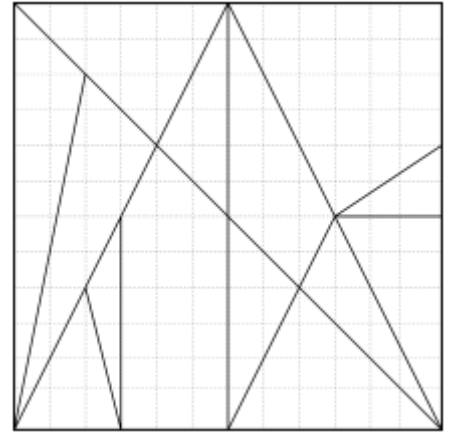


Ostomachion

Ostomachion, also known as ***loculus Archimedi*** (Archimedes' box in Latin) and also as ***syntomachion***, is a mathematical treatise attributed to Archimedes. This work has survived fragmentarily in an Arabic version and a copy, the *Archimedes Palimpsest*, of the original ancient Greek text made in Byzantine times.^[1] The word Ostomachion has as its roots in the Greek Ὀστομάχιον,^[2] which means "bone-fight", from ὀστέον (*osteon*), "bone"^[3] and μάχη (*mache*), "fight, battle, combat".^[4] Note that the manuscripts refer to the word as "**Stomachion**", an apparent corruption of the original Greek. Ausonius gives us the correct name "Ostomachion" (*quod Graeci ostomachion vocavere*, "which the Greeks called ostomachion"). The Ostomachion which he describes was a puzzle similar to tangrams and was played perhaps by several persons with pieces made of bone.^[5] It is not known which is older, Archimedes' geometrical investigation of the figure, or the game. Victorinus,^[6] Bassus^[7] Ennodius^[8] and Lucretius^[9] have talked about the game too.



Ostomachion (after Suter; this version requires a lateral stretch by a factor of two to match that in the Archimedes Palimpsest)

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Game

The game is a 14-piece dissection puzzle forming a square. One form of play to which classical texts attest is the creation of different objects, animals, plants etc. by rearranging the pieces: an elephant, a tree, a barking dog, a ship, a sword, a tower etc. Another suggestion is that it exercised and developed memory skills in the young. James Gow, in his *Short History of Greek Mathematics* (1884), footnotes that the purpose was to put the pieces back in their box, and this was also a view expressed by W. W. Rouse Ball in some intermediate editions of *Mathematical Essays and Recreations*, but edited out from 1939.

The number of different ways to arrange the parts of the Stomachions within a square were determined to be 17,152 by Fan Chung, Persi Diaconis, Susan P. Holmes, and Ronald Graham, and confirmed by a computer search by William H. Cutler.^[10] However, this count has been disputed because surviving images of the puzzle show it in a rectangle, not a square, and rotations or reflections of pieces may not have been allowed.^[11]



Ostomachion (after Suter): square reformed with some pieces turned over

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- Reviel Netz & William Noel, *The Archimedes Codex* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2007)
- J. Väterlein, *Roma ludens* (Heuremata - Studien zu Literatur, Sprachen und Kultur der Antike, Bd. 5), Amsterdam: Verlag B. R. Grüner bv 1976

External links

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 - [W. W. R. Ball, Recreations and Essays \(https://archive.org/details/mathematicalrecr00ballrich/\)](https://archive.org/details/mathematicalrecr00ballrich/)
 - [Ostomachion, a Graeco-Roman puzzle \(http://www.archimedes-lab.org/latin.html#archimede\)](http://www.archimedes-lab.org/latin.html#archimede)
 - [Professor Chris Rorres \(https://web.archive.org/web/20070807013521/http://www.mcs.drexel.edu/~crrorres/Archimedes/Stomachion/intro.html\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20070807013521/http://www.mcs.drexel.edu/~crrorres/Archimedes/Stomachion/intro.html)
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 - [A tour of Archimedes' Stomachion \(http://math.ucsd.edu/~fan/stomach/\)](http://math.ucsd.edu/~fan/stomach/), by [Fan Chung](#) and [Ronald Graham](#).
 - [Ostomachion and others tangram \(http://pecesjocdetangr.sourceforge.net/applet/appletpeces.html\)](http://pecesjocdetangr.sourceforge.net/applet/appletpeces.html) Play with 38 Tangram games online: more that 7,300 shapes proposed by the program.
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