

Not all *ENIGMA* puzzles are in verse. You may already be familiar with some of the following types from other puzzle publications.

ANAGRAMS: Apposite words or phrases composed of the same letters as the answer. For example, NAME FOR SHIP is an anagram of H.M.S. PINAFORE.

24. THEY SEE (3 4)
 25. BEAR HIT DEN (10)
 26. BENEATH CHOPIN (3 5 5)
 27. TRUSS NEATLY TO BE SAFE (6 4 4 5)

ANAQUOTE: A quotation is divided into 3-letter chunks (ignoring punctuation and spaces). The chunks are alphabetized for you to rearrange. "Find the clues" would be: (4 3 5) DTH ECL FIN UES. Numbers in parentheses tell how many letters are in each word of the quotation; asterisks represent capitalized words (in this case, the author's name).

28. ANAQUOTE (2 10, 2 2 4, 2 3 10 2 4
 2 6 2 6. *5 *7)

AND ASI ATI AUR EAR EAS EDA ERS
 INL ISH ITE NBY NLO OIS OSE OTH
 RAT REM SCH TON TWH URE VEW

CRYPTOGRAM: A message in cipher. Each letter in the coded message stands for another letter wherever it appears; E might stand for N, R for W, and so on. (No letter stands for itself.) The asterisk marks a capitalized word.

29. CRYPTOGRAM
 MVJRFKBR *S NJSVV RMDP M
 XRFJFBLMXRSY WPWFLT, JRP
 HSVW XLFDSCPC EFIMCMTN SN
 FH ZKPNJSFEMOVP ZKMVSJT!

FORMS: Puzzles similar to crosswords, but with regular geometric shapes and no black squares. The square and diamond look like this:

1	LAVA	1	I
2	AVER	2	ANA
3	VENT	3	ANISE
4	ARTY	4	ANOTHER
		5	INITIALED
		6	ASHAMED
		7	EELER
		8	RED
		9	D

30. SQUARE (5-letter words)

1. A kind of puzzle in this Minisample
 2. Use one end of a pencil 3. Wash up
 4. Theater employee 5. Mystics

31. DIAMOND

1. Last letter 2. Tell a lie 3. Jungle cat
 4. Hissed, like soda 5. Went this way and that
 6. Born in Brussels 7. Suitable for a king
 8. Lair 9. Poor grade

SOLUTIONS

1. s-naked 2. Antony-m 3. indic(a)ted 4. f(e)ast 5. s(c)ribe 6. f(e)ver)ish 7. s(matter)ing
 8. pa-ink-ill-er 9. s(e)-quallied 10. pr.-o/e-position 11. senior, nosier 12. matress, smart set
 13. limped, millipede 14. toucan, accountant 15. be developed; bed,
 Eve loped 16. his panic, Hispanic 17. coward, covered 18. gambol,
 gamble 19. flying saucer, sighting flosser 20. tragic mix, magic tricks
 21. periodontist [period on "T" is "T"]. 22. *Flying Down*
 to Rio [F] lying down, "I," "or," "I O] 23. monopoly 24. the
 eyes 25. hibernated 26. the piano bench 27. fasten your
 seat belts 28. In literature, as in love, we are aston-
 ished at what is chosen by others. Andre Maurois
 BATHHE REASER
 29. Although I still have a photographic memory, the
 USHER DEN
 30. RECAL BELGIAN
 31. TIGER
 FIZZLED
 REBUS ZIGZAGED
 REGAL DEN
 D

JOIN US!

Membership in the National Puzzlers' League is \$18 per year (outside North America, add \$7). Membership includes a subscription to *The ENIGMA* (12 monthly issues). For LARGE TYPE, add \$7. Send your check, made out to the National Puzzlers' League, to the treasurer, MERCURY: Joseph J. Adamski, 2507 Almar, Jenison MI 49428.

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THE ENIGMA

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Minisample

This is a special introductory edition of *The ENIGMA* (just four pages instead of the usual twenty or more). It is also an invitation to you to participate in a pastime that will provide you with great enjoyment for very little expense.

The ENIGMA is the monthly publication of The National Puzzlers' League. The NPL, founded in 1883, is the oldest puzzle organization in the United States and the oldest continuously active one in the world. In 1987, we published our 1000th issue. We have a devoted membership of about 400, and all of us are IN THE GAME strictly to have fun and to perpetuate the puzzleistic art. *The ENIGMA* is our battleground where we challenge and entertain each other with ingenuity, wit, and humor.

Every issue of *The ENIGMA* contains a wide variety of puzzles, some easy and some tough. Beginner or experienced, you'll always get a good workout. About half the puzzles can be solved without reference books. (Some of our members collect dictionaries, specialized lists, even computer programs; many others have solved happily for years with no more than a college dictionary and thesaurus.) You'll also find stumpers to test the vocabulary, logic, and persistence of the most expert solvers.

The ENIGMA also contains performance records of those solvers (about a quarter of our members) who like to have their solutions checked and reported, votes for favorite puzzles, and news about puzzles and puzzlers. New members receive the guide to *The ENIGMA*, which explains the many types of puzzles. You'll also receive the NPL directory, giving names, addresses, and noms de plume of puzzlers. A member's nom serves as introduction to any other member. Our members do a lot of corresponding, and many lasting friendships have been made in the NPL. Each summer, we have a four-day convention filled with puzzles, games, and comradeship. For many, the annual convention is the best part of being an NPLer.

In the pages ahead, you'll find puzzles that appeared a few years ago in *The ENIGMA*. Most of them were solved by about two-thirds of the members who sent in lists. (Few members solve everything—and at least some puzzles in every issue are supposed to be really challenging.) Most puzzles in *The ENIGMA* are in verse, but you don't have to be a poet to write them, or a scholar to solve them. In each verse, one or more words are missing, replaced by words like "ONE" and "TWO." Your job is to figure out the missing words. Look at this example:

FIFTH-LETTER CHANGE (6)

When Felix gets a whiff of ONE,
 You see him jump and run,
 But still, before the day is through,
 He's curled up for a TWO.

The title tells you what kind of answer you need. In this case, it's a letter change: a word becomes a new word when a designated letter is changed—like "design" to "resign," or "irritate" to "irrigate." The number in parentheses says you're looking for a six-letter word (ONE) that becomes a new word (TWO) when its fifth letter is changed. The context gives you your clues, and after some thought you hit on the answer: ONE is "catnip" and TWO is "catnap."

When you understand that example, you're ready to turn the page and tackle the rest of the puzzles. And if you enjoy this sample edition of *The ENIGMA*, we hope you'll join us in the NPL. Page 4 will tell you how.

BEHEADMENT: A word becomes a new one when its first letter is removed.
Example: ONE = factor, TWO = actor.

1. BEHEADMENT (6, 5)

They followed the stream as it FIRST through the wood,

Staying as much in the shade as they could.

A splash, and a swimmer then came into sight.

“He’s SECOND!” one Girl Scout cried out in delight.

CURTAILMENT: A word becomes a new one when its last letter is removed.

Example: ONE = aspiring, TWO = aspirin. The asterisk indicates that the six-letter word is capitalized.

2. CURTAILMENT (7, *6)

“Cleopatra,” if it’s true
That opposites attract,
Could be called the ONE of “TWO”
By known historic fact.

DELETION: A word becomes a new one when an interior letter is removed.

Example: ONE = simile, TWO = smile.

3. DELETION (9, 8)

So the jury finally TWO that czar of crime?
And a jury trial is ONE? High bloody time.

4. DELETION (5, 4)

One year fat, one year lean.
Never anywhere between.
Diet changes every day;
Either ONE or TWO, I say.

TERMINAL DELETION: A word is changed to a new one by removing its first and last letters.

Example: ONE = foregone, TWO = Oregon.

5. TERMINAL DELETION (6, 4)

I knew my son would be a TALL
When he was very small,
For when I put him in his SMALL
He doodled on the wall.

WORD DELETION: A word removed from inside a longer one leaves a third word.
Example: TOTAL = performance; ONE = man, TWO = perforce. The length is given only of the longest (TOTAL) word.

6. WORD DELETION (8)

I ate at seven, felt TOTAL by ten.
I doubt if I’ll INSIDE eat OUTSIDE again.

7. WORD DELETION (10)

I TWO the praise of any soul
With knowledge of a ONE like this.
I’ve just an ALL—so on the whole
I’m glad that ignorance is bliss.

CHARADE: A word is broken into two or more shorter words. Example: TOTAL = scarcity; ONE = scar, TWO = city. The length is given only of the long word.

8. CHARADE (10)

My migraine was pounding; I needed some rest.

“There’s WHOLE,” said my FIRST, “in the medicine chest.”

The SECOND on all of the labels looked blurred.

I took one at random and promptly got THIRD.

LETTER CHANGE: One letter is changed in a word to make a new one.

Example: ONE = pastry, TWO = pantry (a third-letter change).

9. FIRST-LETTER CHANGE (8)

Our baby had colic, and ONE all the day.
No sound’s ever TWO it, I’m happy to say.

10. THIRD-LETTER CHANGE (11)

His mood was indicative, her voice purely passive;

He grew more explicative, her boredom grew massive.

To his ONE, she said, “Somehow I feel it’s not you

I’m looking for,” ending their date with a TWO.

TRANSPOSAL: A word or phrase becomes a different one when its letters are rearranged.

Example: ONE = sleuth, TWO = hustle.

11. TRANSPOSAL (6)

Listen, old fellow, my FIRST you may be,
But that gives you no right to pry.

You’ve plenty of crust, it is easy to see—
Why, you’re even SECOND than I!

12. TRANSPOSAL (8, 5 3)

Their salad is Caesar,
But please hold the crouton—

They’re the FIVE THREE.

Their fruit is the kiwi,

Their EIGHT is a futon—

They’re the FIVE THREE.

They’re as chic as you get,

SSTs, not the jet—

They’re the FIVE THREE.

LETTER BANK: From the “bank” of letters contained in the short word, which has no repeated letters, a longer word is formed using all the letters at least once and as many more times as needed. Examples: ONE = lens, TWO = senselessness. ONE = field, TWO = fiddledeedee.

13. LETTER BANK (6, 9)

A SECOND broke a hundred knees
And FIRST along in her unease.

14. LETTER BANK (6, 10)

I work for an importing firm
That sells exotic birds.

Our president loves cockatiels

And tries to teach them words.

Our lawyers love the parrots—
How their talking gives them thrills.

But our LONGERs hate the SHORTERs:
They’ve no use for those big bills!

HETERONYM: Two words or phrases have the same spelling but different pronunciations and meanings.

Example: ONE = notable, TWO = not able. Asterisks indicate capitalized words.

15. HETERONYM (2 9; 3, *3 5)

Adam said, “I’ll take this film to FIRST,”

and off went he.

Jumping out of SECOND off to case

the apple tree.

16. HETERONYM (3 5, *8)

In fourteen hundred ninety-two,
Columbus gasped, “I’m lost! I’m through!”
FIRST mounted as he turned quite green:
“What will I tell the SECOND queen?”

HOMONYM: Two unrelated words or phrases are pronounced the same but spelled differently.

Example: ONE = hair, TWO = hare.

17. HOMONYM (6, 7)

Sweet to die for country?

The FIRST did not agree.

He SECOND in the bushes

Till it was safe to flee.

18. HOMONYM (6, 6)

Lambs who ONE on the green may get
caught on a thorn;

Lambs who TWO on green tables get
caught and then shorn.

SPOONERGRAM: A phrase becomes another phrase when the initial sounds in the words are swapped. Example: ONE = Morse code, TWO = course mowed.

19. SPOONERGRAM (6 6, 7 7)

His radio excitedly reported, “There’s a sighting:

A UFO is just above and seems to be alighting!”

“Oh, dear, I’m all undressed and washed; this one last task, then bed.

I can’t go out to see the FIRST, alas,”
the SECOND said.

20. SPOONERGRAM (6 3, 5 6)

No farce is Wagner’s *Ring*; it is a ONE
Of music, drama. Fearful deeds are done.
The hero, Siegfried, battles mighty odds,
And TWO are played on dwarfs and men
by gods.

REBUS: A word or phrase is represented by letters, numbers, or symbols. The word “abalone”—read as “a B alone”—might be represented by:

B

And the phrase “damper sand”—read as “D, ampersand”—might be represented by:

D &

21. REBUS (12)

T = T

My holiday plans have been ruined this year;

I was going to go to the south.

But my ANSWER’s bill took all my savings away;

Why should he, then, look down in the mouth?

22. REBUS (*6 *4 2 *3)

☞ T/O

See Fred and Ginger southward wing—
In ANSWER they both dance and sing.

ENIGMA: A word or phrase is clued indirectly, as in a riddle.

23. ENIGMA (8)

My first half says I’m one alone,

My second that I’m many;

That’s paradoxical, I own—

Makes little sense, if any.

But even worse is yet in store,

For when my halves combine,

Behold! not one, not two or more,

But everything is mine.