

The sections marked *** were first published in 'Astronomical Minds' in 2009 (1) or 'The Cuckoo Paradox' in 2012 (2); generally in far greater detail.

THE BEALE BURIED TREASURE MYSTERY PART TWO THE FREEMASONRY LINK & NEWTON'S ONLY INVENTION

'The Beale Buried Treasure Mystery –Code Broken' did not explain exactly why Sir Christopher Wren sent Isaac Newton that threatening message, nor why he suspected Newton would be able to decode it.

1696 -1714. Newton's Revolutionary Invention and Wren's Response.

In 1696 or thereabouts, Isaac Newton, Warden of the Mint, already famous for his research into the properties of light, invented a new angle-measuring device. He sent a description to one the few friends he could trust; Edmond Halley currently controller of the temporary Mint at Chester.

The upshot being that 2 years later the newly promoted Commander E Halley, R.N., carried a secret marine self-correcting reflecting quadrant with him on all three of his Atlantic voyages of discovery.

Halley determined the longitude of Barbados, the correct position of the Scilly Isles, discovered that magnetic variation had shifted 3½ degrees west in the English Channel western approaches since last checked; and much else besides. Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovell, his commander-in-chief had been affronted by the appointment of a landlubber being put in charge of (his) Royal Naval personnel and Halley was forbidden to publish his results or mention Newton's invention.

In 1701 a concerned Halley anonymously published a 'Warning to Mariners' broadsheet, pointing out that the Scilly Isles were placed 10 miles south of the position shown on current charts and of the magnetic field's shift.

Six years later, charts still unaltered, Admiral of the fleet Sir Cloudesley Shovell, his flagship *Association* and two of his accompanying fleet *Eagle* and *Romney* ran headlong into the jagged reefs in the western approaches to the Scilly Isles. Shovell and all but one of the sailors from the three heavily armed 'Men-of-War' drowned.

The huge treasure chests aboard *Association* containing Shovell's personal fortune, sailors wages and loot, plus more than 200 heavy cannon, all finished up on the seabed and the bodies and most of what was left of the wooden ships eventually washed ashore on several of the islands, Despite desperate searches (mostly in private houses) nothing of any value was recovered.

Most of the drowned sailors were given paupers graves in the Scilly Isles and their next of kin fought for years to obtain the back pay owed (the men had not been paid off, the tragedy was not caused by an act of war etc.).

The admiral however, was given a hero's burial in Westminster Abbey and the real reasons for the disaster were hushed up. Newton and Halley were not amused and when Newton viewed the text on the admiral's grand marble edifice it seems he decided to engineer a disparaging comment; hidden but clear enough when pointed out to those of a like mind. Halley used an identical ploy two decades later when defending Newton's prior claim to the invention of the marine quadrant (see Addendum).

This is how the 'Newton cypher' worked. Add the total of the individual numbers in a text you have composed. Then number sequentially all the words starting with a capital letter; use that word or the first or last letter to construct a sentence or word that includes the cryptographer's identity. The numbering can commence forwards or backwards and will usually produce several results, all but one of which will be meaningless, thus protecting the cryptographer from exposure.

In the case in question Newton did not compose the epitaph (see below for the full details). The total numbers in the text (2+2+1+7+0+7+5+7) add up to 31. Lots of possibilities but none would have included the word 'Scilly', the 28th (2+8) letter, but if it had been the 29th (2+9) it could have been included. If any lowercase word prior to the 28th could somehow be capitalised, all would be well. Newton selected the easiest to get altered – 'services' a word that should have been capitalised anyway. Grinling Gibbons the mason in charge of the construction, or an assistant, was persuaded to alter the 's' to 'S', a clumsy alteration that remains visible to this day.

Deservedly is now the 18th capitalised word (1+8). **Shipwreckt** the 26th (2+6), **Scilly** the 29th (2+9) and **In** the 35th (3+5) -- total 31. There are still other combinations that also total 31, but again none that include the key word *Scilly*.

Sr¹ CLOUDESLEY² SHOVELL³ Knt⁴
Rear⁵ Admirall⁶ of Great⁷ Britain⁸
And⁹ Admirall¹⁰ and Commander¹¹ in Chief¹² of the Fleet¹³
The¹⁴ juft rewards
Of¹⁵ his long and faithfull Services¹⁶
He¹⁷ was
Defervedly¹⁸ beloved of his Country¹⁹
And²⁰ efteem'd, tho' dreaded by the Enemy²¹
Who²² had often experienced his Conduct²³ and Courage²⁴
Being²⁵ Shipwreckt²⁶
On²⁷ the Rocks²⁸ of Scilly²⁹

In³⁰ his voyage from Thoulon³¹
 The³² 22^d of October³³ 1707 at Night³⁴
 In³⁵ the 57th year of his Age³⁶
 His³⁷ fate was lamented by all
 But³⁸ Especially³⁹ the
 Sea⁴⁰ faring part of the *Nation*⁴¹
 To⁴² whom he was
 A⁴³ Generous⁴⁴ Patron⁴⁵ and a worthy Example⁴⁶
 His⁴⁷ body was flung on the fhoar
 And⁴⁸ buried with others in the fands
 But⁴⁹ foon after taken up
 Was⁵⁰ plac'd under this Monument⁵¹
 Which⁵² his *Royal*⁵³ *Miftrefs*⁵⁴ has cauf'd to be Erected⁵⁵
 To⁵⁶ Commemorate⁵⁷
 His⁵⁸ Steady⁵⁹ Loyalty⁶⁰ and Extraordinary⁶¹ Vertues.⁶²

Unfortunately for Newton, Gibbons was also a friend of the official surveyor to Westminster Abbey, Sir Christopher Wren.

Wren, a mathematician of equal stature had no problem extracting the message. Not certain that Newton was the culprit, Wren waited nearly 7 years before making a move, by which time he was desperately short of funds needed to complete St Pauls Cathedral. Newton was by now Master of the Mint, president of Wren's beloved Royal Society and, with Halley, in charge of the newly funded Longitude Board; established ironically on the back of the Shovell disaster.

Man of principles, childhood playmate of the late King Charles 2nd, Wren decided to construct his own version of the 'Newton' cypher hidden within a ridiculous coded claim on the Longitude prize. If Newton responded, Wren would have his proof; the code within a code would not otherwise be decipherable; even by Newton (or Halley).

The story now takes a temporary leap forward and westward.
1850 -1889 Paschal Buford and those Flying Pig coincidental links to Wren's Blackmail Cipher.

The series of coincidence that suggested that indeed pigs could fly came about because of the number of similarities between the construction of Paschal Buford's cypher and that of Sir Christopher Wren's 1714 blackmail message to Isaac Newton.

As already pointed out in Part 1, in the deciphered underlying blackmail message, only 5 letters of the 39 were not connected in one way or another to the Beale hoax exposure. Even the names of three of the suspect code setters Beale, Ward and Paschal were included.

But even if Wren had been capable of teleporting, he could not have incorporated those letters into a message that had an entirely different meaning. In any case the letter frequency of A, E, I and O are not far removed from the average to be expected in a 39 letter string.

INWHISPAEDBEHLDIRCERAINEVRYNCHASEAXEGM

So what are the similarities between the codes that any code breaker, detective or copyright agent should view with suspicion?

The reduction of variables (Wren from 142 down to 39, Buford Lists 1 & 3 totals 1250 down to 172 and then again to 73).

The use of a well-known unmistakable text as a base. Wren, his cover cypher and Buford the 1322 word version of the Declaration of Independence, (DOI).

Wren using Roman numerals as letters and Buford using the first letter of DOI words and linking them to numbers that could be manipulated to suit.

Wren's use of Roman numerals X and I so as to avoid a meaningless repetition. Buford using an X where there was no need (excavate), thus enabling an entire decrypt possible when allotting a very specific letter P (the first letter in Wren's cypher) in its place and then selecting a carefully chosen DOI word for it.

Wren's use of numbers ($1+7+1+4 = 13$ and $\times 3 = 39$) and Buford using the 2 totals of Paper 2's treasure (1699 and 1703) as a base.

Wren's backward counting and Buford's backward and forward counting of numbers and letters in Paper 3 in order to confirm the 1699 and 1703 base.

At least 6 coincidences, yet Paschal Buford's decrypts still made perfect, if disappointing sense.

This can only mean that Buford was in possession of a copy of Wren's entire decrypt. Yet apart from Wren, his son and Newton and Halley, no one apparently knew anything about it until the details were published in *'Astronomical Minds'* in 2009.

1714-1885 The Freemason-Royal Society link

There is only one way in which Buford could have obtained a written copy of Wren's entire blackmail cipher and accompanying decrypt; via a secretive confidential chain spanning the Atlantic. This would explain why Buford linked his sequence of decrypts to Edgar Allan Poe's *'The Gold Bug'* rather than betray a confidence by juggling his numbers/letters to permit the decrypt

to read *'These tracts of mine are based on Sir Christopher Wren's Longitude claim'*.

Sir Christopher Wren (FRS, Pioneering Freemason) or his son Dr Christopher Wren, FRS and also a Freemason, must have been the two originating sources.

Can a forwarding link *of a document* (not word of mouth) be established initially entirely within fellowship of both the Royal Society and freemasonry?

Wren junior was born in 1675 and died in 1747 and became a fellow of the RS in 1693 and a freemason as early as 1721. By a weird coincidence John Beale FRS and a freemason was a friend of Wren senior and a famous male midwife who would have attended Wren junior's birth. However Beale died in June 1724. It is easy to imagine how the 'Wren code' document, or accurate copies, could have been distributed throughout the London branches of Freemasonry and at the same time understand why any such document/s would go no further. The fact that even the decrypt of three line smokescreen cipher was not published until 1927 confirms this point.

J T Desaguliers (1683-1737) FRS/Freemason might have been privy but was a friend of Newton as were one or two other unlikely conduits.

However George Graham (FRS 1721 born 1673/died November 1751) and the Reverend James Bradley the third Astronomer Royal (FRS 1718, born 1693/died July 1762 and no particular friend of Halley) were both Freemasons and Bradley would certainly have met the one person who could have taken a copy of the document across the Atlantic, Benjamin Franklin.

Benjamin Franklin (FRS May 1756 born 1706/died April 1790) was a Freemason, had visited St Andrews University in 1759 and was noted for his number and letter puzzles. He is on record for issued challenges on breaking of codes to FRS fellows when in London.

This is about the end of the direct unbroken double link (FRS and Freemasonry) between Wren and Franklin. The case now moves to North America.

Exactly how an accurate copy of the 'Wren' code found its way from Franklin to James Ward within the long time span of a century is anyone's guess. But arrive it certainly must have and Ward was the one person who then felt free to break the Freemason's code of secrecy, having been forced to resign from his lodge in 1867. Hence Paschal Buford, a cousin of Ward's and as far is known, not a Freemason, was handed a copy of 'Wren's' code. And so *'The Beale Buried Treasure'* complex code was devised, not to be published by Ward until after the death of Paschal (in 1875) and his wife Frances (in 1882).

1851 Real Buried Treasure

Whilst Paschal Buford in the early stages of concocting his fictitious tale of buried treasure hidden in his own back yard, far away across the Atlantic real buried treasure was being recovered.

The rocks around the Isles of Scilly caused the wreck of many ships over the years but following the loss a section of Sir Cloudesley Shovell's squadron of in 1707 it was somewhat belatedly decided that the old St. Agnes Island light (that Shovell's lookouts had failed to see) was inadequate.

When divers were preparing the base of the first stone lighthouse on Bishop Rock in 1851, they lived in a shack on the island of Rosevean, coincidentally the nearest piece of habitable land to the Gilstone Ledges, rocks that had done for three ships of Shovell's fleet all those years earlier. On days when the weather prevented work out on Bishop Rock they went diving for Shovell's treasure. According to the professional diver, Roland Morris (3) the only treasure they failed to recover were where items underneath the vast number of heavy cannon or were tucked out of sight in deep crevices.

2018 To Fly or not to Fly - The \$64,000 question

By whatever means the full details of the Wren cipher was acquired by Paschal Buford, be it by Ward, or via an anonymous package, the fact remains - *the details must have arrived from somewhere.*

Over the years, the following 4 lines of capital letters must have been carefully written down and then copied, without errors on several occasions; all the while being kept out of the public domain, within a secretive organisation of some description. Either that or pigs, after all can fly and 6 coincidences do, once in a while occur in real life.

OZVCVAYINIXDNCVOCWEDCNMALNABECIRTEWNGRAMHHCCAW
ZEIYEINOIEBIVTXESCIOCPSEDMNANHSEEPRPIWHDRAEHHXCIF
EZKAVEBIMOXRFCSLCEEDHWMGNNIVEOMREWWERRCSHEPCIP

INWHISPAEDBEHLDIRCERAINEVRYNCHASEAXEGM

An invitation to all codebreakers.

1969-2017 Four new Codes to Break

EZFMIQTOOZLZMRYTEAXBEALWTLOEAFXTUIUPXBATNFDUQN

This was the unexplained concluding line of 'The Beale Buried Treasure Mystery - Code Broken'. It was also the last line in 'The Cuckoo Paradox' published in 2012 by the author and has, believe or not, nothing to do with Paschal Buford's wonderful story, but everything to do with avian long-distance migration.

The following four 46 letter ciphers are all based on the Wren/Newton method. The first is easy to decipher, the second a little more difficult but once mastered, the third, although tricky can be solved. But the fourth is virtually impossible, even with a number of hints that will be divulged at a later date. No prizes on offer at present.

First.

SZKNVILIWOXDAMHSMERDUTRCUARTRSNRETECEGPNCAIEVA

Second.

TZORVSAIESXNYMANMPHDUERRWAAARTRRIUEEMGFECYTEFB

Third.

TKANHISLSCROGWSPWETPRSBENMANMMSXEAISSICMIUOINN

Fourth.

EZFMIQTOOZLZMRYTEAXBEALWTLOEAFXTUIUPXBATNFDUQN

References

- 1 'Astronomical Minds' Ted Gerrard, Samos Books, 2009
- 2 'The Cuckoo Paradox' Ted Gerrard, Samos Books, 2012
3. 'Island Treasure' Roland Morris, Hutchinson, 1969

Addendum

Edmond Halley's use of the Newton code in 1732

*'It remains therefore to consider after what Manner Observations of the Moon may be made at Sea with the same Degree of Exactness: But since our worthy Vice President John Hadley, Esq; (to whom we are highly obliged for his having perfected and brought into common Use the Reflecting Telescope) has been pleased to communicate his most ingenious **Invention** of an Instrument for taking the Angles with great Certainty by Reflection, (Vide Transact. **No 420.**) it is more than probable that the same may be applied to taking Angles at Sea with the desired Accuracy.'*

The number count is $4+2+0 = 6$ and restricts any hidden message to a maximum of four words but provides an enormous 138 possibilities. However all but one have absolutely no relevance to the text. Yet '*No invention*' (a reverse count of capitalised words numbers **4** & **11**) surely sums up Halley's private opinion of Hadley's instrument perfectly. Unlike Newton, there would have been no need to sign the message as the author's name headed the article. This he could privately reveal without having to specifically mention the Admiralty embargo should he be called on to explain to those with very long memories why he had failed to properly register Newton's prior claim.

