. Málaga was taken in 1487 after being besieged by the armies of a recently united Christian Spain following the marriage of Isabella I of Castilla and Ferdinand II of Aragón, the power couple known as the Catholic Monarchs. And finally, early in 1492 Granada, the last Moorish stronghold in Al-Andalus, surrendered and an extraordinary period in history came to an end.

During the *Reconquista*, as the Christian forces moved gradually south, towns and cities that had been under Moorish rule for generations were flooded with northerners who spoke a variety of Romance dialects, the most durable of which was Castilian. Christians living in Moorish territory



## BACK IN TIME ...Continued

by Tony Beckwith  
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had, by and large, developed hybrid dialects such as Mozarabic, a combination of Romance languages and Arabic. These dialects were quickly absorbed and replaced by Castilian, which in turn embarked on a massive borrowing spree, assimilating Arabic grammar and vocabulary and transforming itself into the forerunner of the Spanish that is spoken today. As a result of this dual Latin and Arabic influence, the “language of Cervantes” became rich in synonyms. Spanish speakers can thus refer to the olive in their martini with an Arabic word, *aceituna*, or a Latin one, *oliva*. Similarly, to warn of a lurking scorpion they can say *alacrán* or *escorpión*. When arranging appointments, they can consult their *almanaque* or *calendario*, both of which mean calendar. It helps to remember that most Spanish nouns that begin with *al-* (the Arabic definite article) were borrowed from the Moors.

The list of Arabic words that migrated into Spanish during that period is far too long to include here. But, as a matter of interest, let’s look at just a few examples, grouped in categories for ease of reference. Many of these words ultimately found their way into other European languages as well, including English.

Civil administration: *alcalde* (mayor); *barrio* (neighborhood); *aduana* (customs). Home furnishings: *alfombra* (carpet); *almohada* (pillow); *sofá* (sofa). Food and beverage: *azúcar* (sugar); *limón* (lemon); *café* (coffee); *azafrán* (saffron). Building and architecture: *alcoba* (bedroom); *adoquín* (paving stone); *azulejo* (tile). Mathematics: *cero* (zero); *álgebra* (algebra); *cenit* (zenith).

As the *Reconquista* inexorably advanced, Castilian advanced with it to become the lingua franca of Spain—a Romance language

generously seasoned with Arabic. King Alfonso X of Castilla, known as Alfonso el Sabio (Alfonso the Wise), prompted the creation of a standardized form of written Castilian in the 13th century by assembling a group of scribes at his court to transcribe a vast collection of works on history, astronomy, the law, and other fields of knowledge.

The Spanish Royal Academy was founded in 1713, essentially for the purpose of preserving the “purity” of the language. The Academy published its first dictionary in six volumes between 1726 and 1739, and its first grammar book in 1771.



Spanish is now the official language of 21 countries. When the United Nations was established in 1945, Spanish was one of the five official languages, along with Chinese, English, French, and Russian. Interestingly, Arabic became the sixth official language of the UN in 1973.

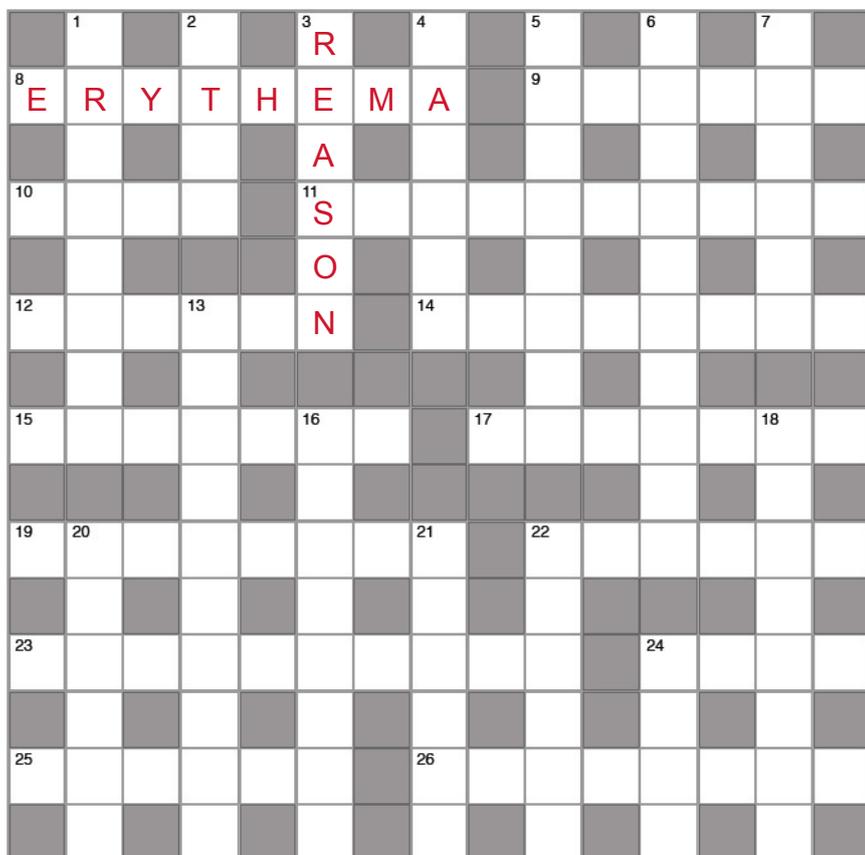
Spain finally shook off eight centuries of Moorish rule with the *Reconquista* of Granada in 1492. Later that same year, Christopher Columbus was commissioned by Queen Isabella to set sail westward, and his voyage not only changed the world—it opened up a whole new chapter in the evolution of the Spanish language. But that’s another story.



# CROSSWORDS TIME!

from Independent  
<http://puzzles.independent.co.uk>

## NEW CRYPTIC CROSSWORDS!



Print this page and start playing!  
 Solution in the next Contact issue.

**HINTS!** Split the clue in two, Find Hidden Words, Anagrams, Charades, Complex charades, etc. A couple of answers are revealed so you can see how it goes!

### December solution:

<sup>1</sup> K	N	<sup>2</sup> E	W		<sup>3</sup> W	H	<sup>4</sup> I	<sup>5</sup> R	<sup>6</sup> L	<sup>6</sup> E	<sup>6</sup> D		
I	N		<sup>7</sup> C		O	R	O						
<sup>8</sup> D	E	S	P	A	I	R	<sup>9</sup> A	U	G	U	R		
N		U		S		D		Q		I	S		
<sup>10</sup> E	R	E	C	T		<sup>11</sup> B	R	I	O	C	H	E	
Y				L		L				A	T		
		<sup>12</sup> I	<sup>13</sup> M	M	E	D	I	A	<sup>14</sup> T	E	L	Y	
<sup>15</sup> B		U				N		R				<sup>16</sup> I	
<sup>17</sup> L	A	N	G	<sup>18</sup> U	I	D	<sup>19</sup> A	G	<sup>20</sup> A	I	N		
O		D		N		N		V		W		D	
<sup>21</sup> K	H	A	K	I		<sup>22</sup> E	L	E	V	A	T	E	
E		N		T		S		L		R		E	
<sup>23</sup> S	I	E	M	E	N	S				<sup>24</sup> D	E	E	D

**ACROSS**

- 8. Reddening of skin due to **very thematic** content (8)
- 9. Innocent looking child sat in front of Polish revolutionary (6)
- 10. Article about a southern Irish town (4)
- 11. Merchant ship's officer has high performance vehicle to run (10)
- 12. Land beside house in German forest (6)
- 14. Address of Rue Simon's building? (8)
- 15. Springtime by the end of February, unusually (4,3)
- 17. Hoped to get answer, like some churches? (7)

- 19. Mishandle a tiller, sadly leading to end of boat (3-5)
- 22. Change from GMT, when in China (6)
- 23. Another setter was in tears after newspaper lost acceptance amongst the young and hip? (6,4)
- 24. Band's first organ stand (4)
- 25. Exodus of the giraffes (6)
- 26. Man rules out 8 and 13, say (8)

**DOWN**

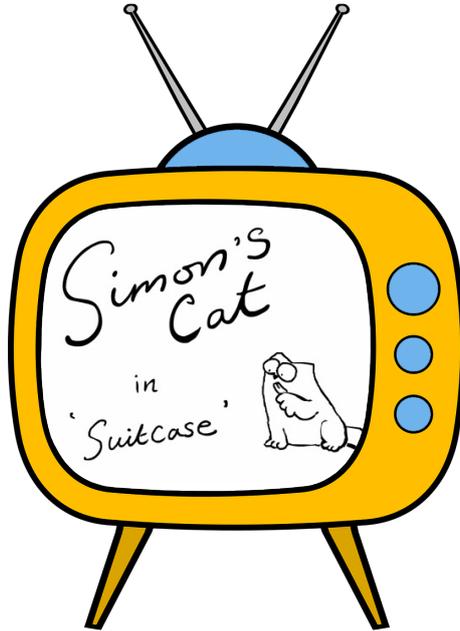
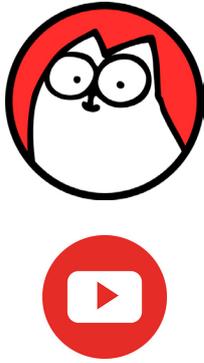
- 1. Possible result of a drop in holiday time (8)
- 2. Some Greek characters wanting others beheaded (4)
- 3. Sense in which "**Señora**" would be incorrect (6)
- 4. No longer means to buy wife a male Manx cat (6)
- 5. Sports facilities providing very cold beverages, but no large cups (3,5)
- 6. Twice caught one flirting with master artisan (10)
- 7. Raised female wildebeest in this country, as a form of selfdefence (4,2)

- 13. Pie contaminated with dirt leads to angry hotel's hurried complaint (10)
- 16. Relating to chain of islands where male carries étui around (8)
- 18. Internal organs of ten different birds (8)
- 20. Second coffee? Third of morning (6)
- 21. Going to bed, leaving note: "Getting sleepy" (6)
- 22. Old woman with comic role as 14's other half? (6)
- 24. Sticky seedcase found in 50% of Mexican dishes (4)



# SIMON'S CAT

by Simon Tofield  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/simonscat>



# THE FAR SIDE

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