

Why Damon Gulczynski's puzzle has  $2^4$  solutions is clear from my scribblings, so I'll move on to *more weighty things*. The *graph of a crossword* G has as its *vertices* all white squares, and as *edges* all pairs of these with a common side. Usually (but not always) each clue is for a maximal horizontal or vertical string of consecutive white squares, which contributes one less edge to G, so we can easily compute the Euler characteristic  $\chi(G)$  of G. And almost always (but not in ਸ਼ਬਦ ਪਹੇਲੀ) this graph is connected, so its first Betti number  $b_1(G) = 1 - \chi(G)$ . In U.S. grids there may be some quadruples of white squares with a common corner : for each such corner we should (imho) attach a *square* 2-*cell* to G and consider instead this 2-dimensional cell complex K, whose  $b_1(K)$  is that much smaller. And more generally, we can look at any n-dimensional cube subdivided in smaller equal n-cubes, some black the others white, and consider then the Poincaré dual cell complex K of the open white part of any such "crossword": is the homotopy type of any polyhedron realized by such a cubical cell complex? Also I recall that cubical cell complexes were there in Serre's Fields Medal winning work on spectral sequences of fibrations, and are there once again in the recent and striking results on closed hyperbolic 3-manifolds ...