The
Beale Cypher Association
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T. J. BEALE WANTS A WORD WITH YOU
by Eugene Newsome

(Editor's Note)
From the January, 1991, issue of TREASURE magazine comes another solution to the Beale ciphers. No member wrote to tell us about this article and I thought it provoking enough to present it in our Newsletter. I have taken the liberty of editing the article, hopefully without destroying the author's intent. The article is as follows:

Thomas J. Beale -- God rest his soul -- left a box of two letters and numerical ciphers with Robert Morriss of Lynchburg, Virginia, in March 1822. This heritage of mystery digits has created walleyed frenzy, constipation and even bankruptcy among members of several generations of crypto-hustlers, many of whom have labeled the whole thing a hoax and bamboozlement and all of whom have romped around in circles and failed to "bust" it. There has been enough written on the Beale Ciphers to load up a corner of a good sized landfill, and that's an ideal place to archive most of it. I may be mistaken, but it seems to me the cipher is quite genuine, although certainly odd-ball. Its style is completely outside the frame of reference of today's cryptanalysts, who tend to be mathematically oriented toward computers, algorithms and so forth. They seem to think that if you can't break a cipher with a computer it is non-decryptable. But they are flat-out wrong. The computer is absolutely

REVELATION: THE KEY TO THE BEALE CIPHER
by Jean M. Kokette
Blaine, MN (May 6, 1991)

Having just gone around the Beale Treasure grave site with a metal detector, I found nothing. Being finished with my search, I'm going to make the deciphered code public. I must tell you, when the Lord gives you a gift or task to do, He doesn't fool around. It's right now! He gave me the key location the very first day. I tried Genesis, Proverbs and then Revelation. It was Beale's first three words that caught my eye: "Prophecy shall record." This led me to Beale's message based on this book of the Bible.

After raising ten children, I thought I had patience. But this whole matter has taught me REAL patience. The Treasure will be found in his time, not mine. He seems to like the number 7. It will be 170 years this year (1991) since John and the treasure were buried. This is the time for the REVELATION. It has been hard keeping this joyous secret.   I hope someone will follow-up my work; to have the grave area opened and evidence found of the Treasure's existence and to finally close the Beale mystery.   They should also find John's bones and a pile of rocks that covered the POTS. It has been a pleasurable task. Now I must make Beale's testimony of the LORD public. God love you all.

THE BCA NEWSLETTER

EDITORIAL
by
Bob Caldwell

This Newsletter was composed by a BCA member with a Hewlett-Packard *Laserjet* III*p* printer. In recent issues, the print has been of less than desired quality, which was not the fault of the printshop. My nine-pin, dot-matrix printer puts the print shop to the test. When they make photo-copies from the printouts there is nothing they can do to enhance the quality. Obviously, the better the master, the better the copies will be. Since all has come off as planned (this particular endeavor was done by way of experiment), this letter may be a trifle late, but somewhat easier on the eyes.

While your comments on the new format are welcome, more important is the submission of quality articles for the Newsletter, which are our life's-blood. I know that in the current economic times, many of you cannot afford the leisure you would like to pursue the Beale ciphers. But you don't have to have a "solution" to be published. I'm sure the members would be just as interested in new ideas as to the best **approach** to be taken in solving the ciphers. (See the letter from Jim McNally in the *Letters to BCA* section.) So please share your ideas with us, if the Newsletter is to continue to be maximally useful.

From Allentown-Bethlehem, PA, comes news that another member has cracked the Beale code. Goldie Lynn has told her story in *The Morning Call*, as reported by Mary Ellen Alu. The write-up was quite lengthy, as it told the Beale story and quoted several interviews with interested parties, including yours truly. Although the Lynns plan to dig in Virginia, there are still some legal questions that have to be resolved. I know that we wish Goldie and her husband Barry much success with this venture.

In the September, 1991, issue of the News-letter, John K. Lunde made a very valid point about the disarray of the material being distributed by the Association. His point was that we were sending out material that had a mix of Pamphlet and Hart numbers in the same listing of numbers. This came as a shock to me. Although I had seen the discus-sion in print before, I never became involved. The Hart papers were fine with me and so what if a few letters were wrong? A few errors should not sig-nificantly affect the decryption of the ciphers. I was by then working with letters and not with the numbers themselves. However, John C. King took on the task of printing up a true listing (if such can be said to exist) of all three ciphers. Thus, we had two members working toward the same goal. The membership couldn't lose. When all the work was done, we would know exactly what numbers to use in any of our future investigations. John also credits Ed Rupp with helping with this project. The listings from King and Lund are both in the Association files on IBM-compatible disk and in the printed format. If you care to check your lists, please send for the listing that you want.

Albert Leighton of San Antonio, TX, sends us a historical cipher that may hold some interest for some of our members:

essential in modern cryptography, but the Beale Ciphers are not modern. The greatest cryptanalyst this country has ever produced, the man who invented the word and who wrote the textbook on it, William F. Friedman, considered the Beale Ciphers a bit of a stumper. He has been quoted as saying that "On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays he thought they were genuine and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays he considered them a joke." They are in fact, Thomas Beale's will. Although he frolics around with some names, including his own, I believe he was deadly serious about its execution. Almost everyone into treasure hunting and cryptography knows the basics of the Beale story. I don't believe a word of it. There is no record of any such expedition. The Spaniards, who are notoriously narrow-minded about gold prowlers on property they considered their own, would have put these rovers in or under the local calaboose. Thomas Beale was almost certainly Thomas Beale the Younger of Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia, the natural son of Captain Thomas Beale, who had to leave Fincastle in considerable haste after shooting Major James Risque in a duel. His mother was Chloe Delaney, also spelled in Louisiana court records, "Chlory Delancy." Young Thomas, known in New Orleans as Thomas Beale, Junior, died in his Planters and Merchants Hotel,

October 22, 1823. He was a man of promise, highly respected and with distinguished connections. It developed later, in extended litigation over his estate, that his companion in frequent rides out to his plantation included the noted lawyer John Randolph Grymes, a former Virginian, chief attorney for the privateer Jean Lafitte and a gambler of renown (as was Captain Beale, who had died in 1820). On one memorable occasion the good Captain had not only broken the bank at the local casino but also won the tables, chairs, wheels, furniture, equipment and one iron box. But that's beside the point. Our Thomas Beale (and this to me is the major characteristic of his persona), was devious roundabout, but never straightforward. He had a keen mind, a love of mystery and he was a superb cryptographer. Medieval is the one word that describes him. I quote from Fletcher Pratt's delightful book *Secret and Urgent* regarding Dr. William Newbold of University of Pennsylvania, whom he calls one of the greatest students of medieval philosophy and science. This is in reference to the famous, and unbroken, Voynich manuscript which Newbold had wrestled with: "He knew, for example, that a good medieval thinker who wrote a manuscript in any kind of cipher would be almost certain to include in the manuscript itself a key for reading it; but the key would be couched in symbolic language and its interpretation

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Excerpted from the key text, the January 4th letter, is the section beginning with the phrase "set of laws", with every 50th letter boldfaced and underlined:

(set) ... of laws framed, by which the conduct of the members was to be regulated, the election was held, and resulted in choosing me as their leader.

It is not my purpose now to give you details of our wanderings, or of the pleasures or dangers we encountered. All this I will reserve until we meet again, when it well be a pleasure to recall incidents that will always be fresh in my memory.

About the first of December we reached our destination, Santa Fe, and prepared for a long and welcome rest from the fatigues of our journey. Nothing of interest occurred during the winter, and of this little Mexican town we soon became heartily tired. We longed for the advent of weather which would enable us to resume our wanderings and our exhilarating pursuits.

Early in March, some of the party, to vary the monotony of their lives, determined upon a short excursion, for the purpose of hunting and examining the country around us. They expected to be only a few days absent, but days passed into weeks, and weeks into a month or more before we had any tidings of the party. We had become exceedingly uneasy, and were preparing to send our scouts to trace them, if possible, when two of the party arrived and gave an explanation of their absence. It appears that when they left Santa Fe they pursued a northerly course for some days, being successful in finding an abundance of game, which they secured, and were on the eve of returning then they discovered on their left an immense herd of buffaloes heading for a valley just perceptible in the distance. They determined to follow them and secure as many as possible. Keeping well together, they followed their trail for two weeks or more, securing many and stampeding the rest.

One day while following them the party encamped in a small ravine, some 250 or 300 miles to the north of Santa Fe, and with their horses tethered were preparing their evening meal when one of the men discovered in a cleft of the rocks something that had the appearance of gold.

3

would be loose and difficult."

Beale does precisely this.

Out of pure unmitigated cussedness let's break into the cipher and see what he says.

My key text is the January 4th, 1822, letter from Beale to Morriss as printed in the 1885 pamphlet, and for the cipher B1, I am using the version of George L. Hart, Sr., formerly (and I suppose still) obtainable from the public library of Roanoke, Virginia. The Hart version is the only one that works because it is a line-by-line cipher. How and where he copied it I do not know.

The third sentence of the letter starts off like this: "It was with this design that I first visited your house, two years since, that I might judge by personal observation if your reputation was merited. To enable me the better to do so, I remained with you more that three months, and until I was fully satisfied as to your character. This visit was made by the request of my associates..." and so forth.

The first two lines of B1 dissolve by subtracting from each cipher element the value of its position in its own line, as shown in Figure 1.

U	S	E	_	O	U	A	Y	_	O	L	
70	192	35	1697	84	70	4	75	1620	38	83	

T	E	S	T	A	R	_	_	S	V	S	E	T
62	130	13	107	90	78	334	967	5	30	53	15	68

Figure 1, Lines 1 and 2

The four high numbers do not produce anything of value due perhaps to a corruption in the text. We don't have the original papers, only copies. But DOUAY seems logical and I'm going to guess NOLTE, having read *Anthony Adverse* in which Vincent Nolte is a real-life character. After NOLTE in Figure 1 then comes START, maybe, don't you think? And the next letter we'll have to play out. In the January 4th letter, the word "set" is used one time, in the phrase "set of laws framed..." and so forth and all we can do now is try it: USE DOUAY NOLTE START O SV SET. I tried follow-ups to the word "set" in the Douay Bible (it's used some 736 times and incidently, is the word that gets the longest treatment of all words in the Oxford Dictionary) but it was a fruitless search. Eventually, it began to seem a little that

both DOUAY and NOLTE had the same alphabetical count --66-- and so one day I doodled around and counted down 66 places for the value of DOUAY, winding up on the "i" of "election." A good many months of fiddling around with this one produced headaches and frustration until the idea came to me that I could count forward beginning on the "i" of "election" for the next few cipher elements. This small gambit produced Figure 2.

H	I	N	D	U
139	213	63	90	1120
65	65	65	65	65
204	278	128	155	1185

Figure 2, Line 3

HINDU has a value of 56. Counting down another 56 letters after the "i" in "election," that is, adding DOUAY and HINDU equals 122, it doesn't take a genius to end up on the "u" of the word "purpose," an all important starting point for doing the Primary Break of Beale's #1. You can count NOLTE down to the "i" of "election" and then count off the first five elements of Beale #3 (317, 8, 92, 73, 112) and get the Spanish word CEROS meaning zeroes. HINDU counts down to "u"; CEROS counts down to the "s." Very neat. As the Scots say of a hare that jumps sideways to break his scent of trail, he "jinks." Thomas Beale here does a similar thing. So far there are five complete words in the Primary Break: USE DOUAY NOLTE START SET. Their initial letters: UDNSS put us in business and brings out the only reference I have ever found as to the appellation of his cache. We are going to go forward on these five key letters, repeating as long as the line requires and subtract for the value of each key letter, as shown in Figure 3 on the next page.

The element 2018 (really 2171) hits an "r" but there is an "e" on each side of the "r" and it is the "e" that he needs to make his word. He pulls the same trick in Line 42. We draw back and start on the next preceding "u" for line 4 -- see Figure 4.

For line 5, back up again and start on the "u" of "regulate." For line 6 retreat once more and

The primary break is: USE DOUAY NOLTE START O SV SET HINDU/AU TIED IN L NYE POG BASE N LIT TIENE AU E E E E RULO PASS. My guess is that N LIT means "not litigable." You have the gold. Pass the ball. In his memoirs, "Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres," published in the 1850's, Vincent Nolte lays some harsh words on his adversary, Captain Thomas Beale. Both fought under Andrew Jackson in the battle of New Orleans; Beale with distinction, Nolte with little -- and there had been enmity and involvement in a duel. But the fact that the cipher breaks out NOLTE and Nolte derogates in print THOMAS BEALE clinched it for me. I knew I had the cipher in hand. Fisher Nesmith, a Washington researcher, found for me that Captain Beale had died in 1820, but he had a son who outlived him by a little more than three years and was our man. Mrs. Zuma Y. Salaun of New Orleans pursued the story of Thomas, Jr. with fine and expert fervor, detailing his short life and the long litigation over his estate. Thomas, Jr.'s stepmother, the former Celeste de Granpre, daughter of Don Carlos de Granpre, the last governor of Spanish Western Florida with a capital in Baton Rogue, widow of Captain Beale -- was plaintiff, and she eventually won out over Chloe Delaney. H. M. Hegyessey, Jr. of Pleasant Grove, Utah, helped tremendously in tracking down details of the Nye family of Wythe County, Virginia. Back to the cipher: Pass the ball. RULO PASS. We are going to make the last of three jumps forward by counting down again for the value of RULO PASS -- 121. In effect, we add DOUAY -- 66

H	I	N	D	U		A	U	T	I	E R	D	I	N
139	213	63	90	1120		8	15	3	126	2018	40	74	758
						U121	D139	N153	S160	S172	U121	D139	N153
						129	154	156	286	2190	161	213	911
						-21	-4	-14	-19	-19	-21	-4	-14
						108	150	142	267	2171	140	209	897

Figure 3, Line 3

L	N	Y	E	P	O	G	B	A	S	E
485	604	230	436	664	582	150	251	284	308	231
U81	D85	N87	S92	S99	U81	D85	N87	S92	S99	U81
566	689	317	528	763	663	235	338	376	407	312
-21	-4	-14	-19	-19	-21	-4	-14	-19	-19	-21
545	685	303	509	744	642	231	324	357	388	291

Figure 4, Line 4

N	N	D	Y	T	J	W	E	A	L	T	A
28	500	538	356	117	136	219	27	176	130	10	460
L242	T255	E258	S271	T272	A274	R289	T307	O316	S340	V523	S553
270	755	796	627	389	410	508	334	492	470	533	1013

Figure 5, Line 7

plus HINDU -- 56 and RULO PASS -- 121 to come up with the fateful sum of 243. Fateful because the 243rd letter sub verbo "set" is the first "1" of the word "will" -- a resoundingly appropriate word in this context. It is the benchmark. We'll call this the Anchor Line for want of a better term. The rest of the cipher tilts away from it, as shown in Figure 5.

T J Wealt? Mmm. Thomas can be supportive, even with his own surname and he is going to do this sort of thing off and on throughout both ciphers -- usually, but not always, on the seventh and eleventh elements in a line. Here we need to subtract for the eleventh letter in the previous line, the "S" of PASS. Back up nineteen letters from the "W" and there is a "B"; back up nineteen letters from the "T" and there is an "E." Line 7 reads: NAMES DELIVERY T J BEALE A. The "A" may or may not be a null. Sometimes he subtracts for the supposititious letter itself, as shown in Figure 6.

Back up eight places from the questionable "H" and there is an "N." Several Barnard families lived in nearby Franklin County. Perhaps Thomas, Jr. liked sevens and elevens after his inculcation by his father, who evidently was a crap-shooter of some capability. Or he might have had a buzz for numerology or gematria or Atbash. There is an another angle to this; Beale adds to 25 and two plus five sum up to seven. DAILEY adds to 56 and five plus six totals an endearing eleven. B1's Main Block runs from Line 8 through Line 43 and we'll take up 42 and 43 now together with Line 44, the Sign Off. (Figure 7)

Line 42 demands three fixes: 2906 (3173) actually hits, if my count is correct, an E but this E is situated between two W's and it is the W that he needs; 332 is on a C but by subtracting three places for the C we get an R; the final R turns out to be in the eleventh position and by subtracting for its value, 18 back, we find the I of JULIA. NOG appears to be the same word as "nug" in the 1811 "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," and means, or meant in those days, "my dear, my love." X and H are nulls. Line 43 contains one fix: subtract nine for the letter, the eleventh, in the previous line and DAIUEY becomes DAILEY. The B is a null. Let's tie up some loose ends. Pog comes up in the Oxford as "bag, purse, wallet, container, money or takings." Its other forms are "pogue" and "poge." I don't know where Captain Nye's pog was. He owned several thousand acres on Reed Creek had an interest in the lead mine and according to a descendent, L. Bert Nye of McLean, Virginia, built in the early 1800's a stone wall in what is now downtown Wytheville, a remnant of which is said to remain. Captain Nye and his wife, Elizabeth produced two daughters and six sons. Pricilla Malinda, Almedia, John Price, John Richard, George Washington, James Madison, Andrew Jackson and a son who died in infancy, Jefferson. In B1 Line 36, we get the name I R Nye keyed to NNDYTJ line and it appears to be John Richard Nye. Captain John was a man of parts, of wide authority in Masonic circles. He served two terms in the Virginia Legislature and almost positively was well known to Robert Morriss, the innkeeper at Lynchburg, at whose place he must have stopped on his way to and from

W	R	N	B	A	R	H	A	R	D	D	R	E
84	65	26	41	246	84	270	98	116	32	59	74	66
O124	G132	B244	A246	S251	E254	N264	L278	I293	I308	I307	I312	E319
208	197	270	287	497	338	534	376	409	339	367	386	385

Figure 6, Line 10, B3.

	W			R						I
O	E	N	E	C	N	O	G	X	H	R
814	2906	654	820	2	301	112	176	213	71	87
E227	D267	O300	U306	A330	Y415	N416	O417	L465	T467	E470
1041	3173	954	1126	332	716	528	593	678	538	557

								L			
U	L	I	A	M	D	A	I	U	E	Y	B
96	202	35	10	2	41	17	84	221	736	820	214
1241	N264	L278	N294	Y296	E298	P359	O368	G374	B488	A491	S553
337	466	313	304	298	339	376	452	595	1224	1311	767

A	A	A
11	60	760
I221	E224	N233
232	284	993

Figure 7, Lines 42, 43, 44.

Richmond. Now regarding B3, the first line (317, 8, 92, 73, 112, 89, 67, 318, 28, 96, 107, 41) breaks, if I'm not mistaken, CEROS/SU AU BEE and the last line of six elements (412, 460, 495?, 675, 820, 952) dissolves into RDT TTT.

Back to B1, it doesn't come off like silk off a spool. There are muddles and snarls. You might want to consider this clue: In the Main Block there are 36 lines; in the Primary Break there are 36 vowels. But the enigma of Thomas Beale hangs over it all. Our meager facts and fictions only compound the mystery. Who really was this tall, dark, uncommonly handsome adventurer who captivated the ladies and overawed the men? Picaroon or gentleman of honor? What was he really up to? Why did he never allude to his background? Where was he educated? His letters demonstrate a practiced hand in the language. What did he hide and where did it come from? And how on Earth did he learn to build a cipher that has defeated every generation of computer since the Turing Machine? A couplet of Robert Frost comes to mind: "We dance 'round in a ring and suppose, and the Secret sits in the middle and knows." I like to think that Thomas is in the mist somewhere laughing at the conniptions he's caused down here. Or mayhaps he sits in the middle!

*** THE END ***

NUMBERED WORDS CHECK (REVELATION)

CHAPTER 1

Word -   50 - Jesus <u>Christ</u> and
Word - 100 - and <u>peace</u> from
Word - 150 - him <u>that</u> loved
Word - 200 - also <u>which</u> pierced
Word - 250 - and <u>companion</u> in
Word - 300 - of <u>a</u> trumpet
Word - 350 - and <u>unto</u> Laodocia
Word - 400 - with <u>a</u> golden
Word - 450 - he <u>had</u> in
Word - 500 - saying <u>unto</u> me
Word - 550 - the <u>things</u> which

Chapter 2

Word - 600 - Church <u>of</u> Ephesus
Word - 650 - tried <u>them</u> which
Word - 700 - art <u>fallen</u> and
Word - 750 - let <u>him</u> hear
Word - 800 - the <u>last</u> which
Word - 850 - behold <u>the</u> devil
Word - 900 - churches <u>he</u> that
Word - 950 - fast <u>my</u> name
Word - 1000 - cast <u>a</u> stumbling block
Word - 1050 - sword <u>of</u> my
Word - 1100 - knoweth <u>saving</u> he
Word - 1150 - and <u>thy</u> patience
Word - 1200 - idols <u>and</u> I
Word - 1250 - churches <u>shall</u> know
Word - 1300 - depth <u>of</u> Satan
Word - 1350 - with <u>a</u> rod

Chapter 3

Word - 1400 - angel <u>of</u> the
Word - 1450 - for <u>I</u> have
Word - 1500 - hast <u>a</u> few
Word - 1550 - but <u>I</u> will
Word - 1600 - that <u>hath</u> the
Word - 1650 - hast <u>not</u> denied
Word - 1700 - the <u>word</u> of
Word - 1750 - I <u>make</u> a
Word - 1800 - and <u>I</u> will
Word - 1850 - of <u>God</u> I
Word - 1900 - have <u>need</u> of
Word - 1950 - makeness <u>do</u> not
Word - 2000 - to <u>him</u> and
Word - 2050 - spirit <u>saith</u> unto

Chapter 4

Word - 2100 - immediately <u>I</u> was
Word - 2150 - and <u>round</u> about
Word - 2200 - of <u>fire</u> burning
Word - 2250 - beast <u>was</u> like
Word - 2300 - and <u>they</u> rest
Word - 2350 - fall <u>down</u> before
Word - 2400 - and <u>were</u> created

Chapter 5

Word - 2450 - the <u>seals</u> thereof
Word - 2500 - elders <u>saith</u> unto
Word - 2550 - midst <u>of</u> the
Word - 2600 - and <u>when</u> he
Word - 2650 - the <u>book</u> and
Word - 2700 - beheld <u>and</u> I
Word - 2750 - riches <u>and</u> wisdom
Word - 2800 - unto <u>him</u> that

Chapter 6

Word - 2850 - I <u>heard</u> as
Word - 2900 - and <u>when</u> he

REVELATION
(The Key)

Chapter 1

(Numbering of the first 100 words)

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10 11
The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him to
12   13   14   15   16   17 18   19   20 21
shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to
22   23 24 25   26   27   28 29 30   31   32   33
pass, and he sent and signified it by his angel unto his
34   35   36 37   38   39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46
servant John, who bare record of the word of God and of the
47   48   49   50   51 52 53 54   55 56 57
testimony of Jesus Christ, and of all things that he saw.
58   59 60 61   62   63 64   65   66 67 68   69
Blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of
70   71   72 73   74   75   76   77   78
this prophecy, and keeps those things which are written
79   80 81 82 83 84 85   86 87 88   89   90
therein for the time is at hand. John to the seven churches
91   92 93 94   95 96 97   98   99 100
which are in Asia. Grace be unto you, and peace

(Continue to the last 100 words from 2815)

15   16   17 18   19   20 21 22   23   24   25
the fourth beast said, Amen. And the four and twenty elders
26   27   29   29   30 31   32   33 34   35 36
fell down and worshipped him that liveth for ever and ever.
37 38 39 40   41 42   43   44 45 46 47
(Chapter 6) And I saw when the Lamb opened one of the seals
48 49 50   51 52 53   54   55 56   57   58 59 60
and I heard, as it were the noise of thunder, one of the
61   62   63   64 65 66   67 68 69   70   71 72
fourth beast saying, come and see. And I saw, and behold a
73   74   75 76 77   78 79 80   81 82 83   84 85 86
white horse and he that sat on him had a bowl and a crown
87   88   89   90   91 92 93   94   95   96 97
was given unto him. And he went forth conquering and to
98   99 2900 1 2   3   4   5   6 7   8   9
conquer. And when he had opened the second seal I heard the
10   11   12 13   14 15
second beast say come and see.

BEALE'S LETTER #1
(Deciphered in Sept. 1989)

71 this <u>prophecy</u> and
38 bare <u>record</u> of
89 the <u>seven</u> churches
11 him <u>to</u> shew
1629 an <u>open</u> door
94 in <u>Asia</u> Grace
132 witness <u>and</u> the
111 is <u>to</u> come
84 is <u>at</u> hand
975 satan <u>dwelleth</u> but
40 of <u>the</u> word
27 and <u>signified</u> it
139 dead <u>and</u> the
63 readeth <u>and</u> they
1120 Son <u>of</u> God
15 his <u>servants</u> things
126 Jesus <u>Christ</u> who
40 of <u>the</u> word
758 the <u>churches</u> to
604 these <u>things</u> saith
436 burned <u>in</u> a
582 seven <u>churches</u> and
251 companion <u>in</u> tribulation
308 omega <u>the</u> first
124 and <u>from</u> Jesus
486 fell <u>at</u> his
401 a <u>golden</u> girdle
11 him <u>to</u> shew
305 am <u>alpha</u> and
189 cometh <u>with</u> clouds
33 unto <u>his</u> servant

208 the <u>earth</u> shall
145 Kings <u>of</u> the
94 in <u>Asia</u> Grace
416 snow <u>and</u> his
263 was <u>in</u> the
500 saying <u>unto</u> me
356 to <u>see</u> the
194 eye <u>shall</u> see
1701 word <u>of</u> my
76 things <u>which</u> are
83 time <u>is</u> at
48 testimony <u>of</u> Jesus
63 readeth <u>and</u> they
16 servants <u>things</u> which
95 Asia <u>Grace</u> be

(Continue the substitution
until the 520th position in Code #1)

How I deciphered the code by J.M.K. I used three words for each code number. One word before the code numbered word and one word after the code numbered word. ___71___ (This <u>prophecy</u> and) Morriss liked the number three.

This <u>prophecy</u>, eye <u>shall</u> see, bare <u>record</u> word <u>of</u> the <u>seven</u> churches, things <u>which</u> are him <u>to</u> shew. Time <u>is</u> at an <u>open</u> door testimony <u>of</u> Jesus in <u>Asia</u>, Grace Readeth <u>and</u> they witness, <u>and</u> the servants <u>things</u>, which is <u>to</u> come. <u>Grace</u> is at hand and <u>unto</u> Thyateia satan <u>dwelleth</u> but unto <u>his</u> servants of <u>the</u> Word, they that <u>signified</u> it. For <u>the</u> time dead <u>and</u> of him even. <u>Readeth</u> <u>and</u> seven <u>churches</u> which Son <u>of</u> God <u>gave</u> his <u>servants</u> things. Revelation <u>of</u> Jesus <u>Christ</u> to <u>sit</u> with <u>the</u> Word, keep <u>those</u> things the <u>churches</u> to. I <u>fell</u> at these <u>things</u> saith Lord, <u>which</u> is burned <u>in</u>, <u>and</u> hast seven <u>churches</u> and him <u>that</u> loved companions <u>in</u> tribulation, was in the omega <u>the</u> first which <u>is</u>, <u>from</u> Jesus.

(Editor's Note)
The preceding is the "Story" written by Mrs. Kokette as suggested by the words and groupings above. The complete interpretation of the "decipherment" is four pages long and has not been reproduced in its entirety in this newsletter. Anyone interested in following Mrs. Kokette's lead may have the complete "Story" by sending to the BCA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. *Gold in the Blue Ridge* by Pauline B. and Walter D. Innis
2. *The Holy Bible:* containing the Old and New Testaments.
3. *Readers Digest: Story of the Bible World* by Nelson Beecher Keyes
4. *Map of Beautiful Bedford, Va. with Smith Mountain Lake*
5. *The Early Trails of the Baptist: A History of the Strawberry Baptist Association 1776-1976*
6. Staunton Baptist Church, 1790-1990, 200 years old.
7. *The Beale Treasure: A History of a Mystery* by Peter Viemeister.
8. *National Inquirer* Sept. 5, 1989 Article titled *$30 Million Treasure Lies Buried in Virginia Hills, Can You Crack Mystery Code?* (probably written by Hank Burchard).

*** THE END ***

EDITORIAL (Continued)

27 April 1678

For OOSAAOU IUETG IENOO I88DSO TRLOR TCBYMCIGPN FLAHF ITYDT YOEAE

Addressee OO = The Lord Treasurer of England, The Earl of Danby. In the text 88 = England or the King of England, Charles II.

Waxing nostalgic, I came across the original agreement that the members were supposed to sign. The same one that caused such a furor among the membership at that time. In this agreement, we were to share all of our information and if we were successful, we would also take like shares in the treasure.

As you know, this idea did not "fly" and it was decided that each person would work alone or in groups of people they could trust. In reading the document again, it came to mind- how much further along might we have come if we would have stuck with the agreement? Have all the members that objected to this agreement retired from the group or am I just blowing smoke, thinking we have a more moderate group than we had ten years ago? After all these years, it is still my dream of a cooperating membership that will finally solve the Beale enigma. Has it been solved?

*** THE END ***

8

LETTERS TO BCA

Dear BCA:

In Peter Viemeister's book, *The Beale Treasure: A History of a Mystery*, there is some information mentioning Taverner Beale. It says in the Viemeister book that Taverner had an affair with one of his slaves on his plantation in South Carolina. Oh yes, the name Adam Beale is part of the Beale mystery, his name is also mentioned in P.V.'s book. Here's a direct quote from the Beale Cypher Association's own Newsletter: Quote: Introducing - Thomas J. Beale   We introduce Thomas J. Beale in the words of Robert Morriss of Lynchburg, Virginia: "In person Beale was about six feet in height, with jet black eyes, and hair of the same color, black. Worn longer than was the style at that time. His form was symmetrical and gave evidence of unusual strength and activity. But his distinguishing feature was a dark and swarthy complexion, as if much exposure to the sun and weather had thoroughly tanned and discolored him", Unquote. The description that Robert Morriss gives in the story that he told, fits that of an <u>Indian</u>.

Sincerely,
Frank A. Zarnowski

Dear BCA:

I will try to explain, as best I can, my theory of codes 1-2-3. Beale made no mistakes in numbering the codes. He knew that the only code that would be broken was code #2. The only way to break codes #1 & #3 was to use code #2. After code #2 was broken, everyone jumped to break #1 and #3, disregarding code #2. There is a lot to be looked at in #2. Beale wanted to number the codes this way to draw Mr. Morriss' attention to the full count of the D.O.I., which is 1322.

```
1    3    2    2 ---- #2 description
^    ^----|              (broken)
|        |----# 2 to break code # 3
|--------|
         |----# 2 to break code # 1
```

Beale should have numbered the codes in this manner:

#2 should have been #1.
#3 should have been #2.
#1 should have been #3.

Put down Beale's entire name. Do not repeat any letter.

A B E F H J L M N O R S T = 13 letters
Half of the alphabet. The other half can be accounted for in the words that people thought was a mistake in his count, such as, at the beginning of #2 looking for the letter "V" --"MOST <u>V</u>ALUABLE"--using these two words, I can make out part of Beale's name--TOMS BEAL--leaving the U V.

A B E F H J L M N O R S T = 13 letters
A B E   L M   O   S T--U V--

There are 18 of these two word counts. With the repeats there are 70. I will print out all of the two words called for, that people thought were mistakes on Beale's part:

Repeated:
18 times--most valuable--
not part of Tom's name = U V.
1 time--military independent--
not part of Tom's name = I I I Y D D P.
9 times--altering fundamentally--
not part of Tom's name = I G U D Y
1 time--for that--?
4 times--sexes--
not part of Tom's name = X
2 times--and eat--
not part of Tom's name = D
2 times--of new--
not part of Tom's name = W
6 times--time exposed--
not part of Tom's name = I X P D
10 times--for naturalization--
not part of Tom's name = V I I Z
2 times--to encourage--
not part of Tom's name = C U G
4 times--has erected--
not part of Tom's name = C D
2 times--for establishing--
not part of Tom's name = I I G
2 times--of new--

not part of Tom's name = W
2 times--their salaries--
not part of Tom's name = I I
1 time--jurisdiction foreign--
not part of Tom's name = U I D I C I I G
1 time--made judges--
not part of Tom's name = D U D G
1 time--judges dependent--
not part of Tom's name = U D G D P D
2 times--affected to--
not part of Tom's name = C D

All the other numbers in #2 are just what is called for except the above group. I don't know much about codes. Someone that does should look into the above. I have a feeling about this. Thank you.

Douglas Des Forges
Ware, MA

Dear BCA:

I have really enjoyed reading the BCA Newsletter down through the years. And it was not just because someone claimed to have "cracked" the code (how many times have we heard that?), but on account of what you might call "peripheral" articles which investigated whether Tom Beale really existed (how many "Tom Beales" could have lived in Virginia at that time?), whether (on the basis on today's knowledge) a gold and silver mine was likely to exist in southern Colorado ("some 250 miles north of Santa Fe") and ideas on different approaches to solving the Beale ciphers. Surely, there are many interesting ideas that could be shared among the membership through the Newsletter that could increase our collective intelligence without "giving away" The Great Solution!

Back in (19)88, I submitted an article myself to the Newsletter (on using the Commodore 64 computer to crack the ciphers) and expanded upon it at the 1988 Symposium. Unfortunately, since that time, I haven't had much spare time to devote to the Beale cipher project myself. But I believe I could somehow make the time (or develop the enthusiasm -- whatever you want to call it), if some more "catalytic" ideas were submitted through members to the Newsletter.

Now, I don't know, probably solving the Beale ciphers is about as likely as winning a state lottery. But even if the whole thing is a hoax, I think we have to hope that the "hoaxer" embedded some (sarcastic?) message in the ciphers to let us know when we have discovered the truth. So, whoever solves the ciphers will get some glory in this life, if nothing else (not to mention sparing the rest of us (and Bob Caldwell too) a lot of wasted time).

So I would encourage you that have the **time** to give the rest of us the benefits of your thoughts. I know that if one of you gives me an idea that leads me to cracking the codes and discovering the treasure, you can count on some big $$$ from me. I hope the rest of you feel the same way.

Jim McNally
Gaithersburg, MD

(Editor's note)
I heartily agree with Jim's opinion.

THE TREASURE

As of March 5th, 1992, the price of gold was $350.60 per Troy ounce. The price of silver was $4.15 per Troy ounce. Assuming the jewels doubles in value every 20 years since 1822, they should be worth $4.82 million.

Jewels (3/92 Estimate)...	$4.82 M
2921 lbs of gold...	$12.29M
5100 lbs of silver...	$.25M
Present Value...	$17.36M