

THE ARMCHAIR TREASURE HUNT 1999 / 2000

ANSWERS AND RESULTS

Introduction

Well, I didn't think that I would be doing another of these treasure hunts, but this one actually ended up being as much fun as any of the others that I have set. The ideas for the hunt originated at a drinking session in The Clachan for the team celebration of the winners last year from Reuters.

"TIME, gentlemen please". Obvious really, with the Millennium coming up. That set me to thinking about all manner of things related to Time - Longitude, Calendars, Dr Who, the Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy, Greenwich and the Meridian, clocks and all that jazz. The basic layout was to be the standard 12 pager, although I know that this is getting a bit hackneyed and boring. I think that maybe we are now reaching the end of that format, but it was difficult to dream up new ideas and I had little time, so I stuck with the formula.

Nevertheless, there was room for lots of information and some red herrings. But I wanted it all to link together, so that even the red herrings had something to do with the theme. I think that I managed to achieve that, but I'll let you judge for yourself.

I also got the invaluable assistance of Alison Ruxton (AR?) and Lynette Halewood in putting things together, and the marvellous contribution of Bryony Watson and Laura Hopwood from Corporate Relations who sorted out the Dialogica print. My heartfelt thanks to all of them.

Inevitably, some typos crept into the quiz, and I published all those that were known about on the web site. I hope that these minor errors did not spoil anyone's enjoyment of the quiz.

Scoring and Marking

Unlike previous years, I awarded marks for absolutely EVERYTHING in the quiz, and bonus marks for answers and observations that appealed. The usual marking scheme applied, with higher marks being awarded for the more difficult questions. The number of teams answering each question correctly and the points available are shown against each item thus: **[no, points]**.

OK, let's go through things in order.

Questions and Answers

The theme of the questions was that I wanted a date (year) associated with every single one. Some of them had the date in the question, some in the answer and some were inferred. This fed into a code which will be explained later on. So the responses to each question involved an actual answer and a year.

Page 2	09:10	<p>Which character did Phillip Wylie's 1930 novel "Gladiator" inspire?</p> <p>This is Superman. The book inspired Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster, his creators. [19,6].</p>
	05:07	<p>What was the first Irish golf course that Charles' aircraft RX211 flew over?</p> <p>RX211 (according to my source, although there is evidence that it was NX211) was the wing number of Charles A Lindbergh's <i>Spirit of St Louis</i> in his famous first solo transatlantic flight. His first landfall was over Valencia Island in SW Ireland, which he circled and then flew low on to Waterville golf course waving his wing numbers for the Cable Station there to report his safe arrival to an anxious world.</p> <p>As an aside, the golf course is really difficult - as witnessed by the first hole (430 yds, par 4) being called <i>Last Easy</i>.</p> <p>Quite a lot of support was around for Ceann Sibeal golf course at Ballyferriter on the end of the Dingle peninsula (which is the westernmost course in Europe). I have also played it and it's fun, but not as challenging as Waterville. While this golf course did exist on May 21st 1927, I have no record of Lindbergh going that way, he made landfall some 50 miles south of Dingle, so I did not allow this answer. Interestingly, this is the only question that nobody got my answer to.</p> <p>[0,25]</p>
	13:04	<p>What is the Aunt Heap, made famous by a man who became VERY famous in 1936?</p> <p>The famous man was Edward VIII, who abdicated on December 10th 1936 - possibly the most famous event (certainly in the UK) of the year. He named Kensington Palace this as he had so many aunts and great aunts living there at the time. [20,5]</p>
	00:03	<p>Since 1941, what has been the official religion of the USA?</p> <p>Trick question, I'm afraid - the first amendment states that there is no official religion, so any date can be used. The answer is therefore "none".</p> <p>[11,14]</p>
	11:04	<p>One day in 1936, Kerry celebrated her birthday. Two days later her older twin brother, Terry, celebrated his birthday. How come?</p> <p>A lovely little logic question. The answer goes something along the lines of this:</p> <p>At the time she went into labour, the mother of the twins was travelling by boat in a non-leap year. The older twin, Terry, was born first early on</p>

		<p>March 1st. The boat then crossed the International Date line (or any time zone line) going East and Kerry, the younger twin born a few minutes later on February 28th. 1936 is a leap year and so Feb 29th intervenes, giving the result of the question.</p> <p>[11,14]</p>
	04:09	<p>Since 1945, who works on the island of Sodor?</p> <p>Thomas the Tank Engine and his friends work here. They were created by the Rev Wilbert Awdry as characters in a set of stories for his children. The first story, <i>The Three Railway Engines</i>, did not, in fact star Thomas - he did not enter the scene until a couple of years later.</p> <p>[23,2]</p>
	04:25	<p>Which famous dollybird was born on March 9th 1959?</p> <p>Barbie was first put on sale on this date. She <i>is</i> a doll and a bit of a bird, so that's why I phrased the question this way. [19,6]</p>
	09:17	<p>Having originally been in Scotland for over 250 years, when was the Muckle Murderer finally returned to Edinburgh?</p> <p>Mons Meg is the most famous cannon in Scotland: a massive fifteenth-century bombard, which was reputed to be able to fire a large stone cannonball a distance of one-and-a-half miles. Its devastating effect earned Meg the alternative name, 'the Muckle Murderer'. It was made in Mons, Flanders and is much esteemed by the Scots. It was taken to London by the English in 1757 and restored to Edinburgh in 1829. Its current home is Edinburgh castle. [16,9]</p>
	00:31	<p>Where was Queen Elizabeth I born?</p> <p>This is the link to the picture advertising the quiz in the first place (which I also gave marks for [3,22] - Queen Elizabeth was born in Greenwich palace to Anne Boleyn. Everybody got this question right. As will be seen, Greenwich is integral to this treasure hunt. [24,1]</p>
Page 3	02:56	<p>Who's missing - Armin Harry, Livio Berrutti, Otis Davis and Herbert Elliott?</p> <p>It was pointed out that there were a couple of spelling mistakes in the names of some of these gentlemen, so I issued a correction on the web page. Armin Hary won the 100m, Livio Berutti the 200m, Otis Davis the 400m, Peter Snell won the 800m and Herb Elliot the 1500m, all of them in the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome. [18,7]</p>
	02:48	<p>In 1999, what joined a battleship, a dog, a horse and rider, and a racing car?</p> <p>Many of you spotted the connection here - which is, of course the board game Monopoly. There was a poll in 1999 to determine which is the most appropriate piece to join the others. Appropriately enough, a sack of money came top of the poll. [15,10]</p>

00:04	<p>When did Clough Williams-Ellis start building his village?</p> <p>This is the village of Portmeirion, which he started in 1925 [21,4]</p>
07:43	<p>Where would MPs go for a Whitebait supper in 1893?</p> <p>The answer is The Trafalgar Tavern in Greenwich. This was the end of parliamentary session traditional meal for Ministers until that year. At that time, Greenwich was the best place to get Whitebait - they could be caught off Greenwich and served within the hour. [12,13]</p>
05:23	<p>Roger Poincelet was never too late twice. When?</p> <p>Never Too Late was the famous double winning horse that Roger rode to victory in the Oaks and the 1,000 Guineas in 1960 - which is by now becoming a bit of a landmark year.....[8,17]</p>
00:56	<p>What did Cambridge organ student William Crotch, compose in 1793, that is still heard every day?</p> <p>Westminster quarters (originally Cambridge quarters) is the clock chime of Big Ben (amongst others). William composed the chime for use with the new clock at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, in 1793. [22,3]</p>
10:38	<p>If you used grippers, a binder bar and a knee kicker this spring, what would you have been doing?</p> <p>Laying carpet. Grippers are the strips of wood with nails pointing upwards that grip the carpet at the edges from beneath so that it can be stretched. A binder bar is the bit of metal that goes beneath a door to join carpet in two rooms together and a knee kicker is a device that allows you to stretch the carpet whilst kneeling down. It is quite impressive to watch professional carpet layers at work. [20,5]</p>
00:20	<p>In 1832, what were the next two letters in this sequence - YYHL?</p> <p>YE. These are the last letters of the first 6 months of the year. 1832 as a year is unremarkable, but it was used to establish the question code - see later. [6,19]</p>
05:43	<p>In 1772, why was Captain Cook 8 before Dr Who?</p> <p>One of my favourite questions, this one, and to some extent answered by Dava Sobel in her book and the recent television series on the Longitude. John Harrison (one of the key names for this quiz) solved the longitude problem with a series of 4 watches, H1, H2, H3 and H4 (H4 won the longitude prize for him - see later). However, one of the conditions was that another watchmaker should copy his watch and a separate sea trial held.</p> <p>Larcum Kendall made the first copy, called K1, which was used by Captain Cook on his second voyage to the Pacific Ocean between 1772 and 1775 in the ships Resolution and Adventure. It kept excellent time and aided Cook's navigation no end. K9 is Dr Who's dog.....and the rest is simple arithmetic. [8,17]</p>

	03:44	<p>Where is the Ayrton light?</p> <p>Another lovely little question. The Ayrton light is at the top of the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament and is lit when either the Lords or the Commons is sitting at night. It is named after the first Commissioner of Works at the time it was put up in 1885. [2,23]</p>
Page 4	01:43	<p>When did a boat last pass between Diggle and Marsden?</p> <p>Some dispute over the dates on this one. There is on the Huddersfield Narrow canal the Standedge tunnel between these two villages. It was built between 1794 and 1811, and cost 50 lives to build. It fell into considerable disrepair in the second world war, but is now undergoing restoration with the aim of re-opening in 2001. The last boat passed through the tunnel in 1945 according to my source, but other sources have stated otherwise, especially 1948. To be fair, I have awarded points for each substantiated answer. [6,19]</p>
	00:49	<p>When was the first credit card issued?</p> <p>This was a Diner's Club Card, issued in 1950 [12,13]</p>
	18:19	<p>What connects Steve McQueen, the Sorpe Dam (in 1943) and Kenneth More?</p> <p>The author Paul Brickhill, who died earlier this year. He wrote several famous WWII books, including <i>The Great Escape</i>, (a film co-starring Steve McQueen about the escape of 78 RAF officers from Stalag Luft III on March 24th, 1944), <i>The Dambusters</i> (shown over Christmas about the Lancaster raid on the Moehne, Sorpe and Eder Dams in 1943) and <i>Reach for the Sky</i> (based on the life of Douglas Bader, played by Kenneth More). [6,19]</p>
	17:01	<p>In 1925, what was the long back-to-back seat called that ran along the top of a bus?</p> <p>A knife-board. [5,20]</p>
	10:14	<p>What, started in 1440, links Agar's Plough, Dutchman's, Wellington and Sixpenny?</p> <p>The question I was least sure about including in the hunt. It is all to do with the playing fields of Eton. Agar's is a collection of soccer pitches, rugby pitches, a cricket pitch and a hockey pitch; Dutchman's is a similar large expanse of playing fields and Sixpenny is the name of a cricket field near the Fives Courts. The Duke of Wellington famously said that the Battle of Waterloo was "won on the playing fields of Eton". [15,10]</p>
	12:07	<p>When was the Duke of Alcantara created?</p> <p>This, on the other hand, was a question that I really liked. The Duke is one of the more famous violins made by Stradivarius. It was originally the property of a Spanish nobleman and was eventually given to the University of California at Los Angeles. However, it disappeared in</p>

		<p>August 1967 after being lent to David Margetts, second violinist in the University string quartet. David thought that he left the violin on the roof of his car whilst driving home from a shopping trip - or it might have been stolen - he's not sure. Whatever, it then remained lost for over 25 years.</p> <p>In January 1998, Ms Teresa Salvato picked up a violin she had obtained as part of a divorce settlement. When she took it to be repaired, the sharp-eyed dealer realised he was holding the lost Duke of Alcantara. The University promptly demanded the return of its property and a ten month legal battle ensued (and continues). The essence of the case is this: if it was stolen, then it is the University's; if it was lost, then it is Ms Salvato's. As the violin is worth some £500,000, it is quite a keenly fought battle!</p> <p>The violin itself was actually made in 1732. [14,11]</p>
	13:59	<p>In 1999, the last Liberty tree was cut down. Where?</p> <p>The Liberty trees were where the American colonists rallied to declare independence. There were once 13 such trees - one in each of the original colonies where would-be revolutionaries gathered to plot against British rule. The last surviving one (in the grounds of St John's College in Annapolis, Maryland) had to be cut down in October 1999 after falling victim to Hurricane Floyd. It was a 400 year-old tulip poplar. However, cuttings were taken from the tree and planted in each of the original 13 states to continue the line, albeit as the next generation. [12,13]</p>
	13:56	<p>Who nearly swallowed the snitch at Quidditch?</p> <p>A question that should have been answered by children or anybody connected with children. Harry Potter nearly swallowed the snitch, thus winning the game of Quidditch for his house at the Hogwarts school of Wizardry. From "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by JK Rowling, published in 1998 (although there is some argument that it should have been 1997). [18,7]</p>
	10:45	<p>If Hamlet was in the 1st place and Illuminatus was in the third place, what was in the second place?</p> <p>This is all to do with the National Theatre on the South Bank. Hamlet was the first play publicly performed in the Lyttleton theatre, Illuminatus in the Cottesloe. Tamburlaine the Great was the first production staged in the Olivier theatre in March 1976. [3,22]</p>
	10:41	<p>In 1973, a book was written about the brothers Eric, Osric, Corwin, Finndo and Julian, amongst others. Where was their home?</p> <p>From the series of science fiction / fantasy books by Roger Zelazny. They all lived in Amber. Osric and Finndo are merely mentioned in the books; they do not appear as they had been killed off centuries earlier. Corwin is the hero. A fine fantasy fiction series, although a little dated now. The Tardis Builders team told me that there is apparently an Amber game called "Eye of Harmony".....and Brainy Paul thinks that they are Moomintrolls.....[18,7]</p>

Page 5	05:51	<p>In what film do Napoleon and Cloth Ears appear?</p> <p>Lots of suggestions for this one, including Animal Farm and the Time Bandits. However, the answer is much more mundane - Walt Disney's The Aristocats. They were the dogs. [3,22]</p>
	04:50	<p>Who said this? "I started on July 21st 1969, the same day as man stepped on the Moon."</p> <p>Not the Logica question as some people thought, although the year was right, of course. What a time to start your career in Radio One - this was said to the Daily Mail by Noel Edmonds. [2,23]</p>
	06:10	<p>Who died in 1911 after saving a girl from drowning?</p> <p>A backhanded reference to one of the themes of last year's hunt. The unfortunate noble-minded person was William Schwenk Gilbert (of Gilbert and Sullivan). [11,14]</p>
	07:07	<p>Who founded a factory at Molsheim in 1909?</p> <p>Ettore Bugatti, who started making motor cars in this factory. [18,7]</p>
	09:50	<p>Oak Apple Day - where was the oak and on which date should it be on?</p> <p>Oak Apple Day is held on 29th May, Charles II's birthday and the day of his restoration in 1660. It was observed as a public holiday until the middle of the 19th Century. The Oak was the one that Charles II hid in to escape the Roundhead troops that were searching for him. The oak was in the grounds of Boscobel House [15,10] and the date of his hiding was 6th September 1651 [9,16]. I gave marks for both the place and the date.</p>
	05:39	<p>What is the connection between the Crown and Three Sugarloaves, 14 Creechurch Lane, London and Boston, Massachusetts?</p> <p>This one had the clue to the answer in the question - what is possibly the most famous event to have taken place in Boston? - why the Boston Tea Party of course, which took place in 1773. The connection is that the tea chests which were thrown overboard in Boston harbour were supplied by the tea merchant whose premises were at 14 Creechurch Lane.</p> <p>In those days the houses were not numbered; this tea dealer chose the Crown and Three Sugarloaves as his sign to denote his premises. The oddity is that while the tea merchant has long gone, there is still the sign of the Crown and Three Sugarloaves present at that address. [13,12]</p>
	01:39	<p>Which modern day Madame Butterfly fought April in 1999?</p> <p>Laila Ali, the daughter of Mohammed Ali, fought April Fowler in a women's boxing match in upstate New York in October last year. She is the second daughter of Mohammed's third wife, Veronica Anderson. Mohammed was reportedly not happy about his daughter's chosen profession. She duly won (quite easily) and has gone on to have several other fights. Her nickname is, inevitably, Madame Butterfly - "floats like a....." [11,14]</p>

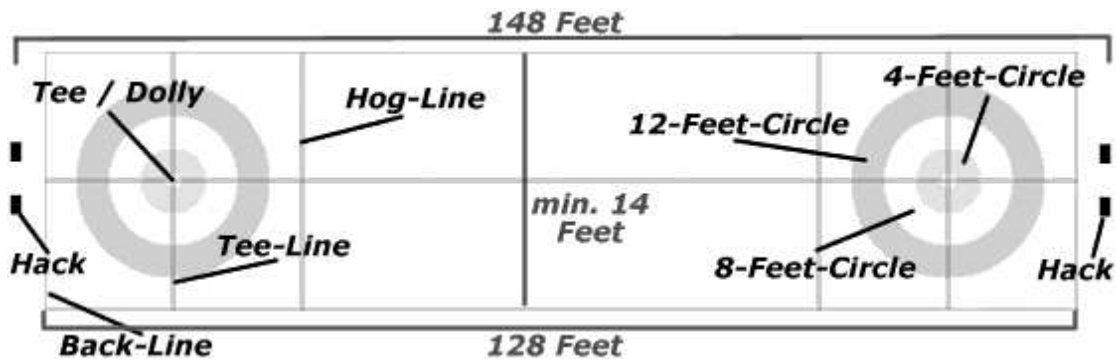
	03:47	<p>What was held this year at Worthy Farm?</p> <p>The Glastonbury Pop Festival was held there in midsummer as it has been for several years now. It usually pours with rain. Not so bad last year, though. [20,5]</p>
	04:49	<p>Who played Jabba the Hut in 1999?</p> <p>According to the closing titles of the latest (or earliest, as it is intended as the first part of 9 in the sequence) Star Wars film <i>The Phantom Menace</i>, Jabba the Hut is played by himself. He is a totally computer generated image. Pretty average film, but some wonderful special effects. Best wrong answers included Brian Blessed and Robert Carlyle. [6,19]</p>
	00:16	<p>James Wolfe, the victor of Quebec, died in 1759, but was hit by a V1 in WWII. Where?</p> <p>I like this one. James Wolfe came to live in Greenwich in 1751 with his parents. Their house, Macartney House, in Chesterfield Walk, near Greenwich Park, is still standing, and bears a blue plaque stating "James Wolfe 1727-1759, victor of Quebec, lived here". He was buried in the Greenwich parish church, St Alphege (which was the subject of another potential question). Inside the church are a number of memorials to Wolfe; they consist of a painting "The Death of Wolfe" by Edward Peary, 1762, a wall tablet of 1908, the replica of his coffin plate in the floor, and a modern stained glass window.</p> <p>In Greenwich Park, next to the Observatory, is a bronze statue of Wolfe by Robert Tait McKenzie looking out over London. The statue was erected in 1930 and bears the inscription "This monument, a gift of the Canadian people, was unveiled by the Marquis de Montcalm". The statue was hit by a V1 bomb during the last war; the base still bears the scars.</p> <p>[15,10]</p>
Page 6	14:15	<p>Thomas Wills and Henry Harrison organised the first official game of what in 1858?</p> <p>My thanks to AR for this one....this was the first game of Australian Rules football. A crazy game, but somehow likeable. [16,9]</p>
	11:01	<p>Who killed Manolete at Linares, Jaén in 1947?</p> <p>I intended to go to Spain this year for my holidays and so bought a guidebook to tell me about all the wonderful places that I could visit. However, whilst I saw Spain from just over the border in France, I did not quite succeed in getting there. I thought that I had better not waste the money that I had spent on the guidebook and so set a couple of questions from it.</p> <p>Manolete was one of the most celebrated matadors in Spain. He was eventually gored to death by the bull Islero, after an illustrious career covering many years. [16,9]</p>
	03:01	<p>When did the Seven Sleepers fall asleep?</p>

		<p>A fairly simple question if you have a copy of Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable to hand. The seven sleepers were seven Christian youths of Ephesus, according to the legend, who fled during the Diocletian persecution of AD303 to a cave in Mount Celion. The cave was walled up by their pursuers and they fell asleep. In the reign of Theodosius II, some 200 years later, they awoke and went into the city for provisions. They then fell sleep again, this time until the Resurrection. Their names are given as Constantius, Dionysius, Joannes, Maximianus, Malchus, Martinianus and Serapion.</p> <p>Some support for AD 250, which was given as the date in Britannica. I allowed both answers. [17,8]</p>
	08:45	<p>What is the modern day English word named after a 'little bottle', but means something completely different from 'little bottle'?</p> <p>The Italian for 'little bottle' is fiasco, which now of course means Connex South Central.....allegedly. [7,18]</p>
	14:30	<p>What, in 1833, first went half way up at 12:55pm, to the top at 12:58pm and down to the bottom again at 1pm?</p> <p>Yet another Greenwich related question - I am trying to reinforce the message that this quiz has a lot to do with that historic place. This refers to the Greenwich timeball, which performed this unusual behaviour every day at exactly 1pm so as to allow all the ships at anchor nearby in the Thames to accurately set their chronometers. Many other timeballs were built around the country (indeed the world) for exactly the same purpose, but all of them took their time from the original clocks at Greenwich. Ruth Belville (her picture is on page 3) is one of the people who used to help in the dissemination of this accurate time before the invention of the radio time pips. The latter's clock on page 8 is one such timeball. [21,4]</p>
	06:37	<p>Which sport dates from 1838 and centres on the Corner Pin pub at Stubbins, near Ramsbottom?</p> <p>The wonderful sport of black pudding knocking. This started when Yorkshire folk were passing through Stubbins on their way to the seaside. They would often stop at the Corner Pin for a drink. However, the ale was so strong that they often got into scraps with the locals. One of the landlords at the time decided a competition was needed as a diversion from the fighting.</p> <p>The rules are simple; a plinth is built high up on the outside wall of the pub, on which a pile of Yorkshire puddings is placed. Contestants try to knock off as many as possible with one lob of a black pudding from 20 paces. Umpiring is strict. It is now an annual international event.</p> <p>[8,17]</p>
	07:03	<p>Who wrote the play Passion, Poison and Petrification?</p> <p>Another ATH perennial, George Bernard Shaw. He wrote this play in 1905 with some of the most difficult stage directions known to mankind,</p>

		<p>simply to put in some corny lines. For example, at least three characters are supposed to be visibly struck by lightning, including one policeman. This was so that he could put in the line “The copper attracted the lightning”. [20,5]</p>
	05:15	<p>Which Queen did Samuel Pepys kiss in 1669?</p> <p>A tricky question, this one. Pepys made the entry in his diary for the 23rd February, showing that he kissed the mummified remains of Catherine de Valois, wife of King Henry V. Her body was on display and Samuel decided to kiss her on his 36th birthday. Yeuch. [16,9]</p>
	06:59	<p>In 1994, Stanley Owen-Green died. What was he commonly known as?</p> <p>I remember seeing this man many times in Oxford street, where he used to commute to every day from his home near Northolt. He was the man who put on the placard telling of the evils of, and deploring the eating of, protein (less red meat, more vegetables, etc.). He then paraded up and down Oxford Street all day trying to get his message across that the world would be a much better place if only..... He was commonly known as The Protein Man. [5,20]</p>
Page 7	05:55	<p>In which city this summer would you have been most likely to drink Horchata?</p> <p>The second question from my Spanish guidebook. This drink is most commonly drunk in street cafes in the city of Valencia. [11,14]</p>
	00:28	<p>When did the first female professional ballerina make her debut?</p> <p>I have an authoritative reference for this one. Mlle de La Fontaine made her debut in 1681 in the Opera at Paris. Before La Fontaine's thrilling entry as première danseuse in Jean-Baptiste Lully's ballet Le Triomphe de l'Amour, girls' roles on the public stage had been taken by young men. [12,13]</p>
	01:56	<p>What connects the Duke of York, Sharpe's Express, the Home Guard and King Edward?</p> <p>These are all, boringly, varieties of potato. [17,8]</p>
	02:21	<p>What was the real name of Pilot Officer John Ross when he enlisted in 1922?</p> <p>TE Lawrence (of Arabia fame). On 17th August 1922, Chief of the Air Staff, Sir Hugh Trenchard, signed the following order (my thanks to Dave Kee for this input): “it is hereby approved that Colonel TE Lawrence be permitted to join the Royal Air Force as an aircraft hand under the alis of John Hume Ross. He is taking this step in order to learn what is the life of an airman. On receipt of any communication from him through any channel, asking for his release, orders are to be issued for his discharge immediately without formality.” [18,7]</p>
	02:16	<p>Which German shell shock victim was rescued in 1918, taken to LA and had an illustrious film career until his death 14 years later?</p>

		<p>Rin Tin Tin, the Alsatian dog who became a film star. Corny. Dave Kee again writes: Corporal Lee Duncan and colleagues in the 136th Aero Division came across a German shepherd and her 5 puppies in a shelled corner of an abandoned war dog station at the end of WWI. He persuaded his captain that they should rescue the dogs and take them back to the States. Duncan kept 2 of the puppies and named them after the tiny dolls that French soldiers carried for good luck. One died of pneumonia and the other became a film star. [11,14]</p>
	16:43	<p>Where, in 1856, was Fiddler's Green?</p> <p>Again, the year in this question was a red herring, and was there purely for the code. Fiddler's Green is the happy land imagined by sailors where there is perpetual mirth, a fiddle that never stops playing for dancers who never tire, plenty of grog and unlimited tobacco. Therefore it is Sailor's (or Fishermen's) Heaven. Some support for halfway to hell in an old US song, but I did not allow this. [10,15]</p>
	15:38	<p>If the slogan is "Everything, for everyone, everywhere", when did it open?</p> <p>Charles F Harrod opened his eponymous store Harrods in 1849. This was the slogan that he used to advertise it in those times. [13,12]</p>
	15:36	<p>What was invented by the American Walter Hunt?</p> <p>A tedious, but exceptionally useful invention - the safety pin, invented in 1849. Maybe it was sold at Harrods? However, he was quite prolific and invented numerous other things in this year, including a sewing machine needle - so of course I allowed these substantiated answers as well. A bit too broadly worded a question. [19,6]</p>
	08:52	<p>In 1992, who were known as Beltway Bandits?</p> <p>Again, the year is a bit of a red herring, as they were known by this name for some time. These are Washington Lobbyists or even slightly corrupt corporations based around the Washington Ring Road (the Beltway). Again, slightly too broadly a worded question, so I allowed most relevant answers that mentioned something similar. [10,15]</p>
Page 8	06:42	<p>What did Auguste Escoffier create after receiving two tickets from Helen Porter Mitchell?</p> <p>Helen's stage name was Nellie Melba, and after she gave Escoffier a couple of free tickets to the stalls for <i>Lohengrin</i>, he created the Peach Melba dessert in her honour. The year was 1894. The peach and ice cream represent the purity and sweetness of her voice, as well as her own 'peaches and cream' complexion, while the raspberry stands for her 'colour'. [19,6]</p>
	01:46	<p>Who brought Bill back home?</p> <p>A sporting question inspired by the Rugby Union World Cup held in Autumn 1999. The Australian Rugby team under John Eales told their press that they would bring the William Webb Ellis trophy back with them, as they believed that it's natural home was Australia. A bit</p>

		sickening that they actually achieved their boast. [2,23]
01:05		<p>Where on the Thames was St Paul's Cathedral situated in 1906?</p> <p>A much harder question this time. On the side of Vauxhall Bridge there is a sculpture of a miniature St Paul's Cathedral, correct down to very small detail. The sculpture was unveiled in 1906. It is not easily seen from the bridge as you have to lean over a bit. The bridge itself had 8 such sculptures, 4 on each side, to represent Engineering, Sculpture, Pottery, Architecture, Science, Fine Arts, Local Government and Education. St Paul's represents Architecture and sits on the outstretched hand of a female figure. [1,24]</p>
01:47		<p>What is missing from a speedway bike that is found on a normal bike?</p> <p>In order to stop accidents (mainly riders running into the back of those in front), the brakes were removed from all Speedway bikes. This means that they have to have winding down laps. They don't have many gears, either. Perhaps John Prescott ought to try this idea on the roads.....? Perhaps not. [20,5]</p>
00:44		<p>Who is the reigning world conkers champion?</p> <p>Jody Tracy from the village of Geddington, Northants, won the trophy as a rookie in October 1999. Thankfully, he whopped the German pretender Josef Koberle after extra time and three re-drawn conkers. [8,17]</p>
00:43		<p>Where was Dr Eugene Shoemaker buried on Saturday July 31st 1999?</p> <p>He was buried on the Moon. The remains of Dr Shoemaker were carried on board the spacecraft Lunar Prospector, which was on a NASA mission to try to find water in the shadowed area that could one day help sustain life on the Moon. The controlled impact, which was the equivalent of a 2 ton car travelling at more than 1100 mph, unfortunately discovered absolutely nothing, as the impact was not observed. Eugene was actually killed in a car accident on July 18th 1997 near Alice Springs. It was his greatest wish to become the first geologist on the Moon - now achieved. [22,3]</p>
08:46		<p>In which sport can you find a hack, hogline and a tee?</p> <p>This is a current question, so the year related to is 1999. These elements are all found in the sport of Curling. They are all part of the rink that the game is played on (see picture below). A hack is where you propel the stone from. The hogline is the line by which you must have released the stone. The tee is the centre of the scoring circle, also known as the dolly. [18,7]</p>



	09:48	<p>In 1975, whose phone number was 555 2368?</p> <p>This was Jim Rockford's phone number from <i>The Rockford Files</i>. At the start of every episode of this LA based private detective series, the phone would ring and somebody would leave a message on his answerphone. This would set the man off on his latest adventure. Some of the actual messages are quite fun - try: http://www.myths.com/pub/humor/misc/rockford.html.</p> <p>Some people claimed that this was a commonly used phone number for lots of US series in that era, but I did not allow it as it was not <i>my</i> answer. [6,19]</p>
	03:00	<p>What is the connection between <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> and Lesley Howard?</p> <p><i>Anagallis arvensis</i> is more commonly known as the Shepherds Sundial (appropriate for the theme of this quiz - bonus marks were awarded for anybody who spotted this link) or alternatively, the Scarlet Pimpernel. Lesley Howard played the fictional French Revolutionary era hero, Sir Percy Blakeney, rescuing people from the Terror. This film was released in 1934. [20,5]</p>
	01:57	<p>Which film was inspired by Dame Juliana Berners' 1486 "Boke of St Albans"?</p> <p>The book itself concerned many medieval activities, including falconry. It listed the types of bird of prey that were suitable for various classes of people, including a Kestrel for a Knave (or servant). This gave Barry Hines the inspiration for his novel Kes, which was made into the film in 1969. [3,22]</p>
	03:12	<p>In 1642, what was made from Alum, bull's hide, goose feathers and waxed twine?</p> <p>For all the golfers among you, these are the component pieces of a feathery golf ball. This was the first official type of golf ball and is now extremely rare and valuable. [13,12]</p>
	12:53	<p>Who, having invented a fireproof house, helped Benjamin Franklin draft the Treaty of Paris?</p> <p>This treaty was drafted in 1783, and ended the war of American Independence. David Hartley the Younger was the gentleman involved. He was an MP from 1774 to 1784, but his main claim to fame was his</p>

		<p>system of fireproofing houses, using alternate layers of copper and iron between the ceiling and the floor above. he made several practical demonstrations of this successful system, including, reputedly, allowing George III to have breakfast in the room above a blazing fire. He was made a grant by Parliament of £2,500 to continue this work. An obelisk was erected on the anniversary of the Great Fire of London in 1866 on Putney Heath to commemorate him. [1,24]</p>
Page 9	07:53	<p>Who played Cleopatra at the Globe in 1999?</p> <p>Mark Rylance, the artistic director of Shakespeare's Globe theatre decided to play the part himself. As anybody who has seen the film <i>Shakespeare in Love</i> would know, all parts had to be played by men in the Elizabethan and Jacobean period. Mark wanted authenticity, and so played the part himself. Apparently, he was very good in the part and quite attractive.....if you like that sort of thing. Shakespeare himself foresaw the deed:</p> <p><i>The quick comedians Extemporally will stage us, and present our Alexandrian revels. Antony shall be brought forth, and I shall see Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness I'the posture of a whore.</i></p> <p>[18,7]</p>
	02:50	<p>When could you last see Bailey's Beads?</p> <p>Bailey's Beads are the little beads of light that shine through the valleys of the Moon when backlit by the Sun during a total Solar Eclipse. The last of these happened in England on 11th August 1999, although of course they were not visible from everywhere in the world (in fact not from anywhere in England!). [21,4]</p>
	06:36	<p>Who would not fit into his coffin in St Stephen's in Caen and burst out when forced in?</p> <p>This unfortunate King of England was left too long between his death and his attempted (and largely bungled!) burial in St Stephens church in Caen. It was, of course, William I, the Conqueror.</p> <p>He is most well known, of course, for conquering England in 1066. A notable achievement, no doubt, and a catchy nickname to boot! Here's what the Encyclopaedia Britannica has to say about his death:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">William died at daybreak on September 9 1087, in his 60th year, and was buried in rather unseemly fashion in St. Stephen's Church, which he had built at Caen.</p> <p>OK. What's unseemly? Is there something they're not telling us? Don't your ears perk up when you hear this? Now listen to what a more lurid source has to say about it:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">On 9 September 1087, William I died. His body was carried to his</p>

		<p>great church of St. Stephen at Caen. Towards the end of his life he had grown very fat, and when the attendants tried to force the body into the stone sarcophagus, it burst, filling the church with a foul smell. It was an unfortunate ending to the career of an unusually fortunate and competent king.</p> <p>Alright, now we're talking! Let's try another account:</p> <p>From postmortem decay the abscess had turgidly putrefied, bloating the corpse and expanding its girth. A group of bishops applied pressure on the king's abdomen to force the body downward (in the coffin) but it moved only inches; the lid still would not shut. Again they pushed, and the abdominal wall, already under intense internal pressure, burst. Pus and putrefaction drenched the king's death garb and seeped throughout the coffin. The stench so overpowered chapel mourners that, hands to noses, many raced for the doors ...</p> <p>Perhaps a little more than we needed to know, but, there it is. While still on the topic of William, we should note that his coronation was in the still brand spankin' new (in 1066!) Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day.</p> <p>The shouts of acclamation -- in English as well as in French -- alarmed the Norman guards stationed outside the abbey. Believing that inside the church something had gone horribly wrong, they set fire to the neighbouring houses. Half a century later, a Norman monk recalled the chaos of that day. 'As the fire spread rapidly, the people in the church were thrown into confusion and crowds of them rushed outside, some to fight the flames, others to take the chance to go looting.'</p> <p>Why's it called the Dark Ages? Sounds like there was lots of excitement to me. I just wouldn't want to be the king. [19,6]</p>
12:48		<p>To what 1999 TV show is Karn Evil 9,1st Impression, the theme tune?</p> <p>One of the leading lights of Progressive Rock, as it was called in the early 1970's were Emerson Lake and Palmer (ELP). They wrote and played this song on the album <i>Brain Salad Surgery</i>. It has since been re-recorded and is now the theme tune to that wonderful Saturday feast of entertainment, <i>Jim Davidson's Generation Game</i>.</p> <p>Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends, we're so glad you could attend, come inside, come inside.</p> <p>[9,16]</p>
07:42		<p>Who led Wadaiko Ichiro in 1996?</p> <p>This is one of the leading Japanese taiko drumming groups that tours the world. They toured in 1996 and I heard their very impressive show. Their leader in that time was Ichiro Inoue. He is apparently the only</p>

	<p>composer in Japan who writes modern music for traditional percussion instruments. [4,21]</p>
00:44	<p>Which 'order' of nuns was pilloried for celebrating Easter Sunday with a block party to celebrate fundraising for AIDS?</p> <p>Yep, the good ol' US of A again - that wonderful place called San Francisco, the gay capital of the world.</p> <p>SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco has had it with the Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence.</p> <p>The "order" of drag performance artists who, clad in nun's habits and vibrant face-paint, have shocked and amused the city for 20 years is being damned by Catholic leaders for planning to stage a public celebration of their troupe's anniversary on Easter Sunday.</p> <p>Archdiocese spokesman Maurice Healy said Wednesday allowing a group which "mocks the Catholic Church" to close a public street on the holiest day of the Christian year was just as reprehensible as "allowing a group of neo-Nazis to close a city street for the celebration on the Jewish Feast of Passover."</p> <p>"In terms of offensiveness, it's very similar," he told Reuters.</p> <p>Troupe member "Sister MaryMaye Himm" responded angrily, telling the San Francisco Chronicle the April 4 celebration in the largely gay Castro District would go on as planned.</p> <p>"We're really appalled at the insensitivity of comparing us to neo-Nazis, which totally invalidates the Jewish struggle against the Nazis," he said.</p> <p>"The comparison is offensive not only to myself but to Jewish people everywhere, and the Catholic Church should be ashamed for promoting such an absurdity."</p> <p>The Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence have long been a part of the San Francisco landscape, appearing at benefits and protests in their black habits, outrageous makeup and often on roller skates.</p> <p>The satirical and sometimes raunchy Sisters this month secured approval from the city Board of Supervisors to close Castro Street for a block party on April 4 to celebrate their 20 years of fund-raising for AIDS and other causes.</p> <p>In an editorial last week in the archdiocese's official newspaper, Catholic San Francisco, Healy said the prospect of turning over a public street to the Sisters on Easter Sunday was "extraordinarily insensitive."</p> <p>"This group has garnered a reputation for outrageous behavior by mocking religious life, ridicule of Catholic institutions and profane references to sacred liturgies," he wrote.</p> <p>While several openly gay members of the Board of Supervisors have declared they will not be swayed from their support of the Sisters, Healy said he believed a groundswell of Catholic outrage would force the</p>

		<p>celebration to be rescheduled.</p> <p>"We are at a point in which a major constituency has said 'this is offensive to us and we're asking you to change it'," Healy told Reuters. "There are legitimate and real grounds for us to be offended, and for us to say please do not hold this event on the holiest day of the year." [12,13]</p>
	00:43	<p>In 1999, where does the phrase 'Take a raincheck' come from?</p> <p>Baseball. When a match was rained off, spectators were told to hold on to their tickets for the replay. [11,14]</p>
	02:36	<p>Who helped the Intrepid Fox win an election by giving the electors a pint of stout and a kiss?</p> <p>A little closer to home, this one. There is a pub in Soho (about 400 yards from the Logica offices in Great Marlborough Street), called The Intrepid Fox. This has nothing to do with red furry canine-type creatures, much more to do with the 18th Century politician, Charles James Fox. He was trying to secure his seat in Parliament for that area of Soho and one of his supporters, the publican Sam House, renamed his pub in 1784 as a tribute. In those days of bribery of the limited number of electors, it was here that the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, secured the votes of the coal-men by buying them a pint of stout and a kiss in this pub of old. There is apparently a plaque inside the pub (which has now changed character somewhat to a rock venue) to commemorate this fact. [11,14]</p>
	02:00	<p>What was standardised in 1702 at 36x28 inches and one hand?</p> <p>An arty question. Kit-Cat is this standard size of canvas. The name comes from Geoffrey Kneller's choice of it for his portrait (1702 - 1717) of the members of the Whig Kit-Cat club, which was named after Christopher Cat, keeper of the pie-house where they met. A Kit-Cat portrait should show the head, shoulders and one hand of the subject. [1,24]</p>
Page 10	02:37	<p>What did Robert Smith of Camden create in 1992?</p> <p>XFM radio station - he is the lead singer of The Cure, the grand daddy of the Camden set. [1,24]</p>
	02:35	<p>In 1991, what was the longest word that could be written using only the top row of a typewriter?</p> <p>Yet again, the year is a red herring, simply to give a year for the code. There are several answers here, of which typewriter is the most common, and was my original answer. However, the ingenuity of 2 entrants showed me that the actual answer is rupturewort, which is 1 letter longer. Therefore I could only allow that answer. [2,23]</p>
	02:13	<p>In 1618, James Melville was granted a monopoly on what?</p> <p>Another golfing question - and with the same answer! Quartermaster James Melville was granted this 21 year monopoly by James I of England to make and sell feathery golf balls in Scotland. He did this in order to</p>

		protect the interests of his countrymen by preventing the import of featheries from the Continent. [4,21]
	04:33	<p>In 1839, Bradshaw showed that a train journey from Holyhead to London took 33 minutes less than the same journey from London to Holyhead. Why?</p> <p>A time related question. In this year, the common time zone systyem had not been adopted across the UK, and so different towns and cities still had their own local time, which depended on the local time of noon. Bradshaw's railway timetables were all written in local time, with the result that journey times varied for the same journey but in opposite directions. Holyhead was some 16 minutes or so behind London, which accounts for the difference in apparent journey time, although in reality, the journey time to the passenger was identical (this was in the days before Virgin trains). No bonuses were awarded for pointing out that I got my signs wrong in the question. [14,11]</p>
	01:39	<p>When was the smallest cathedral in England bestowed with this title?</p> <p>In 1546, the chapel of Christ Church college, Oxford - St. Frideswide Priory. Note that some sources say 1542, but this is slightly in error - Britannica seems more authoritative. [11,14]</p>
	03:41	<p>When was the derby introduced to London fashion?</p> <p>The derby is the American term for the bowler hat. It was introduced to London fashion in 1850. [13,12]</p>
	06:01	<p>Who is the gentleman in black velvet and when did he become famous?</p> <p>This "gentleman" was the mole that raised the molehill that tripped William III's horse Sorrel, causing him to fall and throw the King off. He broke his collar-bone and subsequently died a couple of weeks later. This event took place on 21st February 1702. This was a Jacobite toast in Queen Anne's time. [21,4]</p>
Page 11	01:58	<p>Fabian Stedman laid down the basic principles of what, in 1668?</p> <p>In his book <i>Tintinologia</i>, Stedman laid out the basic principles of change ringing (or campanology) - ie bell ringing. [21,4]</p>
	04:52	<p>What was presented by Herr Willi Brandt to the Mayor of Hammersmith on June 1st 1963 to celebrate the jumelage?</p> <p>Nasty, difficult question this one. There is on the Lower Mall in Hammersmith, a lamp-post which formerly stood in West Berlin. At the time, Willi Brandt was the mayor of West Berlin; the jumelage is the twinning of the two towns; Hammersmith and Berlin. [4,21]</p>
	04:55	<p>In which ballet, first performed in 1967, does the heroine make her first entrance on roller skates ?</p> <p>My thanks to Lynette for this one. The ballet is Anastasia, by MacMillan. [5,20]</p>

02:24	<p>What does the ceremony of the Lily and Roses commemorate?</p> <p>This is a ceremony that takes place in the Tower of London to mark the murder of Henry VI in the Tower of London on 6th December 1471. [4,21]</p>
07:51	<p>Where does Mark Wallinger' s Ecce Homo now stand?</p> <p>This is a temporary statue that stands on the empty plinth at the North-West corner of Trafalgar Square. The statue is a life-size replica of Christ. It is due to stand there for only a few more months, when it will be replaced with a different one. I am not sure when there will be a permanent statue placed there. It's quite good. [18,7]</p>
04:21	<p>Which actress' son was given the title Duke of St Albans? When was he born?</p> <p>Nell Gwynne's [17,8] son was born in 1670. [14,11]</p>
01:18	<p>What colour was the building in which "An Impression: Sunrise" was first exhibited? When?</p> <p>I wanted some artistic questions for this hunt and this was a twist on an easier question that I found in another quiz. This painting by Monet was the one that established the Impressionist school of painting. It was not a very popular style at that time and had to be promoted very hard. None of the established galleries would show them and so they had to use the premises of the famous photographer Nadar, (aka Gaspard-Félix Tournachon) who was one of their fans.</p> <p>Nadar considered himself primarily a caricaturist, but had become an expert photographer and had opened a portrait studio. His immediate success stemmed partly from his sense of showmanship. He had the entire building that housed his studio painted red and his name printed in gigantic letters across a 50-foot (15-metre) expanse of wall. The building became a local landmark and a favourite meeting place of the intelligentsia of Paris. When, in 1874, the painters later known as Impressionists needed a place to hold their first exhibit, Nadar lent them his gallery. He was greatly pleased by the storm the exhibit raised; the notoriety was good for business.</p> <p>[12,13]</p>
08:15	<p>A Hindu word meaning "foreigner" (or "distant province") was adopted as an affectionate term for England. When was the magazine first published?</p> <p>"Bilyati" is the word that I was referring to. This came into the English language as slang for the UK (blighty). There was a long running magazine called <i>Blighty</i>, which was first published in 1916. It specialised in pin-ups and cartoons and was a favourite with troops, particularly in wartime. This first edition is still available from Amazon. [3,22]</p>
01:24	<p>Nora, Nils, Anna and Dr Rank. Who created them and when?</p> <p>These are the main characters from the play <i>The Dolls House</i> written by</p>

		Henrik Ibsen [20,5] in 1879 [15,10].
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Pictures, Series and other miscellany

There were an awful lot of these, some of which were useful, some of which weren't.

Famous Clock pictures - these were all famous clocks (or time related items) and were linked on each page to the lat / long numbers (00:00:00, etc.).

Page	Picture	Meaning
1	Big Ben	Obvious - you know the location of this one, so this tells you the offset from Greenwich. [18,7]
2	H1	The first of the sea clocks of John Harrison, with which he tried to win the Longitude prize. This is located in the RGO museum in Greenwich. [19,6]
3	Shepherds Gate Clock	This is the clock in the wall outside the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. The lady is Ruth Belville, who every day until the 1930's went to the clock to set her watch accurately. She then walked around London and distributed the time to various shops and offices. The first time pips!?! [8,17]
4	The One O'Clock Gun	...on the battlements of Edinburgh Castle. You can see Calton Hill in the background and Prince's Street (with Logica's offices!). [15,10]
5	Cambridge: Gonville & Caius College	Above the Gate of Honour leading from the court of Caius into Senate House Passage is a magnificent 6-faced vertical sundial - in effect, a set of 6 separate dials. The dial faces are cast bronze, painted with black, blue and gold vitreous enamel. The precision of the lines, the restrained colouring, and the clarity and simplicity of the design, make this dial a delight to see and to read. The dial, though in the position of an earlier one placed on this 6-sided column above the gate, dates only from 1963. It was part of an extensive restoration of College buildings undertaken to commemorate the fourth centenary of the re-founding of the college by Dr. Caius in 1557. Two Fellows of the College, Dr. Powell and Dr. Message, were closely concerned with the design and lay-out. The casting of the dial plates was carried out by Birmingham Guild Ltd. [10,15]
6	H4	The watch with which John Harrison eventually won the Longitude Prize ("the Prize winning entry"). This is located in the RGO museum in Greenwich, but the offset shows 00:00:00, 00:00:00. This implies that this is the prize and the location of the treasure!!! (see later). [18,7]
7	Hampton Court Astrological clock	...in the courtyard of Hampton Court Palace. [11,14]
8	Hatters Clock	This was also a Time Ball - the hat rose at 12:55 and dropped on the stroke of 1pm (Just like the Greenwich Timeball - see question 14:30 on page 6). This is the sort of establishment that

		Ruth Belville communicated the time to. [5,20]
9	Equiangular Sundial	At Herstmonceux Castle. There is a picture of this sundial on the web, showing that it is located at Madingley Road, Cambridge, a the site of the RGO there in the early 90's. However, when the RGO closed, it was moved back to Herstmonceux, where it stands today. I took the photograph there myself this summer, so I am certain of this! [3,22]
10	The sundial at Brede church	I just liked the picture. Some sites on the web say that it is at Bishopstone, but again, I maintain it's at Brede. [6,19]
11	Another sundial	Also at Herstmonceux Castle. The mirror image was intended to act as a red herring and send you off in all sorts of directions - Lynette's idea. If you zoom in on the picture in the web site, you can actually read its location on the dial! Oops. [4,21]
12	The Airy Transit Circle	aka the Prime Meridian of the world at Greenwich. Appropriate. [15,10]

Morse code

There is a set of mice and hourglass symbols on page 8 which is a morse code. It spells out **Romanadvoratrelundar** which is the full name of the Time Lord assistant to Dr Who in the Key to Time season, played by Mary Tamm. [19,6]

Her picture is also shown on page 8 [11,14], preening herself in front of a mirror on the Tardis.

Lat / Long Code

Associated with each page was a set of latitudes and longitudes (with John Harrison and the finding of the Longitude as one of the themes, these really *had* to be present in the quiz in some way. However, giving simple co-ordinates is just not in the traditions of the ATH and so I had to disguise them in some way.

So, I decided to illustrate the quiz with pictures of famous clocks and then show their exact location with a lat / long, *but offset from the location of the Royal Greenwich Observatory*. Further, since there is a year associated with each page (given in the Christopher Wren code), offset from the location of the RGO *in that year*. This made it a little harder. [3,22]

The RGO started, obviously, in Greenwich, but moved to Herstmonceux in 1957, from there to Cambridge (from 5th February 1990) and finally to its current location in Edinburgh (from 1st July 1997).

Units:

Degrees - lat [0..90] North is positive, south is negative
- long [0..180] (positive is east and negative is west)

Minutes [0..59]

Seconds [0..59.999]

Page	Clock picture & Description	Year on the page	RGO location then	Location (Lat / Long)	Lat / Long for the page
1.	Big Ben - to give you an easy start and show you how the lat / long idea worked. [5,20]	1813	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	TQ303797 N51:30:01, W0:07:20	Lat +00:01:22.8 Long - 00:07:20
2.	H1 - the first of John Harrison's sea clocks, currently held in the museum at Greenwich. [5,20]	1765	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	TQ388773 N51:28:38 W0:00:04	Lat - 00:00:00.2 Long - 00:00:04
3.	The Shepherd's Gate Clock outside the RGO in Greenwich. [5,20]	1924	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	TQ389772 N51:28:34 E0:00:01	Lat - 00:00:04.2 Long +00:00:01
4.	The one o'clock cannon from Edinburgh castle. [4,21]	1720	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	NT735251 N55:31:08 W02:25:11	Lat +04:02:29.8 Long - 02:25:11
5.	The sundial at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. [5,20]	1874	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	TL485850 N52:26:39, E0:11:07	Lat +00:58:00.8 Long +00:11:07
6.	H4 - the prize winning entry. It is currently in the RGO museum in Greenwich, but the zero location shows that it is the treasure, ie the lat / long of the treasure location in Herstmonceux. [4,21]	1960	Herstmonceux Castle	grid 651104 Give the location as 000000's all the way - ie the prize is here!	Lat 00:00:00 Long 00:00:00
7.	Hampton Court astrological clock. [5,20]	1908	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	TQ157684, N51:24:08, W0:20:11	Lat - 00:04:30.2 Long - 00:20:11
8.	Hatters clock, 211 Old Kent Road,	1770	Greenwich	TQ334786	Lat

	London SE [4,21]		N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	N51:29:24 W0:04:42	+00:00:45.8 Long - 00:04:42
9.	Herstmonceux Equiangular sundial - in the grounds of Herstmonceux castle, Sussex [2,23]	1991	The RGO in Madingley Road, Cambridge Lat=52:12:56 Long=0:05:42 TL 431596	564199 110520 grid N50:52:13 E0:20:26	Lat -01:20:43 Long +00:14:44
10.	Sundial at Brede St George's church, Brede, Sussex TQ825183 [4,21]	1760	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	TQ825183 N50:56:05, E0:35:51	Lat - 00:32:33.2 Long +00:35:51
11.	Another (mirror imaged) sundial in the grounds of Herstmonceux castle. [5,20]	1710	Greenwich N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	564199 110520 grid N50:52:13 E0:20:26	Lat - 00:36:25.2 Long +00:20:26
12.	Airy transit circle - The Prime Meridian at Greenwich. [4,21]	1999	Edinburgh NT258706 N55:55:22 W03:11:15	538875 177313 grid N51:28:38.2, E000:00:00	Lat - 04:26:43.8 Long +03:11:15

The Chinese year symbols - one on each page. In order of increasing date up to the present day: snake, horse, ram, monkey, cock, dog, pig, rat, ox, tiger, rabbit and dragon. A partial red herring, I'm afraid. [17,8]

The one useful bit was on page 6 (yes that critical page again) where I had a dog with a torch next to it. This symbol (a dog with a torch) is the symbol of **St Dominic, the patron saint of astronomers [0,25]**. Quite obscure, but meant to lead you towards the notion that Astronomers were useful to you (especially Astronomers Royal - AR). So obscure that nobody got it. Two groups had the bright idea that this was actually a flame on a golf tee, ie flames teed = Flamsteed, the first AR! Not my intention at all, but quite clever, so I awarded some bonus points for it.

Companions series - Jackie Lane, Anneke Wills, Michael Craze, Frazer Hines, Deborah Watling, Wendy Padbury, Caroline John, Katy Manning, Elisabeth Sladen, Ian Marter, Loiuise Jameson, Mary Tamm. These were the actors and actresses who played Dr Who's assistants, up to and including Romana (Mary Tamm). This pointed you both at Dr Who and also Season 16 - which is the only season in which Mary Tamm appeared and is appropriately known as the "Key to Time" series. [21,4]

The Astronomer Royal (AR) Series. Yes, this is the AR that I referred to in the opening text - not, as some of you assumed, Alison Ruxton, my assistant. Take the advice of my friend AR - in other words, ask the Astronomer Royal, implying that the treasure may be associated with Astronomy and the Royal Greenwich Observatory.....

Page	Item	Astronomer Royal
1	Tarn	A synonym to give you John Pond, the 6 th AR (1811 - 1835). [7,18]
2	Seventh Heaven	Another word clue to give you the 4 th AR Nathaniel Bliss 1762 - 1764. [6,19]
3	A dyson vacuum cleaner	...to give you the 9 th AR, Sir Frank Dyson 1910 - 1933. [10,15]
4	A picture of...	...the 2 nd AR, Edmond Halley 1720 - 1742 (discoverer of the famous comet). [10,15]
5	Another picture of...	...the 7 th AR, Sir George Biddell Airy 1835 - 1881 (the man who defined today's Prime Meridian). [7,18]
6	A wolf in sheep's clothing?	The 11 th AR, Sir Richard Woolley 1956 - 1971. Sorry. [8,17]
7	Corpus?	The 8 th AR, Sir William Christie 1881 - 1910. [7,18]
8	A portrait ofthe 5 th AR (and John Harrison's arch enemy), Nevil Maskelyne 1765 - 1811. [7,18]
9	Sounds like the sheep are worried about sheep's clothing in't valley	An awful clue, sorry - the 14 th AR, Arnold Wolfendale 1991. [8,17]
10	James	Bradley, the 3 rd AR, 1742 - 1762. [7,18]
11	A portrait of...	...the 1 st AR, John Flamsteed 1675 - 1719. [10,15]
12	Steer against the tide having thrown out the tea?	Sir Martin Rees, the current AR. [7,18]

The order of these ARs is important - they relate to the date for each page. In other words, the AR sitting at the time of the date on the page. This is defined in the Christopher Wren code.

Scroll code (Christopher Wren code)

This is lovely little code that was invented by **Sir Christopher Wren [1,24]** (whose portrait is on page 10 [5,20]). He composed this code and used it as his entry for the Longitude prize. He encoded it in order to stop other people stealing his ideas. He was 82 years old at the time and had designed the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. His three ideas, in Latin, were as follows:

Sir Christopher Wren's Cypher, describing three Instruments proper for discovering the Longitude at Sea, delivered to the Society November 30, 1714, by Mr Wren [the son] (decoded):

CHR WREN MDCCXIV Z WACH MAGNETI BALANCE WOVND IN YACVO

= Watch-Magnetic balance wound in vacuo

CHR WREN MDCCXIII FIX HEAD HIPPESS HANDES POISE TVBE ON EYEZ

= Fix head, hips, hands - poise tube on eyes

CHR WREN MDCCXIV Z PIPE SCREWE MOVING WHEELS FROM BEAKE

= Pipe screw moving wheels from beak

The first refers to Wren's idea for keeping a marine chronometer with a magnetic balance, kept in a vacuum. The second seems to refer to Wren's ideas for observing Jupiter's satellites at sea. The third must refer to some kind of log for measuring the ship's speed through the water. For a fuller explanation, I refer you to the excellent book on the whole subject *Greenwich Time and the Longitude*, by Derek Howse, ISBN 0-85667-468-0 (hardback) and 0-948065-25-5 (softback).

I kept exactly the same principles in this code. The basic idea is to write out the message and intersperse it with the phrase CHR WREN and the date in Roman numerals. Then write two letters of the message followed by one of the CHR WREN and date, until all are used up. Z's pack it out if necessary. Then simply write it out backwards.

This was written in the scrolls, one on each page. When decoded, it gives you a number of lines of two different verses intertwined and a date to be associated with each page of the quiz. These are as follows:

Page	Date	Line of Verse
1	1813	<i>Saturdays child works hard for a living</i>
2	1765	<i>Thursdays child has far to go</i>
3	1924	<i>To win the prize you'll need the key,</i>
4	1720	<i>Tuesdays child is full of grace</i>
5	1874	<i>And the child that's born of the Sabbath Day</i>
6	1960	<i>To crack the four fold locks</i>
7	1908	<i>Is bonny and blithe, and good and gay</i>
8	1770	<i>Fridays child is loving and giving</i>
9	1991	<i>The Key to Time will ope for thee</i>
10	1760	<i>Wednesdays child is full of woe</i>
11	1710	<i>Mondays child is fair of face</i>
12	1999	<i>John Harrison's secret box</i>

Verse 1

*Mondays child is fair of face
Tuesdays child is full of grace
Wednesdays child is full of woe
Thursdays child has far to go
Fridays child is loving and giving
Saturdays child works hard for a living
And the child that's born of the Sabbath Day
Is bonny and blithe, and good and gay*

Verse 2:

*To win the prize you'll need the key,
To crack the four fold locks;
The Key to Time will ope for thee
John Harrison's secret box.*

The first is obviously related to the days of the week. The ordering of the lines of this verse gives you the ordering of the columns for the days of the week columnar code (see below).

The second verse is intended to show you that you will need to open a four fold lock - probably a combination lock with 4 digits. [13,12]

Inane comments / quotes series - just little clues to help you out.....

Page	Quote	Meaning
2	One of the most exquisite movements ever made	William Hogarth, <i>Analysis of Beauty</i> , published in 1753, referring to Harrison's H1 sea-clock. [14,11]
3	Time is an illusion, lunchtime doubly so	Douglas Adams. This page refers you to him (see the picture of the whale and the bowl of Petunias on the top of the page). He was most famously the writer of the Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy, but started his writing career as a script writer on Season 16 of Dr Who (The Key to Time series). A more obscure clue to look closely at that series. He wrote the Pirate Planet and went on to become script editor for the programme. [13,12]
4	Oh, no, not again!	Again by Douglas Adams from H2G2 [16,9]. But also the last line of the Dr Who film starring Paul McGann. This film was set in 1999 San Francisco. The opening scene is in the Tardis, with the Dr reading HG Wells' <i>The Time Machine</i> when the gramophone jumps. The Master returns to haunt him and is eventually destroyed in the Tardis' power source - the Eye of Harmony. The film ends with the Dr settling back down to complete the book, when the gramophone jumps again. He then says, "Oh no, not again!" - It all

		links together..... [3,22]
5	Zounds, man, we could as soon find the longitude!	Oliver Goldsmith <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i> Act 1, Tony says “then keeping to the right, you are to go sideways till you come upon Crackskull Common: there you must look sharp for the track of the wheel, and go forward till you come to farmer Murrain’s barn. Coming to the farmer’s barn, you are to turn to the right and then to the left and to the right about again, till you find out the old mill....” Marlow then expostulates. [8,17]
6	Think of Krikkit but faster	Douglas Adams again, also from H2G2, but not a quote, more a comment. In the third book, <i>Life the Universe and Everything</i> , there is the search for the Krikkit gate (which of course looks like a set of Cricket stumps and bails), which is the Key to Slo-Time keeping the planet Krikkit, home of the most dangerous race in the Universe, under wraps. Krikkit but faster then refers you to the Key to Time.....[12,13]
7	Do hurry up. A hamster with a blunt penknife could do it quicker.	Dr Who, in Season 16, asking K9 to be quicker about cutting through a locked door in Castle Gracht with his nose laser. Another pointer to Dr Who Season 16. [10,15]
8	Think how J9 relates to Hal 9000	HAL is the computer in 2001 - A Space Odyssey. Its name reputedly comes from the one before IBM.....so J9 goes to K9, aka Dr Who’s dog. [9,16]
9	Time flies like an arrow, fruit flies like a banana	To point you towards the letters in the song lyrics (see later). It is a quote by the late Groucho Marx. [9,16]
10	<i>Oh! She was perfect, past all parallel- Of any modern female saint’s comparison; So far above the cunning powers of hell, Her guardian angel had given up his garrison.....;</i>	<i>... Even her minutest motions went as well As those of the best time-piece made by Harrison - Lord Byron, “Don Juan” [13,12]</i>
	θΣ	This is a nickname given to Dr Who by a Time Lord friend of his called Drax in Season 16 - The Key to Time series. Pretty obscure, but people did get it!. [4,21]
	look at this week’s answer	A clue to help you solve the days of the week code on page 3 (see codes). There are 42 groups of 7 letters in that code - 7 days in a week and the answer (to life, the universe and everything from Douglas Adams’ H2G2) is 42. This just helps you towards the fact that it is a

		columnar code of 7. [1,24]
11	ccLyyL	This was the key to the years code. cc (century) gives you the line and yy (year) gives you the letter, eg 1843 gives you line 18, letter 43 - of the text on page 12 (see codes). [2,23]
12	Follow Ptolemy	Also a hint to help you to decode the days of the week code on page 3 (see codes). Ptolemy was the philosopher who invented the view of the solar system as Earth centred, which therefore ordered the days of the week. [8,17]

Song Lyrics

These were chosen for their connection with Time and also for the purpose of disclosing two names. There was a small bit of doggerel on page 9:

“Time flies like an arrow,
Fruit flies like a banana”

This pointed you at the fact that the arrows and bananas on each page actually represented something. They each pointed at a letter in the song lyrics. The arrows pointed out the phrase “EYE OF HARMONY” [8,17] and the bananas pointed out the name “JOHN HARRISON” [7,18].

What did these mean and what use were they?

Eye of Harmony is actually the piece of equipment in the latest Dr Who film in which the Master is imprisoned and which gives the Doctor some of his power. This film was shown in the run-up to Christmas on BBC 2’s Dr Who night in late November. This pleased me quite a lot as it meant that you might have known what was coming. Other clues pointed into this film, which was all designed to point you towards Dr Who. There was no other meaning to the phrase, although I hoped that some of you might try to use it as a key phrase for cracking some of the codes (à la Vigenère for example). A nice little false trail. [8,17]

John Harrison obviously points you to the name of the hypothetical time traveller and the main theme of the hunt - the search for the Longitude and John Harrison’s sea clocks.

The banana itself is a copy of that on the cover of the Velvet Underground’s album with Andy Warhol [8,17]

The lyrics themselves were as follows:

Page no	Song	Artist
1	Perfect Day [21,4]	Lou Reed
2	Time and a Word [11,14]	Yes
3	Time Stand Still [12,13]	Rush

4	Millennium [21,4]	Robbie Williams
5	Good Times, Bad Times [18,7]	Led Zeppelin
6	Evergreen Tree [13,12]	Cliff Richard in 1960 - this was the only one not related to Time in its title, and so it was meant to point you at the year in which the treasure was buried - see later. I agree, it probably is a plain naff song, Famous Five.
7	Time [19,6]	Pink Floyd
8	Eight Days a Week [22,3]	The Beatles
9	As Time Goes By [19,6]	Dooley Wilson, from the film Casablanca
10	Time after Time [17,8]	Cyndi Lauper
11	Once in a Lifetime [16,9]	Talking Heads
12	The Times they are a changin' [22,3]	Bob Dylan

Further Codes

Lots of these; again some useful, most not. The general principle was to get all the codes related to aspects of dates, calendars and the measurement of time. There were obviously several of these:

- Wingdings on the first page
- Octagonal clock face code
- Round clock face code
- The Key to Time code
- Scroll code (Christopher Wren code - already explained)
- Days of the week columnar code (on page 3)
- Questions / answers code
- Mayan calendar code
- morse code
- Lat / Long code (already explained)
- Dates code

Let's do them in that order.

Wingdings on the first page

A nice gentle start to the codes. The blue diagonal symbols on the front page are simply plain text but written in Wingdings font. The text reads:

*Will nobody rid me of this turbulent q**z!?*

A simple enough message, which gives a hint to the solving of the clockface codes, ie use a 24 character alphabet, removing the Q and the Z. [21,4]

Octagonal clock face code

This is a fairly simply code, using the hours and the half hours only. This gives 24 different values, starting at 12:30 for A. Reading these in order we get the following messages, for pages 1,3,5,7,9 and 11 respectively:

- *The Ribos Operation*
- *The Pirate Planet*
- *The Stones of Blood*
- *The Androids of Tara*
- *The Power of Kroll*
- *The Armageddon Factor*

These are the names of the adventures of Dr Who series 16, which was lovingly entitled **The Key to Time**. I just couldn't resist using this season of adventures in this quiz. The Key to Time (as you will see from a later code) is something that you will need to decode in order to unlock the treasure box. [19,6]

Round clock face code

This is another variant on the 24 letter alphabet. This time it is much simpler - just take the time in minutes from the clock (translating the hours into 60 minutes) and divide it by modulo 24. This gives you a number between 1 and 24, which corresponds directly to the letters of the alphabet. This gives the following messages for pages 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10:

- *jethrik*
- *calufrax*
- *seal of diplos*
- *statue*
- *swampie relic*

These are the first five elements of the actual Key to Time within the series. [9,16]

The last element is found elsewhere on page 12. There are pictures of two cars, an Austin Princess and a Vauxhall Astra, which when put together, gives us **Princess Astra** [10,15], who is the sixth and final element of the Key to Time.

Questions / answers code

Associated with each question / answer is a unique date, given in the form ccyy, eg 1843. The time against each question can then be subtracted from this year as an absolute decimal number, which then gives a second year number. This, using the ccLyyL clue shown earlier can then be used to give a line and letter from Chapter 13 of *The Time Traveller*, reprinted for your convenience on Page 12 of the quiz [21,4]. This thus gives you a set of letters which spells out a (not so useful) verse. I won't do the arithmetic for you, but the verse is one written by Rudyard Kipling:

*I keep six honest serving men
(They taught me all I knew)
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and WHO*

This just gives you another clue to the fact that Dr Who is also involved in the quiz. Nothing exciting really, but it kept you thinking for a while....[2,23]

Further apologies are in order, in that in between checking the proof copy that went to the printers of *Dialogica* and them actually printing it, they changed the layout on lines 12 and 13 of the text. This rendered the code unbreakable on line 12. My apologies for this, but the web version was accurate. It should not have disturbed things too much.

Mayan calendar code

It was Lynette's idea to put in the Mayan dates, and it was quite a good idea as well. I needed to give you an extra clue to the date on which the treasure was supposedly hidden by John Harrison. I therefore pictorially encoded my birthday, which happened to be in the right year! These ugly little person symbols decoded to **1st June 1960 [9,16]**.

Two groups noticed that this is my birthday [2,23].

A lovely little thought came from the Tardis Builders. Their take was that this was the date that Bill Haley and the Comets released "Let the Good Times Roll". Apparently the bass player for the Comets was called Al Rappa (AR?). This led them to believe that the round clocks code had something to do with Rock around the clock.....

Dates code

This was the series of historical events which were placed on the pages. Various dates were used, written about in a slightly artificial manner. This was quite deliberate and I found a couple of errors in the answered dates; again this was quite deliberate as this was the traditional Logica question. It was intended to be easy to answer by Logibods, but difficult, if not impossible, to answer by those not in the company.

In the UK, everybody should have been given a pocket diary for the year 2000. In these copies, against each and every day for 2000, is a historical event. I simply copied the exact text of each event, but not the associated year that went with it. This is written in the diary. The date itself was not important; the year was. I gave points to everybody who recognised that this was the Logica question, but the not for the dates themselves. [17,8]

Once the year had been obtained, then you could use the ccLyyL decoding as in the Question / Answer code (see above). For completeness:

Letter	Event	Freq Needed	Date
A	Burke (of Burke and Hare) hanged Guy Fawkes hanged, drawn and quartered Foundations laid for Dartmoor Prison Thomas Cranmer burnt at stake Suffragette Emily Davison killed at Epsom First Oxford and Cambridge boat race First Zeppelin (Deutschland) crashed	7	28/1/1829 31/1/1606 20/3/1806 21/3/1556 4/6/1913 10/6/1829 28/6/1910
B			
C	Battle of Bannockburn	1	24/6/1314
D	Victoria Cross instituted Oates walked out into blizzard	3	29/1/1856 17/3/1912

	Alfred the Great died		28/10/901
E	Lord 'Haw-Haw' William Joyce hanged Mahatma Gandhi assassinated The Athenaeum Club founded Daily Courant, first English daily newspaper John Constable died Prize Fight last held in England Poet Lord Byron died Greyhound racing at White City began	5	3/1/1946 30/1/1948 16/2/1824 11/3/1702 31/3/1837 17/4/1860 19/4/1824 20/6/1927
F	Patrick Hamilton burnt at stake Spectator first published	1	29/2/1528 1/3/1711
G			
H	Verdi's opera Il Trovatore first performed Yalta conference began	2	19/1/1853 4/2/1945
I	General James Wolfe born Sydney Harbour Bridge opened Napoleon died St Helena Battle of Naseby	4	2/1/1727 19/3/1932 5/5/1821 14/6/1645
J			
K	Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen		9/7/1553
L	Henry VIII married Anne of Cleves Elvis Presley born Jesse Owens sets six world records Alexander I of Yugoslavia assassinated Battle of Trafalgar	4	6/1/1540 8/1/1935 25/5/1935 9/10/1934 21/10/1805
M	Britain declared war on Germany 11pm Panama Canal opened First major WWI naval battle Heligoland Bight First aircraft carrier 'Ark Royal' commissioned	5	4/8/1914 15/8/1914 28/8/1914 9/12/1914
N	Amy Johnson drowned in Thames Scott reached South Pole Union of England and Scotland Baltic Exchange formally established The BBC founded First tightrope crossing of Niagara Falls Grace Darling and father rescued survivors	5	5/1/1941 18/1/1922 (sic) 24/3/1603 22/4/1823 18/5/1922 30/6/1859 7/9/1938
O	Battle of Shrewsbury Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards Eva Peron died Trotsky assassinated in Mexico	3	23/7/1403 24/7/1704 26/7/1952 21/8/1940
P	King James I died	3	27/3/1625
Q			
R	Gold first discovered in California Nell Gwyn born Dick Turpin hanged at York	4	24/1/1848 2/2/1650 7/4/1739

	Magna Carta signed by King John		15/6/1215
S	St Valentine's Day Massacre Ann Boleyn beheaded Ann Frank born Mickey Mouse created	4	14/2/1929 19/5/1536 12/6/1929 19/9/1928
T	Prohibition started in the United States Royal Air Force college founded Battle of Verdun began Banker Thomas Coutts died Underground Bakerloo line opened Pocahontas married, Jamestown Battle of Waterloo	5	16/1/1920 5/2/1920 21/2/1916 24/2/1822 10/3/1906 5/4/1614 18/6/1815
U	Canadians stormed Vimy Ridge Leonardo da Vinci died	1	9/4/1917 2/5/1519
V	Golden Gate Bridge opened	1	27/5/1937
W			
X			
Y	Sir Christopher Wren born	3	20/10/1632
Z			

Decoding each page's sequence gives the following familiar greeting:

1	Merry	Britain declared war on Germany 11pm; Lord 'Haw-Haw' William Joyce hanged; Gold first discovered in California; Nell Gwyn born; Sir Christopher Wren born
2	Christmas	Battle of Bannockburn; Verdi's opera Il Trovatore first performed; Dick Turpin hanged at York; General James Wolfe born; St Valentine's Day Massacre; Prohibition started in the United States; Panama Canal opened; Burke (of Burke and Hare) hanged; Ann Boleyn beheaded
3	and	Guy Fawkes hanged, drawn and quartered; Amy Johnson drowned in Thames; Victoria Cross instituted
4	a	Foundations laid for Dartmoor Prison
5	Happy	Yalta conference began; Thomas Cranmer burnt at stake; King James I died; King James I died; Sir Christopher Wren born
6	Millennium	First major WWI naval battle Heligoland Bight; Sydney Harbour Bridge opened; Henry VIII married Anne of Cleves; Elvis Presley born; Mahatma Gandhi assassinated; Union of England and Scotland; Baltic Exchange formally established; Napoleon died St Helena; Leonardo da Vinci died; First aircraft carrier 'Ark Royal' commissioned
7	from	Patrick Hamilton burnt at stake; Magna Carta signed by King John; Battle of Shrewsbury; Panama Canal opened
8	Steve	Ann Frank born; Royal Air Force college founded; The Athenaeum Club founded; Golden Gate Bridge opened; Daily Courant, first English daily

		newspaper
9	Pat	King James I died; Suffragette Emily Davison killed at Epsom; Battle of Verdun began
10	Alison R	First Oxford and Cambridge boat race; Jesse Owens sets six world records; Battle of Naseby; Mickey Mouse created; Eva Peron died; The BBC founded; Nell Gwyn born
11	and	First Zeppelin (Deutschland) crashed; First tightrope crossing of Niagara Falls; Oates walked out into blizzard
12	Lynette	Battle of Trafalgar; Sir Christopher Wren born; Grace Darling and father rescued survivors; John Constable died; Pocahontas married, Jamestown; Battle of Waterloo; Greyhound racing at White City began

Merry Christmas and a happy Millennium from Steve Pat AlisonR and Lynette

...and I hope you all did. Only two groups decoded this message, however, so I reiterate the greeting! [2,23]

Days of the week columnar code (on page 3)

Here, I wanted a code that was straightforward to decode once you had the trick, ie it should be plaintext and related to time. This is what I came up with - it takes much longer to explain the reasoning behind it than to actually decode the message!

A columnar code is one where you write out the text in columns reading downwards, transpose some of the columns and then write out the coded text reading across. Obviously for a days of the week code, there needed to be 7 columns. Since I wanted to tie it into Dr Who and Douglas Adams as well, I used the H2G2 answer, ie 42. This gave me a message length of 288 characters (7x42).

Once you have this grouping in columns, I needed to work out the transposition sequence. To do this, I found out the derivation of the names of the week and their original ordering. Various names were available:

Planet	Ancient Planet Gods			Modern Day Names		
	<i>Babylonian</i>	<i>Roman</i>	<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
Sun	Shamash	Sol	Sun	Sunday	Dimanche	Domingo
Moon	Sin	Luna	Moon	Monday	Lundi	Lunes
Mars	Nergal	Mars	Tiw	Tuesday	Mardi	Martes
Mercury	Nabu	Mercurius	Woden	Wednesda y	Mercredi	Miércoles
Jupiter	Marduk	Jupiter	Thor	Thursday	Jeudi	Jueves
Venus	Ishtar	Venus	Freya	Friday	Vendredi	Viernes

Saturn	Ninurta	Saturnus	Saturn	Saturday	Samedi	Sabato
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To encode it, I found the Ptolemaic system of the distance of the relevant planet / heavenly body from the Earth as known in Ancient Times. This gave me the key to the order of the days:

Distance	Planet	Corresponding Day	Rhyme
Farthest	Saturn	Saturday	<i>Saturdays child works hard for a living</i>
.	Jupiter	Thursday	<i>Thursdays child has far to go</i>
.	Mars	Tuesday	<i>Tuesdays child is full of grace</i>
.	Sun	Sunday	<i>And the child that's born of the Sabbath Day Is bonny and blithe, and good and gay.</i>
.	Venus	Friday	<i>Fridays child is loving and giving</i>
.	Mercury	Wednesday	<i>Wednesdays child is full of woe</i>
Nearest	Moon	Monday	<i>Mondays child is fair of face</i>

The initial order of the columns should be the normal days of the week, starting with Monday, but I then rearranged the columns into the corresponding distance from the Earth, as given in the table above. This is reflected in the ordering of the lines of the verse in the Christopher Wren code. The order on the pages is the reverse of the order needed for the days of week code noted above. **[15,10]**

Yes, there was a typo in the code (which most of you noticed) - two letters transposed which changed a from to frfm and before to beoore. The message itself read as follows:

ptolemy start from the rgo entrance turn r go for a furlong down road turn left on footpath before a deep drink head for the battle across two stiles pass RD31 and AB on your left r go over culvert if you reach the field edge you have gone too far NA was 27 too late in wrong place Alex Michola 17 too late in the right place secret under V in hole furthest from battle.

This are the detailed instructions to get to the treasure site. I'll explain this all later.

The Key to Time code

As is now fairly obvious, there is a combination lock on the main treasure - John Harrison's secret box. The verse from the the Christopher Wren code is critical:

*To win the prize you'll need the key,
To crack the four fold locks;
The Key to Time will ope for thee
John Harrison's secret box*

So, you need a key to crack the four fold locks, which implies a four digit combination lock. “The Key to Time will open for thee” suggests that the Key to Time is that key. So therefore, you have to assemble the key and then translate it into a four digit combination.

There is a clue on the very first page (“Big-hearted Arthur may be able to help you - Capital!”). Big-hearted Arthur (whose catchphrase was “I thank you”, by the way) was actually Arthur Askey (ASCII - get it? [12,13]). So, you need to assemble the Key to Time and translate it into Ascii. So, I thought it pretty obvious that you take all the elements of the Key to Time (Jethrik, ..., Princess Astra), convert the capital letters in all these words to Ascii coding and assemble them, ie add them all up. This gives you a total of **4393** [1,24].

Unfortunately, I cocked this up, because I set the code to 4162 (my original arithmetic lost the last three letters of Astra). This was fine as the lock didn't have a 9's on it and the combination didn't need any 9's. Great. Except I then had to sort it out to the correct number. I therefore issued a supplementary clue to subtract 231 from the answer and use that as the combination. My grovelling apologies for this cock up.

I was very grateful to see that at least one team succeeded in the face of such incompetence. Whew! They were the only ones who had the right idea on the code and legitimately opened the box.

Other bits and bobs

The introductory paragraph was from the web: a flyer for a radio production of *The Time Traveller* by some obscure US university group [7,18].

“To start with, find my name and the prize winning entry”. This refers to the hypothetical name of the time traveller that I used, **John Harrison** [9,16], whose winning entry was **H4** [9,16]. This points you to page 6, which shows the location of the treasure and the year that it was supposedly buried in (1960). The warped logic that I used was that the treasure had been buried by the time traveller near the RGO (my friend AR refers to the fact that he had been visiting the Astronomer Royal [5,20]). I was the agent created at that time....God this gets worse. Somewhen refers to the fact that it was buried in the past, ie in 1960, so look for the RGO at that time - only one team recognised this link [1,24].

Also on the first page was a picture of the Zulu chief, Shaka. This was a reference to Greenwich Mean Time, which is also known by the military as **Zulu Time** [7,18].

The picture of the man in a white suit and a hat on page 2 is the **White Guardian** from the Key to Time series, who sets the Dr the task of retrieving the Key to Time. [6,19].

The picture of the whale and the bowl of petunias on page 3 shows a link to the Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy and Douglas Adams. This adds to the “Oh no, not again” quote. [12,13]

The poster for the *Invisible Man's Revenge* was simply a pointer to HG Wells again and a small joke on my revenge on you all in setting this quiz. [7,18]

Dr Nebo-gipfel was the name given by HG Wells to the Time traveller in an early version of the novel, called the Chronic Argonauts. [8,17]

Team Norway had another bright idea that everything linked to the Fabian Society.....not my intention and purely coincidental....just goes to show that you can read anything into anything!

So where was the treasure buried?

By now, you should have worked out that it was buried in the year 1960, at the Royal Greenwich Observatory - near my friend AR (the Astronomer Royal). Note that in that year, the RGO was in **Herstmonceux** - hence the hint about “beware colour blind imitations”. The most common form of colour blindness is Red / Green - hence *Greenwich* is a colour blind imitation (red herring) - OK, so it’s weak, but it didn’t cause any large problems. I did hope that a lot of people would search around in Greenwich Park and indeed they did. I myself did not go there at all, but apparently, there were bits that weren’t too far away from the instructions. I hope you all enjoyed your walk.

In the box (about 400 yards away from the observatory and in sight of it) was a book of raffle tickets and a locked box. Inside the locked box was a set of playing cards. The instructions were to take the lowest numbered ticket and the highest ranking playing card [**9, various according to the order of getting there!**].

The details of how to get there were given in the days of the week code. To expand on this and clarify the meaning of some of the obscure things:

ptolemy start from the rgo entrance turn r go for a furlong down road turn left on footpath before a deep drink head for the battle across two stiles pass RD31 and AB on your left r go over culvert if you reach the field edge you have gone too far NA was 27 too late in wrong place Alex Michola 17 too late in the right place secret under V in hole furthest from battle.

Starting from the entrance to the museum at Herstmonceux, you go south down the road for 200 metres. On the left is a cottage called Well cottage (deep drink) and just before it a footpath on the 1066 trail towards Battle. Go over the first stile, round the edge of the field and over a second stile into a wood. The path is raised up here. Various bits of graffiti are carved into the trees on the left, including RD31 and AB. The path goes over a culvert about 10 yards further on with a stream running through it (which grew a lot in the winter!). Just beyond here were two trees on the left with more graffiti; the first has “NA was here 27/10/87” - ie 27 years after the treasure was buried in 1960. The second has the name “Alex Michola 1977” carved on it and a large “V” shape above this. This shows the right tree, although I also painted a Logical L logo on this tree to assist. A biscuit tin was hidden in a hollow under this tree, on the side closest to the observatory and away from Battle.

By the way, Jumblies, NA was nothing whatsoever to do with the US National Warning System (NAWAS). Shows you that I didn’t set everything from the Web.....

First to the treasure (using intuition as ever) was **Martin Milnes**, but he did not crack the combination. That honour was given to **The Time Wasters** who solved most of the treasure hunting aspects of the quiz.

Scoring

As usual, I have awarded a number of points for each question equal to the number of wrong (or omitted) answers to that question. 24 people / teams entered the hunt, so a question answered by only one person scores 24 and a question answered by everybody scores 1. The number of points awarded for each question is shown in square brackets by each of the answers. The maximum possible score was 3288 (I think!).

There were a number of contentious answers which were fully discussed by myself, Alison and Lynette. We have erred on the generous side, but were more critical of entries in contention for prizes. If we have marked the answer you worked hard on as wrong, please accept my apologies.

Tales from the entrants

The most complete solution to finding the treasure was from the Time Wasters (good name). They spent a lot of time in Greenwich, though.....

“It was at this point that excitement overcame us. Without further pause for thought and we dashed towards Greenwich Park like children to their stockings on Christmas morn. Sadly the stocking was empty, and Father Christmas had surely ballsed up somewhere?

We have ... acquired an in-depth familiarity with every path, hill, bush and blade of grass in Greenwich Park. Whilst this may yet prove useful in our day to day lives, we realise now that this was of no use whatsoever for this particular treasure hunt. Our endless search for a Red Deer (RD) numbered 31 was in vain, and the strange looks we obtained emerging from the bushes in Greenwich Park with grubby hands and knees could not be compensated for with the satisfaction of treasure. Not only was NAWAS 27 in the wrong place but so were we. How we envied Alex Michola 17, however late he may have been.

We contemplated our false start over a pensive pint in the pub, and concluded that we were at the wrong GRO to start with, and in fact there is not a GRO in Greenwich Park. Our thoughts quickly turned to Herstmonceux and Cambridge. Yet another one to put down to experience we consoled ourselves.

BOXING A LITTLE MORE CLEVERLY

On reflection, we decided that Herstmonceux was a more likely starting location, despite the GRO being in Cambridge since 1990 (along with the sundial on page 9). The references to Battle and a number of answers pertaining to Battle, William the Conqueror and Sussex were the deciding factors in our opinion.

We were also aware from solving the Christopher Wren encryptions that there was a “four fold lock”, and that this tied in with the trials and tribulations of John Harrison’s sea-clocks, where four separate key holders were required on the trial to the West Indies of H4 (due to distrust of the various parties).

Careful study of the instructions on P1 revealed that we would need to unlock the box, and our strong hypothesis was thus that some four digit code would be required to unlock the treasure. Our priority was thus to identify this code. Having looked at a

map to find Herstmonceux, and remembering our painful experience at Greenwich Park, we vowed to find the solution before blundering out into the wilds of Sussex.

We were also fortified by the observation that Herstmonceux had 12 letters, the number of pages in the ATH, and we were certain we could find some allusion to each letter on each page, and thus confirm the location of the treasure. We never quite managed this however.

At the eleventh hour, so to speak, we finally plucked up enough courage to make the journey to Herstmonceux, or at least Hugh did. Armed with a plethora of possible four-fold lock 'keys', he felt that one of them must fit.

As it transpired, the delay and uncertainty engendered by our day out in Greenwich, may actually have been to our advantage in an odd kind of way. For when Hugh ope'd the box, he found a note instructing him to subtract 231 from the 'correct' code. We had not seen the web-site amendment at this point, and an earlier visit may have proved unproductive. Once again the shrewd nouse of the tortoise may have again out-witted the faster hare.

From the selection of 'keys' on Hugh's virtual key ring, our first attempt (the Lalla Ward key, $7687 - 231 = 7456$) failed. However the second key tried (**$4393 - 231 = 4162$**) magically ope'd the secret box. At once a chorus of celestial trumpets could be heard as a band of treasure hunt angels descended from the heavens to congratulate Hugh on our unlikely last minute winner. (Hugh had had a healthy and fortifying pub lunch before venturing forth....)"

Results and prizes

The following table is more for interest than any serious competition. I hope you all enjoyed yourselves. The winners will get their tokens through the post.

RANKING	Marks	Comment	Opened Box	Prize	Treasure	Rank
Famous Five (Brian Mills)	2293	Best solution		£150	3	1
Pablos Sad old team	2212			£30	4	2
Dave Kee	2088		2		5	3
The Time Wasters (Mark Abbott)	1950	First into the box	1	£150	9	4
Ros Skelcher	1741				6	5
Ian Canning	1332				2	6
Rosalind Barden & the Tardis Builders	1239	Most amusing answers		£50		7
Stephen Brain (Team Norway)	1185	Best Virgin		£50	8	8
Garry Smith	997					9
Jon Wallis	915					10
Peter Burge	898					11
Martin Milnes	856	First to the treasure		£150	1	12
Jumblies (Tim Joslin)	769					13
Ian Wiseman	768					14
SACSOC6 (John Kendrick)	705					15
Mike Wood - Desperately Seaking Whiskey	632					16
Peter Smith	605				7	17
Gareth Hartwell	558					18
Richard Meats	546					19
Mark Amey	543					20
Lesley's team featuring Brainy Paul	330					21
Chris Jones	203					22
James Bass	157	Virgin				23
Roger Molesworth	80	Wooden		£20		24

		spoon				
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...AND FINALLY....

I would like to invite you all to an evening's drinking session at *The Clachan* pub in Kingley Street, just round the corner from the Logica offices in Great Marlborough Street (and just behind Liberty) on Tuesday 29th February from 6pm onwards. You can roast me there and swap tales. I hope to see you then.

Steve