A FOUL GHOUL SOUL LOVES GOOD BLOOD FOOD (Other answers are possible)

30. are
31. fiend 32. drought 33. broad 34. salve 35. coup 36. waft 37. warm 38. aunt 39. dull
40. tow
41. indict 42. believe 43. again 44. segue 45. obese 46. second 47. pureed 48. parfait 49. entourage 50. eunuch

51. karaoke 52. syllable 53. calliope 54. fever 55. mousy 56. matinee 57. pastiche 58. heroin 59. layer 60. devil
61. imply 62. demon 63. frozen 64. menial 65. viscount 66. bury 67. quarry 68. beady 69. gully 70. jowly
71. ginger 72. pinto 73. wicked 74. solder 75. yodel 76. patent 77. squalor 78. daughter
79. tinder 80. bother
81. gallop 82. deface 83. dumber 84. seven 85. suet 86. whether 87. pudding 88. stingy
89. waddle 90. wattle
91. breather 92. gelato 93. malaria 94. wander 95. plunger 96. younger 97. swollen 98. warden 99. silo 100. chamber
Preposterous Precincts

Atlantis: Plato, *Critias*, 4th cent. B.C.E.
Back of the North Wind: George Macdonald, *At the Back of the North Wind*, 1870
Bengodi: Giovanni Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 1858
Broccolianda: Alfred, Lord Tennyson, *The Idylls of the King*, 1859-85
El Dorado: Sir Walter Raleigh, *The Discovery of the lovelie, rich and beautiful Empyre of Guiana*, 1595
Erewhon: Samuel Butler, *Erewhon*, 1872
Flatland: Edwin A. Abbott, *Flatland*, 1884
Gangaridia: Voltaire [Francois Marie Arouet], *The Princess of Babylon*, 1768
Gome: C. S. Lewis, *Till We Have Faces*, 1954
Glubbdubdrib: Jonathan Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, 1726
Hooloomooloo: Herman Melville, *Mardi, and a Voyage Thither*, 1849
Hyperborea: Pliny the Elder, *Naturalis Historia*, 1st cent. A.D.
Land of a Million Wishes: Andre Maurois, *The Land of a Million Wishes*, 1928
Macondo: Gabriel Garcia Márquez, *A Hundred Years of Solitude*, 1967
Maple White Land: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Lost World*, 1912
Noble’s Isle: H. G. Wells, *The Island of Doctor Moreau*, 1896
Oldwivesfabledom: Charles Kingsley, *The Water-Babies*, 1863
Pellucidar: Edgar Rice Burroughs, *At the Earth’s Core*, 1922
Penguin Island: Anatole France [Jacques Anatole François Thibault], *Penguin Island*, 1908
Phantastico: L. Frank Baum, *The Emerald City of Oz*, 1910
Philistia: James Branch Cabell, *Figures of Earth*, 1921
Protocosmo: Casanova [Giacomo Girolamo Casanova di Seingalt], *Icosameron*, 1788
Satinland: François Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel* (Book V, 1564)
Shangri-La: James Hilton, *Lost Horizon*, 1933
Standard Island: Jules Verne, *Propeller Island*, 1895
Titipu: W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, *The Mikado: or the Town of Titipu*, 1885
Utopia: Sir Thomas More, *Utopia*, 1516
Vanity Fair: John Bunyan, *The Pilgrim’s Progress*, 1684
Xanadu: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, “Kubla Khan,” 1816
Zuvendis: H. Rider Haggard, *Allan Quartermain*, 1887
World Series – 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Series</th>
<th>S. Kahan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. LOOMING + A = MONGOLIA</td>
<td>14. AWARD + N = RWANDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. HAUNT + B = BHUTAN</td>
<td>15. SALAMI + O = SOMALIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. SYRUP + C = CYPRUS</td>
<td>16. RUE + P = PERU</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. LINEAR + D = IRELAND</td>
<td>17. RIA + Q = IRAQ</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. MARINA + E = ARMENIA</td>
<td>18. USABLE + R = BELARUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. NACRE + F = FRANCE</td>
<td>19. PAIN + S = SPAIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. AERIAL + G = ALGERIA</td>
<td>20. UVULA + T = TUVALU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. LICE + H = CHILE</td>
<td>21. SARIS + U = RUSSIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. RAZE + I = ZAIRE</td>
<td>22. INMATE + V = VIETNAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. RADON + J = JORDAN</td>
<td>23. RAYON + W = NORWAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. REMAND + K = DENMARK</td>
<td>24. MANGER + Y = GERMANY</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. SOOTHE + L = LESOTHO</td>
<td>25. BELIE + Z = BELIZE</td>
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</tbody>
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A Challenge to Will Shortz

1. M [FIDO] Y = \underline{\text{MODIFY}}
   \text{MAKE MINOR CHANGES}

2. M [WADI] Y = \underline{\text{MIDWAY}}
   \text{CHICAGO AIRPORT}

3. M [DILL] Y = \underline{\text{MILDLY}}
   \text{NOT SEVERELY}

4. M [UNIT] Y = \underline{\text{MUTINY}}
   \text{NAVAL REVOLT}

5. M [LODE] Y = \underline{\text{MELODY}}
   \text{TUNE}

6. M [WILDE] Y = \underline{\text{MILDEWY}}
   \text{AFFECTED BY WHITISH FUNGUS}

7. M [SEAL] Y = \underline{\text{MEASLY}}
   \text{CONTEMPTIBLY SMALL}

8. M [SAIL] Y = \underline{\text{MISLAY}}
   \text{LOSE TEMPORARILY}

9. M [DELE] Y = \underline{\text{MEDLEY}}
   \text{MIXTURE}

10. M [ARSON] Y = \underline{\text{MASONRY}}
    \text{STRUCTURE BUILT OF BRICK OR STONE}

11. M [KENO] Y = \underline{\text{MONKEY}}
    \text{JUNGLE ANIMAL}
Several definitions reveal letters that are used in words, and using these while connecting anagrams from one definition to another, one can determine many of the letters used in the puzzle’s words. Of the 74 words in the puzzle, there is enough information to determine all the letters in 32 of them in this way. Two more of them can be determined through elimination; the longest words in the puzzle, 13-down and 32-down, both use [adeiprs] and two of the letters are duplicated, according to 32-across or 26-across. There are 21 combinations of letters in which two letters are doubled, and of these 15 do not result in any words at all. Five of them result in single words (paradises, despaired, draperies, disrepair, and dispraise), but only one combination can form two words: [aadeirpps] = disappear, appraised. The only question, then, is which one goes where; this can be determined by 34-across, which does not contain an “i” but does contain a “p”.

Once both words are in place, 26-across, 35-across, 22-down, and 32-across can be determined, leaving only the question as to whether “despair” or “diapers” goes in 33-down or 42-across, which is decided when it is seen that 36-across contains only one “e”. From here, 18-down and 36-across can both be determined. Using intersecting words, many more words can now be determined, including 24-across, 37-across, 29-across, 20-down, 8-down, 31-down, 39-down, 49-across, 59-across, and 38-down. Due to the limited number of anagrams for each set of letters, 3-across can be determined, and 15-across must be “plains” because 2-down does not have an “i” in it, and if the third letter of 2-down is an “a”, then it must be “prates”. From here 10-down, 1-down, and 54-down can be determined. Also, 34-across can be completed, which in turn completes 30-down, which leaves only “ani” for 55-down. Likewise, 23-across is completed (“es” is in the Scrabble dictionary) and determines 40-across. Since “r” is the first letter in 14-across, it must be the last letter in 62-down, and if this is the case, then 66-across must be either “parsed” or “spread”. Likewise, if “i” is the first letter in 5-down, it must be the second letter in 12-across; and if “a” is the second letter in 28-across, it must be the first letter in 61-across. Thus 56-down must be either “pas” or “sap”, which means 66-across cannot be “ parses” and is therefore “spread”, which means 56-down is “ sap”. The first letter in 46-across is an “e”, so it must be the second letter in 63-across, and this determines 64-down and 57-across. Since the letters of 47-down are known, 43-down and 58-down can be figured out at this point, with each of them having the letters [aer], and the two answers, “are” and “era” respectively, can be determined from the letters entered from other answers. As for 47-down, since the fourth letter is an “r”, the word must be either “padres” or “sperad”. If it is “padres”, then 67-across has “s” for the second letter and “n” for the fourth letter. But 50-down is an anagram of 67-across, and has a “d” in it as well; but when this “d” occupies the first or third position of 67-across, as it must, no words can be made. Thus, 47-down cannot be “padres”, and must be “sperad”; and 27-down, which has “a” as its third letter and could have been “sperad” or “drapes”, can only be “drapes”. At this point most of the puzzle is filled in, and the remaining words will have to be solved using the definitions given by the clues, instead of merely through logic, although some words still rely on other words and definitions, so a little logic is still necessary for the remainder of the puzzle.
Here’s To “U”

1. M U U M U U
2. S U N U N U
3. C U M U L U S
4. D U B U Q U E
5. U N U S U A L
6. J U J U T S U
7. U S U R I O U S
8. U N C T U O U S
9. S U C C U B U S
10. U S U F R U C T
11. Q U E R U L O U S
12. S U L F U R O U S
13. H U M U N G O U S
14. L U X U R I O U S
15. S U M P T U O U S
16. U N T R U T H F U L

S. Kahan

17. U B I Q U I T O U S
18. U N F R U I T E F U L
19. V O L U P T U O U S
20. L U G U B R I O U S
21. C U R R I C U L U M
22. S C R U P U L O U S
23. T U M U L T U O U S
24. M U S C U L A T U R E
25. U N A M B I G U O U S
26. S U P E R F L U O U S
27. U N S U C C E S S F U L
28. P R E S U M P T U O U S
29. S U B C U T A N E O U S
30. U N S T R U C T U R E D
31. M U L T I T U D I N O U S
32. A C U P U N C T U R I S T

Write To Left People

1. RUSS aSSURance
2. MONA ANOMalY
3. STAN assigNATS
4. LANA bacchANAL
5. MORT TROMbone
6. CARA catARACt
7. BART conTRABand
8. IRIS deSIRIng
9. CATE deTACh
10. EDIE drEIDEI
11. NELL exceLENT
12. IVAN NAVigate
13. TONI lINOType
14. VITO mOTIVate
15. INGA mAGNify

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16. OMAR paRAMount
17. LOIS phySIoLogy
18. ALEC porCELain
19. ENOS priSONer
20. DORA pARody
21. COLE rELOCate
22. ELLA ALLergic
23. ROSE rESort
24. TINA sANITary
25. RITA sATIric
26. EMIL subLIME
27. GINO tONIght
28. NATE tETANus
29. FRED unDERFed
30. WARD withDRAW