

Beale Treasure Clues  
By  
Richard Wassmer

Copyright 2015  
By  
Richard Wassmer

No Part of This Paper may Be Reproduced  
Without The Permission of The Author

The purpose of this paper is to give evidence that The Beale Papers of 1885 (TBP) are a fictional story and that the treasure was contrived by someone other than Thomas J Beale.

I will also give evidence that the ciphers were not made in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

This paper is directed at readers already familiar with the story so I will only give brief background information. The reader should refer to the original papers(not some retold story) as given e.g in Peter Viemeister's book: The Beale Treasure, New History of a Mystery. The original story is also given online.

There have been many arguments given by Beale Researchers showing reasons to disbelieve the Beale Story. Some of them have merits and I will not repeat these arguments. I will only say that after about 2 years of intense investigation of the story I disbelieved the it Now after 13 years of study I will give what I believe is my best evidence. I will not make any conclusions, the reader can form his own conclusions.

If the ciphers have no messages then interest in the story would decrease. Statistical Evidence about whether Cipher 1(C1) or Cipher 3(C3) have messages has been Inconclusive despite the best efforts of many cryptologists for more than a century.

There is not enough historical evidence to prove whether the story is real or fake.

Comparing writing styles of Beale and the writer is inconclusive. Another approach is needed.

If the story is a fake, then the minimum requirement is that it is consistent and does Not contradict itself. If there is a glaring inconsistency then someone would find it.

No inconsistency found disproves the story and for every argument there is a counter-Argument.

What constitutes evidence is subjective because we do not have a signed confession by someone that they wrote TBP. There are no handwritten copies of TBP or notes showing how someone made the story up.

We have no witnesses who saw someone make up the story. Background evidence of people connected with TBP is inconclusive.

Because of lack of information , it is difficult to reach a conclusion that can be relied on to be true.

There are many possible reasons why someone might make a fake story that leads the reader to believe its true.

- 1 Money: the story teller needed money. The story involves hidden treasure and so It would attract readers who wanted free treasure.
- 2 The story teller got pleasure out of fooling readers into believing his story is true and That the treasure is real.
- 3 The story teller is trying to help some cause with the money raised.
- 4 The story teller was trying to make some point to the reader.
- 5The story teller was trying to cause someone harm.

There are other reasons and the storyteller may have had several reasons.

It is possible that the storyteller wrote a fictional story just to vent his creativity and later wanted to sell it because he needed money.

The writer used the first letters of The Declaration of Independence(DOI) as a key to Cipher 2(C2) given on P-21

Beale letter 1 on P-16 is signed TJB and Beale letter 3 on P-11 is also signed TJB

Beale does not sign his full name , only the first letters. The writer on P-8 and 9

Quotes Robert Morriss' statement about Beale and he calls him Thomas J Beale.

Some researchers speculate that Beale's full name is Thomas Jefferson Beale.

because the DOI was used as a key to C2. If this is true it sets up an interesting analogy.

Beale letter 3 on P-11 spells Morris with 1- s. Robert Morris was a DOI signer from

Pennsylvania. He also supplied a fortune in Gold And Silver to back the Revolutionary

War. Jefferson expressed the troubles that led to the war. TBP might give just the reverse.

Thomas Jefferson Beale used the DOI to help find his Gold and Silver and he gave the secret to Robert Morriss innkeeper.

The writer gives evidence why he tells the story but of course does not say he wrote

Beale's letters or ciphers.

On P-3 he says: " pecuniary(financial) embarrassments of a pressing character.....

He is therefore compelled however unwillingly, to relinquish  
To others the elucidation of The Beale Papers"

Thus the writer is telling the story because he needs money and TBP were sold, not given away free.

From here we can go in 2 main ways:

1The writer believes the story but can't solve the ciphers so decides to sell them to

the public because he needs money. He didn't write Beale's letters or ciphers. Someone else made them. Perhaps Beale, perhaps Morris.

2 The writer wrote Beale's letters and /or ciphers or perhaps added to them.

If the writer created Beale, then something in Beale's letters are likely also true about the writer. They are an expression of the writer.

J B Ward received the Copyright for TBP in 1885. There are 2 similarities that he and Thomas J Beale share:

Beale Letter 3 on P-11 is from St Louis and this is where he left his key.

J B Ward moved to Missouri near St Louis in 1840

Beale would give some of his treasure to Innkeeper Robert Morriss who was a friend of Ward. Morriss would get gold and silver.

J B Ward got a job at The Jefferson Barracks(TJB) as assistant Paymaster distributing real Gold and Silver . Ward gave out gold and silver. Morriss received Gold and silver.

Beale on P-14 said his men formed a regular military unit.

Jefferson Barracks was a military fort.

All 3 Beale letters are dated 1822 Ward was born in 1822.

Beale in Letter 1 P-15 say this about his men:

"though all were at work, there was nothing like order or method in their plans and my first efforts were to systematize our operations and reduce everything to order"

Thus the writer would be expected to make some kind of special order to TBP.

This order will unfold as I continue the analysis.

In Letter 3 P-11 Beale says: "The game is worth the candle and we will play it to the end"

Beale found Gold(actually his men found gold)while hunting Buffalo. If we substitute

buffalo(animal) in the above quote we get "the buffalo is worth the candle and we will

play it to the end. This makes no sense. Beginning around 1867(long after Beale) the

word "buffalo" meant to trick someone. If we substitute "Trick" in the above quote we

Get: The trick is worth the candle and we will play it to the end. This now makes sense.

A game is a contest between players. If we substitute contest in the above quote we get:

The contest is worth the candle and we will play it to the end. This also makes sense.

Beale doesn't say what end he means. It seems unlikely that Beale would play a trick on

his good friend Morriss about Valuable Treasure so there should be another explanation.

If the story is fake then Beale and thus the storyteller could be addressing the reader.If the

story is fake then something about Beale should also be true about the storyteller even if

It is only a desire to be like Beale. Beale was a daring adventurer. The storyteller could

Be playing a game with the reader by leaving clues about the story. He could try to see

how many clues he could leave without getting caught in a lie. TBP are over 9,000 words

long and Beale's letters are over 2700 words. On P-3 the writer says

He: "hopes that the prize may fall to some poor but honest man" Notice he does not say

he hopes the man solves the ciphers and finds the treasure. He says it in a vague way. On

P-23 He says "I shall await with much anxiety the development of the mystery" He is

contradicting himself because if he really wanted someone to solve the mystery he would

wait in anticipation not anxiety. It sounds like he is afraid of someone solving the

mystery.

The reader should expect clues to be left because on P-10 he said he looked for clues and thus could put the idea in the readers mind to look for them.

The storyteller could also be playing a game with himself for his own amusement and Get pleasure from creating an orderly verbal and numerical game. In our time some people amuse themselves with crossword or word find games but they did not exist in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. So the storyteller could make up his own game or puzzle.

The writer contradicts himself on P-23. He says:" I have given all that I know of the matter and that I cannot add one word to the statements herein contained" but on P-7 He says part of the Treasure was to go to " certain relatives and connections of his own(Morris), whose names he gave me" The writer does not tell these names. If he worked on the mystery so long and never solved it, how does he know that these names are not important?

If someone wanted to confuse the reader with letters a good way would be To mix correctly spelled words with incorrectly spelled words. If they were all spelled correctly then there would be no confusion. If all of them were spelled wrong the Reader would not be confused. He would just say it is obvious that there are errors Cipher 2 (C2) does have a mixture of correctly spelled words and incorrectly spelled Words. If the encipherer wanted to correctly cover up his motive to confuse people, He could make incorrect letters be produced by numbers that are close to producing a correct letter. Then some readers will just say e.g. They are typographical errors or

Beale miscounts. This happens in C2

C2 location 223                    number 84    DOI    letter = C

This should be E                    number 85    DOI    letter = E

C2 location 531                    number 53    DOI    letter = R

This should be T                    number 54    DOI    letter = T

C2 location 702                    number 84    DOI letter = C

This should be E                    number 85    DOI letter = E    This mistake made 2 times

C2 location 723                    number 96    DOI letter = R

This should be U                    number 95    DOI letter U if    word is unalienable

Each number is 1 word away from being correct.

There are 3 possibilities:

- 1 Beale miscounted accidentally(or someone else)
- 2 Printer printed wrong number
- 3 Someone intentionally put the wrong number at the given location. This could have been Beale in order to confuse someone.

(C2 as printed in TBP has 762 numbers but must be corrected to 763.

Location 570-574 reads ITRON    T is produced by number 108

108 must be split into 10 and 8    C2 then correctly reads    IN IRON

This makes C2     $762+1=763$  numbers. This is well known to researchers.

Locations I use refer to 763 C2)



TBPDOI has 1324 words but because it is miscounted in 5 places it looks like only 1312 words. We can tell this because the last numbered word is 816 and if we count from here we get 1312 words(1312DOI)

If we decipher C2 with 1324DOI we get about 140 errors but with 1312DOI we get only 12 errors not counting letter Y which uses the last letters of words. The 1324DOI decipherment is almost unreadable. Thus 1312DOI must be the Key to C2. It is extremely unlikely that any authentic DOI has 1312 words.

Since 1324DOI was miscounted, it is likely that some numbers in C2 were also miscounted. This would eliminate #2 above leaving:

- 1 Beale miscounted accidentally(or someone else)
- 2 Someone intentionally put wrong numbers in C2

There is an additional possibility that someone intentionally put wrong numbers in C2 to show that Beale could make errors. This presupposes that Beale did not really create C2 or if he did, someone changed certain numbers already there. Either way Beale is shown to be error prone.

There are bigger errors.C2 locations 65,83,485,704 = #1005. This is supposed to produce Letter X. In either DOI word 1005 is HAVE and this has no X in it.

The nearest words containing X in 1312DOI are 983 and 1063. 983 is off by 22 words And 1063 is off by 58. Thus 1005 is at least off by 22 words.

983 is a 3 digit number while 1005 has 4 digits so it is not likely a typographical error.

And 1005 looks nothing like 1063. Neither 983 nor 1063 occur in C2

C2 location 667 is # 440 It should make a W but does not. The nearest W's are 412

And 459. The first is 28 words off. The second is 19 words off. Word 40 is WHICH (W)

If someone inserted an extra 4, it would become 440. This could be a typo but maybe not.

Location 42,292,559,723 should be a U but number 95 TBPDOI is INALIENABLE

If all these numbers are unintentional errors by Beale then he was really error prone.

It is highly unlikely that there is any authentic DOI with 1312 words. A Dunlap DOI

As in the National Archives has 1323 words and produces 139 errors or about the same as 1324DOI.

At the very minimum number 1005 cannot be a typographical error. It can only be a counting error.

It is highly unlikely that the printer misread unalienable and printed inalienable in TBP.

Therefore, the printer got a DOI copy with inalienable. The writer's DOI could be either

Inalienable or unalienable but he deciphered C2 with unalienable. He would not have

Mis-read the word. If the DOI used unalienable he knowingly gave the printer a DOI with

the wrong spelling. The alternative is that his DOI said inalienable. He could not have

missed that inalienable made an error in C2. According to his own words, he worked on it

for years. He knew the public would see TBP so he thus intentionally gave C2 with errors.

This is a form of lying. If the writer lied about this he could have lied about other things

In TBP. We do not know which of his statements are true and which are false. If Beale's

Statements are false then the whole story falls apart. Therefore if we want to believe the

story we should assume them to be true unless some evidence shows them to be false.

The 1324DOI can easily be miscounted into a 1312DOI. Most of the numbering of

The DOI in TBP is every 10<sup>th</sup> word. Every 10<sup>th</sup> word is in parenthesis e.g. Just(120)

All that is required to change numbering is to move parentheses around. No complicated renumbering of each word is necessary.

The writers version of his decipherment of C2 is given on P-20-21 This wording differs From the actual decipherment. An example is 2 of the treasure weights.

Actual C2	# of letters	Authors Version	# of letters
TEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN	21	ONE THOUSAND AND FOURTEEN	22
THIRTY EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWELVE	27	THREE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWELVE	34
	Total= 48		Total = 56

This is an example of foul play by the Writer. Both weights in the writer's version of C2 have more letters than the actual C2 when deciphered. This confuses someone who tries to decipher C2 because he is looking for the exact words the Writer give.

The writer did not change the wording to save letters because his version used more Letters than the actual cipher. The last weight even uses more words. This looks like game playing.

If TBP are a fiction, then the storyteller had to get his ideas somewhere, he did not pull them out of thin air. I found several sources which could supply the storyteller with ideas for TBP. I will quote from them extensively. Phrases similar to those in TBP are from

Books Published before 1885. Books published after 1885 are used to give background information and also to quote personal letters.

My contention is that J B Ward created TBP. His name is on P-2 and P-23 of TBP

He is the first one to suspect. J B Ward's father owned a Bookstore so he would have

Access to many books that could be used for ideas about Beale. I will give the author's

Name with information from his book. See my Bibliography for full book information.

Many ideas about Thomas J Beale are similar to Edward F Beale., a military Explorer of California in the 1840's. Below is a comparison between the stories:

Edward F Beale

"rushing east again on his wild  
Ride across Mexico with the first  
gold samples from California"

(To Washington, DC.)  
Briggs 1983

Thomas J Beale and comments

TJB rode back from Santa Fe and  
present day Colorado which was in  
Mexican territory and brought back  
gold to Virginia. E F Beale's trip  
was in 1848.

Part of his trip was across Mexico.

"Another U.S. Government Agent.  
Thomas Jefferson Farnham, journeyed  
over the same road in 1840"  
Briggs 1983

Beale's C2 was deciphered using  
first letters of the Declaration of  
Independence written by  
Thomas Jefferson. The writer of TBP  
claimed to be an agent for the writer  
(P-23)

E F Beale's father and son were named Truxton Beale. His son Truxton died in 1936 His Headstone includes:  
"A Direct Descendent of Lt. Col. The Honorable Thomas Beale. Emigrant From England. Member of the council of Virginia "  
Briggs 1983

This connects E F Beale and Thomas Beale who buried his Treasure in Virginia. The DOI was about The Colonial trouble with England  
Beale letter 2 P-17 is not signed  
Beale letter 1 and letter 3 are Signed TJB. If letter 2 was signed it could end thus:(1st Ltrs)  
"Easily Be Found Thomas J Beale"  
"E" "F" Beale

"Beale took the opportunity in This speech(supporting Lincoln) To call for the Mexican struggle For Independence"  
Briggs 1983

The Declaration of Independence declared American(future) Independence. DOI deciphered C2

"Beale beale born Feb 4, 1822"  
Briggs 1983

All 3 Beale letters were dated 1822

"Beale had a naturally dark complexion, Bronzed as any Spaniard"  
"Beale's hair and bronzed features Were as dark as a natives"  
Briggs 1983

TBP P-8 " jet black hair"  
"his distinguishing feature was a dark and swarthy complexion"

"Beale recommended in 1857 that a Military Post be established at the Colorado" (river)  
Briggs 1983

Beale Letter 1 P-14 we were advised by our guide to form a regular military organization with a Captain" EF Beale was a Lieutenant and later General but the Gold nugget he brought back to Washington, DC was from Captain Sutter's Mill in California. E F Beale was still alive in 1885 so TJB could Not find Gold in California. It would be too obvious. TJB found gold in Colorado instead.

"an eight pound lump of  
California Gold"  
Briggs 1983

The weight of TJB treasure was  
8021 pounds of gold and Silver  
or about 8 thousand times the  
EF Beale gold nugget.

"an 1867 newspaper said "General  
E F Beale plans to build a four  
Storey Hotel"  
Briggs 1983

Beale first met Robert Morriss at  
the Washington Hotel. Four Storey  
contains the word Storey e.g Tale  
Using 1312DOI produces the  
Letters TALE at locations 81-84  
In C3

"Edward Beale was never known  
as a teatotaler"  
(he drank alot)  
Briggs 1983

Beale said he stopped at Buford's  
Treasure in a cave near the tavern.  
Letter 1 P-15 Notice that he  
conveniently says in C2 that it  
was buried near Buford's. He does  
Not say Buford's Tavern.

" Beale possessed a volatile temper  
If provoked he would use his  
Boxing skills"  
Briggs 1983

TBP P-8 TJ B also had a temper  
"the lion was aroused and woe to  
the man who offended him"  
I would like to add to this that  
Pictures of him show him looking  
Solidly built. TBP P-8 " evidence  
of unusual strength"

" a painted portrait hanging in  
Decatur House(Beale's home)  
In Washington ,DC depicts Beale  
In his Spanish Disguise"  
Briggs 1983

Beale in Letter 1 P-15 says:  
"Stopping at Buford's.... under  
pretense of hunting" A Disguise  
is a form of pretense

"Buffalo Bill Cody wintered his  
Buffalo ... at Decatur house"  
Stables(part of EF Beale's house  
In Washington, DC

TJ Beale found gold while  
hunting Buffalo.

Wassmer 15

Beale was ordered to duty on the  
Independence in Philadelphia 1839  
Bonzal 1912

E F Beale was a naval officer  
TJ Beale was a Captain of his men  
DOI was written in Philadelphia  
By Jefferson from Virginia  
TBP Title Page has wavy lines  
Above and below "Price Fifty  
Cents"

"ordered to Frigate Congress in  
1845  
Bonzal 1912

The full title of the DOI says  
"In General Congress Assembled"  
E F Beale was later a General  
Robert Morriss waited till 1845  
To open Beale's Iron Box instead  
of 1832. Beale said he could open  
it in 1832

Before he went east E F Beale  
Made \$13,000 profits in a  
Transportation Company  
Bonzal 1912

C2 says: "Jewels obtained in ST  
Lewis In Exchange to save  
Transportation" Both EF  
Beale and TJB left St Louis  
Traveled the Santa Fe Trail  
And stopped in Santa Fe.  
E F Beale sighted Pikes Peak  
And traveled the Colorado  
River.

An 1857 letter to  
Josiah W Buldrige  
is a bill of sale for a  
Negro. Beale signed the back  
With:  
"I bought the slave referred to  
Within and gave him his freedom  
E. F.B-- Beale Papers"

Freedom is the theme of the DOI  
Beale letter 1 and 3 are signed TJB  
EF Beale signed it EFB  
EFB signed it BEALE PAPERS  
Ward's paper is called  
The Beale Papers.

E F Beale's Journals are compiled in a book called "Wagon Road From Fort Defiance To The Colorado River(1858) -- Edward Fitzgerald Beale It is only 87 Pages.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848 but Colorado had it's own Gold Rush in 1858-1859.

If we decipher C1 using 1312DOI exactly as The writer did for C2 we get the following

Long string of letters(S4) starting at location 188 { there are 3 others(S1,S2,S3)}

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOHPP

In this string we get	N	O	H
Number	44	106	301
Word	Nature	of	History

One of the natures of History is that it repeats itself. The Colorado Gold Rush

Repeated the California Gold Rush. Also in S4 is IIMMPP This repeats

the Letters IMP and reaffirms the idea of repeated history.

E F Beale

The Beale Papers

Major Morris

Innkeeper Robert Morriss  
PA. DOI Signer

Whipple's Trail

William Whipple was a DOI  
Signer.

Bill Williams

William Williams: DOI signer

Floyd's Peak

William Floyd: DOI Signer

"Fourth of July--our Country's  
Birthday"

E F Beale born 1822  
J B Ward born 1822

"February 4 -- My Birthday"

all 3 Beale letters 1822  
EFB born on 4<sup>th</sup>  
DOI born on 4<sup>th</sup>  
Beale letter 1 P-13 dated 4<sup>th</sup>.



"under the guidance of the  
Captive to whom I promised  
Liberty"

Bedford was called Liberty  
until 1890, five years after  
TBP were published.

"It seemed to Cleave the  
Mountains"  
"this Cleft"

Beale letter 1 P-15 Gold  
was found" in the cleft of the  
Rocks"

"Nor did they attempt to  
Stampede our mules"

Beale letter 1 P-15 Beale's men  
stampeded Buffalo

"The military post two  
Hundred and fifty miles  
Off"

Beale Letter 1 P-15 Beale found  
Gold 250-300 miles north of  
Santa Fe,

" We found on the rocks many  
Hieroglyphics(type of code)  
By the Indian race who have  
Doubtless once inhabited  
The region but have long  
Since passed away. Unhappily,  
We have no Champollion  
To DECIPHER these histories of  
a Past race."

Beale letter 2 P-17  
"Written in Cipher" C1,C3  
needed to be deciphered .  
C2 was deciphered

"Game has been seen to-day  
In Abundance"

Beale Letter 1 P-14  
" abundance of game"

"The Mystery of so much Game"

"He is up to all the Indian tricks"

Beale letter 1 P-15 "assistance  
From the Indians"

"Game has been seen in Numbers"

Ciphers used numbers(Game)

"Cosmino Caves"

Beale originally was to bury the  
Treasure in a cave.

Gwinn Harris Heap was a member of EF Beale's travels. He wrote a book called:

"Central route to the Pacific" 1854 It also contains Beale's journal and other facts about Beale's journeys. This adds the following:

"This was our first experience in a Stampede" (in italics)

"Large bands of buffaloes being in our vicinity, Mr. Beale and myself went out for a hunt"

"the trail from Independence(Missouri) to Santa Fe"

"Proceeding Four Miles" TJB was treasure about 4 miles from Bufords

"Pikes Peak"

"abundance in game"

"a great abundance of game"

"appliances of Gold Mining" Beale letter 1 P-15 "tools and appliances"  
This includes pots and pans.

"I traveled over the mountains of Virginia, Pennsylvania"

"The Santa Fe mail stage was stopping here when we arrived and proceeded on its way to Independence(MO)" TJB key was left in the hand of a friend in Missouri and is the Declaration of Independence.

Bayard Taylor wrote a book about his journey to California in 1848. One of his

companions was E F Beale. The book was called "Eldorado" On the front page

He dedicates the book to EF Beale. This is not in all editions and some are in

2 volumes and others are in 1 volume and the pages are numbered differently. I

Used an 1854 edition. Here are some quotes from it:

"We saw his Swarthy face" (a fellow companion)

"Lieutenant Beale told me that his whole train of mules once took a stampede on the plains... The cause of their freak was found to be a Buffalo calf which had strayed from the herd"

"under pretense of hunting" Beale Letter 1 P-15 "under pretense of hunting"

"lieutenant Beale and Colonel Lyons who gave me an amusing account of their voyage"

TBP P-8 "the lion was aroused"

"They are playing Monte, the favorite game in California" Beale letter 3 P-11  
"The game is worth the candle and we will play it to the end" is from an old French Expression about cards (The game is not worth the candle)

"The Washington House" compare TBP where Beale met Morriss at the Washington Hotel.

"A little gold excitement" Beale letter 1 P-15 "Gold and Much Excitement"  
The first letters spell GAME

"Waves of Gold" The title page of TBP has wavy lines above and below  
"Price Fifty Cents"

"I therefore offered my services as clerk extraordinary and was at once vested with Full powers and initiated into all the mysteries of counting, classifying and Distributing letters" This was about a post office. The ciphers have letters.  
Beale letter 3 P-11 "such a key I have left in the hands of a friend in this place, Sealed, addressed to yourself, and endorsed not to be delivered until June, 1832"  
This sounds like the key would be delivered by Mail.

"This game (at the Post Office) was practiced for a week after the distribution of letters commenced.

"Several persons in want of money practiced this Game daily as a means of living"  
"the laborers of the Post Office were greatly increased by the necessity of forwarding Thousands of letters to the branch offices or to agents among the mountains according to the orders of the miners" (Gold Miners)  
Several persons made large sums by acting as agents, supplying the miners with Their letters"

In 1882, all the buildings in the city were renumbered in preparation for FREE mail

Delivery by the Federal Post Office. This might be why Morriss never got Beale's Key

According to the story. Beale letter 3 to Morriss from Lynchburg where Morriss lived.

P-23 J B Ward allegedly was an agent for the writer. The writer  
Said "I have decided upon withdrawing my  
Beale letter 1 P-15 said his men could get their gold  
"whenever he chose to Withdraw it" Both cases have the  
Word "Ward" in reverse.  
P-9 Morriss says" I have every hope that success will  
Reward your efforts" Reward has the word "Ward" in it.

" a single bowling-alley in the basement Story of the Ward House- a new Hotel"

Sam Ward was a man who made fortunes, lost fortunes and regained fortunes in the

California Gold Rush. He had the reputation of being a scheming man. Bowling is  
Another game mentioned besides card games.

"Immense Vaults" C2 mentions the Treasure Vault 3 times.

" Western Portion of the State" TBP P-8 Morriss says he thought that Beale was  
From some  
" Western Portion of the State"

Another book about the California Gold Rush is "Three Years in California" by

J D Borthwick 1857 Here are some quotes:

"The Declaration of Independence was read by a gentleman... He indulged in a great deal  
of bunkum about the Pilgrim Fathers and Plymouth Rock, the Blarney-Stone of America  
As the Americans call it" Blarney is Deceptive Nonsense

"Pot of Bass's pale Ale" This could easily have suggested "Beale" to the storyteller.

" had set Gold at Liberty" Beale's gold was buried in Liberty(Capital of Bedford County)  
Until 1890.

"Piles of gold and Silver...anxious for the safety of their money as if it were under Lock

And Key in an Iron Chest" Beale letter 3 mentions Lock,Key, Iron Box.

"Sort the letters which were then delivered from a row of half- a - dozen windows, lettered A-E, F-K and so on through the alphabet"

C1 has the following strings of letters:

Locations 44-53 AAABBCDEFF

Locations 84-94 ABBBCCCCDDE i.e A-E

Locations 111-117 ACBCDDE i.e A-E

Locations 188-207 ABCDEFGHIIJKLMMNOHPP The rest of the alphabet except It ends in P The double Letters IIMMPP are easily Seen.

S1,S2 and S3 are needed to give the reader a better chance to find the main String, S4

An IMP is a mischief maker which is what the Game creator is. The writer uses The following phrases whose first letters spell IMP.

P-4 " It May Possibly"

P-7 "In My Possession"

P-7 "Into My Possession"

P-9 "Into My Possession"

This idea could have come about as follows:

"Playing Yankee Doodle in a very Free And Independent manner... Where a Circus Company had been giving performances.. The Declaration of Independence was read" Borthwick 1857

TBP P-8 Beale and his men were described as Free and Independent"

Briggs 1983 says that in 1849 P.T Barnum(famous for his Hoaxes and Circus)

Wanted to buy E F Beale's Gold Nugget. Barnum's letter to E F Beale includes:

" just informed Me that you have In Your Possession an eight pound of California Gold.. As I am always anxious to procure novelties for public gratification, I write this to say that I should be glad to purchase the lump at its valuation if you will Dispose Of It"

Changing "You" to "Me" gives "IN My Possession" or IMP first letters

Beale Letter 1 P-15 uses "Disposition Of It" Barnum uses "Dispose of it"

1312DOI words 515,516,517 uses "Danger Of Invasion"

The Writer needed a copy of a DOI to put in TBP. TBPDOI is not a typical DOI.

Many later copies of the DOI were similar in wording to a Dunlap DOI distributed to

The Colonies, a copy of which is in The National Archives. TBP has different wording.

Below is a comparison of 1324DOI and a Dunlap DOI

1324DOI	Dunlap DOI
1324 words	1323 words
Word 95 Inalienable	Unalienable
Word 155 (a) new government	no "a"
Word 520 Meantime	(mean) time
Word 653 Offered	Affected
Word 825 (powers) of our government	(forms) of our government
Word 1070 attempts(made)	no (made)

The other differences are minor spelling changes

In October 2014 I found a DOI very similar to 1324DOI. I found it in the book:

"A History of the United States of America" by John R G Hassard

His DOI is in the Appendix of the book and I call it the HDOI

Here are the above numbered words in the HDOI:

- 1324 words
- Word 95= Inalienable
- Word 155= (a) new government
- Word 520= Meantime
- Word 653= Affected
- Word 825= (Powers) of our government

Word 1070= attempts (made)

The only difference is that Word 653 is affected like a Dunlap DOI not "Offered"

I will discuss this later.

The way I found this book is as follows;

Since I suggest that TBP are a hoax, I did not have to only look at DOI's before 1822.

On P-10 the Writer says" With this idea a test was made of every book I could procure

By numbering it's letters and comparing the numbers with those of the manuscript. All

This to no purpose, however until the DOI afforded the clue"

He did not say he found the DOI in a book but he mentioned Book and DOI in the

Same statement.. On P-4 He says " the papers which form the subject of this history"

I was now looking for a history book which has a DOI in it.

Finally, The DOI was written in 1776. Beale letter 2 P-17 has 102 words.

In Beale Letter 1 as I mentioned Beale said "the sum for which we are striving."

The sum is  $1776+102= 1878$  I then looked for a history book published in 1878.

I looked online for every history book dated 1878 which was for sale. Finally

I found 2 Originals of Hassard's History Book copyrighted 1878 and purchased them.

As a double check I checked every related book on Worldcat published in 1878.

I found no other book which had a DOI as close as Hassard's History.

Copies of Hassard's History can be found online at "Open Library" and "Hathitrust"

Hassard's Book has extensive sections on the DOI and the Revolutionary War.

P-375 contains the 2 phrases: "The Declaration of Independence"  
" Ought to Be Counted"

P-299 Section 21 is entitled "Discovery of Gold"

This concerns the 1848-49 California Gold Rush.

Counting words from here just as DOI words were counted in TBP gives:

Santa	239	
Fe	240	
Colorado	184	Beale found Gold in present Day colorado
	663 Sum	OPTIONAL: C1 Location 134,135,136
		BTJ = 18,64,581= 663

663+ 30 men = 693 = 1324DOI Pretended

P-299 section 21 has the following words "gold" The words are:

3+7+48+102+116+124+150= 550 total Gold

Beale Letter 1 P-15 said they found Gold 250 or 300 miles north of Santa Fe.

250+300= 550= Sum of Gold

The writer on P-12 states that Beale was in The Rocky Mountains.

P-299 Section 21:

The	Rocky	Mountains	miles	
353	+354	+355	+ 250=	1312 This is the miscounted words in TBP DOI

In Hassard's History counting from the beginning of the chapter P-80 word 755= Game

The	Rocky	Mountains	Game	
353 +	354 +	355	+ 755 =	1817 This is the year Beale headed west from Va.
				C1 location 392 = 1817

If there is no message in C1 then the number and Year 1817 could be placed anywhere

Desired.

CI= 520 numbers 550 gold - 30 men = 520 or 520+30 men = 550 = Gold Sum



520 numbers is under the complete control of the encipherer if there is no message.

C3 can be determined in another way.

The writer on 10 says " I arranged the papers in the order of their length"

C1,C3, C2 = 520,618,763

Word number 147 = LOCALITY The encipherer counts letter locations.

In 763 C2 letters CA = location 710,711

$520+618+710= 1848 = C$

$520+618+711= 1849 = A$

These are the years of the California gold Rush and the letters are CA(California)

C3 is then made 618 numbers which is easy if it has no message.

C2 uses number 1005 for X Since DOI word 1005 has no X in it is under

Complete control of the encipherer.

Beale letter 2 has 102 words. If signed the TJB = words  $103+104+105 = 312$

$1324\text{DOI word } 693 = \text{Pretended.. TJB } 312 + 693 \text{ Pretended} = 1005 = X$

In Hassard's History Book the name WARD is used 3 times It is

Artemus Ward, Revolutionary War General.

P-159 Ward = word 860 from the beginning of the Chapter(Beginning of the War of Independence)

P-159 Ward = word 875

P-163 Ward = word 111 from the beginning of Chapter 24 about George Washington

J B Ward has a maximum of  $1885-1878 = 7$  years to complete TBP

He chooses 1885

He then makes his name on TBP P-2 = J B Ward = 12+13+14= 39

This gives 860+875+111+39 = 1885

Writers like to autograph books, Ward is proud of TBP so he wants to leave evidence Of his name. He likely realizes that no one in his lifetime will find this evidence.

The key will be available 1832 because 1776+ 56 signers = 1832.

Before he can write C2 he must know the treasure weights. These are under complete Control of the encipher if fake.

Hassard Santa	= 239
Hassard Fe	= 240
Hassard Colorado	= 184
Letter 2 TJB	=312
P-2 JBWard	= 39
	1014 sum= 1014 pounds Gold 1819

Hassard Copyright Year	1878
DOI Year	1776
Beale letter 2	102 Optional: Beale letter 2 was 102 words=DOI "Liberty"
DOI Signers	56
	3812 sum = 3812 pounds silver 1819

Hassard Game	= 755
C2 X	= 1005
From Title Page J	= 48
From Title Page B	= 49
From Title Page Ward	= 50
	1907 sum = 1907 pounds Gold 1821

1819 pounds Gold	= 1014
Beale letter 3 Key	= 274
	1288 Sum = Weight of Silver 1821

The total sum is then 8021 pounds.

C3 produces the following letters:

Location 172 173 174

T J B

Number 32 120 18 = 170 These are the initials of Thomas J Beale

Location 411 412 413 = 1236

J B W

120 134 66 = 320

HDOI has 6535 letters 1324 DOI has 6527 letters because of spelling and

Word changes. This 6527 is correct. I checked it manually many times

And also with an online letter counter. TBPDOI has 6527 letters.

320 JBW C3

1236 Location of JBW C3

1776 DOI Year

3195 Weights of Gold and Silver 1821

6527 Sum = letters DOI

The most variable number is 1236 location number which only has to be divisible

By 3 and JBW can be placed anywhere in C3 if it has no message. The location sum

Would be chosen so the 6527 is close to 6535 but still shows an orderly relation.

If C1 and C3 have no messages then any number can be placed at any location.

C2 has a message controlled By DOI words but can be used as a fixed number in a sum

TJB and JBW can be shown related to The year J B Ward got a copyright for TBP(18)

Take TJB numbers in C3 and use them as locations. Use J B Ward locations P-2

Location	C2 number	C1 number	C3 number	SUM
T 32	---	3	121	124
J 120	---	219	98	317
B 18	---	341	98	439
J 12	22	63	41	126
B 13	7	132	631	770
W 14	15	16	78	109
				1885 Sum

From the sums J B Ward = 126+770+109 = 1005 = C2 X

Ward was proud of TBP but likely no one in his lifetime would find this.

P-23 J B Ward is set apart from the last paragraph.. J B Ward is word 8 9 10 of

This copyright notice.

Using P-2 and P-23 word locations we get the following sums:

Location	C2 number	C1 number	C3 Number	Sum
J 12	22	63	41	= 126
B 13	7	132	631	=770
W 14	15	16	78	= 109
J 8			150	= 150
B 9			289	=289
Ward 10			441	=441
				1885 Sum

Again, this was never meant to be found, It was for the Writers own satisfaction of a job well done.

The following evidence is Optional for the reader to believe but it explains why

1312DOI word "Affected" was changed to "Offered"

In "Quarterdeck and Saddlehorn" Briggs quotes a letter by E F Beale associate

Captain Henry Smith Turner:

" you will find Beale an apparently honest fellow, but he is Untruthful and Deceitful"

170 TJB C3  
 642 1312DOI "Offered"  
 681 1312DOI "Pretended"  
 392 C1 number 1817 at location 392, C2 word 54Gold made by #'s totaling 392  
 1885 Sum

C3 172 173 174  
 T J B  
 32 120 18 = 170 Sum

1324 words in TBP DOI  
 6527 letters in TBP DOI  
 170 TJB C3  
 8021 Sum of Gold and Silver of the 2 Beale Deposits

The last 8 numbers in C1 total 2906 which is the largest number in the ciphers and

Is at location 496 in C1

I started counting the DOI at all places, not just at word one(When)

I did this for both the 1312DOI and 1324 DOI.

I then checked the last 8 numbers in C1 and no message was produced.

I also counted backwards from the last DOI word(honor) and no message was made.

I also checked Letter counting of the 1324DOI starting at word 1(when) and trying

All starting points. No message was produced.

I Tried all starting points, going backwards from word 1324(Honor). No Message.

The writer hinted at why TBP were written and sold.

The writer says on P-3 "pecuniary embarrassments(financial)... He is therefore compelled, however unwillingly, to relinquish to others the elucidation of The Beale Papers" The Writer needed Money so he sold The Beale Papers

I have given much evidence about TBP but there is one job left. The reader must decide for himself whether my evidence shows that the TBP and ciphers are a fake and that

J B Ward made them up.

Comments to [richw1946@hotmail.com](mailto:richw1946@hotmail.com) or [richardwassmer@gmail.com](mailto:richardwassmer@gmail.com)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beale,Edward Fitzgerald, Wagon Road From Fort Defiance to The Colorado River, 1858, Whitefish, Kessinger Legacy Reprints, 2009

Bonzal,Stephen, Edward Fitzgerald Beale, NY, G P Putnams Sons 1912

Borthwick, J D, Three Years in California, London, William Blackwood & sons,1857

Briggs, Carl and Trudell,Clyde Francis, Quarterdeck & Saddlehorn, The Story of Edward F Beale, Glendale,The Arthur H Clark Company, 1983

Colton, Rev Walter, Three Years in California, Cincinnati, A S Barnes, 1851

Hassard, John R G, A History of The United States of America, NY, The Catholic Publication Society, 1878

Gwinn Harriss Heap, Beale, Edward Fitzgerald, Central Road to the Pacific, Lexington, Ulan Press, 2013

Potter,Clifton and Dorothy, Lynchburg- A City Set on Seven Hills, Charleston,SC, Arcadia Publishing, 2004

Taylor, Bayard, Eldorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire, NY, G P Putnams, 1854

Viemeister, P, The Beale Treasure-New History of a Mystery, Bedford, Hamiltons,1997

APPENDIX

I would like to add a few more things. The Book "Three Years in California" by J D Borthwick has the unusual feature of having a Capital Letter at the bottom of every 16<sup>th</sup> Page e.g. A, B, C...Z This could be where Ward got the idea to use the Strings of letters in C1.

The writer said he sought the "key to the whole" on P-10 The whole key is the 1312DOI + 1324DOI..

The largest number in the ciphers is 2906 in C1. This number is completely arbitrary unless it can be shown to be derived by some method. It is completely under the control of the decipherer. Using the 1324DOI words to decipher C1 we get the following:

Location	272	273	274	Beale letter 3 word 274 = "Key"
	W	A	R	
Number	861	326	985 = 2172	

Beale Letter 2 T J B = 312 as shown and Letter 2 = 102 words

J B W = 320 in C3 as shown

WAR = 2172  
D = 320 S4

Thus Ward = 2172+320= 2492  
312 = TJB  
102 = Beale letter 2  
2906

EFB's gold came from John A Sutter's mill. The first letters are J A S

J B Ward signed his copyright letter JAS B Ward not J B Ward

California Gold was discovered by James W Marshall Compare James W(Ward)

Using 1324DOI letters to decipher C1 and C3 gives the following:

C1 location 101 102

	C	A			
961	44	=	1005	=	X
			C 2	54	Gold
					L = 101
			C2	85	Gold
					L = 102

1312DOI C1 location 301 302 303 304

C A B T

1324DOI Letters C3 location 282 283 284 285 286 287

C A B O H N

Both of these show evidence about Eldorado by Bayard Taylor about 1849 Gold

In California. An English printing was by Publisher Bohn.

Three Years in California by Rev. Walter Colton has a copy of the 1849 California

Constitution. Word 464 = Liberty

1312DOI+ 464 = 1776

464+ 56 signers = 520 = C1

The DOI is more appropriate to TBP because it relates to Jefferson and Bedford but

This could be where the idea of using a historic document came from.

Colton's book P-60 says "To chase or capture a privateer(Pirate) is a Game not worth

The Candle" Compare Beale letter 3 "the Game is worth the Candle"

P-154 " Through the energies of Lieu. Beale, who seems to be where the hardest

enterprise demands, a message is conveyed"

P-158 " Every one who can raise among the emigrants thirty or forty men, becomes a

Captain" TJB was a Captain and elected by his men as their leader(30 men)