

Other Poem Forms to Count: These forms have directions but not examples.

Abecedarian: Successive letters of the alphabet used to begin each word, each line or each verse. Can experiment with rhyme patterns and syllable counts. Can make all the words in the line begin with the same letter.

Ae Freslighe: Irish. Quatrain with 7-syllable lines. Tells a story with no more than four stanzas. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b c-d-c-d e-f-e-f etc.

Alliteration Color Poems: Use alliteration to begin lines. Try a line for each color and write as a list. For example: Red remembers... Blue believes.... Silver says... Turquoise tries.

Anglo-Saxon Verse: Any number of four-stress lines with medial caesuras. A syllable in the first half of the line is alliterative with one in the second half.

Ballade: French. 28 lines. 3 octaves and a quatrain called an envoy. The last line of each of the four stanzas is a refrain. Equal length syllabic lines. Rhyme Scheme: stanzas 1,2,3= a-b-a-b-b-c-b-C . Envoy: b-c-b-C.

Barzeletta: Italian couplet. 7-syllable lines.

Bev-A-Lyn Rhyme: Created by Chazz Combs. 12 lines. Syllable Count: 5-7-9 2 14-14-11 2 9-7-5. Syllable Count: a-a-a x b-b-b x c-c-c x. Align Center.

Bio Poem: 1st line: First name only. 2nd line: 4 traits that describe you. 3rd: Sibling of _____. 4th: Lover of (3 people). 5th: Who feels (3 items). 6th: Who needs (3 items). 7th: Who gives (3 items) 8th: Who fears (3 items) 9th Who would like to see (3 items) 10th Resident of _____. 11th: Last name only.

Blind Rhyme: Pass a sheet folding over a line of poetry and show the next person only the last word. The next person writes a line which rhymes. The third can continue the rhyme scheme or start a new rhyme for the fourth pass to complete.

Blues Stanza: Derived from Black jazz tradition of lamentation of complaint. The line stanza is Aaa. Usually in loose iambic pentameter. An example of a AAa rhyme is dark, dark spark. Flare, flare, there. The two A's are the same words. You can move on to other rhymes.

Bob and Wheel: Popular in Middle Ages as an addition to stanza. The short 2 syllable line is the bob and the quatrain is the wheel. Two variations: 2a-8b-6a-8b-6a or 2a-6b-6a-6b-6a.

Bout-Rimes: French. Tag-end rhymes. Dictate rhymes for two four-line stanzas. Words can be used in any quatrain order. Play with unusual rhymes.

Burtonelle: Two column free verse poem with a thought pause running down the center of the poem between the two columns. It is to be read horizontally with a slight pause between the two columns. Even the title is written split in the middle.

Calendar Poem: Write a poem about what happens in a given month. Could write 12. Could use several different forms.

Cantar: Spanish “to sing”. Quatrain. Stand alone or with other forms as Sequidilla or Flamenca. 8 syllable lines. Line 2 and 4 rhyme with assonance. Sometimes true rhyme. Line 1 and 3 are not rhymed. Related to the Cantiga which is a woman singing to her lover, man to his lady. Also about the miracles of the Virgin Mary. Cantiga de Amigo is a female voice to a male lover. Often have a refrain. From medieval times. The Seranilla for little mountain song is Galician-Portuguese of the meeting of a gentleman and a pretty country girl. Often in 5 syllable lines, No prescribed number of lines or rhymes. When written in 8 syllable lines it is called a Serrano.

Chant Royale: French. 61 lines. Version of Ballade. 5 stanzas of 11 lines and a five line final stanza. Line lengths are syllabic of equal length. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-c-b-e-c-d-d-e-d-E. Envoy; d-d-e-d-E. Last five rhymes of the long stanzas.

Cento: This word comes from the Latin meaning patchwork. The Cento is made up of pieces from poems of other authors. Like a patchwork it pieces the work of several poets into a new poem. Keep a notebook of lines you might use.

Copla de Arte Mayor: Spanish. 8-line stanza. 12 syllable lines. The stresses are on syllables 2-5 and 11. Amphibrachic tetrameter.

Cowboy: Rhymed and metered verse written by someone who lived the cowboy life, usually in Western North American cattle culture.

Crambo: Popular Victorian game. You dictate a line you make up. Give five minutes for players to compose a quatrain The group decides which is the best quatrain.

Christina’s View: Created by Christina R. Jussaume. Acrostic. 5 triplets. The first letter of the first six lines spell CHRIST Spelling out any word or phrase will work. Can have any number of triplets. All 8-syllable lines. Rhymed a-a-a b-b-b c-c-c etc.

Cubist Poem: Select a letter of the alphabet. Think of a word beginning with that letter like B for beaver. Then select another letter and word like P for picnic. Your poem title would be Beaver Picnic. Then select letters and words for the rest of the poem that would describe a Beaver Picnic.

Diamante also spelled Diamante: Center lines of one noun, two adjectives, three participles (ed or ing), four words (nouns related to subject). Begin to shift to opposite word at end. Three participles, two adjectives, one noun opposite of first word.

Domino Rhyme: 4-line stanzas. Within the stanzas there are no rhymes. Every line rhymes with a line in another stanza. Lines 2 and 3 of each stanza rhyme with lines 1 and 4 of the next stanza. The final stanza completes the loop with its lines 2 and 3 rhyming with lines 1 and 4 of the first stanza. The rhymes ripple through like toppling dominoes. Created by Bob Newman.

Double Ballade with Eight-line Stanza: French. 48 lines. Also a Double Ballade with a ten-line stanza. Rhymes like Ballade with the final line of each stanza a refrain. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b-b-c-b-C with envoy: b-c-b-C.

Echo Verse: The echo is the second line in the couplet. The poem's last syllable or two of the main line is repeated— perhaps with a different spelling or meaning. i,e, know-no. The echo is usually indented under the syllable it echos. The echo is often used in irony. Usually a dialogue with the echo as the response. So it is question and answer. High? I?

English Ode: Combination of Sicilian Quatrain and an Italian sestet. 10 line stanzas. Typically iambic pentameter. 5 stress lines. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b-c-d-e-c-d-e. Different rhymes for each stanza..

English/Shakespearean Sonnet: 11 lines. Iambic pentameter. 3 quatrains and a couplet. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b c-d-c-d e-f-e-f g-g.

Epigram: Usually very short, ironic or witty. Often a couplet or quatrain. Related to Epitaphs which can be used for grave inscriptions. Usually in praise of the deceased.

Fantasy: Created by Irene Gramling. 92 syllables. Three stanzas. Each line has 4 syllables except the 3rd line in each stanza has 8 syllables. Stanzas 1 and 2 indent from left margin. Stanza 3 is flush left. Lends to humor and satire. Invented in 1960's. Stanza 1: 7 lines. Rhymes- a-b-c-c-a-b-a. Stanza 2: 6 lines. Rhymes- d-e-f-f-e-d. Stanza 3 7 lines. Rhymes- g-g-h-h-i-i-i.

Fourteener: 14 syllable lines. Often in iambic heptameter.

Glawn: Thai. 4 line stanzas. 7 syllables per line.

Glosa or Glose: also called Retruicano (play on words. A commentary or expansion on words usually written by someone other than the poet. You can write your own text. 14th and 15th century Spanish court poets. Lead to development of Vilancico. 5 stanzas- a quatrain followed by 4 ten line stanzas. The mote or text that opens the poem is usually a quatrain from another poem and is often a Redondilla. 8 syllable lines. Iambic pentameter in English. Rhyme Scheme: ABCD xxxxxaxxxaA xxxxxbxxbB xxxxxcxxxC xxxxxdxxdD. ABCD is the refrain lines. X can be unrhymed or rhymed at discretion of the poet. In Spanish: A1-B1-B2-A2 or or A1-B1-A2-B2 ababababbA1 cdcdcdcdcdB1 or abbaabbaA1 cdcdcdcdB1. Also a less formal Glosa and a Double Glosa.

Harrisham Rhyme: Created by Harrisham Minhas. Six-lines. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b-a-b. The last letter of the first word of each line is the first word or the next line. So if the first word is dancing. G is the letter the first word of the next line must begin. No restrictions on the starting letter of the first line.

Hike-U: Poems to compose while walking, driving or hiking, strolling in a park or sitting on a bench. Make sure they sound more like a sentence than a poem and that no one would guess it is 17 syllables long.

Hip Hop Lyrics: Usually three rhymes in a line.

Hoops: Created by Steve Sandfield. Loose American Haiku without tight rules. Coined word "Hoops" for American haiku. Came from Black Elk's concept of sacred hoop. Example. For Steve Sandfield by Barry Eisenberg.

Haiku
a hoop of words
the power within.

Barry Eisenberg called Jack Kerouac "the all-time American Hoopster. Here is an example by Jack Kerouac. What's a rainbow. Lord?
A hoop for the lowly.

Horoscope Poem: Invented by Jane Cassidy. 1. Free to attribute this process to magic. 2. Start with the dates of each of the twelve signs. 3. No need to consult astrological charts. 4. Think of everyone you know and their signs. Could anyone use encouragement? Write that. Gush more than in real life. 5. Write a brilliant quote of someone under their sign. 6. Respond to pop culture. What's on TV. Turn that into advice. 7. What would you most like to hear? Make that your horoscope. 8. Believe it.

I AM: Created by Suzi Mee 6-line stanzas.

1st stanza:

I am (two special characteristics you have)
I wonder (something you are actually curious about)
I hear (an imaginary sound)
I see (an imaginary sight)
I want (an actual desire)
I am (the 1st line repeated)

2nd stanza

I pretend (something you actually pretend to do)
I feel (a feeling about something imaginary)
I touch (an imaginary touch)
I worry (something that really bothers me)
I cry (something that makes you very sad)
I am (the first line repeated.)

3rd stanza

I understand (something you know is true)
I say (something you believe in)
I dream (something you actually dream about)
I try (something your really make an effort about)
I hope (something you actually hope for)
I am (the first line repeated)

Jeu-parti: From 12th century French Troubadours. Comes from word for jeopardy. Creative risks responding to questions. Format can be name of speaker with the question followed by: Then responder followed by: Written like a dialogue.

Jingles: provide copy for products or events in a jingle. A Jingle is a short verse with rhyme and a catchy, repetitious sound.

Joseph and Christina: Created by Christina R Jussaume. Begins with Joseph Star without rhyme. Syllable count: 1-3-5-7-7-5-3-1. Lines should be full statements. The second section for her mother Christina has three rhyming lines each: Stanza #1=5 syllables. Stanza #2=10 syllables. Stanza#3=5. Center aligned. Star and cross shape. Subject: love, spiritual, nature.

Kennings: Old Anglo Saxon figure of speech. Call something by its own name. The sea=whale road. A ship=wave cutter. Waves=swan's riding. Computers= mechanical brain or mind board. Many hyphenated. Build a list. Develop a plot or theme. You have images for the poem.

Little Willie: Light verse. Quatrains of a-a-b-b.

Luc Bat: Vietnamese. Means six eight. Odd lines 1-3-5 etc=six units of sound. Even lines 2-4-6- etc = eight sound units. Rhyming scheme: last word 6th sound unit) of the odd lines rhymes with the 6th unit of the even line. The final even line links to the 1st lines. No set length. No requirement to end with an even line as long as there is a link back.

Macaronic: These are poems that are a mixture of two or more languages. Sometimes the grammar laws make people laugh. In the past poets used Latin and another language. Today use any two or more languages you know.

Mad Song Stanza: Rhyme Scheme: a-a-b-b-a. Lines 1-2-5 in iambic trimeter. Lines 3 and 4 in iambic dimeter.

Masnavi: Rhyming couplets. 10 or 11 syllables per line.

Meter Review: Iambic: u/ (Irene). Trochaic: /u (Thomas). Anapestic: uu/ (Annabelle rings a bell at the end). Dactylic: /uu (Dorothy).

Miniature: Created by Margaret Ball Dickson. All but 2 lines begin and end on stressed syllables. The 5th syllable of the 1st line is rhymed with the 1st syllable of the 2nd line. Ten lines (decastich). Syllable Count: 7-5-7-5-7-6-7-6-7-7.
Rhyme Scheme: x-a-x-a-x-b-x-b-c-c

Mnemonic Poems: Variation #1 Septones- use your telephone or cell phone number. Write the letters vertically to the left. Use the numbers to tell you how many syllables per line. You can use area codes. Zero is a stanza break. **Variation # 2** Tri-tries. Use your social security numbers. A poem could help you remember it. Write numbers vertically like Septone. **Variation #3** Poetic License. Write a poem using the syllable count on your license plate. With any of these variations you can develop a rhyme scheme or not.

Nashers: Named after inventor Ogden Nash. Couplets of usually long lines or flat prose with humorous, multi-syllabic endings with unusual rhymes. Often satirical.

Nestorian Sonnet: Variation of old sonnet. Three quatrains that rhyme with 14 syllables per line. Line 5 stands alone between first two quatrains. Line 10 also stands alone between the 2nd and 3rd quatrains. Line 5 and line 10 do not have to rhyme with quatrains. Rhyme Scheme for quatrains: a-b-a-b, c-d-c-d, e-f-e-f.

Nonce Variations: With nonce forms you can design your own form. Your choose the number of lines, syllable or word counts, rhyme or not. You can give the form a name. I made a **Lindette**: 1-a-2a-3b-4b-4c-6c-6d-5d-4e-3e-2f-1f.

Number Poems: Look at letters or numbers and record what they suggest to you in each line. For example a 2 looks like a swan. You can develop lines and other ideas from that image.

Octain: Inventor Luke Prater. 8 lines. 2 tercets and a couplet. 8-syllable lines. 1st line repeated as much as possible. as the last line. A-b-b A- (c-c) -a b-A. The c-c are a midline internal rhyme different than the a and b rhyme.

Omar Khayyam Stanza: Also called Omar stanza. Rhymed a-a-x-a.

Onegin Stanza: Created by Alexandr Pushkin for his novel *Eugene Onegin*. It was a novel in verse. The stanzas are 14 lines in iambic pentameter. They rhyme: a-b-a-b-c-c-d-d-e-f-f-e-g-g. The un-bold letters indicate feminine rhyme with an extra unstressed syllable. The bold letters indicate masculine rhymes. Not all references mention the feminine and masculine rhyme patterns.

One Word Poems: The one word poem can have a title of more than one word.

Oriental Imports:

Eye-Ku: Derived from picture poetry like the Haiga. The words that make up the haiku create a literal picture that relates to the meaning of the words.

Renbun: One person;s writing is responded to with writing from another person. A Haibun by one poet is responded to by a Haibun by another. The Haibuns are connected by mood or image.

Rengay: Created by Garry Gay. Distinct theme. Limits links to season it occurs. Like a haibun it has narrative development and tells a story. Six stanzas: 1=3, 2=2, 3=3 4=3, 5=2, 6=3.

Renkay: 5-stanza linked poem,. Created by Helen K. Davie. 1st haiku related to spring. 2nd haiku relates to summer. 3rd=autumn. 4th=winter. Last stanza is senryu. Renkay is organized around a common heme.

Renrepeat: 6 lines developed by Francine Porad, Marlene Mountain, Kris Kondo. Connects each line to the next by the same theme. Initials of the poet adding one line at a time appears to the right of the line. The lines resemble Haiku or Senryu one-liners but use conversational phrasing of everyday speech. They have a repeating element.

Tan-Renga: Two person poem resembling a tanka. 1st link 3 lines. 2nd link 2 lines. 1st: short-long-short link establishes feeling. The second about equal length lines has a connection of feeling. The first link provides the base for the links that follow.

Tan-Renga-Senryu: Often the form is used as a joke responded to with another joke. Three line first line with initials of poet to the right followed by two lines with initials to the right.

Orvillette: Created by Virginia Noble for son Orville. 4 stanzas. iambic tetrameter or 8-syllable lines. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-c-b a-d-c-d a-e-c-e a-f-g-f

Pangram: A verse, sentence or the like containing all the letters of the alphabet. Pangramists try to use each letter only once and make sense.

Parallelismus Membrorum: traditional Hebrew. Lines of parallel construction and presents antitheses and complementary extensions. Usually only up to four words per line.

Parts of Speech Poem: Fill in the form with your own words.

noun
adjective adjective
verb verb verb
phrase
synonym or antonym

Pass Rhyme: Each player writes a word and passes the sheet to the left. On a new sheet each writes another word. Pass for 3 and four words. Collect and shuffle. Write a four-line poem with the words selected. Can write rhymes or not.

Patricia's Harmony: Created by Christina R. Jussaume. 4 senryu. These senryu begin with the letters PATRICIASHAR. Next 8-syllable line quatrain. Must be spiritual in nature. Use of acrostic, senryu and quatrain.

Puente: Created by James Rasmusson. Similar to Diamante that you start with one aspect of a topic or issue and then line by line work toward another aspect. In the center is a bridge line—one line that bridges two aspects together. Three stanzas. 1st and 3rd have equal number of lines. One line- the bridge (puente) between the stanzas. Can be rhymed or unrhymed. Put a tilde beside the bridge line. You have couplets. In the first stanza called processional couplet and in third stanza called recessional couplet.

Rhymed form by Jan Turner uses a-a-b-b-c-c d d-d-e-e-f-f. Another version by Jan rhymes the bridge with the last two lines of stanza 1. aabbcc c ddeeff

Qasida: Arabic. Any number of couplets up to 100 lines. All the same end rhyme.

Quincouplet: Invented by Benjamin C. Krause. 2 line poems. 2 words in the first line and 3 words in the second line.

Rannaicheacht Gharid. Quatrain. Uneven lines. Stanzas rhyme: a-a-b-a with a cross rhyme between 3 and 4. x-x-a x-x-x-x-x-a x-x-x-x-x-b x-x-b-x-x-a. The first line has 3-syllables. The other three have 7-syllables.

Rengay: Contemporary six-verse form of linked haiku based on a unifying theme. Written with 2-3 partners. Each link must stand on its own. Derived from Renku. Has the idea of “link shift”. Developed by Garry Gay. 2 partners alternate between 3 and 2 links: A-3 B-2 A-3 B-3 A-2 B-3. 3 partners alternates between 3 and 3 link line patterns. A-3- B-2 C-3 A-2 B-3 C-2.

Retourne:French. Kyrielle combines with a glosa. 4 quatrains, 2nd-4th of first quatrain become first lines of 2nd-4th quatrains. 8-syllable lines. Four stanzas.=16 lines.

Rhyme Game: Give 8 words– the same to all. Have players write quatrains using the 8 words in any order and making the rhymes from the 8 words.

Rhyme Incorporated: Poetic form means “incorporation of poet’s names and titles of their poems” in a new poem. Rhyme scheme can be written as a short three mono-rhyming tercet or multiple stanzas of mono-rhyming tercets. Draw from titles of poets around the world. The rhyme scheme is a-a-a b-b-b c-c-c- etc. Line 1 and 3 can have the same syllable counts.

Rime Couee: Single stanza. No number of syllables for short or long lines. Usually two short lines rhyme with a long line in between, 8-10 syllables for the long lines. 4-6 syllables for the short lines. The pattern is usually a-a-b-a-a-b.

Rime Royal: French. 7 line stanzas. 10 syllables per line. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b-b-c-c.

Rock and Rap Lyrics: Rock is often in tight form. Short, rhythmic accessible poems adapted for a rock song. Can be lofty and deep purpose or Hallmark cards. Direct, honest, explore grungy, love, sing about anything. Rap also is rhymed. Billy Joel’s “We Didn’t Start the Fire” is very tightly rhymed. Bob Dylan has some very poetic lyrics. Many fine songs are fine poems. Write with edge about what you feel. If you can write the lyrics and compose the music....terrific.

Rondeau Redouble: French. 25 lines. five quatrains and a quintet. Each first line of first quatrain becomes a refrain. The first phrase of the first line is repeated as a short closing line. Lines must be equal in length and are generally syllabic. In English often iambic. Rhyme Scheme: (A-B1)-C1-B2-C2 c-b-c-B1 b-c-b-C1 c-b-c-B2 b-c-b-C2 C-b-c-b-A (first few words of first line)

Rosette: Created by Erin Radigan. Syllable Count 9-1 and then back to 9.

Rothko: Invented by Bob Holman. Have a Rothko painting in front of you. Write three lines of poetry each containing 3 words and include three colors in the nine words. Their position should be a tic-tac-toe. You can invent a form to go with your own favorite painter.

Scatter Poem or Word Salad: 1. Write ten words on ten small slips of paper. 2. Put the pieces of paper from several poets in a bowl. You can even toss with tongs. 3. Pick out ten words randomly and write a poem using them all.

Sesta Rima: 6-line stanzas. Quatrain and a couplet. a-b-a-b-c-c-. Also called Venus and Adonis stanza used by Shakespeare.

Sestina Variations: Created by Bob Newman.

1. **Newman Sestina:** Unrhymed sestina with the keyboards an anagram of one another. He used the words: Cortes, coster, scoter, sector, corset, escort.
2. **Quartina:** Same idea as sestina but uses only 4 keywords or only 18 lines.
3. **Bina:** 2 keywords. 5 lines possible.
4. Other Possibilities. Double Sestina. Use 8 words for 68 lines or 10 words for 105 lines. Perhaps call the 8 word one **Ocarina**..
5. **Double Sestina:** Literally double the Sestina pattern. Some repeat the pattern without the envoy of three lines in between If you used 12 end words the envoy would be six lines. Algernon Charles Swinburne also rhymed which is not common.
6. **Prose Sestina:** It is a narrative consisting of seven paragraphs. The six end words appear in each paragraph in the same order as a Sestina. 123456-615243-364125-532614-451362-246531-254361. Each paragraph should be about the same length. The exception which is the last paragraph which is half as long. Variation in the order of words in the last stanza is permissible.
7. **Septina:** A Sestina built on seven words.
8. **Tritrina:** Example in handbook. Invention of Marie Ponsot. Three end words. Ten lines. Three tercets and a single line of the three ends words. 1st tercet: 1-2-3. 2nd tercet: 3-1-2 3rd tercet: 2-3-1 Envoy: 1-2-3.

Shairi: Also called Rustavelian Quatrain. In Georgia a Shairi has 16 syllables. Magali (high) Shairi divides syllables 4-4-4-4- in four lines. Dabali (low) Shairi divides syllables 5-3-5-2 . Some poets alternate Magali and Dabali. In English Shairi are 4-line stanzas. All four lines rhyme. Lines are 15-16 syllables. All rhymes are of either two or three

syllables. In Swahili poetry there are any number of stanzas, 4 lines per stanza. 8-syllable lines. All lines rhyme. In Swahili all lines end in vowels. They have only five vowel sounds. It is meant to be sung to 3 or 4 tunes. A form called Shair in Malay have mono-rhymed quatrains.

Skeltonic Verse: First used by John Skelton. Also called Tumbling Verse. Short, irregular lines with multiple rhymes. After you have a couplet you can change the rhyme at any time you feel like it as long as you want.

Sonnet: English/Shakespearean and Nestorian in this section. Other approaches usually have 8-10 syllable lines and are made up of quatrains and couplets. Groups of sonnets are called sonnet cycles or crowns or garlands. A 14-line poem is called a Quatorzain. Several forms make 14 line poems like Rondel, Terza Rima, Onegin Stanza.

1. **Wordsworth:** a-b--ba-a--cc-a d-e-d-e-f-f
2. **Petrarchan:** a-b-b-a-a-c-c-b c-e-d-c-d-e or c-d-c-d-c-d or c-d-c-e-d-e. Also called Italian.
3. **Spenserian:** a-b-a-b b-c-b-c c-d-c-d e-e
4. **Meredith:** 16 lines. a-b-a-b c-d-c-d e-f-e f g-h-g-h
5. **Lentino:** 11 syllable lines. a-b-a-b-a-b-a-b c-d-e c-d-e
6. **Asian:** two quintains and one quatrain. a-b-a-a-b c-d-c-c-d e-f-e-f Originated by Amado Yuzon
7. **Glorionic:** 1 couplet: a-a 2 tercets: b-b-b c-c-c and one terza rima sestet :d-d-e-d-d-e
8. **Mason:** Originator: Madeline Mason. Iambic pentameter. 14 lines. Written in one stanza: a-b-c-a-b-c-c-b-d-b-a-d-d-a.
9. **Beymorlin:** Invented by Carl Morton, Richard Meyer and Marjorie Lees Linn. Rhyme scheme can be either Shakespearean or Petrarchan. It must also rhyme with the first two syllables of the beginning lines but not need to be the same rhyme scheme as the end lines.
10. **Syllabic Smithian Sonnet:** Created by Linda Varsell Smith. 14 lines. Syllable count increases by one per line for 1-14. Rhyme scheme is: a-a b-b-b-b c-c d-d-d-d e-e,
11. **Crown of Sonnets:** 7-sonnet sequence usually addressed to some person and/or concerned with a certain theme. Last line of the stanza becomes repeated as a repetend for the first line of the next stanza.
12. **O'Connorian Sonnet:** Created by Francis V. O'Connor. Octave: a-a-b-b-a-a-b-b Sestet: c-c-a-b-c-c.
13. **The Mirror-Image Sonnet:** Created by Francis V. O'Connor. a-b-c-d-e-f-g- g-f-e-d-c-b-a.
14. **The Couplet Sonnet:** Created by Francis V. O'Connor. aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff-gg
15. **The Sandwich Sonnet:** Created by Francis V. O'Connor. a-b-c-d-e- f-g-g-f-e-d-c-b-a
16. **Harrisham Sonnet:** Created by Harrisham Minhas. Rhyming scheme: a-b-a-b-a-b c-d-c-d-c-d cc 2 sestets and a couplet. For each of the stanzas the last letter of

the first word of each line is the first letter of the first word of the next line. No restrictions on syllable count but should have good rhythm.

17. **The Pollock:** A sonnet whose first line is a quotation. The remaining lines are comprised of words and punctuation found in the first line.
18. **Caudate:** Standard sonnet with a “tail” of an extra three lines. The first of the short lines rhymes with a line in the original sonnet. Usually the last line. The other two are a rhyming couplet in iambic pentameter.
19. **Curtal:** ten and on-half lines. Created by Gerard Manley Hopkins.. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-c-a-b-c-d-b-c-d-c or a-b-c-a-b-c-d-c-b-d-c. Hopkins used sprung rhythm. Others have used iambic pentameter and last line 6 syllables.
20. **Scrupham Sonnet:** Created by Peter Scrupham. Two a-b-b-b-b-a stanzas with a rhyming couplet. 10-syllable lines.
21. **Balanced Sonnet/California Rhyme Scheme:** Created by Barbara Dilworth. The Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b-a-b-c d-e-d-e-f-e-f. Two 7-line stanzas.

Also Sonnet Redouble, Terza Rima Sonnet, Song That Luc Bat Sonnet.

Spenserian Stanza: English. 9 line stanzas. 1st eight lines have five stresses or 10 syllables per line. The 9th line is iambic hexameter or 12 syllables called the Alexandrine line. Named for Sir Edmund Spenser. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-a-b-b-c-b-c-c. A variation by Howard Nemerov called a Spenserian Quintilla. Five line stanzas. a-b-a-c-c.

Star of David: Created by Dorian Petersen Potter. Concrete form of 19 lines. Rhyme is optional. Start at top with this syllable count. 1-2-3-4-5. Then down and across 11-10-8-8-7-8-9-10-11-5-4-3-2-1. Center aligned. It should look like a star-shape. Subject: spiritual, inspirational or uplifting in nature.

String Poem: Follow the model and fill in the blanks. Use concrete details.

Like _____
_____ing _____
_____ing _____
_____ing _____
_____ing _____
down _____
so _____
verb _____
verb _____
Verb _____
“ _____?”
He yelled or similar.

Telestich: Like an acrostic but you spell out the word at the **last** letter of the line and not at the first letter of the line like you do in acrostics.

Tenzone: 6 line stanzas. Rhyme Scheme: a-b-b-b-c-c.

Than-Bauk: a witty saying or epigram. Formed in three-line “climbing rhyme.” Each line has 4 syllables. The rhyme is on the fourth syllable, the third syllable of the second line, the second syllable of the 3rd line.

The Pictorial: Created by Emily Romano is a shape poem where the entire poem must be printed in slanting lines indicative of the thought in those lines. Poem has three slanted lines with five words or less in each line. Rhyme should be in the poem. Either end rhyme or internal rhyme.

Three Part Poem: Created by Lawson Inada. 1. Name. (Focus on facts and fabrications of first name). 2. Place (See yourself in one place. Describe it. 3. Feelings (Create list of images using like for comparisons. Approach each section like little chapters. Come at it in different ways. Try not nonsense but supersense–surreal.

Triname Acrostic: Created by Patricia A. Farnsworth Simpson. Select a name for a title to form an acrostic. Then it is done three ways about nature. 1st at the beginning of the line. 2nd in the center. 3rd at the end of the line with the last letter.

Triversen: Created by William Carlos Williams. One stanza = one sentence. Basically a triple verse sentence. The sentence is broken into three parts. Each part becomes a phrase. Williams called this a “breath pause”. He also spoke of “variable feet” where each line would carry 2-4 stresses. Similar to “emotive utterance” in Katauta.

Tuanortsa: Astronaut spelled backwards. Invented 1966. Can be read from the top to the bottom and reverse bottom to top. The top and the bottom line can be the same line but do not have to be. Can be rhymed and unrhymed. Usually 24 lines or less

Villancico: Spanish. Opening stanza provides part or whole of a refrain for the rest of the stanzas (usually about six). The last line of the stanza rhymes with the first line of the refrain.

Virelai: French. Long and short lines. Long lines of the 2nd stanza take their rhyme from the short lines of the 1st stanza. The pattern continues until the final stanza where the short lines take their rhyme from the long lines of the 1st stanza.

Virelai Nouveau: Double refrain at the start of the poem. Then used at the end of the successive stanzas until it appears at the end of the poem in reverse order.

Weathergrams: A very short poem of about ten words. A Weathergram is a quick insight and is hung on a narrow slip of paper with a string to a tree branch. The subject is usually seasonal. Rhyme and Haiku are not necessary but sometimes used. For example: Spring and I are like two lovers in the park: Beckie Smith LeClair.

Welsh Patterns: There are 24 forms. 12=awdl. 4=cywydd 8= Englyn. There is also Cyghanedd and Eisteddfod. Some more common ones below.

Awdl Gywydd (ow'-dull guh'with) A quatrain with 7 syllables. Lines 2 and 4 rhyme. 1 and 3 rhyme with any one internal syllable of lines 2 and 4.

Clogynach (cloh-guhr'-nach) 6-line stanza. Pattern: 8a-8a-5b-5b-3b-3a.

Cyhydedd Hir (chu-huh'-death here) inter-rhyming stanzas of 3, 4 or 5 lines. Must contain 4 syllables per line. Last line of preceding stanza rhymes with the following stanza. Quatrain rhyme scheme: aaab cccb ddde fffe

Cyhydedd Naw Ban (cuh-huh'death now bawn) 9 syllable lines. Divide into group of lines that rhyme. For example: aaaabbcdd.

Cywydd Deuair Fyrion (cuh'with-day-air fru'yon) True or off rhyme couplets of 4 syllables.

Cywydd Deuair Hryrion (cuh'-with day'-air her-'yon) Build with rhyming couplets of 7 syllables.

Englyn Proest Dalgron (eng-'lin meal-oor) Rhymed triplet of 7-syllable lines.

Englyn Proest Gadwynog: (e'n-glin proyst ga-do'y-nog) 7-syllable lines. Line 1 & 3 rhyme. Lines 2 & 4 consonant rhyme with each other and lines 1 & 3.

Englyn Penfyr (eng'-lin pen-vir) Triplets. Rhyming on lines of 10-7-7 syllables. Rhyme is buried back from the end of the line. Up to 3 syllables back. Slant rhyme or true rhyme at or near beginning of line 2.

Englyn Undol Union ('en-glin e'en-oodle 'een-yon) Lines 3 and 4 become lines 1 and 2 and lines 1 and 2 become 3 and 4. Shifts positions of Englyn Unglyn Crwca.

Englyn Unglyn Crwca ('en-glin 'een-oddle cre'w-cah) Quatrains with 7-7-10-6 syllable count. Lines 1,2 and 4 end with main rhyme In line 3 main rhyme echoed for 1-3 syllables by secondary rhyme or assonance or alliteration.

Gwaddonyn Hir: Each line contains 9 syllables. Four lines rhyme a-a-a-a which then becomes sestet.

Gwawdodyn: (gwow-d'od-in) Quatrain. 9-9-10-9 Syllable counts. 1st, 2nd and 4th lines rhyme. 3rd line may rhyme internally with itself or a syllable before the end of the line rhymes into the 4th line.

Tawddgych Cadwynog: Similar to Rhupunt. Rhyme pattern a-b-b-a.
4-4-4-2a 4-4-4-2b 4-4-4-2a 4-4-4-2b repeat another a-b-b-a sequence.

Toddaid: (todd-eyed) Quatrains. Alternate ten and nine syllable lines. A syllable near end of 1st line cross-rhymes in middle of 2nd line.. Same cross in lines 3 & 4. Lines 2 and 4 rhyme.

Word Poem: Created by Barbara Drake. 1. Think of a word- a noun. 2. Then put it out of your mind. 3. Then look at the picture in your mind. 4. List what you see from word suggestion. 5. Tell the editor to go away. 6. Take words and make similes and metaphors. 7. The more you let go the better it works. Trust what you see. Example by Linda Varsell Smith.

Candle

Dip, dip, dip adds fat
only way fat makes you light.

Ya Du: Similar to Than Bauk and haiku. 5 lines per stanza. Not more than 3 stanzas total. First four have 4 syllables each and the last can have 5, 7, 9 or 11. The last two lines should rhyme. There is climbing rhyme in syllables 4,3 and 2 in both of the first 3 lines and the last three lines. It has to pertain to nature.

Basic Forms: Multipurpose and Multi-patterned Forms Numerically

Couplets: distich two line stanzas. (Alphacouplets, didactic, elegaic, ghazal. Heroic, poulter's measure priner, short, skeletal, split, Primer= aa with 4 syllable lines.) Heroic: iambic Pentameter. Closed: **thought** complete in two lines. Open: **thought** runs into next couplet. Enjambment: **line** runs into next line. Endstopped: **line** stops at each line. Caesuras: stop in the **middle** of the line.

Triplets or tercets; three line stanzas (endless rhyme schemes and syllable counts)
Enclosed Triplet rhymes a-b-a.. **Sicilian Triplet** rhymes a-b-a in iambic pentameter.
Englyn Milwr: one rhyme or consonance. Also called Tristich.

Quatrains: tetrastich. (curtal, common measure, hymnal, short hymnal measure, long hymnal measure, In Memoriam Stanza, Italian quatrain, Sicilian quatrain-abab, ballad forms, Rubaiyat, Double Dactyl—many rhyme schemes and syllable counts). Alternating Quatrain: a-b-a-b. Envelope Quatrain: a-b-b-a. Couplet Quatrain: a-a-b-b. Monorhymed Quatrain: a-a-a-a-. Even-Rhymed Quatrain: x-a-x-a. Sapphic Stanza: first three lines have 11 syllables. The 4th has 5 syllables. Named after Sappho. The 4th line is called adonic. It punctuates the stanza, gives variety and a quick punch.

Quintets: five line stanzas No fixed meter or syllable counts. Many variations. Can rhyme or not. Cinquains, Cinquos, Lanternes. Limerick, Sicilian Quintet-ababa. Quintilla with 8-syllable lines in several combinations, Envelope Quintet: abcba or abbba. English Quintet-ababb. Tanka, Somonka, Bob and Wheel, Pensee, Tripod, Ballade Supreme Envoy, Chant Royal Envoy.

Sestets: six lines. (short and split, heroic, Sicilian etc.) Laurettte, Cinquetin, Shadorma, Sedoka (two Katautas), Italian Sestet- iambic pentameter abcabc, Sicilian Sestet (iambic pentameter ababab) Heroic Sestet (iambic pentameter ababbc or abbacc), Sextilla (8-syllables aabccb or ababcc), Burns Stanza or Standard Habbie, Sicilian Octave, Ottava Rima, Italian Sonnet, Sonetto Rispetto, Stave (English. Usually tetrameter, Can be three couplets with refrain aabbC ddeeC etc. Another versions only last lines are the refrain. Also Clogynach, Cwydd Llosgynog, Gwawdodyn Hir, Hir A Thoddaid, Rime Coulee, Short Particular Measure.

Based on **Seven**: Septone, Septet, Sept, Cameo, Anna, Diamante, Nevile, Rime Royal, Rondelet, Septet. Sicilian Septet is in iambic pentameter and rhymes abababa.

Based on **Eight**: Octo, Octain, Onda Mel, Double Dactyl, triolet, Octave, Italian Octave (iambic pentameter abbaabba) Sicilian Octave (iambic pentameter abababab), Strambotto (Sicilian in hendecasyllabic lines). Common Measure and hymnal; stanzas can be doubled for Octave Stanzas. Rispette, Ballade Stanza, Double Ballade Stanza, Huitain, Cyhydedd Hir, Cyrch A Chwta, Lai Nouveau, Ottawa Rima.

Based in **Nine**: Lai often with nine lines of a-a-b-a-a-b-a-a-b. A lines are 5 syllables and b lines 2 syllables for only two rhymes. Ronsardian Ode, Spenserian Stanza,

Based on **Ten**: Decastich. Decima, Ballade Supreme (35 lines 3 ten line stanzas with an envoy of five lines. Rhyme Scheme: ababbccddc envoy: ccdcd.) Dizain, English or Keatsian Ode (3 ten-line stanzas in iambic pentameter rhyming ababcdecde. Stanza 3 and 4 have same rhyme scheme but their own rhymes), Etheree.

Based on **Eleven**: Chant Royale Stanza, Madrigal, Roundel.

Based on **Twelve**: Golda, Hexadual, Manardina, Minute, Grayette, Kerf, Rondine.

Based on **Thirteen**: Madrigal and Rondel

Based on **Fourteen**: Blues Sonnet, Sonnet, Quatorzain, Bref Double, Rondel Prime, Sonetto Rispetto, Terza Rima Sonnet.

Based on **Fifteen**: Rondeau

Based on **Eighteen**: Heroic Sonnet, Triversen

Based on **Nineteen**: Terzanelle, Villanelle

Based on **Twenty**: Roundelay

Based on **Twenty-five**: Rondeau Redoubled

Based on **Twenty-eight**: Ballade

Based on **Thirty**: English Ode

Based on **Thirty-Five**: Ballade Supreme

Based on **Thirty-nine**: Sestina

Based on **Forty-Eight**: Double Ballade

Based on **Sixty**: Chant Royal, Double Ballade Supreme

Based on **Ninety-eight**: Crown of Sonnet

Based on **One Hundred**: Qasida

Based on **Two Hundred and Ten**: Sonnet Redoubled