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HISTORICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDIES in relation to THE BEALE CYPHERS

PROLEGATORY NOTICE

This propulication study is the property of Carl W. Nelson, Jr., 2606 North Brandywine Street, Arlington, Virginia 22207. It is released to members of the BCSC (Beale Cypher Study Committee) of record on 7 March 1970 for use as background in BCSC member study and analysis of The Beale Cyphers.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY

Historical studies on the Subject have been centered on the period December 1816 through December 1832 which is outlined in Attachment I with emphasis on the following sources:

"The Beale Papers" by George L. Hart, Sr., Roanoke (Va) Public Library, 1964. 67 pages, \$16.85. "(Presenting details of an alleged burial of gold, silver, and jewels near Goose Creek, Bedford County, Virginia by Thomas Jefferson Beale and associates in November 1819 and December 1821 . . . an attempt to bring up-to-date all that is known and surmised about the subject)".

"Genealogy of the Beale Family", by Frances Beal Hodges, Wichita Falls, Texas. Published in Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1956. A copy is in the Virginia Collection, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

"The Lynchburg (Va) Press", December 1816 through April 1822. Interlibrary loan of microfilm by Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

"Miscellaneous Correspondence of the Department of State", microfilm in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. A research card is required.

"The Missouri Gazette", St. Louis, Missouri Territory, April 1817 through May 1822. Photostat, New York Public Library.

"The James Madison Map of Virginia", corrected to 1818. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division (see address below).

"The Gilmer-Campbell Map of Virginia", 1864, showing Bedford County Virginia, Scale 1:80,000. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, 845 South Pickett St., Alexandria, Virginia (near Exit 3, Route 495 or Duke Street, Va. 236 Exit on Route 195). This map is a reference to land owners along Goose Creek as of 1864.

"Lopez, Map of New Mexico", 1795, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Div.

"Military Map of the Southwest", 1846-1847, a survey by Kearny et al, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

"U. S. Geological Survey of 1887-88", Virginia Bedford Sheet, Edition of 1891, Reprint of 1945. Geological Survey, Map Distribution, 1200 S. Eads Street, Arlington, Va. (Off Route 1 just South of the Pentagon).

"U. S. Geological Survey, Roanoke Quadrangle Survey of 1928-29, and Peaks of Otter Quadrangle Survey of 1950", 1:62,500. See address above.

A bibliography of sources and potential sources on the Subject has been assembled in Attachment II. Those items marked with an asterisk have been scanned for Beale Party related material. The process includes an index check (if available) and a reading of those portions which are time and place related to alleged Beale Party activity.

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Analytical study of the Beale Cyphers has been devoted to testing likely sources of keys for the Beale Cyphers. Most of the sources tested and discussed elsewhere were identified through Lynchburg (Va) Press advertisements by local stores. Some study has been devoted to re-numbering of the Cypher No. 2 key for use in tests against Cypher Nos. 1 and 3. Although not discussed here, some work reported to the first meeting of the BCSC has been devoted to block sequences of cypher values arranged in a matrix centered on repeated values.

Study objectives are: To establish the identity of Thomas Jefferson Beale of Virginia; to establish the identity of Robert and Sarah Morriss of Lynchburg, Virginia; to identify members, associates and activities of the Beale Party; to collect and test key material for Beale Cypher Numbers 1 and 3; and, to summarize findings and outline future historical and analytical study on the subject.

IDENTITY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON BEALE
GENEALOGICAL BACKGROUND ON A THOMAS J. BEALE

The following information has been developed from the "Genealogy of the Beale Family, 1399 - 1956", by Frances Beal Hodges. This publication was limited to three-hundred copies, one of which is in the College of William and Mary Library, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. The Beale Family is traced in Virginia to York County, East of Yorktown, where extensive land patents were obtained in 1649. The family moved Northwest, principally to Richmond and Stafford counties as early as 1787. The birthdates of Thomas' father and one brother only are listed. All other dates are my estimates in terms of his mother's death in the year 1800:

Father: Richard E. Beale; born 1760, died 1835, in Richmond County, Virginia.
 Mother: Margaret Bronough; died 1800.
 Brother: Richard Taverner Beale; born 1789, died 1833.
 Prother: Edward Beale; born circa 1790.
 Subject: Thomas J. Beale; born circa 1792, location not stated. One short note is added: "Thomas Beale went to Missouri"!
 Sister: Susan W. Beale; born circa 1794.
 Brother: James Beale; born circa 1796.
 Brother: William Beale; born circa 1798.
 Brother: Henry Beale; born circa 1800.

My correspondence with Frances Beal Hodges reveals that the information on Thomas J. Beale's travel to Missouri came from his niece, Mrs. Julia Beale Renaker(d. 1937) of Lexington, Kentucky. It is not known for certain that the J. stood for Jefferson. Other than Mrs. Renaker's knowledge that her uncle Thomas J. Beale went to Missouri; there is no proof that her uncle and Thomas Jefferson Beale, alleged author of the Beale Cyphers are one and the same. That they are one and the same is a reasonable assumption which suggests that the family names listed may be useful in testing Beale Cypher No. 3.

A number of authors make reference to a Thomas J. Beal(also read Thomas B. Beal and/or Beall). The source for all of these is an article by "Thomas J. Beall" titled "Recollections of William Craig" which was printed in the Lewiston(Idaho) Tribune on March 3, 1918. In response to my enquiry, Phyllis Budweg, Librarian of the Tribune, researched their files on this matter. Her detailed summary shows that a "Thomas Beal, Pioneer" died on October 21, 1921 and was buried in the Lewiston Cemetary. This Thomas J. Beal was born in Washington, D. C., December 28, 1832. His father was Col. Benjamin Beal,

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United States Army. His mother was Elizabeth Taylor of Virginia. Col. Beal once served as Commandant, Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) and was a West Point graduate as were two of his brothers. As will be reported elsewhere, a Lt. Beall was executed circa January 1818 while held prisoner in Vera Cruz, Mexico. If this man was one of Col Benjamin Beal's brothers, the other brother remains unaccounted. All relate to the Beall family of Maryland. According to the Beale Genealogy, the Maryland Beall Family appears related to the Virginia Beale Family through the Beale Family of York County, Virginia. Many other references will be found to a Lt. Edward F. Beale (born 1832 in Washington, D. C.), who was very active in many military expeditions along the Santa Fe Trail and its extension on West to California. The Beale Family files of the DAR have been scanned with nothing revealed about Thomas Jefferson Beale. More work is needed on this file. The Library of Congress has a manuscript file of some 2000 items on the Beale Family. This consists largely of records from the career of Lt. Edward F. Beale. More work on this file is needed.

With possible exception of the Beale Colony of Los Moras Creek New Mexico to be discussed elsewhere, no records which confirm a Thomas Jefferson Beale or a Thomas J. Beale relationship to the Beale Party alleged activity have been found.

IDENTITY OF ROBERT AND SARAH MORRISS OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Thomas Jefferson Beale entrusted his cypher records to Robert Morriss under a letter dated January 4, 1822 at Lynchburg, Virginia. According to Hart, transfer of the lock box containing the Beale Cyphers, this letter, and the Beale letter of January 5, 1822 to Robert Morriss was not made until late in March 1822.

The identity of Robert and Sarah Morriss in Lynchburg, Virginia during the period of Thomas Jefferson Beale's alleged visits to that city is fully established by many references in the Lynchburg (Va) Press to Robert Morriss' business, social, and community activities. My reading of the Lynchburg (Va) Press began with the 26 December 1816 issue and ended with the 5 April 1822 issue. A repeat reading was given to those issues of dates/periods corresponding to the Attachment I chronology.

Samples of Robert Morriss' Lynchburg activities are: 4 April 1817; Robert Morriss and William Mitchell, Jr. advertise their yardgoods store partnership. 20 June 1817; as Treasurer, Lynchburg Toll Bridge Company, Robert Morriss requested bids on repairs. 30 January 1818; Robert Morriss and Thomas W. Barton announce a partnership in Elack Water Mills. 10 December 1818; Robert Morriss' announcements as executor of the V. Metcalf estate. 31 December 1818; Town Council actions published by Robert Morriss, Chairman. 22 February 1819; John M. Otey announces purchase of Robert Morriss' partnership with William Mitchell, Jr. (An Otey family lived on Goose Creek about four miles North of Buford. This places the Otey farm very close to the alleged Beale Party gold burial site. George Hart's wife was related to the Otey family of Goose Creek ((see Hart, p.9)). Considering that George Hart's wife may have been a niece or grandniece of John M. Otey, it is interesting to conjecture why Hart did not make a comment concerning this business relationship between John M. Otey and Robert Morriss). 29 April 1819; First evidence of Morriss' financial problems are revealed in a sale of a Deed of Trust. By 7 September 1819, some 10,000 acres of Morriss' land had been advertised ending with the sale of Morriss' personal servants to satisfy a Deed of Trust to John M. Otey. 31 March 1820; Robert and Sarah Morriss' sale of property to satisfy a Deed of Trust to Wm. Mitchell, Jr.

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From this point in time on through 5 April 1822, there was no advertisement in the Lynchburg(Va) Press by a Washington Hotel; no mention of Robert Morriss' association with a Washington Hotel or with any other hotel. Following are some sample hotel advertisements in the Lynchburg(Va) Press: 3 October 1820; New Glasgow Hotel advertised for rent or lease by David S. Garland. 18 May 1821; Union Hotel advertised by Mr. Hancock. 13 June 1821; Bell Tavern leased by F. H. Murrett from Thomas Wells. 21 December 1821; Bell Tavern leased by George Percival. 15 March 1822; Advertisement of Franklin Hotel by Charles Hoyle, Mgr. 29 March 1822; Robert Morriss gave a deposition at the Franklin Hotel. These samples neither prove or disprove the Hart statements about Morriss' association with the Washington and Franklin Hotels. In all other respects, the Lynchburg(Va) Press records are in agreement with the Hart statements about the Morriss' fortunes. The identity of Robert and Sarah Morriss in Lynchburg, Virginia is clearly established.

MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES, AND ACTIVITIES OF THE BEALE PARTY

In Thomas Jefferson Beale's letter to Mr. Morriss dated January 8, 1822(see Hart p.31), Beale directs Morriss to divide the gold, silver, and jewel hoard into 31 equal parts, one part to be for Morriss. This indicates that the Beale Party had thirty members, two of whom visited Morriss' place(see Hart p. 17) in company with Beale during January 1820. They did not remain long being anxious to visit Richmond and their homes near that city. These two men rejoined Beale late in March 1820(see Hart p. 18) and together they left for the West. The identity of men in the Beale Party remains a mystery.

Some basis for further research into the Beale Party membership is needed. In the Attachment III, I have listed the names of all individuals(without regard for source in my reading) who engaged in activity West of St. Louis during the period 1816 - 1832. Also in this same list are names of individuals whose close association with Robert Morriss in Lynchburg, Virginia would also have placed them in close association with Thomas Jefferson Beale during his visits. The Morriss associates were identified through reading of the Lynchburg(Va) Press and are marked in Attachment III by an asterisk. Each name is a point of departure for research leading to diaries, passport records, journals which in turn may lead to observer reporting on the alleged Beale expeditions.

A Department of State letter from William Thomson dated 1 May 1818 at Moro Castle in Havana describes some of Thomson's experiences earlier that year while a prisoner at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Thomson states: "I will give you the names of some American Officers which was in the (service) of the United States who entered the expedition of Meane and was shot - Colonel Young, Captains Cook and Gordon, and Lieutenants Lannany, Lakeney, Suttcn, Webb, Stone, Sterling, Procter, Witmore, and Beall . . .". Thomson was an eye-witness to the executions. Another letter dated 21 April 1818 in Campechey was written to John Adams by Christian Tauche in which he confirmed the above and mentioned the tortures carried on at Vera Cruz. Clearly, the Lt. Beall(d. 1818) listed is not Thomas Jefferson Beale. This incident and many others like it aptly describe Spanish official objection to the presence of United States citizens in New Mexico and belies the freedom of movement in New Mexico portrayed in Thomas Jefferson Beale's letters.

Hart(p. 9) states that Thomas Jefferson Beale put up at the Planter's Hotel during his visits in St. Louis. Considering that he chose a hotel manager to safeguard his letters and cyphers in Lynchburg, it is reasonable that Thomas Jefferson Beale might have done much the same in choosing a friend in St. Louis to hold and forward the keys for his cyphers to Morriss in Lynchburg, Virginia.((See Beale letter of 9 May 1822(Hart p. 22), ". . . in the hands of a friend in this place").

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I have devoted considerable time and effort to finding the name of the Planter's Hotel proprietor. A check with the National Hotel Association in New York was not productive. Hence, my real pleasure to discover his name while reading the 8 November and 6 December 1817 issues of the Missouri Gazette (St. Louis). In a subscription advertisement, E. MAURY announced that he had opened the "Planter's Hotel on Second Street . . . with a pleasure garden at the rear". Wm. O. Kennerly in "Persimmon Hill" and Ernest Kirschten in "Carfish and Crystal" give background on political and social activity in the Planter's Hotels (there were three) which is very interesting reading. Unfortunately, nothing is noted about E. Maury in either reference. E. Maury is my candidate as one very likely to have been chosen by Thomas Jefferson Beale to hold the keys to the Beale Cyphers. Research on this may be done in the Library of Congress but may best be done at the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis. A visit to St. Louis is planned during May/June 1970.

Newspapers of this period provided a useful public service by publishing lists of letters held for delivery by the Postmaster. A careful reading was given to these lists published in the Lynchburg (Va) Press. No listing was found for Thomas Jefferson Beale. The same is true for the mail listings in the Missouri Gazette. It may be of interest that Gazette issues for 4 and 18 October 1817 listed letters held for S. T. Beall and for Gally Beall. These names were not on the 25 October list.

The lack of information on Thomas Jefferson Beale suggests that he may have used other names while in the West. One possibility is "Mr. Glenn". Thomas D. Clark in his book "Frontier America" notes that "Becknell, of course was not the first trader to reach Santa Fe in the 1820's. There were hunting parties which visited the town and a Mr. Glenn was returning from Santa Fe just as Becknell and Cooper were setting out. He (Glenn) discovered Indians on the trail and predicted (Cooper's) failure to get beyond the Arkansas". This section of Clark's book gives the best word picture of life in Santa Fe 1819-1824 of any reference studied. It is clear that Mr. Clark has background of possible interest in relation to Beale. A request for assistance has been sent to Clark.

Another long shot possibility of a name used by Thomas Jefferson Beale is that of "Dr. John Hamilton Robinson". Even so, a recitation of some of the Robinson Story will illustrate the political and military climate in New Mexico under which the alleged Beale Party activities were conducted. I have no information linking the Beale and the Robinson identities.

From many references noted in the Department of State file, it is very clear that Dr. John Hamilton Robinson was a special agent of President James Monroe (See Misc. Corres. File, National Archives, John H. Robinson to President Monroe, dated 12 April 1817 at Natchez, a report on British efforts to aid the Mexicans in their revolt against Spain). Robinson was laying the groundwork for United States' takeover of the Spanish Southwest Territory. An interesting sidelight in these files are Monroe's notes on his doctrine. The Spanish authorities were very much aware of Dr. Robinson and had a price on his head. Pity then the poor fellow William D. Robinson, a New Orleans business man, who was imprisoned at Oaxaca, at Vera Cruz, and later Havana and Rota in Spain because he was thought to be the infamous Dr. Robinson. William D. Robinson did not improve his lot when he sent a fourteen page letter to the Secretary of State (dated 6 October 1817 in Oaxaca) with a request for help in which he included an excellent very detailed review of the Spanish/Mexican military situation and extensive data on the economic situation. Apparently this convinced the Spanish that they had the infamous Dr. John Hamilton Robinson in hand and

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William D. Robinson was moved to solitary confinement in the Vera Cruz prison. He must have conned his guards as from here on, the record is filled with long letter after letter which may have been passed to elicit responses. The story ends with William D. Robinson's escape from prison in Mota, Spain, travel to Gibraltar, and the resuming of his business activities in London and Paris.

Dr. John Hamilton Robinson's operations were based in St. Louis. A careful study of his activities, diaries, and journals may be revealing of Beale Party activity. This will be started during my visit in St. Louis and in further reading of the Special Agent Files of the Department of State, National Archives.

A final note on other names that Thomas Jefferson Beale may have used. The research guide at the National Archives has no listing for a Thomas Jefferson Beale. There is a listing on a Thomas Beall which is cross referenced to the name James Dunlop. I have completed a check of the outgoing Register of Letters for the period of interest with negative results on both names. As time permits, I am reading Reel #48 (April 1 - July 31, 1820) of the Miscellaneous Correspondence of the Department of State held in the National Archives. Up to April 1, 1820 (Reel #47), I have found no references to a Thomas Jefferson Beale, Thomas Beall, or James Dunlop. The folio of two thousand Beale family documents held by the Library of Congress may be productive on this point.

From Robert Morriss' description of Thomas Jefferson Beale (see Hart p. 17), one could conclude that Beale had a dark complexion and was of Latin ancestry. For this reason in part, I wrote to the Spanish Colonial Records Library in Sevilla asking for a quick check on Beale as regards passport registration, military police, and general administrative records at Santa Fe. Their check was extensive with negative results on Thomas Jefferson Beale. Even so, the Spanish and Mexican Administration records on file in the New Mexico Historical Society at Santa Fe could be productive (after one learns to read the handwritten Spanish records). Assuming aid by the research staff at Santa Fe, an immediate objective is make a study of the Beale Colony on Las Moras Creek. Possibly related data may be found in the "Journal of Jacob Fowler, 1821 - 1822", Missouri Hist. Review, 1910.

Nathaniel B. Tucker, a very prominent attorney of Williamsburg, Virginia spent the year March 1819 - 1820 in St. Louis. What he was doing there is not known to me. His library makes up a large portion of the rare book library in the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg. A check will be made for a journal of his trip and for any indication and information on contact with the Beale Party.

Wayne Gard (b. 1898), a journalist listed as living in Dallas, Texas, has written a number of very interesting books and historical sketches on the Southwest. In "Frontier Justice, page 3, Gard mentions "Beales Colony on Las Moras Creek" and that the Horn and Harris families were returning to the East from the Beale Colony circa April 1836. Las Moras Creek was shown on Spanish maps of the region as early as 1795. Las Moras Creek, a tributary of the present-day Canadian River in Texas, rises in the Eastern foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Range, Northeast of Santa Fe. The present-day town of Moras, New Mexico will be found on most road maps. It is on State Route #3 to the North and West of Las Vegas, New Mexico. The headwaters of Las Moras Creek lie in a region which is reasonable as a location for the gold and silver mine described in the Beale Papers. A letter has been sent to Mr. Gard requesting background he may have concerning the Las Moras Creek Beale Colony.

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In Part, page 18, Robert Morriss is quoted as saying that Thomas Jefferson Beale registered only "from Virginia". Morriss' impression was that Beale resided in the Western part of Virginia. Coincident with a Beale visit, The Lynchburg (Va) Press of 18 January 1820 reported State Board of Assessors meetings in which Messrs Beale, McDowell, Rutherford, and Edmundson held "...that upon a comparative view of the valuation of the lands throughout the State, we find those in the Central and Western to be valued much higher than those in the Eastern part of the State of the same fertility . . .". Considering Morriss' inference on Beale's residence in Western Virginia, this could be evidence of Thomas Jefferson Beale objecting to tax rates on his land. A better fit for this Mr. Beale would be Jas. M. H. Beale, U. S. Commissioner for Navigation, Kanawha River (now in West Virginia). Since Thomas Jefferson Beale's younger brother was listed as James Beale, Jas. M. H. Beale could be that younger brother and may have been the grandfather of Julia Beale Renaker of Lexington, Kentucky. Minutes of the State Board of Assessors should provide a primary source confirming whether Thomas Jefferson Beale was in fact visiting in Lynchburg during January through March of 1820 just following the alleged first gold burial in November 1819. No work has been done on this point.

Map study of Bedford County Virginia has been productive. It may be significant that the Madison Map of the area which is corrected to 1818 shows no town at the point now known as Montvale. A road or trail leading to the North and a bit East from the present site of Montvale (Buford) is clearly marked and shown leading over a pass into Botetourt County, the routing being generally the same as that for present day maps of the area. Buford Gap is clearly marked on the Madison Map of 1818.

While not of the period contemporary to Beale Party activity, the Gilmer-Campbell Map of 1864 is useful because it lists family names of land owners along Goose Creek and its tributaries, many of whom may have been resident on their land as early as 1819: Following are names of these land owners grouped according to approximate radial distance from the Montvale (Buford) junction: Six miles; COJER, SALMOND, ARRINGTON, GARETT, KEISER, KIDD, (RAY), GROVE, COFFER, S.J. JONES, (CAFER), Five miles; McMELLAN, STRICK, REISE, READ, HARVEY, HOLLY, WILLIAMSON, FRANKLIN, OTEY, STEPTOE (these families were grouped around the present-day site of Walnut Grove Church which is located four miles North from Montvale (Buford)). East Bank of Goose Creek within four miles from Montvale (Buford); LUCK, S.H. KENT, FARRELL, BILBOUGH, OTEY, WILLIAM. To the West of the site of the Walnut Grove Church; BANTLETT, TAYLOR, BLACK. The Walnut Grove Church and cemetery is exactly four "crow-flight" miles from Montvale (Buford) corner.

TEST KEY MATERIALS FOR THE BEALE CYPHERS

The keys for Beale Cypher Numbers 1 and 3 may have been derived from books or other publications sold by book stores and the newspaper office in Lynchburg. Names of the book stores are: Ward and Digges Book Store, Mead's Book Store, and Peter Cotton Book Store. The Department of State files contain numerous letters from newspaper publishers pushing for contracts or billing for services in publishing the Proceedings and Acts of the Congress. Major addresses by the President were published in the newspaper. The Lynchburg (Va) Press had such a contract. The local book stores sold collections of presidential papers. As a result it appeared logical to use such publications for the production of test keys. Key samples were taken from numbers of the first three-hundred

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words in each of the presidential inaugural and annual messages for Jefferson through Monroe. Tests using these keys were made against both Beale 1 and 3. The results were negative with a preponderance of the letter "T" in the resultant text. No renumbering tests have been made. I believe these tests do prove that Beale did not use a key based on numbering beginning with the first word in these major documents.

Perhaps most interesting is a sample of Thomas Jefferson's writing taken from his first report to the Director of the University of Virginia. This report was published in the Lynchburg(Va) Press on 4 January 1822, the same date as Beale's long letter to Morriss which was enclosed in the lock box with the cyphers. Beale gave the lock box and contents to Morriss late in March 1822. Thus, Beale would have had ample time to develop and use a key based on this public document written by Thomas Jefferson. Attachment IV is a key list based on the first letters in the first 289 words in the Jefferson report ending with the words "they therefore instructed their proctor. . .". As can be seen, the resultant text is "T" redundant for both cyphers 1 and 3. However, but not shown in Attachment IV, if the numbers are rotated either right or left one word unit in the Jefferson document, the resultant text gives a characteristic distribution of vowels typical of English. Hence, I suggest that the Jefferson Report of 4 January 1822 should be given a more thorough analysis than this short sample may afford. If there is agreement, I will recover and distribute the complete text of this document. By this means, letter count keys may be tested also.

Reading of the weekly bookstore advertisements in the Lynchburg(Va) Press suggests that there was a very active market for books of the period both local and foreign. The following books were advertised and some cypher key tests have been made as follows:

Wirt, William: "The Two Principal Arguments of William Wirt on the Trial of Aaron Burr", Richmond 1808. Wirt attained a wide recognition for his work on this trial. My testing of this document will be discussed later.

Wirt, William: "The British Spy", nine editions 1803 - 1831. The Lucas Edition of 1817 was available. This book contains an accumulation of essays by Wirt which first appeared in various editions of the Richmond Enquirer. It might be said that Wirt was "The Spectator" in Richmond. Tests of this source are discussed later.

Wirt, William: "Life and Times of Patrick Henry", pub. 1817. Were it not for Wirt's research and writing of this book, it is possible that the most famous words in Patrick Henry's speeches would have been lost. This book made the Patrick Henry legend. Two tests made using the Preface of this book were negative for both cyphers 1 and 3. 500 units of key from this test are saved in my files.

"The Jefferson Bible": This edition of the Bible by Thomas Jefferson contains only those words attributable to Jesus Christ. My test using selected starting points in this text were negative for both cyphers 1 and 3. No shift tests were done.

Jefferson, Thomas: "Farm Book". Selected tests with key from this source were negative for both cyphers 1 and 3. No shift tests were made.

"Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", 1774 - 1809. This source has not been tested.

Baines, Edward: "The History of the Wars of the French Revolution", Leeds 1815, 4 vols. This source has not been tested.

Silliman's Journal: "The Prairies of the West." This has not been tested.

Paine: "Age of Reason", "Common Science", and "Astronomy". None of these sources have been tested.

Milton: "Paradise Lost". This source has not been tested.

(author?): "American Star". The advertisement stated that this book contains an early edition of the "Stars Spangled Banner". This source has not been tested.

The Edinburgh Quarterly Review was for sale. This source has not been tested.

"Lady of the Lake", Sir Walter Scott. 200 unit sample tests are on file for "The Chase", Canto I and II; "The Island", Canto II; all from First Edition of 1810. Tests for Beale 1 and 3 were negative. No shift tests were made.

"Ivanhoe", Sir Walter Scott. A 200 unit sample test from Chapter I was negative for Beale 1 and 3. No shift tests were made.

"The Old Bachelor", William Wirt; Pub. 1814 in Richmond. 300 unit test samples for Numbers I and XII were negative for Beale Nos. 1 and 3. No shift tests were made. Samples are on file.

Research time has not permitted my listing all of the books advertised by the Lynchburg bookstores. Rather than test many Beale key sources, I have chosen to give more attention to the Wirt writings which were so widely distributed and read at the time. Results from various samples of the Wirt "Arguments on Aaron Burr" without exception provide a resultant text having a vowel distribution and orientation characteristic of English. This is an impression, not a statistic. These examples are saved in my files.

Justified solely on date coincidence with Beale Party activity, I have chosen to extract 2560 units of key from Wirt's 6th Edition of the "British Spy", Letter IX which was published in 1817 by Lucas of Baltimore. This sample has been forwarded to the Chairman, BCSC, for any use considered appropriate. I have saved in my file 250-300 unit samples from each of the following 6th edition "British Spy" letters: I, II, III, V, VII, and X all of which test negative for Beale Nos. 1 and 3. No shift tests have been made.

There is a reasonable possibility that Beale may have reused portions or all of the Declaration of Independence in order to develop more key for Nos. 1 and 3. Manual work on this is "just too much" and I have been undecided as to how to program for EDP handling of the problem. Key number 994 (sexes) is one reasonable starting point. 300 unit recounts starting at 994 and also shift counts both right and left have been negative for Beale 1 and 3. The same conclusions are reached based on letter counts starting at 994 in both directions. Similar results were obtained from renumbering word counts beginning at 822 (fundamentally). Perhaps a basic problem here is: What is a valid sized sample for renumbering and shift type testing? It is believed valid that EDP handling of the problem requires longer samples to properly provide for the multiple number necessary; i.e., a twice-through count of the "Declaration" yields 2644 key units based on a word count leaving some 261 needed for the count to 2905 used in Beale #1. With only 4096 12 bit words and no peripheral store other than TTY punch at 75 bps, some planning on the number of units per renumbered sample is needed if store with reasonable over-all processing time is to be achieved. Comments and advice on this point will be welcome.

RECENTLY ACQUIRED DATA

Pages one through eight of this report were finished prior to 8 February 1970. On pages 3 and 6, reference is made to a "Beales' Colony on Las Moras Creek" on which additional information had been requested from Mr. Wayne Gard of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Gard advised me that a check should be made in various writings of Carl Coke Rister with emphasis on his book titled "Comanche Bondage" (Published 1955 by Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale Cal.). A discussion based on this reference follows:

On September 23, 1828, the Mexican Government made a grant of 45 million acres of land for development to the Rio Grande and Texas Land Company. This comprised all of what is now Northeastern New Mexico. Under terms of the grant, Richard Exeter, an Englishman and Stephen Julian Wilson, and American were to colonize and develop the area. Exeter died and his widow, Delores, married Dr. John Charles Beales, also an Englishman. Dr. Beale made an attempt to develop the grant held by this wife.

Beales' Colony on Las Moras Creek was a first attempt to make good on the land grant using emigrants both from Europe and from the United States. The first group came from New York by ship to what is now the Galveston area. On 30 March 1834, the village of "La Villa de Delores" was established on Las Moras Creek. From the first day the small community was doomed to failure by internal bickering, limited water, and the hostile Comanche Indians. By 1836, the community had broken up and the emigrants dispersed, many brutally treated or killed by the Comanches.

From this it is clear that Dr. John Charles Beales and our elusive Thomas Jefferson Beale have nothing in common except similar names and that Dr. Beales' land grant included the site of the alleged Beale Party gold and silver mine.

On page 5, I suggested that Thomas Jefferson Beale used other names. One suggested was: "Mr. Glenn". Since making that suggestion, I have had opportunity to scan "The Journal of Jacob - 1821 - 1822" which provides a very colorful description day-by-day of a trading mission out of Fort Smith(Ark) along the Arkansas River to Bent's Fort in Colorado and thence South to Taos and on in to Santa Fe.

This mission commanded by Colonel Hugh GLENN included these members: Major Jacob FOWLER, the journalist and second in command; Robert FOWLER, brother of Jacob; Baptiste ROY, an interpreter; Baptiste PINO; George DOUGLAS; Nathaniel FRYOR, an ex-sergeant of the Lewis and Clark expedition; _____ BONO; _____ BARBO; Lewis DAWSON(Dawson holds the dubious honor of being the first of the Southwest explorers to be killed by a bear on 16 November 1821); _____ TAYLOR; Richard WALTER; Eli WARD; Jessie VAN BIBER; _____ STOVER; _____ SIMPSON; Dudley MAXWELL; _____ FINDLEY; Baptiste MORAN; and, PAUL, a slave belonging to Jacob Fowler. It would be interesting if a relationship were found between James B. Ward(who broke Beale Cypher No. 2) and Eli Ward listed above.

Thus far, I have found no mention in Fowler's Journal of a meeting on the trail with the Becknell/Cooper Party. Becknell is recorded as the first to use heavy wagons in the trade with Santa Fe. A Braxton Cooper and party was met on 12 June 1822 during the return trip. Likewise, a Captain James and party was met on 18 June 1822. Once I have developed a travel schedule for the Becknell/Cooper party, it may be possible to equate Colonel Hugh GLENN with "Mr. Glenn" and hence to rule out my suggestion that Beale may have used the name Mr. Glenn.

Colonel Glenn, Fowler, et al transited the vicinity of the alleged Beale Party mine twice during this trip, the timing of which coincides with the alleged second gold shipment. The Glenn/Fowler Party started West from Fort Smith on 6 September 1821 ---The Beale Party started East in the "Fall of 1821" and buried the second shipment in Virginia during December 1821. Even so, Elliot Coues' index of the Fowler Journal lists no reference to an individual by the name of Beale. Clearly, we no firm information as yet regarding the Beale Party of interest. However, we now have the names of twenty men who are known to have been in the vicinity of alleged Beale Party activity. Therefore, each name is a research objective for diaries, journals, letters and the like which may shed some light on the Thomas Jefferson Beale mystery. This should be done before any work is done on the Attachment III list of names which are "shot-in-the-dark" except that they are also known to have traveled West of St. Louis or to have been in Lynchburg time coincident with alleged Beale Party activity.

FUTURE RESEARCH PLANS

The historical research plan is a simple one - follow every lead! There are not many! The reading of the Department of State files should be completed out to 1833. I am now reading Reel #48, April 1 - July 31, 1820. To get possible leads on a Beale Party catastrophe, I jumped ahead for a reading of Reel #54, May 1 - August 31, 1822. A reasonable objective for this year is completion of Reel #58, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31, 1823. The files of the Missouri Territorial Agent and of Special Agents should be read covering the same period. Unfortunately, there is no research short-cut. These files are not indexed and there is no alternative to a scanning of the material. With practice, this can move fairly rapidly except that one just has to stop to examine other unrelated material which I have found to be most instructive and interesting.

The same goes for newspaper research for the period of interest. The detailed reading of the Lynchburg(Va) Press produced nothing about Thomas Jefferson Beale and his party. Why? One possible conclusion is that the Party was organized elsewhere in Virginia. Where? According to Morriss, two of the Beale Party came from Richmond. Hence, the Richmond papers may report the organization of the Beale Party. There may have been advertisements for recruits. This appears reasonable as there would have been no need for secrecy about the organization of the Beale Party - the gold had not entered the picture. Was Thomas Jefferson Beale the organizer of the party? Lacking other names, parties organized having schedules in reasonable coincidence with the Chronology in Attachment I is the only basis.

Following are the years of coverage and names of Richmond newspapers that may be read at the Library of Congress, Annex Building, Room 1026:

Richmond Enquirer, 1804 - 1877
 Richmond Times, 1813 - 1853
 Hornet, 1822 - 1823
 Mercantile Advertiser, 1809 - 1823

The Missouri Gazette(St. Louis) has been read. Following are other Missouri Territory newspapers that should be read and which are available in the Library of Congress:

St. Louis Enquirer, 1815 - 1826
 Missouri Republican, 1822 -
 Columbia Herald Statesman, 1819 - and successor papers to the Herald

which covered Franklin, Missouri - at that time the assembly point for "the Trail".

Another aid in directing the research is a checking of various points along the Beale Party line of travel. The route West from Southern Virginia passed through what is now Charleston and Huntington, W. Va. via central Kentucky or also along the Ohio River to the Morganfield, Ky. area and thence to Shawneetown, a principal Ohio River crossing on the trail to St. Louis. Shawneetown was the first territorial capitol of Illinois. It is located on the Ohio just West of the mouth of the Wabash River. Territorial records, the journals of trading posts and Ohio River ports, personal diaries, and newspapers may record transit by the Beale Party. With four transits within a restricted period of time, the chances are still 50/50 for any one trip and you can figure the probabilities on four!

To those who wish to start historical study in relation to the Beale Party, I recommend use of Robert Glass Cleland's bibliography in "This Reckless Breed of Men", Knopf, 1950, p.347. In use of Attachment II, those items marked with an asterisk have been scanned. Meanwhile hope springs eternal that information will be found identifying Beale and his Party. If not, nothing is lost. An exciting experience in early Western History of the United States has been gained!

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A CHRONOLOGY RELATING TO THE BEALE CYPHERS

Based on: "The Beale Papers", by George L. Hart, Sr., Pub. Roanoke(Va) Public Library, 1964.

Jan/April 1817: A Missouri Territory hunting party was organized somewhere in Virginia by thirty young men, all unidentified except for Thomas Jefferson Beale. Where in Virginia and on what date this party was organized is not known. After reaching Missouri Territory, Beale was elected to serve as Trail Captain of the Party.

19 May 1817: The Beale Party left St. Louis for Santa Fe.

Circa 1 Dec. 1817: The Beale Party arrived in Santa Fe.

March 1818: The Beale Party members discover gold at a location several days ride to the North of Santa Fe. This distance is further defined as 250 or 300 miles in Beale's letter to Robert Morriss dated 4 January 1822.

SUMMER 1819: First Beale Party shipment of gold and silver from New Mexico to Virginia.

November 1819: Burial of the first gold and silver hoard within five miles of Buford's Tavern, Bedford County, Virginia. Gold weight: 1014 lbs. Silver weight: 3812 lbs.

Jan/Mar 1820: Thomas Jefferson Beale visits Robert and Sarah Morriss at the Washington Hotel, Lynchburg, Virginia (As shown in this study, no other reference has been found to a Washington Hotel or to Robert Morriss' association with it). Two men of Beale's Party went to Richmond for visits with family and friends.

March(late) 1820: Beale and friends depart Lynchburg for New Mexico.

FALL 1821: Second Beale Party shipment of gold and silver from New Mexico via St. Louis into Virginia. James B. Ward's solution of Beale Cypher No. 2 shows that this shipment was reduced in size through the purchase of jewels in St. Louis in exchange for gold. These jewels were valued at \$13,000 dollars.

December 1821: Burial of the second gold and silver hoard and the jewels at the same location as the first near Buford's Tavern, Bedford County, Virginia. Gold weight: 1907 lbs. Silver Weight: 1288 lbs.

January 4, 1822: Date of Beale's letter to Robert Morriss written in Lynchburg in which the Beale Party operations were described. Morriss did not read this letter until 1845 when he opened Beale's lockbox.

January 5, 1822: Date of Beale's letter to Morriss written in Lynchburg. Beale gives a short description of the Cypher No. 3 message stating that the cypher protected the list of Beale Party members and certain relatives who were heirs. This letter was not read by Morriss until after he had opened the lockbox in 1845.

Jan/Mar 1822: Period of Thomas Jefferson Beale's last visit with Robert and Sarah Morriss in Lynchburg, Virginia.

Late March 1822: Beale gives custody of his lockbox containing letters and the cyphers to Morriss and Beale departs for St. Louis.

May 9, 1822: Date of Thomas Jefferson Beale's last letter to Robert Morriss written in St. Louis. George L. Hart, Sr. (page 9) states that Beale was staying at the Planter's Hotel in St. Louis. Where Hart obtained this information is not known. This letter authorized Morriss to open the lockbox if Beale is not heard from after ten years.

SPRING 1832: Robert Morriss did not open the lockbox as was authorized by Beale. Morriss did not receive a letter from a friend of Beale in St Louis. Per Beale's statement, this letter was to have given the keys to the three cyphers to Morriss.

SPRING 1845: Robert Morriss opened the Beale lockbox and made various attempts without success to obtain and test keys for the cyphers.

1861: Year Sarah Morriss died.

1862: Robert Morriss transfers custody of the Beale Papers to James B. Ward

1863: Year Robert Morriss died.

Date and Year Unknown: James B. Ward decyphers Beale Cypher No. 2 using the key he discovered which was based on numbering the words in The Declaration of Independence beginning with the words "When in the course of human event, . . ." Resultant numbers were selected after finding words with first letters which were the same as the letter of the text to be encyphered. In effect, the resultant is a multi-keyed multi-alphabet cypher.

1885: James B. Ward publishes a pamphlet on the Beale Cyphers which was printed for sale at the Virginia Job Print, Lynchburg, Va.

SEPTEMBER 1897: Clayton I. Hart, brother of George L. Hart, Sr., obtained copies of Beale Cyphers Nos. 1, 2, and 3 from N. H. Hazelwood of Montvale (formerly Buford), Bedford County, V

1903: Clayton I. Hart talked with James B. Ward and with Ward's son. Ward and his son confirmed their work on the cyphers and of the elder Ward's association with Robert Morriss. Clayton I. Hart obtained a copy of the Ward pamphlet.

1919: Period ending George L. Hart, Sr., intensive work and search for keys to the Beale Cyphers. Clayton I Hart continued work on the cyphers until his death.

December 1924: Beale Cyphers Nos. 1 and 3 were submitted for analysis to Colonel George Fabyan of Riverbank Laboratories in Illinois with no results.

September 6, 1949: Clayton I. Hart dies.

1964: George L. Hart, Sr. summarizes his knowledge of the Beale Papers which included the three cyphers. This file may be seen at the Roanoke Public Library, Roanoke, Virginia. Copies of this file are on sale by the Library. When I bought mine, the price was \$16.85.

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Enguerrand, Remond from 1840s Common and Seminar Co. 1. Rebut # 7

Dates in Santa Fe

ATTACHMENT III

LIST OF WESTERN TRAVELERS.

Following is a listing of individuals who engaged in travel West of St. Louis and toward Santa Fe, some of whom could have been associated with the Beale Party during the period of alleged activity 1816 - 1832. Date of death is given where known. Names of these men have been obtained from books listed in Attachment II, from newspapers and periodicals of the period, and from the "Miscellaneous and Special Agent Files of the Department of State, National Archives. Each name is a point of departure for research leading to diaries, passport records, journals, etc. which may in turn lead to observer reporting on the alleged Beale Party activities. Names marked with an asterisk relate to residents of the Lynchburg, Virginia area who because of their association with Robert Morriss might also have had an association with Thomas Jefferson Beale during his visits to Lynchburg. These latter names were collected largely through my reading of the Lynchburg(Va) Press. See NOTE, page 17.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Austin, John | Carson, Kit | Gelmann, George Jr. | Lisa, Manuel |
| Ashley, William | Cocke, Phillip G. | Glass, Hugh (d'32) | *Lynch, John Sr. |
| Atkinson, Col. | Glyman, Jim (of Va) | Gardner, John | *Lea, Thomas |
| *Anthony, Christopher | Colter, John | Glenn, Mr. | *Langborne, William |
| | *Cotton, Peter | Glenn, Col. Hugh | Long, Maj. S.H., lead |
| | Chambers, Lt Col T. | Garland, Samuel | exp to Canadian River '20 |
| | Clark, Lt. | *Garland, David S. | LELANDE, BAPTIST |
| Beale, Richard Taverner | Coles, Edward | | |
| Beale, James | Childs, Joshua | | |
| Beale, William | *Coleman, Robert | | McKnight, Robert |
| Beale, Henry | *Cabell, Dr. John J. | Henry, Andrew | Meighs, Joseph S. |
| Beale, John | *Chilton, Richard | Harris, Maj. Black | Meeker, Fairmont |
| Baird, James | Craig, William | Horn, John | MAURY, E. (may have held |
| Butler, Karl D. | Cooper, Braxton | Harris, Mr. | Beale Cypher Keys in St.L. |
| Beall, S. T. | Coyner, | Harris, Susan | Marmaduke, M. K. <i>Meredith Male</i> |
| Beall, Thomas | <i>Chavez,</i> | *Holcombe, Thos. A. | Melagres, Jocova |
| Beall, Golly | | *Harrison, Nicholas | McKensie, Kenneth |
| Beal, Thomas B. | | *Hoyle, Charles | McLaughlin, John |
| Beall, Wm. | DeKun, Jules | *Humphreys, Thomas | Milam, Mr. (d'35) |
| Beal, Thomas J. | Dunbaugh, Jacob | *Hancock, Mr. | Meek, Joe |
| Beale, Edw. F. | Dumas, C.W.F. | *Harrison, Samuel J. (own. | Meriwether, David / |
| Biereau, Marie | Dunlop, James | Frkln Hotel, 1817) | *Morriss, William I. |
| *Beale, Jas. M. H. | Drips, Andy | <i>HOCKE, Solomon (Frkln)</i> | *Morriss, Robert |
| Becknell, William (82) | *Dunnington, Jas. | JAMES, Thomas * | *Morgan, William |
| Bowie, Jim | Dawson, Lewis | Jameson, John | *Mitchell, Wm. Jr. |
| Bowie, R. | | Jackson, David | *Morriss, Joshua |
| Benton, Sen. Thomas | | | Martin, Capt. |
| Bonneville, Capt. | | | Magee, Capt. |
| Bent, Charles | *Edds, Jessie | Kriker, Jim | *Metcalf, V. |
| Bridges, Jim | *Edmundson, | Kavenaugh, Lt. | *Morriss, Robert T. |
| > Brown, Joseph (Trail Sur) | <i>C. Edmundson, San Francisco</i> | | *Morriss, James M. |
| *Barton, Thomas W. | <i>Early 1816 wagon man</i> | | Mina, Don Francisco, the |
| *Beal George S. | | Lucas, Charles, US | Span. Mil. Gov. of N. Mex. |
| *Beale, Adam | Fink, Mike | Attorney, St.L. | *Morris, Jacob |
| | Fitzpatrick Tom | Lovell, James | *Morris, George |
| | Fraeb, Henry | Long, James (d'22) | *Morris, John |
| Chouteau, Auguste | Fowler, Jacob | Long, Jane | *Murrett, C. H. |
| Chambers, William | Fowler, Robert | LeGrande, Alexander, | *McDowell, Mr. |
| Cooper, Stephen | Fields, Lt. | 1st wagon train | |
| Carpenter, | *Fox, Richard | Leavenworth, Col. | |
| Charless, Joseph, | | | |
| Ed. Mo. Gaz | | | |

** 4th ...*

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*Nash, Abner
Norvall, Wm. W.

Talbott, Mr.
Travis, William(d at
Alamo, 1836)
Tucker, Nathaniel B.
*Terrill, Charles L.
*Terrill, Micajah
*Thompson, J.J.
Thomson, William

Ogden, Peter S.
*Otey, John M.

Philibert, Joseph
Pattie, Sylvester(d'30)
Pattie, James Ohio
Frovost, Etienne
*Penn, James
*Pleasants, John H.
Fratte, Bernard
PURCELL, JAMES

*Urquhart, John D.

*Vanderburgh, William

Robinson, William Davis
Robinson, Dr. John Hamilton
Riley, Capt. Bennet
Rose, Ed.
Rose, *John*
*Rives, L. C.
*Robertson, A.
*Rowan, Robert
*Rutherford, Mr.
Robidoux, Miguel

Woods, David
Walker, Joe
Williams, Bill "Old Bill"
*Wells, Thomas
*Walker, Peter
Whitmore, Capt.
*Winfree, Christopher
*Wells, T.
*Woodson, George B.
*Wood, James
Williams Ezekial
Workman, James
Waldo, David

Smith, Solomon
Smith, Tom
Smith, Jedediah, *get his journal with father in 1722*
Smith, Jed.
Sublette, William
Sublette, Milton(d'35)(Solomon?)

Yount, George
Young, Ewing

St. Vrain, Ceron
St. Vrain, Jacques
Storrs, Augustus (*got his Bunker sketch*). Storrs was off'd *at Santa Fe* by President Adams.
Scott, John(Mo. Terr.
Agent in D.C.)

NOTE: ANY NAME TYPE RESEARCH SHOULD BEGIN WITH THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY MEN LISTED IN THE JACOB FOWLER JOURNAL WHICH ARE ALSO LISTED ON PAGE 10 OF THIS REPORT.

Shade, Lt.
Smith, Lt. Francis
*Sadler, Robert
Settle, Mr.
Smith, John
Spencer, Samuel



BEALE CYPHER TEST KEY

Page 19 contains 289 units of Test Key for Beale Cyphers Numbers 1 and 3 which were derived from Thomas Jefferson's "Report to the Director, University of Virginia", which was published on 4 January 1822 in the Lynchburg(Va) Press. 4 January 1822 is the date of Thomas Jefferson Beale's letter to Robert Morriss of Lynchburg which was found with the Beale Cyphers delivered to Robert Morriss late in March 1822. Page 20 is^a test solution for the Beale Cypher No. 1 which is based on the Thomas Jefferson Report. Page 21 is a test solution for Beale Cypher No. 3 which is also based on the Thomas Jefferson Report. A more detailed discussion may be found on Page 8.

1. I 2. O 3. T 4. T 5. A 6. O 7. T 8. G 9. A 10. O
 11. H 12. N 13. T 14. T 15. R 16. A 17. V 18. O 19. T 20. H
 21. O 22. V 23. S 24. M 25. R 26. A 27. T 28. T 29. P 30. A
 31. V 32. O 33. T 34. L 35. F 36. T 37. B 38. L 39. B 40. T
 41. L 42. A 43. T 44. S 45. S 46. E 47. A 48. F 49. A 50. O
 51. T 52. D 53. T 54. F 55. O 56. H 57. A 58. G 59. S 60. O
 61. T 62. C 63. O 64. T 65. S 66. U 67. T 68. S 69. R 70. A
 71. V 72. M 73. T 74. F 75. R 76. A 77. T 78. M 79. I 80. A
 81. L 82. T 83. A 84. O 85. T 86. V 87. W 88. F 89. D 90. T
 91. T 92. C 93. O 94. T 95. A 96. O 97. T 98. L 99. G 100. A

100

1. W 2. H 3. T 4. L 5. B 6. T 7. L 8. F 9. T 10. H
 11. O 12. T 13. U 14. A 15. F 16. S 17. O 18. S 19. T 20. D
 21. F 22. S 23. M 24. A 25. S 26. T 27. C 28. T 29. T 30. H
 31. A 32. T 33. S 34. V 35. A 36. C 37. T 38. B 39. O 40. O
 41. T 42. E 43. A 44. I 45. C 46. U 47. R 48. F 49. T 50. L
 51. E 52. A 53. A 54. P 55. F 56. T 57. A 58. O 59. T 60. P
 61. A 62. S 63. O 64. T 65. U 66. S 67. F 68. A 69. A 70. C
 71. O 72. I 73. A 74. S 75. O 76. A 77. A 78. T 79. F 80. E
 81. S 82. T 83. B 84. I 85. N 86. T 87. C 88. T 89. A 90. T
 91. C 92. I 93. T 94. B 95. F 96. T 97. B 98. O 99. T 200. I

200

1. T 2. O 3. T 4. S 5. L 6. A 7. W 8. A 9. M 10. T
 11. T 12. L 13. B 14. A 15. S 16. O 17. D 18. W 19. O 20. A
 21. T 22. F 23. S 24. O 25. D 26. I 27. E 28. S 29. S 30. A
 31. T 32. R 33. O 34. T 35. B 36. S 37. E 38. T 39. F 40. I
 41. I 42. T 43. M 44. T 45. T 46. B 47. D 48. I 49. I 50. T
 51. O 52. A 53. E 54. A 55. P 56. A 57. C 58. S 59. O 60. T
 61. A 62. C 63. O 64. W 65. W 66. A 67. D 68. A 69. A 70. P
 71. O 72. O 73. T 74. S 75. T 76. B 77. D 78. E 79. A 80. T
 81. T 82. E 83. N 84. O 85. T 86. T 87. I 88. T 89. P 90.
 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 300.

THEY THEREFORE INSTRUCTED THEIR PRACTICE

CARL W. NELSON, JR.
105 N. BRANDYWINE ST.
ARLINGTON, VA.

CARL W. NELSON, JR.
105 N. BRANDYWINE ST.
ARLINGTON, VA.

of each one will be found the names and residences of relatives and others, to whom they devise their respective portions.

From this you will be enabled to carry out the wishes of all by distributing the portion of each to the parties designated. This will not be difficult as their residences are given, and they can easily be found.

T.J.B.

"The two letters given above were all the box contained that were intelligible. The others consisted of papers closely covered with figures, which were, of course, unmeaning until they could be deciphered. To do this was the task to which I now devoted myself, and with but partial success, that is, as to deciphering paper marked "No. 2", to be described later on.

"The three ciphers are given below, the one marked "No. 1" describing the exact locality of the vault where the treasure is buried; the one marked "No. 2" stating the contents of the vault; and paper marked "No. 3" stating the names and addresses of the persons involved:

"No. 1"

* V B L - D A L A - F T
71, 194, 38, 1701, 89, 76, 11, 83, 1629, 48, 94,
C T A O A O - T T T T L
63, 132, 16, 111, 95, 84, 341, 975, 14, 40, 64, 27, 81,
O B O T - G R T T - T F -
139, 213, 63, 90, 1120, 8, 15, 3, 126, 2018, 40, 74, 758,
- - A - - L O O - T
485, 604, 230, 436, 664, 582, 150, 251, 284, 308, 231,
A T - D - - U W - (1307) A
124, 211, 486, 225, 401, 370, 11, 101, 305, 139, 189,
V T F A T C I T T - - O
17, 33, 88, 208, 193, 145, 1, 94, 73, 416, 918, 263,
T - - - O A O T A H O -
28, 500, 538, 356, 117, 136, 219, 27, 176, 130, 10, 460,
R - O - S O I N S - B C
25, 485, 18, 436, 65, 84, 200, 283, 118, 320, 138, 36,
- T R V O - S A - B F T -
416, 280, 15, 71, 224, 961, 44, 16, 401, 39, 88, 61, 304,
R O M N V C O B - - T O I
12, 21, 24, 283, 134, 92, 63, 246, 486, 682, 7, 219, 184,
- - O T - - A P I T - A
360, 780, 18, 64, 463, 474, 131, 160, 79, 73, 440, 95, ETC

* TEST TEXT DERIVED FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON'S REPORT TO THE SENATOR, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRINTED IN LYNCHBURG

DOCID: 1165672501, 15, 38, 3, 5, 44, 7, 287, 135,

150, 96, 33, 84, 125, 818, 190, 96, 520, 118, 459, 370,
653, 466, 106, 41, 107, 612, 219, 275, 30, 150, 105, 49,
53, 287, 250, 207, 134, 7, 53, 12, 47, 85, 63, 138, 110,
21, 112, 140, 495, 496, 515, 14, 73, 85, 584, 994, 150,
199, 16, 42, 5, 4, 25, 42, 8, 16, 822, 125, 159, 32,
204, 612, 818, 81, 95, 405, 41, 609, 136, 14, 20, 28,
26, 353, 302, 246, 8, 131, 159, 140, 84, 440, 42, 16,
822, 40, 67, 101, 102, 193, 138, 204, 51, 63, 240, 549,
122, 8, 10, 63, 140, 47, 48, 140, 288.

000
No. 3 618

* — G C T T D T T O L L
317, 8, 92, 73, 112, 89, 67, 318, 28, 96, 107, 41,
631, 78, 146, 397, 118, 98, 114, 246, 348, 116, 74, 88,
12, 65, 32, 14, 81, 19, 76, 121, 216, 85, 33, 66, 15,
68, 68, 77, 43, 24, 122, 96, 117, 36, 211, 301, 15,
44, 11, 46, 89, 18, 136, 68, 317, 28, 90, 82, 304, 71,
43, 221, 198, 176, 310, 319, 81, 99, 264, 380, 56, 37,
319, 2, 44, 53, 28, 44, 75, 98, 102, 37, 85, 107, 117,
64, 88, 136, 48, 151, 99, 175, 89, 315, 326, 78, 96,
214, 218, 311, 43, 89, 51, 90, 75, 128, 96, 33, 28, 103,
84, 65, 26, 41, 246, 84, 270, 98, 116, 32, 59, 74, 66,
69, 240, 15, 8, 121, 20, 77, 89, 31, 11, 106, 81, 191,
224, 328, 18, 75, 52, 82, 117, 201, 39, 23, 217, 27,
21, 84, 35, 54, 109, 128, 49, 77, 88, 1, 81, 217, 64,
55, 83, 116, 251, 269, 311, 96, 54, 32, 120, 18, 132,
102, 219, 211, 84, 150, 219, 275, 312, 64, 10, 106, 87,
75, 47, 21, 29, 37, 81, 44, 18, 126, 115, 132, 150,
181, 203, 76, 81, 299, 314, 337, 351, 96, 11, 28, 97,
318, 238, 106, 24, 93, 3, 19, 17, 26, 60, 73, 88, ETC.

* THIS TEXT DERIVED FROM JAMES JEFFERSON'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. A LETTER PRINTED IN THE UNIVERSITY PRESS. THE NAME OF BEALE'S LETTER TO MR