BAZERIES (150-250 letters)
pt: Simple substitution plus transposition.
First a number less than a million is chosen (say 3752). It is spelled out and used as the key in a $5 \times 5$ ciphertext Polybius square entered in left-to-right horizontal rows. A $5 \times 5$ plaintext Polybius square is used with the alphabet in normal order vertically. In the ciphertext and plaintext squares, I and $J(I / J)$ are combined in one cell.

| pt |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a f l q v <br> b g m r w <br> c h n s x <br> d i o t y <br> e k p u z |  |  |  |  |


| CT |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T H R E O <br> U S A N D <br> V F I Y W <br> B C G K L <br> M P Q X Z |  |  |  |

The plaintext is divided into groups governed by the key numbers, in this example: $3,7,5$, and 2 . Letters within each group are reversed. The result is enciphered using the squares to match. The ciphertext is then written in 5-letter groups.
pt:

Reversed Groups (RV):
$\mathrm{m} \mathrm{i} \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{s}$ bus e $1 \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{t} u \mathrm{t} \mathrm{i} \mathrm{t} / 0 \mathrm{i} / 1 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{n} / \mathrm{s} \mathrm{n}$ ar $\mathrm{t} \mathrm{s} u / \mathrm{t} \mathrm{i} \mathrm{s} 0 \mathrm{p} / 0 \mathrm{i} / \mathrm{n}$

CT:
A C Y/Y U X Y M R Q/K X K C K/G C/R Q I/Y I T N K Y X/K C Y G Q/G C/I
CT: ACYYU XYMRQ KXKCK GCRQI YITNK YXKCY GQGCI.

