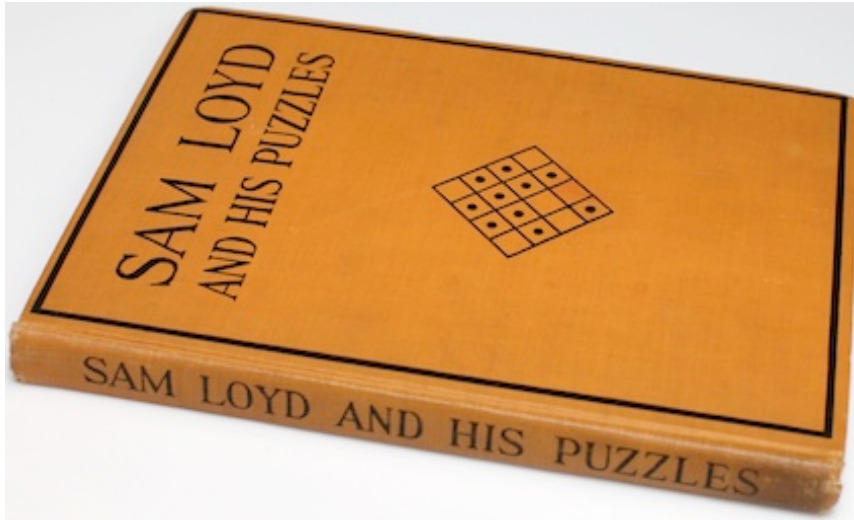


# Sam Loyd and His Puzzles



CONTENTS	
	PAGE
Preface	1-2
The 14-15 Puzzle	3
The 31 Puzzle Game	4
Pigs in Clover	4
How Old Is Ann?	5
Get Off the Earth Puzzle	6
The Three Houses and Three Wells	6
The Dial Puzzle	7
The Five Brick Puzzle	8
The Cleveland Puzzle Riot	9
The Hunter and the Squirrel	9-10
The Used Car Puzzle	11
Puzzle Making	12
People Who Like Puzzles	13-14
Why Children Love Puzzles	15
How Puzzles Started and Developed	16
Pythagorean Puzzles	16
Greek Cross Puzzles	17
The Trapezoid Puzzle	17
Magic Squares	18-20
Puzzles on the Chessboard	20
Points and Lines Puzzles	20-22
Puzzles in Weights and Measures	23-86
Varied Collection of Sam Loyd's Puzzles	87-119
Solutions to All Puzzles in Book	120-122
Index	

**PREFACE**

"How do you make puzzles?" "Why did you take up puzzling as a means of livelihood?"

I submit that an adequate reply to these two posers that are almost daily flung at me is no offhand matter. How often I have wished I could respond to my politely curious friends by the same time-saving method I employ in answering requests for solutions to a group of particularly baffling puzzles. I keep their solutions in printed form for general distribution.

So, I have decided to set down in detail the confessions of a man who has devoted the major part of his life to concocting and disseminating puzzles.

The statistical points of my biography are covered in the following excerpt from an article in my home town paper:

"Sam Loyd, the puzzle maker, well known to every reader of *The Eagle*, was an infant prodigy in mathematics. His father, who was a famous mathematician and chess player, put his son through a rigorous training to develop the ability he had inherited.

"When the boy was 9 years old Mr. Loyd offered a prize to anyone who could defeat him at a certain mathematical game, but in all Brooklyn there was no one to claim the reward.

"He went to the Brooklyn public schools and finished his formal education at Pratt Institute, which he entered in the year it opened.

"When he was 18 he started to earn his living, without a thought, apparently, of capitalizing his ability in mathematics. He became a cub reporter on the *New York Mail and Express*; soon after he took charge of their Brooklyn office, where he was expected to letter the bulletin board, solicit advertising and turn in a daily column of Brooklyn news.

"Later he joined the staff of the *Brooklyn Standard Union* under Murat Halstead, the famous Cincinnati 'war editor.' Finally, in 1890, he became the editor of the *Mount Vernon, N. Y., Chronicle*, a country weekly.

**CREATES PUZZLE DEPARTMENT**

"In his efforts to make this a live newspaper, he revived his old interest in puzzles, and tried out a puzzle department. This immediately became so popular that he decided to make puzzles his business in life thereafter. He went from city to city in the United States, persuading editors to add his feature to their papers; and succeeded so well that he went to Europe, where numerous periodicals opened their columns to the ingenious Yankee puzzle inventor.

"He has originated more puzzles than any other man—the number exceeds 10,000—and though some of the world's great figures in science and letters have contributed brilliantly to our puzzle library, Sam Loyd is the only man on record who has successfully derived a living for over 35 years from puzzle making."

SAM LOYD.

**A PINOCHLE PERPLEXITY**

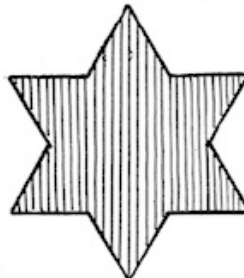


Three men who started to play pinochle each possessed two U. S. coins. The six coins totaled \$3. When the game ended each man still possessed two coins, but Claus had won 8 cents, and his brother Karl profited 22 cents. How much did Heinrich, the other player, have left at the end of the game?

8 cents, and his brother Karl profited 22 cents. How much did Heinrich, the other player, have left at the end of the game?

**REFORMING A STAR**

There are various methods of dissecting a six-pointed star with a view to reforming the pieces into a square, but

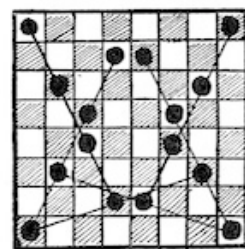


of course the "best" answer would be that requiring the least possible number of pieces. So let us see who can transform the star into a square in the "best" way.

**A CHARADE**

My whole's a sad catastrophe  
When none to help are nigh it;  
Curtail, transpose, and you disclose  
Who mostly suffer by it.  
What is the word?

**CHECKERS IN ROWS**



In this arrangement of 16 checkers, it will be seen that not more than two appear on any perpendicular, horizontal or regular diagonal row.

In various oblique directions, however, as shown, it is possible to find three and four checkers in straight line, and our puzzle consists in discovering another arrangement of the sixteen checkers in which there shall be no straight line of three, from any possible angle.

**CHEATING THE BABIES**

A "get-rich-quick" milkman used two large mixing cans. One can contained 10 gallons of milk and the other can 10 gallons of water. He took 3 gallons of water from the water can and poured it into the milk can. Then he poured 3 gallons of the mixture from the milk can back into the water can, again having equal quantities of liquid in the cans. Then he asked me this puzzling question: "Have I more milk in the water can than I have water in the milk can?"



Copyright Barse & Co., New York and Newark NJ, 1928.  
(hard cover, 8.75" x 6.7" x 5/8", 122 pages)

Above are shown the table of contents, the preface, and a sample page (page 40). Pages 1 to 4 discuss the Fifteen puzzle and its (at that time) recent popularity. Various puzzles are described on pages 5 to 22, pages 23 to 86 present a selection of Loyd puzzles (essentially a subset of the *Loyd Cyclopaedia*), and pages 87 to 119 give solutions. Pages 120 to 122 are the index.

Copyright J. A. Storer