Consider two ordered lists $A$ and $B$. Let $A =< a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_j >$ such that all elements of $A$ are distinct, and let $B =< b_1, b_2, b_3, \ldots, b_k >$ where $b_i$ is a random element of $A$, allowing for repetition. The question “How often will there be two values, say $x$ and $y$, that are ‘close’ in $A$ also be ‘close’ in $B$” has been discussed. Now we consider the case in which $A$ or $B$ is an n-dimensional list, that is to say each element of our order list is itself an ordered list. (Received September 21, 2010)