ANAGRAM: A word or phrase which, when its letters are rearranged, produces the answer word or phrase. One phrase is a description of or allusion to the other. Example: NAME FOR SHIP is an anagram of H.M.S. PINAFORE.
20. LATTES? IN HASTE, GO NW (*7, *10) 21. TRUE GENERALS (*1. *1. *5, *1. *1. *3) =ULK, Grand Chain IL
22. CLAIM: "HECK, I SENT IT (HEH)!" (3 5 $2234)$
$=$ WABBIT, Cote St. Luc QC

CRYPTOGRAM: A message in cipher, where each letter in the coded message stands for another letter wherever it appears. (No letter stands for itself.) The title provides a hint.
23. Biting wit. =ASOBI, Yardley PA ZYYXWVU TSS RQPO NYYNM WL YTLR. KOWVZ SQNL QJ IWSZ, GOPLM TVK JSQLL QJNYV TVK IWVK RQPO QHV GPLWVYLL.

## MINISAMPLE CRYPTIC by G NATURAL, New York NY

This specially designed minisample cryptic is just like a normal cryptic crossword, with this exception: a small piece should be removed from each of six entries before they are placed in the grid. The resulting entries are all words. For help on how to solve cryptic crosswords, go to www.puzzlers.org.

## ACROSS

1 Gloria Steinem re-edits finite $M s$.
5 South Central: 60\% retired
8 Bulb is on; I lit
9 Care about land area
11 Kingdom in Iceland is home to saint
12 Primate's homily cut short by a third return of loud noise
14 Help a criminal beat badly
15 Ringers live with 50-50 success, at first
16 Eli redesigned necklace
17 Taper giving little light is holding in hydrogen

## DOWN

1 Confused, Frodo loses last piece of Mordor bread
2 Raise rebuilt Le Bonne..
3 ... after Nice's reconstruction
4 A sotted, blotto drunk
5 Henchman keeps ten hidden in Minnesota
6 Reveals United Nations luxury car


7 Digit to transcendental number
10 Lunch I like includes hot food
13 Zip code for T
14 Internet company returns $3 / 4$ of loan
15 Guarded by Carib, I'm in island part of the Bahamas

## SOLUTIONS












Copyright ©1883-2022 National Puzzlers' League. All rights reserved. For permissions, apply to the editor. Typesetting by Toonhead!

2007 edition; revised 2022


## MINISAMPLE

Welcome! You hold in your hands a special introductory edition of The ENIGMA, the monthly publication of The National Puzzlers' League. We hope this "minisample" will be your ticket to joining us in a world of enigmatic artistry and brain-teasing entertainment.

The NPL offers many opportunities for puzzling camaraderie. The league holds a four-day summer convention, while individual members organize regional gatherings and participate in online activities, including a chat room and mailing list. And in the pages of The ENIGMA we strive to outwit each other with new conundrums and spur each other to greater heights of ingenuity, cleverness and wit.

Each issue of The ENIGMA (usually 20 or more pages) overflows with a variety of puzzles designed to challenge both newbie and veteran. Created by our members, these puzzles include cryptic crosswords, cryptograms, anagrams, word squares (and more complex geometrical forms) and a panoply of other linguistic inventions. But what makes The ENIGMA unique is its collection of what we call "flats," puzzles in verse form that have proven over our 130-plus years to provide endless opportunities for creativity and continuous solving enjoyment.

Flats might seem odd at first-they're not the sort of puzzle you're likely to have stumbled across, since ours is the only English-language publication to feature them-but once you know the basic structure, we think you'll love them. In each verse, one or more words are missing replaced by words like "ONE" and "TWO". Your task is to figure out the missing words, using hints provided by the verse. Here's an example:
title
e- LAST-LETTER CHANGE (7
cried,
Beholding Joker's SECOND, leering rictus $\qquad$
We've tracked you to your FIRST, but, now inside,
byline
The Joke's on us! It seems, you fiend, you've tricked us!"
=G NATURAL, New York NY
First, check out the title; it tells you what kind of words you need. In this case, you're looking to transform one word into another by changing its last letter (like turning "barn" to "bard" or "routing" to "routine"). The enumeration, in parentheses, tells you that both answer words are seven letters long. The capitalized cuewords act as placeholders, showing you where the answer words belong, though keep in mind that the answer words need not rhyme or scan the way the cuewords do - they only have to make sense in context.
(Flats also include a byline identifying the author, not by name but by nom de plume. This use of pseudonyms dates back centuries, and can be seen in British cryptic construction to this day.)

So, here are the two answer words: "hideout" and "hideous"-they tracked Joker to his
HIDEOUT, there beholding his HIDEOUS leer. If this example piques your interest, then you're ready to turn the page and solve some more flats, along with a cryptic crossword and other goodies. And if you enjoy this minisample ENIGMA, we hope you'll join us in the NPL! For more information and sample puzzles, you can visit www.puzzlers.org.

## JOIN US!

Annual membership in the National Puzzlers' League is $\$ 30$ per year (in North America, receiving The ENIGMA in print; LARGE PRINT is available in North America at no additional charge on request); $\$ 35$ for International (outside North America, receiving The ENIGMA in print); and \$20 for onlineonly. Send your check, made out to the National Puzzlers' League, to the treasurer, Eight Ninety: Katie Hamill, 27 Lanark Rd, Arlington, MA 02476, or pay via PayPal on our website: www.puzzlers.org/joining.

For additional copies of this minisample, download the PDF from enigma.puzzlers.org, or send a For additional copies of this minisample, download the PDF from enigma.puzzlers.org, or send a
SASE to the editor, BTNIRN: Sandy Kutin, 16 Magnolia Ln, Princeton, NJ 08540, editor@puzzlers.org.

DELETION: A word becomes a new word when an interior letter is removed. Example simile $\rightarrow$ smile

1. DELETION $(7,6)(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B})$

The profs won't help me do my work
TAs object, but I just smirk.
I got two F's, but don't blame me-
It's obvious the A is B!
=JEFFURRY, New York NY
2. DELETION (8, 7) (ONE, TWO)

He's really a farmer, not much of a doctor,
Alas, though, the only one near.
TWO surgery means that you'll get a ONE poultice
And leave with an eyeful of ear
$=T I N H O R N$, Los Angeles CA
TERMINAL DELETION: A word becomes a new word when its first and last letters are removed. (Asterisks are used to indicate capitalized words.) Example: scribe $\rightarrow$ crib
3. TERMINAL DELETION $(8, * 6)$

Portlanders say, to avoid all confusion:
"In SHORTER there's rain. It's a LONGER conclusion."
$=\mathrm{MR}$. TEX, Los Angeles CA
4. TERMINAL DELETION $(7,5)$

Throwing furry critters is my favorite avocation;
Clay sea SHORTER LONGER is my very best creation.
=AMALGAM, San Antonio TX

WORD DELETION: A word (IN) is removed from inside a longer word (TOTAL), leaving a third word (OUT). (Here the asterisked word is part of a proper noun phrase.) Example: performance-man=perforce
5. WORD DELETION (9; 4, *5) (TOTAL; IN, OUT)
From St. OUT's IN, the long way 'round Past papal pelf to Sistine suite,
My TOTAL measures five-plus miles:
Exalt the soul, exhaust the feet.
$=$ MONA, Pebble Beach CA
BEHEADMENT: A word becomes a new word when its first letter is removed. Example: slaughter $\rightarrow$ laughter
6. BEHEADMENT $(7,6)$

As "William Tell" was finishing, the FIRST WORD dropped his bow.
I picked it up and gave it back: an OTHER
WORD, you know.
$=$ ULLY BYRD, Grand Chicken IC
(When two members collaborate in the writing of a flat, as in the previous example, they often combine their noms and cities, leading to fanciful constructions like Grand Chicken IC, a portmanteau of Grand Chain IL and Aiken SC.)

LETTER CHANGE: One letter is changed in a word to produce a new word. Example: a third-letter change: pastry $\rightarrow$ pantry
7. FOURTH-LETTER CHANGE (6)

You must pay the ONE, or else your baby will die! die! die!
The amount will be TWO, determined by rolling a die! die! die!
=ELF MCCAY, TexasCon TX
REPEATED-LETTER CHANGE: All
instances of a given letter in a word or phrase are changed to produce a new word or phrase. Example: porpoise $\rightarrow$ tortoise
8. REPEATED-LETTER CHANGE (7 2, *3 * *3) (can be sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne")
You'll shepherd out the old at last
But while you're ONE the new,
Resound those bells for Shepherds past,
For movie stars like TWO.
For wonder dogs like TWO, my friend,
For wonder dogs like TWO.
We'll raise a cup of kibble yet
For movie stars like TWO.
=JAHNAN, Nashomerville TA
CHARADE: A word is broken into two or more shorter words. Example: TOTAL = scarcity; ONE = scar, TWO = city
9. CHARADE $(6 ; 3,3)$ (COMBINE; A, B) My love for you I long to show; I want to B you something fine. Alas, a lack: I'm poor, sans dough. A rose is not in my COMBINE.
But to the garden I will go;
A new-formed A will make you mine.
=BADIR, Princeton NJ
TRANSPOSAL: A word becomes a different one when its letters are rearranged (commonly called an "anagram"). Example: sleuth $\rightarrow$ hustle
(In the first example, the cuewords are themselves transposals.)
10. TRANSPOSAL (5)

A lovely floral centerpiece Adorns our dining table.
It's beautiful, except those times
A BLEATS falls on your STABLE
=EMBANGLER, TexasCon TX

## 11. TRANSPOSAL (11)

I have a ghostly girlfriend
We've ethereal relations.
The fact, though, that she's SECOND Clearly FIRST these situations.
=TINHORN, Los Angeles CA
LETTER BANK: A shorter word or phrase with no repeated letters (the "bank") is used to form a longer word or phrase, using all the letters in the bank at least once and as many more times as needed. Example: lens $\rightarrow$ senselessness
12. LETTER BANK ( $235, * 4 * 9 * 8$ )

The ugly duckling grew to be a swan,
But don't let LONGER PHRASE just put you on. Are you a cygnet, baby? No such luck! It's SHORTER PHRASE you'll be an ugly duck! =XEMU, Bridgewater NJ
(In the following example the cuewords exemplify the relationship between the basewords, i.e., one is a letter bank of the other.)
13. LETTER BANK (*6, 9)

When DEAN was lean he ruled the screen
Marlon's work was tough but tender And you can view his films online: The early ones, when he was slender, And latter work (his fatter work;
For that you'll need ADDENDA).
=MR. TEX, Los Angeles CA

HOMONYM: Two unrelated words or phrases are pronounced the same but spelled differently. Example: hair $\rightarrow$ hare
(In the first example, the three parts of the answer are represented pictorially, rather than in verse.)

=TOONHEAD!, Boston MA
15. HOMONYM $(7,2 * 4)$

A cowboy's career is quite messy, I fear,
Too dirty to mention. His FIRST needs attention.
To Autry this didn't seem strange.
"Oh, SECOND," said Dale, when he'd come off the trail,
"A bath's your connection to get my affection When you're back at our home on the range." =SOUTH NATURAL, Holy Ork MY

HETERONYM: Two words or phrases have the same spelling but different pronunciations and spacing. Example: notable $\rightarrow$ not able (In the first flat the underlined words are a title.)
16. HETERONYM ( $9 ;{ }^{* 3}$ *1. *1. 4)

Iran's imams hate sexy soaps.
This Fox show makes them fret
That ONE WORD may just have a point. Is MANY WORDS? You bet. =SLIK, Seattle WA
17. HETERONYM (*6, 24 )

Just FIRST the name of Britney Spears;
Then you can SECOND pix for years. =MR. TEX, Los Angeles CA

REBUS: A word or phrase is represented by letters. The word "abalone"-read as "a B, alone" - might be represented by

## B

while the word "largess"-read as "large SS" might be represented by

## SS

18. REBUS (*6) (can be sung to the tune of "Venus" by Bananarama)

## AA

A goddess on the mountain top, The Parthenon her seat of fame, The summit of wisdom and mind, And ANSWER was her name. She's thought it.
Yeah, baby, she's thought it. She is ANSWER; she inspires The brain's desires.
=SPROUT, Somerville MA
19. REBUS $(* 3 * 4 * 5$ )


A film like ANSWER shows there's great enjoyment
In dancing nude when faced with unemployment. =MO' NATURAL, Pebblework CY

