PABLO'S ARMCHAIR TREASURE HUNT 2020

THE TREASURE OF APOPHENIA ISLAND
SOLUTION DOCUMENT

31 January 2021

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Solution Overview

Treasure Location

Captain Trumpscrubbe's lost pirate treasure was found to be buried in the shallow depths of Davy Jones' locker, just off the coast of Apophenia Island in [Abney Park Cemetery](#), Stoke Newington, London N16. The Captain's chest could be found hidden in a large tree log close to the vaguely mast-like grave of music hall song-writer G.W. Hunt (square C6 on this [map](#), just off the path labelled Little Elm Walk)

Directions to the exact location of his treasure came in two parts. There were two alternative routes to Watts Mound in Abney Park, a small isle off the coast of our main Island where the old Logician Isaac Watts used to watch herons and write hymns. You could get to Watts Mound by either the Square Route (a lengthy but more obvious route), or via the Round Trip (a quicker and more direct set of directions which was far less obvious).

Having reached Watts Mound, the disturbing prose in *The Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island* tale concealed the final directions to the off-shore treasure site, with a little help from some three-word locators penned by our some-time Stoke Newington inhabitants, Edgar Allan Poe and Daniel (De)Foe.

Background and Themes

The Hunt was based around two rhyming authors, [Daniel Foe](#) (as he was named at birth, changing his name to Daniel Defoe later in life) and [Edgar Allan Poe](#), who both lived on Stoke Newington Church Street in London at different times. Poe went to school at the Reverend John Bransby's Manor House School on Church St from 1818 and 1820, a fact commemorated by a plaque (and a plaster bust) on the school site at what is now [#176 Stoke Newington Church Street](#). Defoe meanwhile lived at different times in two properties further east on either side of the road. Most notably he lived in Anne Sutton's House from circa 1714 to 1729 during which time he wrote his novels starting with *Robinson Cruso*e (1719), a fact again commemorated by a plaque on the site at what is now [#95 Stoke Newington Church Street](#).

Stoke Newington Church Street has Clissold Park at one end and Abney Park Cemetery at the other, and boasts a fair amount of local history and plaques in between. It also forms part of the [Capital Ring](#) walk around London, which a number of the Apopheniacs have circumnavigated with enthusiasm over the years. There are some links provided in an Appendix to this document should adventurous explorers wish to find out more.

The idea for *Treasure Island* as the presentational theme arose from Robert Louis Stevenson [citing](#) both Foe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1719) and Poe's *The Gold Bug* (1843) as a direct source of inspiration. The island link was cemented by an old Logician and hymnodist [Isaac Watts](#), a live-in guest at Abney House on Church St for many decades who "[enjoyed](#) the grounds at Abney Park, which Lady Mary [Abney] planted with two elm walks leading down to an ***island*** heronry in the Hackney Brook, and he often sought inspiration there for the many books and hymns that he wrote." If anyone did make it to Abney Park between the various lockdown windows, you may have also marvelled at the similarity of Watts Mound (which commemorates this spot) to a desert island.

Stevenson's book contains a hand-drawn treasure map of the island penned by the author himself, and this offered a useful and interesting means of presenting our Hunt. It also gave

us the opportunity to make use of modern online digital map sites such as What3Words and Layers of London as part of the Hunt, not to mention Google Street View which I suspect many ATHers already use most years to research the treasure route..

Trumpscrubbe's treasure was buried in a wreck 'at sea' in what is now Abney Park Cemetery, close to the mast-like grave of the music hall song-writer G.W. Hunt ("Hunt's close"). There are a number of famous music hall stars buried in Abney Park, including Albert Chevalier and Fred Albert, who provided the inspiration for the Round Trip route to Watts Mound via our Desert Island Discs and the Alberti Decode.

Apophenia Island

Our Apophenia Island map presented the real-life city of London **[LON-01]** as an island. There were various inspirations for this, not least the brilliant artwork by Stephen Walter including *The Rivers of London* (2014) and his book *The Island: London Mapped* (2015). Our own imagined island of London is defined by the circular Capital Ring walk as the coastline **[LON-02]**. Some other inspirations are listed in the Bibliography at the end of this document.

Round Trip & Square Route

There were two possible routes to the treasure as indicated by the bus route decode – the so-called "Square Route" and "Round Trip". Each involved a set of puzzles intended to get you very precisely to the offshore isle, Watts Mound in Abney Park. From Watts Mound, the final directions were given by a decode from Poe & Foe via the *Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island* to find Trumpscrubbe's treasure box buried in the depths of the sea, beneath the "mast" that marked Hunt's end.

Both routes required some or all of the questions to be answered, and these along with the corresponding blue "discs" were the basic core of the hunt. Apophenia Island represented real-life London, with the coastline given by the Capital Ring walk. Each blue disc was positioned on the map at a real London location, with the very precise location being given by a What3Words address encoded using a Caesar Shift cipher in the disc circumference. The What3Words decode thus provided a London address that could be mapped to a question label via the street house number or map symbol associated with the address location. The disc locations were chosen for what we hope were some interesting historical stories associated with those sites. The real-life location and its back story thus provided a helper as the context for the question.

The Square Route to Watts Mound was the much slower but more obvious route. It involved answering all 81 disc questions to get 40 paired answers, and also solving the OE crossword to get 24 letters of the alphabet. These two solutions were then merged to form a single 8x8 square grid of letters. Two "masks" could then be applied to that grid, the first using the 8x8 Turning Grille and the second using the London Borough pairs assembled on the 8x8 Scrabble board. These two decodes give you directions from the remaining "odd" (unpaired) disc at one end of Stoke Newington Church Street in the library, which used to house Defoe's original grave stone in its entrance hall. The directions took you along Church Street past the P(oe) and F(oe) plaques, and into Abney Park via the old Abney House gateway plaque before "sailing" across to our islet at Watt's Mound. A number of helper puzzles also provided hints on how to progress along this lengthy path.

The Round Trip to Watts Mound (as the bus route decode indicated) was potentially much quicker, but was also far better concealed within the Hunt. To solve this, only a subset of disc question answers were needed: the 18 that formed a ring around our Apophenia Island coastline (the Capital Ring), and the subset of 18 musical Desert Island Discs marked by record speeds and forming an inner ring. The outer Capital Ring discs provided letters in alphabetical order going around clockwise. Two discs, one on each ring related to our Abney Park music hall Alberts, were aligned. The letters from the disc question answers given by these two geographical rings provided the rotor settings for an Alberti decipherment of the long text around the map border. This yielded direct directions in the manner of Poe's *Gold Bug* decode, from our own Bishop's hostelry disc (Ye Olde Mitre in Holborn) to Watts Mound via a specified bearing and distance. The decoded directions also included a What3Words address ///awake.just.inform on Watts Mound as a confirmer.

The *Shipwrecks* directions from Watts Mound were intended to be difficult to follow without knowing the start point (Watt's Mound) gleaned either from the Square Route or from the Round Trip. They did contain some unencoded references to two named gravestones within Abney Park, but it was anticipated that the number of graves for *Smythe* and *Cunningham* would make it difficult to identify the precise route from these directions alone.

Solution Overview

The following diagram summarises the solution components needed to deduce the location of Trumpscrubbe's treasure, either via the Square Route or via the Round Trip. These are explained in the remaining sections of this document, with tags inserted identifying each answer, solve or observation for which a mark is awarded. These mark identification tags can be cross-referenced to the same tags in the Marking Scoresheet.

APOPHENIA ISLAND

Hunt's End

Book Index: TSALAL and DESPAIR

Watts Mound (Isaac Watts' Isle)

"Sail away from his place…"

Final Directions from Watts Mound to the Treasure next to Hunt's close.

"From odd ring by P and F to Gateway round, Logician's Walk, sail to his islet mound."

///awake.just.inform

…ON OLD LOGICIAN'S TREASUR'D ISLE LAND FAIR, HIS WORDS FIND THEE ///awake.just.inform WHERE.

"START IN THE ROSE GARDEN WHERE RINGS ARE SOLD…

Ye Olde Mitre, Holborn (531416, 181642)

or

ROSE ///landed.cloud.sits

(Alberti Decode)

Defoe's Island Tour Letter Numbers

24 Xword letters

m	t	o	v	X	s	i	w
d	o	g	J	a	r	Z	d
u	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
q	w	b	C	x	c	D	a
a	s	l	K	I	n	c	T
N	W	H	I	G	f	y	O
h	g	r	V	j	w	v	M
e	t	t	Y	k	D	k	z

QUARLES
JACKKY
NWHIG
TOMB

Missing Nos: Grille (X,Y)

ODD RING
Church St

1	(2,8)	(3,6)	4	(5,6)	(6,6)	5	1
5	(2,7)	(3,7)	8	(5,7)	10	6	2
9	10	11	12	(5,6)	11	7	3
13	14	15	16	16	8	4	
(1,4)	(2,4)	(4,4)	16	15	14	13	
3	7	11	15	(5,3)	(6,3)	10	9
2	6	(3,2)	14	7	8	6	(8,2)
1	5	9	13	12	10	2	(8,1)

The Grille turns

"The rings they enter two by two…"

ALBERT
ALBERT

Using TG add last 32 chars to first

"Each letter square is part of a set.."

NURIKABE
A=0

Enumerated London Borough Tile Pairs:
1 - CoW
2 - KaC.

Purloined Letter = P

Borough

Alberti Disc Rings

"Like a wheel within a wheel"

Inner Desert Island Disc Ring 33/45/78rpm

Outer Capital Ring

DESERT ISLAND DISCS C

APOPHENIA ISLAND

SQUARE ROUTE   ROUND TRIP

GENERAL HINTS & MISCELLANY
Round trip quicker than square route.

| 1 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 22 |

Pub Quiz: Pablo's ATH8

W3W Caesar Shift

Layers of London Street House numbers Daniel Defoe's House

LONDON! Add letters.

A reddish heron: Thames Islands

ATH Warm-up

Pre-Hunt Teaser [PRE]
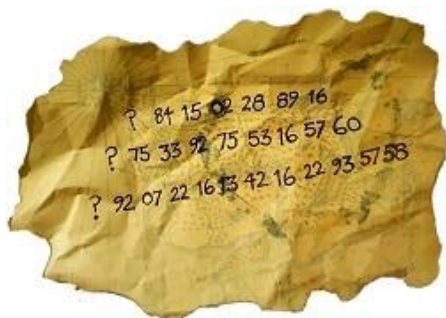
A small puzzle was published on 04 December two weeks ahead of the ATH proper, consisting of three rows of numbers on the back of a discarded scrap of paper.

You might say this was an elementary warm-up puzzle. The sequences comprised the atomic numbers of chemical elements in the Periodic Table, the decode using the corresponding alphabetic symbols for each element: 84 = Polonium (Po), 15 = Phosphorus (P), 02 = Helium (He), etc. If you decoded all three lines and worked out that the initial question marks were the missing letters A, T and H, you were told that the ATH was coming soon **[PRE-01]**:

Apopheniacs
Treasure Island
Hunt is Almost in Place

This hopefully gave you an idea that this year's hunt would have *Treasure Island* as a general theme, and indeed the map partially visible in reverse on the other side of the scrap of paper was **Robert Louis Stevenson's hand-drawn treasure map** for the initial publication of that book in 1883 **[PRE-02]**.

In fact, the last part of the message ("Hunt is almost in place") also provides a cryptic clue that the actual place where our treasure was buried in a tree log was very **close to the grave of G.W. Hunt** in Abney Park **[PRE-03]**. Luckily no teams were able to actually pin-point the treasure via this message since it had not actually been buried when this clue was published.

As an aside, there was also an authentic coffee ring on the scrap of paper. Rings and circles would play a part in the subsequent Hunt.

Poster & Video

The poster took the form of a by now familiar Covid advert. It contained some heavy hint about the importance of three words and a QR code linking to a YouTube video.

The elements in the video were colour coded red/pink relating to our herring themes. We used different coloured cards, chalks and snooker balls to indicate the different elements.

Points Awarded

Points were awarded for the following items

1. Point for spotting a What3Words theme **[VID-01]**

2. Point for noting VENI.VIDI.VICI might imply a Caesar Shifted code **[VID-02]**

3. solving the 4x4 squares to LOST FOR WORDS FIND ARMCHAIR TREASURE HUNT ON TSARS ISLAND and relating to W3W location on Alexander Island **[VID-03]**

4. identifying the music in the sound track as Islands, from Islands on Island records, by King Crimson. **[VID-04]**

5. Two Yellow cards clue the word Lost. **[VID-05]**

6. Point for spotting traditional clue to Sean Bean.**[VID-06]**

7. Point for commenting noticing the placement of the snooker chalk blocks indicates our inner Alberti ring. **[VID-07]**

8. Items on the second set of shelves are all related to previous hunts – clued by chalk inscription … know your history … **[VID-08]**

9. Samoan text on board is translated from the English inscription on Robert Louis Stevenson's memorial in Samoa. **[VID-09]**

10. The golf course card extracts are from Spyglass Hill near Pebble Beach. The pin next to the numbers is a Pebble Beach ball marker. Spyglass Hill is another Stevenson reference. **[VID-10]**

Solutions

We hoped that you would get a general idea that 3 words was something important from the text in the poster together with the 4 by 4 squares and the phrase VENI.VIDI.VICI on our tester's blackboard.

The tricolon hendiatris 'Veni, vidi, vici' is attributed to Julius Caesar following the Battle of Zela. I came, I saw, I conquered. The quote has no significance beyond the fact that it should prompt the thought of Caesar shifting in the ATH **[VID-02]**. The more advanced hunter will link it to 3 words.

To reinforce the importance of the Caesar cipher in this hunt, the 4 by 4 squares were Caesar shifted segments of the phrase;

<p align="center">**LOST FOR WORDS ? FIND ARMCHAIR TREASURE HUNT ON TSARS ISLAND**</p>

The chalked squares on the blackboard had a question mark after the furthest left square. Applying a shift of -1 to the squares reveals the message when read left to right.

M	P	T	U
G	P	S	X
P	S	E	T
G	J	O	E

B	S	N	D
I	B	J	S
U	S	F	B
T	V	S	F

I	V	O	U
P	O	U	T
B	S	J	T
M	B	O	E

The What3Words location ///armchair.treasure.hunt takes you to Alexander Island which is named after Tsar Alexander I.
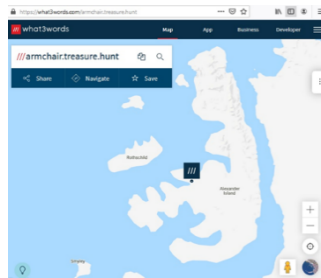
A point is awarded here for decoding the message AND relating to the What3Words location **[VID-03]**.

Lots of clues related to the theme of Islands. A point is available for identifying the soundtrack as the waxing Islands, from the Album Islands originally released on Island Records **[VID-04]**.

The album cover on the snooker table was Islands. The large open book was Peter Frame's Rock Family Trees open on the Crimson and Roxy page. The 'blobs' on the paper by the middle pocket were the artwork from the original inner sleeve of islands, they look a bit like Islands. One of the yellow cards include lyrics from the title track.

Two other cards together were intended to draw the hunters attention to the word Lost, which would be important later in the hunt. One card listed all the episodes of the Frankenstein Chronicles except the ones containing the word Lost. The blue card is a track listing from Compass Point by David Allan Coe, again with all references to Lost removed **[VID-05]**.

A point is awarded for spotting a traditional reference to Sean Bean who starred in The Frankenstein Chronicles **[VID-06]**. You might later have realised that Lost London was a key theme when trying to answer the ATH questions.

A point for noticing the chalk blocks are arranged in a representation of our inner Alberti Discs **[VID-07]**. Part of the island coastline is sketched near the top left pocket. There are 18 chalks and we hoped you would be looking for a set of 18 discs at some point in the ATH

Items on, and close to, one bookshelf were all related to themes from past hunts **[VID-08]**. We set out to promote Pablos ATH to a wider audience, but the traditions and history are very important to us. What better way to encourage hunters to take a look back than to prompt them to 'know your history' and provide openings to a couple of dozen rabbit holes.

A table listing each item is included below, but just note that finding a Melting Clock which could be used to reference Melting Brain 1985 and Time 1999 sparked an outbreak of Apophenia that was only contained through a period of shielding and isolation. Essentially, every object in the house appeared suddenly to be related to any hunt or to multiple hunts.

The point just required you to see that 'know your history' related to past ATHs. Later you may also have seen the importance of London's history in the hunt.

Our Hunt had Treasure Island and Robert Louis Stevenson as a thematic herring. RLS died suddenly in 1894 at Vailima on the Island of Samoa. The monument at his grave has an inscription of the poem Requiem in English. This poem is still sung as a song of grief at

Samoan funerals – in English and in Samoan. The translation to Samoan is not unique, a number of versions can be found. We asked a native Samoan speaker to translate for us and scrawled a couple of lines on the blackboard.

English Text

>Under the wide and starry sky
>Dig the grave and let me lie.
>Glad did I live and gladly die,
>And I laid me down with a will.
>This be the verse you grave for me;
>"Here he lies where he longed to be,
>Home is the sailor, home from sea,
>And the hunter home from the hill."

Samoan Text

>I lalo o le lautele ma le lagi fetu
>Eli le tuugamau ma fai aʻu pepelo.
>Fiafia ou ola ma fiafia fiafia,
>Ma sa ou tuuina au i lalo ma se loto.
>O lenei le fuaiupu oe tuugamau ai mo aʻu;
>"Lea ua ia taʻoto i le mea na ia naunau i ai,
>Le 'aiga o le folau, mai le sami mai le sami,
>Ma le fale tulimanu mai le mauga. "

The point was for identifying this as relevant to Stevenson's memorial in Samoa **[VID-09]**.

A point also for spotting the extract from a golf course card was all the par 3s (from the red tees) at Spy Glass Hill near Pebble Beach **[VID-10]**. Many of the holes are named for chapters of Treasure Island. Stevenson spent a period of his life in California, probably writing the poem Requiem whilst he was there.

Detail, Miscellany and Apophenia

The main aims of the video, in lieu of a traditionally richer poster, were to,

- introduce some of our key themes – Islands, What3Words, Caesar Shifts,

- raise the profile of our main red herring themes of Pirates, Treasure Island and Robert Louis Stevenson,

- provide some elements which genius insight might find useful, but more likely to provide an 'ahh' or 'argh!!!' moment once the hunter solves the puzzle,

- to entertain and distract you in the week leading up to hunt release

The video replaced a more traditional poster which, in recent years, has become a more significant element of the ATH. Most of the video is intended to be very easy to figure out and not of great importance beyond the aims stated above.

However, we realise that hunters may have spent a considerable amount of time reviewing the video so here is a more complete description.

Title Sequence

The blackboard title sequence runs for the first 33 seconds. The graphic was a last-minute substitution as our animation of the character of Captain Trumpscrubbe proved a little too ambitious.

The graphical elements that appear on the blackboard are all produced from a simple set of templates in an App called Video Scribe. Only the text was added. There is not much here by way of hints but, with hindsight you may see the relevance in 'layers and layers'.

The phrase: '*Trad …. Identify the chaff?? Wot no chaff!!! – '* relates to an almost traditional approach to ATH setting and hunting, where the information you need to solve the puzzle is obfuscated by noise and thematic distractions. From the very beginning, one of our guiding principles was to avoid including stuff in the hunt that had no purpose – no chaff (ironically apart from almost all the video).

The music is the title track from Islands. The voice over is from Boris Johnson's first speech as UK Prime Minister

> '*.and after three years of unfounded self-doubt it is time to change the record…because the British people have had enough of waiting.'*

We beg your indulgence here. The production of ATH20 has taken three years and there have been long periods where we agonised about it. We also like the reference to changing the record.

The main part of the video has a voice over using two synthesised voices. Again a late substitution for Captain Trumpscrubbe who we wanted to characterise with Boris Johnson's voice. Our Deepfake department was not able to meet the deadline. We settled for the man from the Discovery channel and the woman from CNN.

The track is produced in an excellent App called Descript.

Here is the input script to the App – note some strange spelling and grammar (e.g. aay Tee H twenty twenty) needed to coax the voice synthesiser to say something sensible.

> *The date stone on this building, dated eighteen ninety six indicates some interesting history;.*

> *Formerly a school, the building retains the spirit of learning and intellectual exploration. In recent years it has become an outpost for Apopheniacs Anonymous. It has served as a base for finding connections that don't exist, patterns without meaning, the face of Elvis in a slice of burnt toast. However, a recent discovery indicates that this has all changed, and a more serious enterprise has been taking place here.*

> *Throughout the country, everyone has been hoping for a pre-Christmas release of the seasonal vaccine otherwise known as Pablo's Armchair Treasure Hunt.*

> *However, the impact of the pandemic means that it has been hard to form an integrated team this year. So testing was left with our colleague in his man cave.*

> *We were worried, but initial feedback from testing is encouraging.*

Results show aay Tee H twenty twenty to be 90% effective and safe for release to a selected group of candidates.

Our tester colleague is filled with enthusiasm, but lacks stamina and imagination. He has made a start at gathering the main ideas but there is no sign that the hunt has been solved. The treasure remains buried!

Our tester appears to have fled the scene leaving a mess of scribblings and half baked ideas that might be useful to a skilled team of hunters. The hunt will begin on December eighteenth at eighteen hundred hours.

The observant hunter might notice the use of the number 18 in three places. We debated replacing the 18 hundred hours in the last line with 6 pm – after all we did not want to give the Alberti rings away too easily!

The video itself contains a number of still images cut into the timeline.

At 48 seconds there is a shot of 18 (yes 18) blocks of snooker chalk which we think our tester must have knocked off a shelf. If you found the Alberti inner ring later in the hunt you will have seen the pattern formed by this random scattering of chalk matches the shape of the inner ring.

At 53 seconds the picture stops to give a clear view of the cover of Islands. You might also see the text on some of the pink (pale red) cards which are quotes from Pirates of the Caribbean

At 61 seconds you can clearly see two books written by Stevenson – *Treasure Island* and The *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. Both these books have red covers, but you can't really see that, so we placed a red snooker ball as part of our gestalt colour coding scheme.

In this shot you can also see the blue card that is our traditional Sean Bean clue.

At 73 seconds you see a snap of our testers bookshelf. No points here, but a few thematic indications are in amongst the general puzzle fans books – history, London, the three books of Where, When and What.

The second bookshelf gets the focus at 82 seconds and again at 97 seconds. This shelf is a temple to Hunts past. A full listing of the items, and the way a genuine Apopheniac can link these to hunts past, is given in the table below. A couple of the more obscure ones are

- the Melting Clock is a reference to the first hunt of 1985 – The Melting Brain and the 1999 hunt, Time

- Leiths Techniques Bible – obviously another double hit. Firstly Leith Hill was the location of a box in 2007 hunt The Fool on the Hill, Pablo's last hunt. It was also a nod to the 2010 Hunt which had an excellent food blog theme.

- Laurel and Hardy sat on the speaker are tribute to the inspirational 2017 Hunt – Another Fine Mess

A further indulgence - to left is a Parker square initialled JP. This is the House Sigil and autograph of our video director. It is an attempt by Matt Parker (no relation) to create a 3x3 magic square using square numbers. His is not a precise magic square because the diagonal 23^2-37^2-47^2 does not sum to 3051, unlike every other row, column and diagonal.

The square has become a"mascot for people who give it a go, but ultimately fall short", and is a metaphor for something that is clever, is almost right, but is a little off.

At around 101 seconds a long shot of the blackboard is a high resolution image allowing you to zoom in on the detail. From this picture you might just make out the Pebble Beach ball marked next to the golf course card extract.

Other bits and pieces in the video are

1. A couple of things were not quite visible in the final cut. The dart board in the corner has a dart in double 18 and treble 18 and single 18. The amazon echo next to the record deck has a picture of Robert Louis Stevenson on the screen.

2. Guidelines or Rules – this is a reference to the pirate code as discussed in various scenes from Pirates of the Caribbean films. It is a herring.

Listings

Books on the First Shelf

These books are general puzzle related things, plus a significant number of books relating to history and to London

Collins London Streetfinder Atlas

Middle Shelf London a Life in Maps by Pete Whitfield

The DK book of History

The Daily Telegraph Book of Brain Boosting Cryptic Crosswords

Uncertainty: The Life and Science of Werner Heisenberg by David Cassidy

The tenth edition of the Guinness Book of Answers

Pattern Recognition by Bruce Batchelor

The Reader's Digest Book of Strange Stories Amazing Facts

Five Golden Rules – Great Theories of 20th Century Mathematics and Why They Matter by John L Casti

Aspects of Symmetry (Selected Erice Lectures) by Sidney Coleman

3x3 Rubik's Cube - 4x4 Rubik's Cube

Book of Where, A Gazetteer of Places Real And Imaginary by Rodney Dale

Book of When, A Dictionary of Times And Seasons by Rodney Dale

Book of What, A Thesaurus of Things Everyday And Esoteric by Rodney Dale

Book of Who, An Onomasticon of People and Characters Real and Imaginary by Rodney Dale

The Oxford Companion to Local and Family History by David Hey

The Village in History by Graham Nicholson

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles by Anne Savage

The Nineteenth Century: The Contradictions of Progress by Asa Briggs

The Bottom Shelf

The Oxford Guide to Heraldry by Thomas Woodcock and John Martin Robinson

The Penguin Book of Puzzles (2018) by Dr. Gareth Moore

The GCHQ Puzzle Book II (2018) by GCHQ

The Mammoth Book of Secret Code Puzzles by Elonka Dunin

The Brain Teaser Book by Jake Olefskey

Cryptanalysis: A Study of Ciphers and Their Solution by Helen F. Gaines

Excellent Pub Quiz Book: More than 10,000 Questions by Roy Preston

A First Course in Coding Theory by Raymond Hill

What Happened When? a Collins pocket reference

Dictionary of Theories by Jennifer Bothamley

AA Street by Street: London Midi (2007)

Hommage to Hunts Past – know your history.

Location	Item	Historical Link
Blackboard	Series of tally marks 1,1,2,3,5 …	This is a Fibonacci series. It links to the 1996 ATH
Bookshelf	Longitude by Dava Sobel	2015 ATH – great circles, navigation etc
	Ian Fleming by Andrew Lycett	2018 Hunt
	A few chess pieces	1989 ATH - Chess
	Ariane 4 Pen and keyring – corporate gifts from Arianespace	2013 Hunt – Space Truckin
	Some piece from the course Tiddlywinks golf game.	2006 Hunt - Golf
	Melting Clock	1985 Hunt the Melting Brain and 1999 Hunt – Time
	Pagani Huayra Roadster from the 2020 Super Treasure Hunt Series of Hotwheels	ATH 2003 – Driven
	The Penguin Complete Sherlock Holmes	1991 Hunt – Sherlock Holmes
	The Poetry of Robert Frost	2012 ATH – Stopping by the Wood
	A Dummies Guide	2004 Hunt – ATH for Dummies
	Leiths Technique Bible	Leith Hill – ATH 2007 Fool on the Hill and 2010 ATH The Lost Formula
	The Private Life of the Brain – by Susan Green field	1985 ATH – The Melting Brain
	Genome by Matt Ridley	2014 Hunt -Life
	Haynes Owners Workshop Manual for the London Underground	1993 Hunt – London Underground
	Animal Farm by George Orwell	1995 ATH – George Orwell

	The Alan Turing Codebreakers Puzzle Book – by Dr G Moore	2011 Hunt – An Enigma
	DVD The Fellowship of the Ring	ATH 2001 An Armchair Treasure Hunt (Tolkein)
	Series of Iain M Banks Novels	2016 Hunt – Whisky and Beer
	Cryptonomicon Novels	2010 Hunt – Pontifex Code used in this Hunt
On the Floor	Mini Golfing Man Indoor Golf Toy	ATH 2006 - Golf
	Snakes and Ladders Board	ATH 2000
	Back cover of the Album Foxtrot by Genesis	ATH 2005 – The Fox Hunt
	The Gate Fold of the untitled 4th Led Zeppelin Album. The figure is the Hermit based on the Waite version of Tarot cards	ATH 2007 Fool on the Hill
	The album Sporting Life by Weather Report	ATH 2015 – Robert Fitzroy etc
	A Tray of collectible silver coins	2010 ATH - Numismatism
On top of the loudspeaker	Laurel and Hardy	2017 ATH – Another fine mess
	Bottle of Glenlivet	2016 ATH – Whisky and Beer

Website Messages

There were a number of posts to the website during the Hunt, starting with the initial "One foggy evening" Hunt publication announcement on 18 December, and followed by some weekly little clues and greeting messages as is traditional. The start and end date of the Hunt were the 18th of the month, and the announcements were always published at 18:00 hours as a subtle way of reinforcing the significance of the number 18 (see Alberti Round Trip). And of course Friday usually provided the weekly help, which may have amused Robinson Crusoe and Daniel Defoe.

Initial Hunt Announcement

This introduction was intended only really to provide a back-story for the Hunt, explaining how the motley crew of Apopheniacs came across an old pirate's island treasure map.

Our fearsome old sea-dog Captain Horatio Trumpscrubbe was not actually named as part of some biting and topical political satire. It was simply that his treasure was buried in an old Captain Pugwash tin chest, and so our intention was that the pirate's name should allude to that, Trump being the name of perhaps London's most famous **pug** (belonging to William Hogarth), and scrub being a simile for **wash [WEB-01]**. This may only have meant anything if you had managed to make it to the actual treasure site.

Of possible more use was a couple of allusions to the Capital Ring which provided our island coastline close to which Trumpscrubbe's treasure was buried. The Capital Ring is marked by green signs pointing the way, and as such this green ring was hinted at by the prized "Great Emerald of Apophenia set upon a ring" **[WEB-02]**. The Capital Ring logo comprises the famous London landmark now called the Elizabeth Tower (which houses Big Ben and was renamed as such in 2012 to mark the Diamond Jubilee of Elizabeth II, currently aged 94) surrounded by a ring of green arrows - thus "a ring often worn by a towering old Queen" on the many Capital Ring signs **[WEB-03]**.

Christmas Day Message - Friday 25 December

As well as wishing you all seasonal greetings, this little message was intended to reinforce the key use of the simple Caesar Shift cipher and What3Words addresses first clued in the poster video.

These were two sixteen letter decodes, each in a 4x4 square. The square on the left uses a right Caesar shift of 2 to encode three words **OOZE, THIRST, MOWERS**; whilst the square on the right uses a right Caesar shift of 3 to encode three words **FAIRLY, SUPERB, HOWL**. The three diagonal lines to the left, between, and to the right of the squares was intended to indicate the W3W /// address indicator. The first address ///ooze.thirst.mowers is located in Merry Island in Canada, whilst the second ///fairly.superb.howl is located on Christmas Island, both in keeping with our island theme. So the message here was **MERRY CHRISTMAS [WEB-04]**, but was also hinting at how to decode the sixteen letter codes around each W3W disc.

New Years Message - Thursday 31 December

A similar New Year's greeting encoded using the Caesar Shift cipher, together with one of our blue discs to further heavily hint that the sixteen letter codes around the discs could be decoded using Caesar to yield What3Word addresses. The Hunt was nearly half way through, and we worried that any team who had not cottoned on to this basic element in the Hunt was in trouble. As a result we decided to publish a day earlier than the usual weekly Friday help.

A right Caesar shift of 6 is used here (the different shifts in these website messages showing that there were also different shifts used to encode the What3Words address around each blue disc). The green and blue text is again in the style and colour of the Capital Ring sign logo, and decodes to **HAPPY NEW YEAR**. The blue disc contained a picture of Chris Sheldrick, founder and CEO of What3Words, the idea coming to him as he "struggled to get equipment and bands to event locations on time due to inadequate address information while working as a concert organiser". Using the same Caesar shift and removing two padded X's at the end, the code around the disc circumference decodes to a W3W address of ///clean.wider.both which duly lands on the Elizabeth Tower in Westminster shown in the image and home to Big Ben **[WEB-05]**. As noted above, the Elizabeth Tower appears on the Capital Ring logo inside a green ring of arrows. This was also a little topical as Big Ben chimed out this New Year's Eve despite being silent in previous years due to repairs.

The Final Hint - Friday 8th January

With ten days to go, yet another hint at the Caesar shift decoding of disc W3W addresses, but with an additional help to indicate that the street address identified by the What3Words could be used to match to the correspondingly numbered question and provide a helpful context for that question.

A right Caesar shift of 10 is used here. The green and blue text is again in the style and colour of the Capital Ring sign logo, and decodes to **TEN DAYS REMAINING CARRY ON HUNTING**. Barbara Windsor who grew up in Stoke Newington appeared in a number of places in our Hunt, and this happened to be the day of her funeral after her sad passing on

10 December.[1] A similar Caesar decode of the W3W address around the disc reveals ///slurs.this.shark which indeed lands on 10 Downing Street **[WEB-06]**. The house number 10 at this address corresponds to the number of the question, and indeed the location provides the context for answering it. The X in question is the number 10 on the door, and the box beneath it is the letter box. The letter box still bears the inscription "First Lord of the Treasury", by convention also the Prime Minister historically and harking back to when Robert Walpole established this as the address for the bearer of that title. So the answer to the question was **TREASURY [WEB-07]**, and we provided an actual photo of the treasure burial site to inspire you to carry on hunting.

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[1] We feared an Apopheniacal curse after a number of people featuring in the Hunt died in quick succession, including Barbara Windsor, Johnny Nash and Albert Roux.

Sundry Puzzles

Map Drawing Pins

Around the map are five drawing pins fixing the ATH map to the underlying cork board. Each pin sits right on top of or underneath a single letter.

These letters are (h, s, t, d, g) - if you add 8 to these letters you get (p, a, b, l, o) - **PABLO**. **[PIN-01]**. So Pablo was encoded with a Caesar Shift of +18 which is equivalent to encoding using a shift of **2020** (2020 mod 26 = 18) **[PIN-02]**.

The indicated letters are the result of **Caesar Shifting PABLO by 2020** - the year of this Armchair Treasure Hunt.

Defoe and Poe X Discs

There are two discs, forming a disc pair, where the answer to the questions is X - these are discs for POE and FOE (not the disc for Daniel Defoe that is NOT in a disc pair). If you join the centre of these discs and extend that line it passes through the exact location of the treasure [LINE-01]. This could help experienced hunters narrowing down the search location for the treasure.

Fonts

A number of fonts are used throughout the hunt that have a relation to the themes.

Font	Used For	Description
Carta Marina	APOPHENIA ISLAND, Depth Markings, Compass XY and Origin	Carta marina is a font based on the type used in *Carta marina et descriptio septentrionalium terrarum* (Latin for Marine map and description of the Northern lands; commonly abbreviated Carta marina) created by Swedish ecclesiastic Olaus Magnus and initially published in 1539.
Johnston Underground	Questions, Bus Route Code	Johnston (or Johnston Sans) is a sans-serif typeface designed by and named after Edward Johnston. It has been the corporate font of public transport in London since the foundation of the London Passenger Transport Board in 1933, and of predecessor companies since its introduction in 1916, making its use one of the world's longest-lasting examples of corporate branding.
Univers Bold Condensed	Scrabble tiles - question paper codes apart from Lambeth	Univers Bold Condensed is the font used by the London Boroughs for street signs - City of London and Lambeth are an exception.
Albertus	Lambeth question paper code and W3W around disc	Albertus is the font used by the City of London and Lambeth for their street signs . In the hunt also used for the W3W around the discs (or rings) to hint at Alberti Rings.
JSL Ancient Normal	Used for alberti border letter	Carta Marina did not work as the border font as it has no small letters - JSL Ancient was a font that looked correct in the context.
Bodoni 72 Oldstyle Book	Used for Pablo's Magazine	A font that seemed the best match for the font used in Graham's Magazine.
Chapbook Regular	For the text of Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island	A font designed to match the type used in Chapbooks.
Normande It BT Italic	For Apophenia Island title on Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island	A font chosen as the most reasonable match for the Robinson Crusoe title of the source chapbook.

General Hints & Miscellany

A number of the helper puzzles provided general hints rather than directly contributing to one of the treasure route solution paths.

Pub Quiz

The Pub Quiz served a number of simple purposes in this year's hunt. It was primarily a tribute to Paul Coombs. Pablo ran a pub quiz in the Bailey on Holloway Road, now lost to posterity due to a philistine conversion to a Bird chicken restaurant.
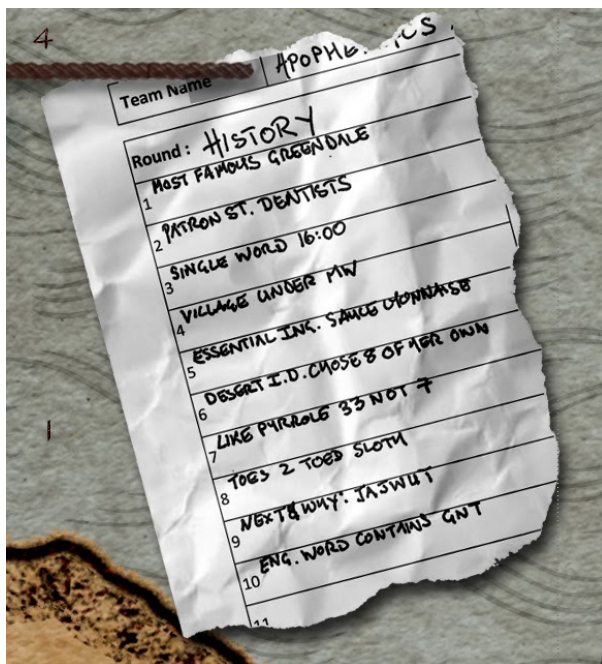
The 'History' pub quiz sheet on the Apophenia Island map has an evidence wire connecting to the site of the Bailey **[PQZ-13]**. A tough one to spot perhaps unless you know your hunt history and have maybe read 'Pablo - In Memoriam'.

The 10 History questions are selected from some of our favourites from Pablo ATHs past **[PQZ-12]**, this was the only sense in which they were history questions. The history theme links to Know Your History from the poster video.

The initial letters of the answers spell out Pablos ATHs. Questions were chosen from all Pablos ATHs except 2005 (The Fox Hunt). This was an oversight and arose initially because the format of the 2005 made it slightly harder to search questions for answers beginning with a specific letter.

Integrating the original wording of the questions into the layout of Apophenia Island was problematic, so we presented abbreviated versions as quizzers are wont to do when hastily scribbling down questions to which they do not know the answer, often finding them unintelligible when reading them back.

The original questions, answers and associated hunts are detailed below:

Initial	Original Question	Original Answer	ATH Link
P	Who is the most famous inhabitant of the village of Greendale? –	Postman Pat **[PQZ-01]**	1986
A	Who is the patron saint of dentists?	St Apollonia **[PQZ-02]**	1986
B	What single word means 16.00?	Brillig **[PQZ-03]**	2007
L	Which Village is under Milk Wood ?	Llareggub **[PQZ-04]**	1985
O	What is the essential ingredient for Sauce Lyonnaise?	Onions **[PQZ-05]**	1985
S	Who, when appearing on desert island discs chose to be cast away with 8 of here own discs?	Elizabeth Schwartzkopf **[PQZ-06]**	1986

A	What is like pyrrole with thirty three instead of seven?	Arsole **[PQZ-07]**	2007
T	How many toes has a two toed sloth?	Ten **[PQZ-08]**	1994
H	What is next in this series: J, A, J, W, U, T and why?	H, Jack and Jill went up the hill **[PQZ-09]**	1989
S	Which English word contains the letter sequence GNT?	Sovereignty **[PQZ-10]**	1989

Giving:

PABLOS ATHS [PQZ-11]

Bus Route Code

Over the island itself are spread thirty-one glyphs in a medium to dark grey. Each glyph comprises two parts, one a number in numeric form and the other a number in character form.

Each glyph is a (slightly) stylised version of a London Routemaster destination board as displayed on the front of the bus. The top number is the number of the bus and the number below in character form is the stop number. So for the example above we need stop number 23 for bus number 19 **[BUS-01].** The point from where the route starts is defined by the position of the image on the map, the red pin spots the position exactly **[BUS-02]**.

So, for example, for bus 19 the starting point could be Finsbury Park Interchange or Battersea Bridge - as the image and the pin are located just south of Battersea Bridge, we start from there. Counting Battersea Bridge as one, the twenty-third stop is Red Lion Street. We use the Tfl site as our source for bus routes and stops.

Note that the set of stops are different depending on where the route starts - reversing the stops from one terminus to get the set from the other terminus does not always work.

Using the first letter of the located stop (in our case R for Red Lion Street) and reading in numerical order (of bus number) we get the helper message:

ROUND TRIP QUICKER THAN SQUARE ROUTE [BUS-03]

This refers to the Alberti Code (round) and the Turning Grille (square) solutions. The Alberti Code is faster as you have less questions to solve. It also informs the hunter that there are two ways to find the treasure. The full solution is shown below:

BUS	START	STOP NUM	STOP NAME	CLR
1	CANADA WATER BUS STATION (C)	11	REVERDY ROAD (PH)	R
6	BERTIE ROAD (WY)	6	OKEHAMPTON ROAD (KC)	O
12	ETHEROW STREET (DB)	3	UNDERHILL ROAD (DG)	U
15	CHARING CROSS STN / TRAFALGAR SQUARE (F)	17	NEW ROAD (Q)	N

16	MORA ROAD (BC)	27	DORCHESTER HOTEL (S)	D
18	EUSTON BUS STATION (F)	41	TRING AVENUE	T
19	BATTERSEA BRIDGE (BL)	23	RED LION STREET (G)	R
22	PUTNEY COMMON (D)	11	IRENE ROAD (GA)	I
23	HAMMERSMITH BUS STATION (F)	8	PHILLIMORE GARDENS (U)	P
24	GROSVENOR ROAD (CM)	32	QUEEN'S CRESCENT (KZ)	Q
35	CLAPHAM JUNCTION STATION / FALCON ROAD (G)	40	UNION STREET (G)	U
38	VICTORIA BUS STATION (D)	23	ISLINGTON GREEN [C]	I
41	ARCHWAY STATION (G)	3	CRESSIDA ROAD (Y)	C
42	EAST DULWICH SAINSBURY'S (N)	17	KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL [R]	K
45	POYNDERS ROAD / KINGS AVENUE (V)	27	EAST STREET (G)	E
47	NEWQUAY ROAD (BC)	6	ROSENTHAL ROAD (B)	R
50	STOCKWELL STATION CLAPHAM ROAD (Z1)	36	THORNTON HEATH STATION (D)	T
59	TELFORD AVENUE (T)	3	HOLMEWOOD ROAD (BT)	H
63	FOREST HILL TAVERN (H)	35	ACTON STREET (PU)	A
65	EALING BROADWAY STATION (C)	10	NEW ROAD (BC)	N
67	DALSTON JUNCTION STATION (N)	7	STOKE NEWINGTON POLICE STATION ®	S
70	CHISWICK BUSINESS PARK (E)	39	QUEENSWAY STATION (A)	Q
76	BAYLISS ROAD / LOWER MARSH	26	UFTON ROAD (BM)	U
79	ALPERTON SAINSBURY'S (K)	2	ALPERTON STATION (B)	A
89	LEWISHAM STATION (B)	42	RYDALL DRIVE (E)	R
113	JOHN PRINCE'S STREET / OXFORD CIRCUS (JC)	48	EDGWARE WAY (M)	E
122	CRYSTAL PALACE PARADE (B)	24	ROUNDEL CLOSE (E)	R
135	CROSSHARBOUR ASDA (CE)	47	OLD STREET STATION (L)	O
147	CANNING TOWN BUS STATION (B)	20	UPTON PARK / GREEN STREET (O)	U
168	DUNTON ROAD (WN)	17	TAVISTOCK SQUARE (K)	T
386	ROYAL PARADE (G)	27	EASTBROOK ROAD (W)	E

Bus number 23 was changed from stop number 9 to stop number 8 due to the closure of a bus stop after the puzzle had been completed and tested.

The font used is **Johnston (specifically P22 Johnston Underground Regular)** the font used for destination boards on the old routemaster bus.

Messages in a Bottle

There were two near identical looking photos of messages in a bottle washed up on opposite shores of Apophenia Island (pages 1 and 12). The messages contained in each bottle were different, although the heading of each "+ + HELP! + +" was the same. Rather than a cry for help from some ship-wrecked desert islander, these messages were intended to provide a little help to the solver. First, this puzzle showed how to add letters together (modulo 26), a technique that would be needed when decoding the 8x8 grid of letters as part of the Square Route to the treasure. The decoded message also gave a strong hint that the treasure map of Apophenia Island was in fact a map of London.

The messages in the bottles were nonsense, with the exception of the very first note which told you to "Add ltrs" i.e. add letters. The + signs with the Help header were a further clue as to what to do. The way into solving this puzzle was probably to notice that once the elaborate punctuation was stripped away from each message, both comprised exactly 96 letters. Then it was simply a question of adding the pair of corresponding letters in each message (where A=0, B=1, etc) to get a single resultant message:

A (0) + T (19) = 19 = **T**
D (3) + E (4) = 7 = **H**
D (3) + X (23) = 0 mod 26 = **A**
L (11) + I (8) = 19 = **T**
T (19) + N (13) = 6 mod 26 = **G**
R (17) + A (0) = 17 = **R**
S (18) + M (12) = 4 mod 26 = **E**
etc

Adding all 96 letter pairs in this way revealed the following quote **[BOT-01]**:

> **THAT GREAT SEA WHOSE EBB AND FLOW**
> **AT ONCE IS DEAF AND LOUD AND ON THE SHORE**
> **VOMITS ITS WRECKS AND STILL HOWLS ON FOR MORE**

This quote can readily be googled, and comes from Percy Byssche Shelley in a letter written in verse to a friend Maria Gisborne from Livorno ("Leghorn") in Italy, dated 01 July 1820. Whilst the quoted text is thematic, it is the text just before and after this in the letter that is of particular interest **[BOT-02]**:

> **You are now**
> **In London,** that great sea, whose ebb and flow
> At once is deaf and loud, and on the shore
> Vomits its wrecks, and still howls on for more.
> **Yet in its depth what treasures!**

Hopefully this told you that the Apophenia Island map placed you in London, and also that the ATH treasure was buried in its depths. Indeed our treasure was buried in a supposed

wreck just off the coast of Apophenia Island, in the sea as shown on the map with its depth soundings marked.

Alas, exactly two years and one week later on 08 July 1822 Shelley perished along with two others sailing away from Livorno in his new boat, the *Don Juan*, after a meeting with Byron and Leigh Hunt. The boat was wrecked in a storm, and Shelley's body was washed up on the Italian shore at Viareggio ten days later

Apopheniac Bingo

The Apopheniac Bingo card was intended as a general helper to introduce the use of street numbers in the Hunt. In the wider Hunt, the majority of questions were each linked to a specific London disc and image by the street number of the house at the specific What3Words location address. In this way, a question could be matched by its number to that location giving the context for the question and answer. More generally, the puzzle hinted at the help that could be provided by online maps, specifically historic London maps at the excellent Layers of London website.

A bingo card was chosen because you are supposed to shout "House!" when all the numbers on your card have been called. The card played a little loose with the layout of a traditional UK bingo card but we still have 15 numbers across 3 rows of 9 squares. The numbers themselves were not restricted to the usual range (1-90).

The way into this puzzle was to notice that the coloured circles on which each bingo number appear to correspond to the colours of London streets in the UK version of the board game Monopoly **[BNG-01]**. As a further pointer to this, one of the yellow discs also showed a detail from an old map of Coventry Street, a yellow Monopoly street.

The main encoded message used the initial letters of the house names at the specified street number on an appropriately coloured London street. So for example, the address of Apsley House is 149 Piccadilly, one of the yellow Monopoly properties. The first letter 'A' is taken from that house name for the helper message which is obtained by reading across each row in turn.

You may have wondered why certain houses on specific Monopoly streets were chosen when many other and better named houses were available on Monopoly streets to provide the requisite initial letters. In fact, this was because a second message was more surreptitiously encoded in the columns of the bingo card. The standard London Monopoly

board contains 26 named London locations (22 streets and 4 stations), thus lending itself to an alphabetic substitution code reading around the board (Old Kent Road = A, Whitechapel Road = B, King's Cross Station = C, The Angel Islington = D, etc). Using this decoding, a second message could be obtained by reading down the columns.

The named houses and streets are as follows:

[O] - WHITEHALL {H} : **O**ld Admiralty House, **26** Whitehall, London SW1
[L] - COVENTRY ST {S} : **L**yons Corner House, 7-**14** Coventry St, London W1D 7DH
[D] - STRAND {N} : **D**uchy House, **133** Strand, London WC2R 1HH
[C] - COVENTRY ST {S} : **C**oventry House, **5**-6 Coventry St, London W1D 6BW
[A] - REGENT ST {U} : **A**lbany House, 324-**326**, Regent Street, London, W1B 3HH
[P] - STRAND {N} : The **P**ort House, **417** Strand, Covent Garden, London WC2R 0PD
[I] - REGENT ST {U} : **I**nternational House, **223** Regent Street, London, W1B 2QD.
[T] - STRAND {N} : **T**hanet House, 231-**232** Strand, London WC2R
[A] - PICCADILLY {T} : **A**psley House, **149** Piccadilly, London W1J 7NT
[L] - FLEET ST {O} : **L**udgate House, 107-**111** Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB.
[L] - FLEET ST {O} : **L**udgate House, 107-**111** Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB.
[A] - EUSTON RD {E} : **A**rgyle House, **29** Euston Road, London, NW1 2SD
[Y] - OLD KENT RD {A} : **Y**aldham House, **140** Old Kent Road, London SE1 5TU
[E] - EUSTON RD {E} : **E**vergreen House, **160** Euston Road, Euston, London. NW1 2DX
[R] - PICCADILLY {T} : House of **R**ush, **200** Piccadilly, St. James's, London W1J 9HU

Reading across the Bingo card rows, the initials of the named houses thus spells out **[BNG-02]**:

OLD CAPITAL LAYER

This was intended to point solvers to the Layers of London website **[BNG-03]**, from which both the Coventry Street map detail and the background map of Stoke Newington were taken. The site provides a selection of old maps that can be overlaid on the present map of London to find out what might be found at a specific London location at a particular time in history. This may have helped with some of the disc/questions relating to a building or other landmark that is now "lost", that is to say no longer present at the identified site location.

An example of such a "lost" site is also given in this puzzle. The Lyons Corner House was built at 7-14 Coventry Street in 1907, the first of this famous chain. The background map is taken from the 1940s-60s Ordnance Survey map layer available at the Layers of London website, showing part of the street name and number ("to 7") as a clue to its historic identity. The Lyons Corner House is no longer at this address, which is now part of the Trocadero Centre, and thus the subject of our interest is "lost" as far as a current map goes. As shown in this example, we used the Circumpunct symbol, a circle with a dot inside, to indicate such "lost" sites **[BNG-04]**, this being *The Lost Symbol* in the novel of that name by Dan Brown, also a Daniel (with apologies to Pablo) **[BNG-05]**.

Decoding the Monopoly street substitution code and reading down the columns spells out **[BNG-06]**:

HOUSE ANNE SUTTON

This related to the background map image on the Bingo card and the highlighted house. The map is John Rocque's 1746 map of "10 miles round London", which again is available as a layer at the Layers of London website. The map detail used here is Stoke Newington Church Street and the highlighted house is where Daniel Defoe lived for about 15 years, the site of which is marked today by a blue plaque at #95 Stoke Newington Church Street **[BNG-07]** (part of the Square Route treasure trail).

Defoe lived in two houses on Church St, the first from 1708/9 owned by Nicholas Clarke on the north side of Church St, adjoining what is now 106 Church St. The second was opposite on the south side of Church St on the site of what is now #95. It seems that Defoe had been living in this second house which was owned by Anne Sutton for a couple of years by 1716/7, and stayed there until at least 1729 (he died in 1731).[2] So this was where he was living when he wrote all his novels, including *Robinson Crusoe*.

Photo Booth Strips: A Reddish Heron

Two sets of photo booth strips appeared on Apophenia Island, joined by a single evidence string, and numbered 1 and 2. The two sets of photos could be joined to form a 4x4 square of photos. This was another island based puzzle, and although there were a couple things hidden here, this was as close as we got to providing a red herring puzzle.

Photo Identification

The first task was to identify the people in the photos, which in most cases should have been relatively straight-forward.

Top Row:

- Gil Scott **HERON** (from the back cover of *The Revolution Will Not Be Televised*) **[HER-01]**

- Brothers Melvin and Nathaniel Glover, so **GLOVERS** (better known as Melle Mel and Kidd Creole from Grandmaster Flash & the Furious 5) **[HER-02]**

- Alec **ROSE** (who in 1967-8 was the second sailor to circumnavigate the globe single-handedly after Francis Chichester) **[HER-03]**

- TV detectives Jim Hutton (right) as Ellery Queen and his father Inspector Richard Queen from TV Series, so **QUEENS [HER-04]**

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[2] A detailed online investigation identifies the location of Defoe's house, the L-shaped house that can be seen both on the 1746 Rocque map and 1848 tithe map. It is referred to there as "Sutton House", but there was no evidence that it was actually called that, only that it was owned by Anne Sutton, who leased it to various people with Defoe probably sub-letting initially. So the Monopoly link of paying rent on a house is apt. Defoe had the lease in his name only for the period 1727-29.

Second Row:

- Cat **STEVENS** (before he changed his name to Yusuf Islam) **[HER-05]**

- Francis Matthews as TV detective Paul **TEMPLE** **[HER-06]**

- Rachel Matthews as **MAGPIE** from Batwoman **[HER-07]**

- TV detective Nash **BRIDGES** played by Don Johnson. **[HER-08]**

Third Row:

- Kate **BUSH**[3] **[HER-09]**

- Jack Webb as TV detective Sgt Joe **FRIDAY** in Dragnet. **[HER-10]**

- Bryan **FERRY** (Vogue 2016) – falcon alludes to cover of LP Avalon. **[HER-11]**

- Ian Holm as robot **ASH** in the film Alien. **[HER-12]**

Bottom Row:

- Singer Charlotte **CHURCH** **[HER-13]**

- Cover of TV series DVD Raven – two images of Phil Daniels as Raven, so **RAVENS**. **[HER-14]**

- 1956 **LION** Annual. **[HER-15]**

- Australian TV detective Jay **SWAN** from series Mystery Road. **[HER-16]**

Thames Islands

One reason for selecting these particular people or characters is that they share their names with Thames Islands **[HER-17]**:

- Heron Island, Glover's Island, Rose Isle, Queen's Eyot.

- Steven's Eyot, Temple Island, Magpie Island, Bridge Eyot but also (to justify the slight contrivance of Nash Bridges plural) various islands named for bridges such as Shiplake Railway Bridge Island, Godstow Bridge Island, Radcot Bridge Lower and Upper Island, and St John's Bridge Island.

- Bush Ait, Friday Island, Ferry Eyot, Ash Island. Holm Island can also be found on the Thames, but does not fit with the hidden code below.

- Church Island, Raven's Ait, Lion Island, Swan Island.

Two of these islands also allude to a well-known work by each of our two ATH authors Foe and Poe (Friday from *Robinson Crusoe*, and *The Raven* by Edgar Allan Poe) **[HER-18]**

The evidence string passing through these two photo strips was pinned within the Apophenia Island map to another real-life Thames Island location, Oliver's Island [map] near

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[3] Only realised post-publication that this is not actually Kate Bush herself, but Kate Smith impersonating Kate Bush as part of a tribute show. Image was chosen as she is wearing a red dress & rose.

Chiswick **[HER-19]**, a haven for herons and also the name of a Fuller's beer served at Ye Olde Mitre in Holborn (the start of the Round Trip Alberti directions). We were also intrigued for a little while about a historical and debunked theory that Oliver Cromwell's corpse may have been buried somewhere in what is now Abney Park.

Only Connect Wall

What else could be done with these picture clues? Once joined to form a 4x4 grid, you may have been minded to wonder if this was an Only Connect Wall (Lion or Water?) where the solution is to identify four sets of four linked items. There was at least one possible valid solution and there may well be others (a mark awarded for any justified wall solution) **[HER-20]**:

- *Birds:*　　　　　HERON, MAGPIE, RAVENS, SWAN.
- *Red:*　　　　　　ROSE, BUSH, LION, ASH.
- *Singers:*　　　　STEVENS, FERRY, CHURCH, GLOVERS.
- *TV Detectives:*　QUEENS, TEMPLE, BRIDGES, FRIDAY.

As with the typical Only Connect wall, some answers may have fitted in multiple categories to make the task harder. Swan is also a TV detective. Gil Scott Heron is a poet, but also wrote songs, including *The Revolution Will Not be Televised*. Bridges, Temple and Church may have put one in mind of the map symbols. But this was all an idle frippery anyway.

A Reddish Heron

But there was also a code buried in this puzzle. You may have wondered why some of the particular photos were chosen. Why only half of one Glover brother? Why the Lion annual? You may also have noted that Melle Mel and Bryan Ferry's falcon have their eyes covered, but Magpie's eyes are visible through her mask. You may have noticed that Alec Rose is looking with one eye through a sextant, and maybe even that Temple, Friday and Church are all looking sideways with only one eye visible. The term "eyot" may have triggered something, perhaps that "eye" is also an old term for an island (OED 11c e.g. the town of Eye in Suffolk) and the historic etymology for the "ey" ending that appears in many (London) place names such Hackney or Bermondsey.

So the hidden code was based on the number of visible eyes in each picture to index into the name of the corresponding Thames Island:

- H**E**ron (2 eyes)
- **G**lover's (1 eye visible - Kidd Creole's eyes hidden by shades)
- **R**ose (1 eye)
- Que**E**n's (4 eyes)
- S**T**even's (2 eyes)
- **T**emple (1 eye)
- M**A**gpie (2 eyes)
- B**R**idge(s) (2 eyes)
- B**U**sh (2 eyes)
- **F**riday (1 eye)
- F**E**rry (2 eyes - bird's eyes are covered)
- A**S**h (2 eyes)
- **C**hurch (1 eye)
- Rav**E**n's (4 eyes)

- Lio**N** (4 eyes)
- **S**wan (1 eye)

The letters thus spell out **EGRETTA RUFESCENS**, a particular type of heron more commonly known as the Reddish Egret **[HER-21]**. So here we have a reddish heron, which may sound to you a little like a reddish herring. Certainly the Thames Islands were not the treasure burial site, but there is a strong heron link to Isaac Watts and our treasure isle in Abney Park **[HER-22]**, which in his day was an isle (or eyot) in the Hackney Brook (now lost underground). According to Wikipedia, Watts "particularly enjoyed the grounds at Abney Park, which Lady Mary planted with two elm walks leading down to an island heronry in the Hackney Brook, and he often sought inspiration there for the many books and hymns that he wrote."

Helper Puzzles

Pablo's Magazine

The puzzle is based on a poem found in Graham's Magazine.

Edgar Allan Poe became the editor of Graham's in February 1841 **[POEM-01]**. In June 1841, in volume 18 issue number 6, he published a short story of his own called *Island of the Fay*. This was prefaced by a short poem which in a later, altered version, became Sonnet to Science. The version we use is the version to be found in Graham's Magazine.

The artwork for Pablo's Magazine is based on the February 1841 edition of Graham's Magazine **[POEM-02]**. This is shown above along with a facsimile of the edition with island of the Fay.
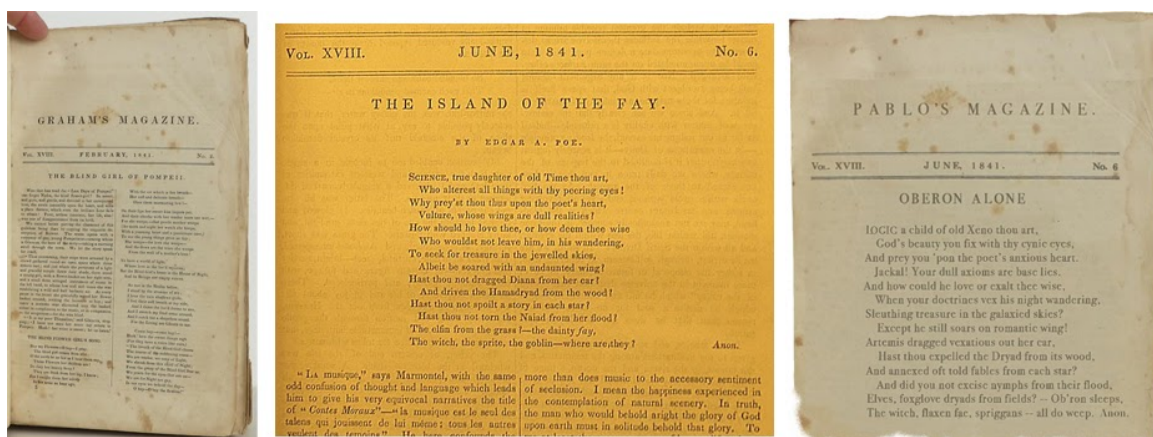
The poem has been rewritten, hopefully retaining some of the metre and meaning but also ensuring that there is a single occurrence of the letter X on each line. The decode takes the character position of the letter X in a line, the clear text being the character in the corresponding position in the line from the original poem **[POEM-03]**. This resolves to:

THE GRILLE TURNS [POEM-04]

This being a helper clue informing the hunter that the grille used to help decode the 8x8 word square can turn - therefore exposing a different set of letters. A grille that turns is a TURNING GRILLE. The complete decode is shown below

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	S	C	I	E	N	C	E	T	R	U	E	D	A	U	G	H	**T**	E	R	O	F	O	L	D	T	I	M	E	T	H	O	U	A	R	T			
2	W	H	O	A	L	T	E	R	E	S	T	A	L	L	T	**H**	I	N	G	S	W	I	T	H	T	H	Y	P	E	E	R	I	N	G	E	Y	E	S
3	W	H	Y	P	R	E	Y	S	T	T	H	O	U	T	H	U	S	U	P	O	N	T	H	**E**	P	O	E	T	S	H	E	A	R	T				
4	V	U	L	T	U	R	E	W	H	O	S	E	W	I	N	**G**	S	A	R	E	D	U	L	L	R	E	A	L	I	T	I	E	S					
5	H	O	W	S	H	O	U	L	D	H	E	L	O	V	E	T	H	E	E	O	**R**	H	O	W	D	E	E	M	T	H	E	E	W	I	S	E		
6	W	H	O	W	O	U	L	D	S	T	N	O	T	L	E	A	V	E	H	**I**	M	I	N	H	I	S	W	A	N	D	E	R	I	N	G			
7	T	O	S	E	E	K	F	O	R	T	R	E	A	S	U	R	E	I	N	T	H	E	J	E	W	E	**L**	L	E	D	S	K	I	E	S			
8	A	**L**	B	E	I	T	H	E	S	O	A	R	E	D	W	I	T	H	A	N	U	N	D	A	U	N	T	E	D	W	I	N	G					
9	H	A	S	T	T	H	O	U	N	O	T	D	R	A	G	G	**E**	D	D	I	A	N	A	F	R	O	M	H	E	R	C	A	R					
10	A	N	D	D	R	I	V	E	N	**T**	H	E	H	A	M	A	D	R	Y	A	D	F	R	O	M	T	H	E	W	O	O	D						
11	H	A	S	T	T	H	O	**U**	N	O	T	S	P	O	I	L	T	A	S	T	O	R	Y	I	N	E	A	C	H	S	T	A	R					
12	H	A	S	T	T	H	O	U	N	O	T	T	O	**R**	N	T	H	E	N	A	I	A	D	F	R	O	M	H	E	R	F	L	O	O	D			
13	T	H	E	E	L	F	I	**N**	F	R	O	M	T	H	E	G	R	A	S	S	T	H	E	D	A	I	N	T	Y	F	A	Y						
14	T	H	E	W	I	T	C	H	T	H	E	**S**	P	R	I	T	E	T	H	E	G	O	B	L	I	N	W	H	E	R	E	A	R	E	T	H	E	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1	L	O	G	I	C	A	C	H	I	L	D	O	F	O	L	D	**X**	E	N	O	T	H	O	U	A	R	T											
2	G	O	D	S	B	E	A	U	T	Y	Y	O	U	F	I	**X**	W	I	T	H	T	H	Y	C	Y	N	I	C	E	Y	E	S						
3	A	N	D	P	R	E	Y	Y	O	U	P	O	N	T	H	E	P	O	E	T	S	A	N	**X**	I	O	U	S	H	E	A	R	T					
4	J	A	C	K	A	L	Y	O	U	R	D	U	L	L	A	**X**	I	O	M	S	A	R	E	B	A	S	E	L	I	E	S							
5	A	N	D	H	O	W	C	O	U	L	D	H	E	L	O	V	E	O	R	E	**X**	A	L	T	T	H	E	E	W	I	S	E						
6	W	H	E	N	Y	O	U	R	D	O	C	T	R	I	N	E	S	V	E	**X**	H	I	S	N	I	G	H	T	W	A	N	D	E	R	I	N	G	
7	S	L	E	U	T	H	I	N	G	T	R	E	A	S	U	R	E	I	N	T	H	E	G	A	L	A	**X**	I	E	D	S	K	I	E	S			
8	E	**X**	C	E	P	T	H	E	S	T	I	L	L	S	O	A	R	S	O	N	R	O	M	A	N	T	I	C	W	I	N	G						
9	A	R	T	E	M	I	S	D	R	A	G	G	E	D	V	E	**X**	A	T	I	O	U	S	O	U	T	H	E	R	C	A	R						

10	H	A	S	T	T	H	O	U	E	X	P	E	L	L	E	D	T	H	E	D	R	Y	A	D	F	R	O	M	I	T	S	W	O	O	D		
11	A	N	D	A	N	N	E	X	E	D	O	F	T	O	L	D	F	A	B	L	E	S	F	R	O	M	E	A	C	H	S	T	A	R			
12	A	N	D	D	I	D	Y	O	U	N	O	T	E	X	C	I	S	E	N	Y	M	P	H	S	F	R	O	M	T	H	E	I	R	F	L	O	O
13	E	L	V	E	S	F	O	X	G	L	O	V	E	D	R	Y	A	D	S	F	R	O	M	F	I	E	L	D	S	O	B	R	O	N	S	L	E
14	T	H	E	W	I	T	C	H	F	L	A	X	E	N	F	A	E	S	P	R	I	G	G	A	N	S	A	L	L	D	O	W	E	E	P	A	N

The poem starts with **LOGIC A** CHILD OF OLD XENO THOU ART which gives a hidden reference to Logica where all this began **[POEM-05]**.

Photograph Album

The Photograph Album is based on islands referenced in Daniel Defoe's *"A tour thro' the whole island of Great Britain, divided into circuits or journeys"* **[PHO-14]**. This was a series of letters, published in three volumes between 1724 and 1727, which describes a series of Defoe's journeys around Great Britain. A good source for the entire text is available here: https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/travellers/Defoe.
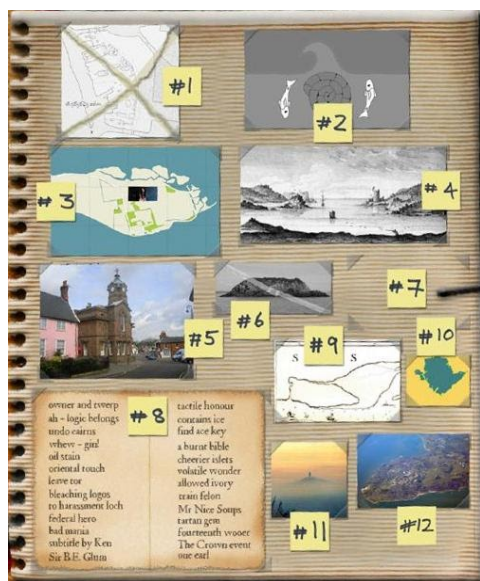
Each of the images is identified with an island which is referenced in one of the letters. It is the letter numbers which are important here, since each letter number is used as a digit in an OS X (Eastings)/Y (Northings) grid reference. There are a couple of hints in the photos that an X/Y grid reference should be used: in photo #1 (Isle of Dogs) there is an X-shaped tear in the image as well as an X marking the approximate position of Limehouse Hole; in photo #6 (Denny Island) there is a diagonal tear indicating the end of the first part of the address.

While photo #1 (Isle of Dogs) and photo #8 (unknown island) directly reference specific letters, in a few cases, e.g. Isle of Ely, the island is mentioned in more than one letter. For these islands, In order to disambiguate, the letter is always chosen where the island forms part of the area covered by that letter's journey.

The purpose of this clue is confirmation of the exact location whence a bearing should be taken as part of the Round Trip route (see the Alberti ring decode in section "Following the Directions"). The letter numbers, when converted from Roman numerals, give the following OS X (Eastings)/Y (Northings) grid reference: 531416, 181642 **[PHO-15]**. Conversion to a What3Words grid reference (using https://streetmap.co.uk or https://what3words.com/ for example) gives ///landed.cloud.sits, which is identical to the w3w reference used by the disc at "Ye Olde Mitre" having "1 Ely Court" as its address **[PHO-16]**.

Photo #7 is missing but the evidence wire connects to the IOE (Isle of Ely) tile of the OE crossword puzzle. So in order for this island to be identified, a hunter would also need to

solve the IOE crossword puzzle. Hopefully, if a hunter had all the islands apart from the Isle of Ely, then randomly trying each digit would enable a hunter to deduce that in order for a grid reference to be within Apophenia Island, the missing digit could only be a 1.

| ID	ISLAND	*A TOUR* LETTER and LINK	IMAGE NOTES
#1	ISLE OF DOGS **[PHO-01]**	*Letter V*	The X on the image gives an approximate location of "Limehouse hole" on the Isle of Dogs. This clue, with the very specific "18.565625 miles", is a reference to Letter *V* where Defoe defines what he believes is the boundary around London. The first section of Defoe's table gives the distance to "Limehouse hole" as 18 miles 4 furlongs and 21 rods which converts to 18.565625 miles **[PHO-17]**.
#2	ISLE OF PURBECK **[PHO-02]**	*Letter III*	The Isle of Purbeck flag.
#3	OSEA ISLAND **[PHO-03]**	*Letter I*	An outline map of Osea island. Privately owned, there are recording studios here and a rehab centre which Amy Winehouse (APC theme) attended (embedded image is that of the Back to Black cover). Defoe refers to Osea Island as Osey Island in *A tour*
#4	TRESCO, SCILLY ISLES **[PHO-04]**	*Letter IV*	New Grimsby Harbour in the Island of Tresco. The print is taken from *Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their Importance to the Trade of Great Britain* by William Borlase in 1756. Two castles are shown: Cromwell's Castle below and Charles Castle on the hill.
#5	EYE, SUFFOLK **[PHO-05]**	*Letter I*	Eye Town Hall in Suffolk. The town of Eye derives its name from the Old English word "eye" meaning "island, land by water".
#6	DENNY ISLAND **[PHO-06]**	*Letter VI*	Not referenced by *A Tour* directly, but in Letter *VI* Defoe describes his journey from Pill on the Avon northwards along the coastline: "As we turn north towards Gloucester we lose the sight of the Avon, and in about two miles exchange it for an open view of the Severn Sea, which you see on the west side, and which is as broad as the ocean there; except, that you see two small islands in it". So the viewing point is a few miles north of Portishead, and this would potentially give views of several small islands including Denny. Steep Holme and Flat Holme, but Denny is the closest to the viewing point.
#7	ISLE OF ELY **[PHO-07]**	*Letter I*	Missing photo – an evidence wire points to the IOE crossword clue indicating (once solved) that the Isle of Ely is the required island.
#8	CHATSWORTH HOUSE – UNKNOWN/LOST ISLAND **[PHO-08]**	*Letter VIII*	A cipher based on Defoe pseudonyms (see below) gives an extract from *A Tour*: *"an antient fabrick all of stone"*. This extract describes a structure on an island in the River Derwent at Chatsworth House. The full text is *"and in an island in the river an antient fabrick all of stone, and built like a castle."* **[PHO-13]**
#9	CANDY/CANVEY ISLAND **[PHO-09]**	*Letter I*	A historic map of Canvey Island with place names removed. In letter *I*, Defoe refers to Canvey island as Candy island.

#10	ANGLESEA **[PHO-10]**	*Letter VI*	An outline of a map of Anglesey (referred to as Anglesea)
#11	GLASTONBURY TOR (ISLE OF AVALON) **[PHO-11]**	*Letter IV*	Glastonbury Tor has historically been referred to as the Isle of Avalon and has been linked to the burial sites of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere. Defoe references the alleged site for the burial place of King Arthur as well as informing the reader of the area's historical association with an island: "This island, in which this church stands, was, by the Britons, first called Ynswyxtryn, that is, the Glass Island, by reason of the river, as it were of the colour of glass, incompassing the marsh. It was called an island, because inclosed about by a deep marsh."
#12	ISLE OF THANET **[PHO-12]**	*Letter II*	Image of the Isle of Thanet. Historically this part of Kent was separated from the mainland by Wantsum Channel.

The code for the *A tour* text that refers to the island at Chatsworth House is based on the many pseudonyms that Defoe used in his prolific writing career. The source used for these pseudonyms was the Registry of Pseudonyms. The code constructs anagrams of the pseudonyms in two columns. Converting back from the anagram into a Defoe pseudonym, and in some cases taking the significant letter, reading down the columns left to right gives the following text: ***AN ANTIENT FABRICK ALL OF STONE*** **[PHO-13]**. The intention with this clue is that once a hunter is aware of the significance of Defoe in the hunt, and of his pseudonyms, then a search for this text would give a direct hit on the source of *A Tour* and thus give a way in to decoding the entire photo album. Hunters may correctly point out that one of the anagrams is wrong since it only uses the "Kidney Face" part of the Defoe pseudonym "Count Kidney Face". This was partly due to needing to get a K for use in Defoe's spelling of "FABRICK": there were no other pseudonym that began with K. The other reason was that the anagram "find ace key" nicely coincided with the intention that after finding this text in *A Tour*, it would provide the key for unlocking the photo album puzzle.

ANAGRAM	PSEUDONYM	LETTER		ANAGRAM	PSEUDONYM	LETTER
owner and twerp	Andrew Newport	A		tactile honour	The Inocuator	I
ah - logic belongs	Nicholas Boggle	N		contains ice	Conscientia	C
undo cairns	Andronicus	A		find ace key	~~Count~~ Kidney Face	K
whew – gin!	New Whig	N		a burnt bible	Anti-Bubbler	A
oil stain	Talionis	T		cherrier islets	Leicestershire	L
oriental touch	The Inoculator	I		volatile wonder	Leonard Love-Wit	L
leave tor	Elevator	E		allowed ivory	Oliver Oldway	O
bleaching logos	Nicholas Boggle	N		train felon	Florentina	F

to harassment loch	Thomas Horncastle	T		Mr Nice Soups	Sempronicus	S
federal hero	A Freeholder	F		tartan gem	Termagant	T
bad mania	Aminadab	A		fourteenth wooer	One, Two, Three, Four	O
subtitle by Ken	Betty Blueskin	B		The Crown event	The New Convert	N
Sir B. E. Glum	L. M. Regibus	R		one earl	Eleanor	E

Lie Round a Missing Letter
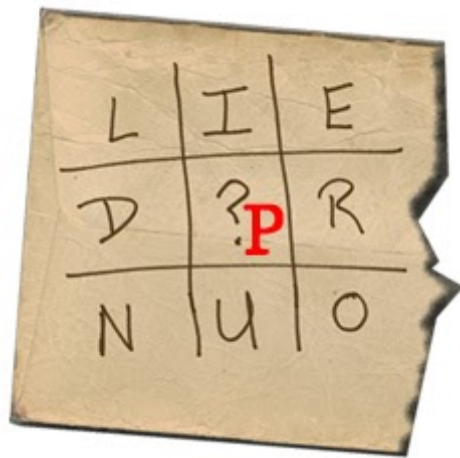
This was just a little puzzle that offered another pointer to one of our two Stoke Newington plaque authors, Edgar Allan Poe. The puzzle required the solver to determine the missing letter in the middle of the 3x3 grid (the letters laid around quite aptly spelled "LIE ROUND") so that a single word 9-letter anagram could be derived. There was one other possible such anagram (a 'G' to give UNGODLIER), but the thematic one we were specifically looking for was the letter **P** to give an anagram of **PURLOINED**. P is thus the purloined letter and so describes the 3x3 grid as presented, but also points to the short story *The Purloined Letter* by Edgar Allan Poe **[LIE-01]**, the third and last of his series of detective stories involving C. Auguste Dupin. The purloining of that letter was also apt as 'P' is the only letter of the alphabet missing from the 8x8 Square Route grid derived from question answer pairs and the OE crossword **[LIE-02]**.
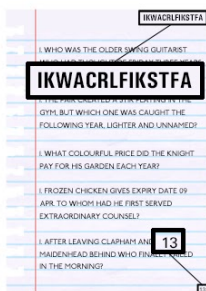
Question Sheet Codes

Overview

Each of the eighteen question sheets has a character code on the top right of the page and a numeric code on the bottom right of the page. The numeric code at the bottom acts as a helpful tip to solve the character code.

The question papers are laid on the map in a spiral which mirrors the enumeration of the London Boroughs **[QCOD-01]** - the questions are ordered numerically and alphabetically on each page and through the spiral.

The final messages from both codes are read through this same spiral.

The question papers themselves are torn from a spiral bound notebook **[QCOD-02]** - another reference to a spiral which along with the layout of the sheets on the map should help hunters relate the question sheets to London Boroughs, specifically the London Borough that underlies each question sheet.

Numeric Code

Appropriately this is a spiral code based on Fibonacci numbers **[QCOD-03]**. Each letter ordered alphabetically relates to the Fibonacci number at the same position. So, for example, 0=A, 1=B, 1=C, 2=D, 3=E, 5=F, ..., 28657=X, 46368=Y, 75025=Z. Substituting the numbers at the foot of the sheet we get:

Fib	13	21	8	13	2584	4181	2584	144	0	89	89	0	144	46368	1	377	1597	233
Let	H	I	G	H	S	T	S	M	A	L	L	A	M	Y	B	O	R	N

This reads: **HIGH ST SMALL AMY BORN [QCOD-04]**.

Small Amy is Amy Dorritt from Little Dorritt by Charles Dickens. She was born in Marshalsea Prison and was situated in what is now Borough High Street (one of our disc locations). So the question posed, High St small Amy born resolves to **BOROUGH**.

This is therefore a hint that each question sheet is related in some way to a LONDON BOROUGH **[QCOD-05]**.

Character Code

As hinted by the clue in the numeric code, the key to solving the character codes at the top of the question sheets is in their location within London and specifically in which London Borough the tack fixing the sheet to the map lies **[QCOD-06]**.

London Boroughs, except for the City of London (not a London Borough) and Lambeth, use the [Univers Bold Condensed](#) font for their street signs. [Lambeth uses the Albertus font](#) as does the City of London. This is reflected in the font used for the character code at the top of the question papers - Univers Bold Condensed for all question papers apart from that situated in Lambeth which uses Albertus. A mark for recognition of the Albertus font and its use for Lambeth street signs **[QCOD-07]**.

(Although walking recently through Tower Hamlets I noticed that the street signs are not in Univers Bold Condensed but may be in some form of Goudy).

The cipher used is a simple Playfair Code. The complete decode is shown below:

ID	BOROUGH	CODE	CLEAR TEXT	WITH SPACES
1	CITY OF WESTMINSTER	IKWACRLFIKSTFA	THERINGSTHEYEN	THE RINGS THEY EN
2	KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA	HTPAXTRSHEDN	TERTWOBYTWOI	TER TWO BY TWO I
3	HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM	DNXLARMGCTTDPH	NTOTHEHOLDINGE	NTO THE HOLDING E
4	WANDSWORTH	CIBHHZFCPGRF	IGHTBYEIGHTE	IGHT BY EIGHT E
5	LAMBETH	MHTQHQQXGAET	ACHPAIRWILLF	ACH PAIR WILL F
6	SOUTHWARK	LPFOUGMWLKHT	INDTHEIRNATU	IND THEIR NATU
7	TOWER HAMLETS	OSSAWARFTUFWFC	RALHOMEGUIDEDB	RAL HOME GUIDED B
8	HACKNEY	FQEGICPLYHKF	YTHELARGEAND	Y THE LARGE AND
9	ISLINGTON	IPFAAQCPUBGQ	SMALLFOURCLU	SMALL FOUR CLU
10	CAMDEN	MUUGDZSMOFQCCP	ESTHEYLXLGIVEI	ES THEY'LL GIVE I
11	BRENT	LNPOMOTBXRKYMN	FYOUHUNTWELXLT	F YOU HUNT WELL T
12	EALING	YKQICLIXPTVKAQ	WOTELXLYOUWHER	WO TELL YOU WHER
13	HOUNSLOW	DVODZKFWHNMIEL	ETHETREASUREDW	E THE TREASURE DW
14	RICHMOND UPON THAMES	SKYLINSRNDSAUR	ELLSWITHONETOH	ELLS WITH ONE TO H

15	LEWISHAM	WERVULSKURYO	ELPYOUINYOUR	ELP YOU IN YOUR
16	GREENWICH	OXNQSBGLSGWQ	QUESTANDONET	QUEST AND ONE T
17	NEWHAM	ANSAGTHQZTBO	HATHOPESTOFI	HAT HOPES TO FI
18	BARNET	RFVSOEMNQYUNKR	NDYOUBLESXSEDX	ND YOU BLESSED

In full the message reads: **[QCOD-08]**

> **THE RINGS THEY ENTER TWO BY TWO ,**
> **INTO THE HOLDING EIGHT BY EIGHT,**
> **EACH PAIR WILL FIND THEIR NATURAL HOME,**
> **GUIDED BY THE LARGE AND SMALL.**
> **FOUR CLUES THEY'LL GIVE IF YOU HUNT WELL,**
> **TWO TELL YOU WHERE THE TREASURE DWELLS,**
> **WITH ONE TO HELP YOU IN YOUR QUEST,**
> **AND ONE THAT HOPES TO FIND YOU BLESSED.**

This should tell the hunter that the rings (discs) come in pairs and are to be placed into an eight by eight grid with the exact location determined by the capital and small letters in the W3W address (guided by the large and small). **[QCOD-09]**

So the W3W acts as an address for a specific place in London and also as an address in an 8x8 Grid.

The message continues to inform the hunter that associating the disc pairs with a specific place in the 8x8 grid will yield two clues to the treasure, one helper clue and a MERRY CHRISTMAS message. The two that *tell where the treasure dwells* are the result of the Turning Grille Decode and the Scrabble/London Boroughs cell pairing. The helper clue is given by the Hex Rotation Code based on the rotation of the W3W around the ring from the notch. The Merry Christmas message comes from adding together the Caesar Shifts that were applied to the W3W address.

Vinyl Record and Cover

Overview

This puzzle is based on the Spiral Scratch EP issued by Buzzcocks in January 1977 - the border around the spiral code on the ATH version is the outside border of the image on the original Spiral Scratch EP **[BUZZ-01]**.

The fonts used are the same. For the title and band name we used Eurostile MN Regular and for the spiral code the same font used for the track listings on the back of the EP, Univers Lt Std.

Spiral Code

The spiral code in the centre should resonate both with the name of the EP and also with the correct enumeration of the London Boroughs **[BUZZ-02]**. The code is based on the catalogue numbers of Island Records **[BUZZ-03]**.

There was a thematic reason for choosing this record. Richard Boon, who works in Stoke Newington library, was the manager of The Buzzcocks and started the New Hormones record label specifically to release Buzzcocks material (this was the first release by both the label and the band) "the first English punk group to establish an independent record label" **[BUZZ-04]**.

The A and B indicate the A or B side of a single if the catalogue number is a single and the final number is which word to use. The complete decode is shown below.

Catalogue	Artist	Title	Word
083/A/1	Cornell Campbell	Each Lonely Night	EACH
394/1	Gladys Knight & the Pips	Letter Full Of Tears	LETTER
502/B/4	Lord Blakie	Snakes In The Square	SQUARE
6084/A/2	Spooky Tooth	Nobody There At All	THERE
6740/6	Pete Shelley	I Don't Know What It Is	IS
6071/A/7	King Crimson	The Court of the Crimson King Part One	PART
6155/B/2	Fairport Convention	Knights Of The Road	OF
974/1	Bobby Bland	A Touch Of The Blues	A
6036/A/1	Jackie Edwards & Jimmy Cliff	Set Me Free	SET
425/B/4	Derrick Morgan	Remember Where You're From	FROM
9253/1	John Martyn	Inside Out	INSIDE
1001/B/3	Bobby Jameson	I Want To Know Why	TO
9082/1	Wynder K Frog	Out of the Flying Pan	OUT
183/4	Eric Morris	Love Can Make A Mansion	A
3023/A/4	Slim Smith	I've Got Your Number	NUMBER
6139/A/3	Jimmy Cliff	The Harder They Come	THEY
6167/A/1	The Wailers	Get Up, Stand Up	GET
6762/B/1	Tom Tom Club	On On On On	ON
504/A/3	Lord Kitchener	Love In The Cemetery	THE

6725/B/1	The Outer Limits	Page 3 Girls	PAGE
530/B/2	Lord Kitchener	Ain't That Fun	THAT
3159/A/2	Derrick Morgan	Hold You Jack	YOU
6415/B/2	Grace Jones	I Need A Man	NEED
6011/A/3	Jimmy Cliff	I Got A Feeling	A
8012/2	Nine Inch Nails	Downward Spiral	SPIRAL
6701/4	Jah Wobble/Jaki Liebezeit/Holger Czuckay	How Much Are They	THEY
6593/B/4	Toots & the Maytals	Gone With The Wind	WIND
436/B/2	Roy And Yvonne	Join Together	TOGETHER
175/B/4	Desmond Dekkar and Four Aces	It Was Only A Dream	A
984/2	The Merrymen	Caribbean Treasure Chest	TREASURE
9420/6	Robert Palmer	Some People Can Do What They Like	THEY
6000/A/1	Owen Gray	Help Me	HELP
007/A/2	Lloyd Clarke	Love You The Most	YOU
6011/B/3	Jimmy Cliff	Hard Road To Travel	TO
439/B/4	Eric Morris	Seek And You'll Find	FIND

Together the message reads **[BUZZ-05]**:

> **EACH LETTER SQUARE THERE IS PART OF A SET**
> **FROM INSIDE TO OUT A NUMBER THEY GET**
> **ON THE PAGE THAT YOU NEED A SPIRAL THEY WIND**
> **TOGETHER A TREASURE THEY HELP YOU TO FIND**

The Letter Square(s) are the scrabble tile squares with the letters on - the London Borough initials. Each takes a number - from inside (1 - City of Westminster) to out (32 - Hillingdon) in the form of a spiral. There is a web page that will give you this information.

One of the album titles is incorrect: Downward Spiral by Nine Inch Nails - it should be THE Downward Spiral. As the title is incorrect on the catalogue source pages we could find, it was decided that changing it to the correct title could cause more issues than it solved. Also as the catalogue IS the code-book, leaving it as it is written in that code-book is reasonable.

Band Name and Title Code

There were a number of codes that would have made sense in this context - particularly using the underlying Buzzcocks and Spiral Scratch as a key to a Vigenere for example. On searching for codes related to spirals we found Spiral Playfair of which we had not previously been aware. It can be found here:

Highlighting the digraph in the same position as the ZZ of buzzcocks would also hopefully emphasise the digraph nature of the code. The code works in a similar way to normal playfair.

A brief summary of the coding rules is given below - for a fuller description visit the paper linked above:

1. If each character in the digraph sits on the horizontal line of characters, the cipher characters are those to the immediate right of each character wrapping round if necessary.
2. If each character in the digraph sits on the vertical line of characters, the cipher characters are those immediately above each character wrapping round if necessary.
3. If one character rests on the horizontal and one on the vertical then the cipher characters are the characters on the line, at the same position, 90 degrees clockwise from the clear text, continuing in the same direction until a character is located..

The Spiral Scratch EP is evidence wired to the Royal Albert Hall - this was where Buzzcocks had been billed in a special evening with two other pioneering bands of British punk, The Skids and Penetration. However, following Shelley's tragic death, the bands decided to turn the night into a one-off celebration of his life. **[BUZZ-06]**

Note that Pete Shelley also had an album and singles released on Island Records and appears as a line in the decode of the Island Records Spiral Code. Royal Albert Hall is the key for the spiral Playfair.
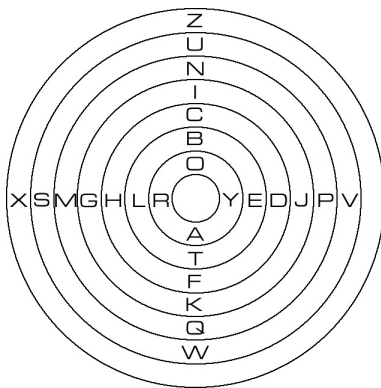
Digraph	Decode	Digraph	Decode
BJ	LI	LC	TH
GT	KE	NU	IN
OQ	AW	OQ	AW
LD	HE	LD	HE
DR	EL	DR	EL
QN	WI		

In full the message reads **LIKE A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL [BUZZ-07]**. This provides a clue to the ALBERTI CIPHER **[BUZZ-08]**, both in the nature of the cipher being two wheels one inside the other and also through the **ALBERT** in Royal Albert Hall.

Compass and Origin

The compass in the bottom right of the map performs a number of functions.

Firstly for the number sequences that generate the coordinates for the open Turning Grille cells and secondly for the rotation/position code for the W3W addresses around the discs.

Number Sequences Helper

Each individual number sequence is contained wholly within a sector of the map (in the sea) defined by the lines radiating from the major points of the compass. The defines sixteen separate number sequences. (N-NNE), (NNE-NE), (NE-ENE), ..., (NW-NNW), (NNW-N)

In the centre of the compass on the North side of the North/South Axis and on the East side of the West/East axis are inscribed Y and X respectively. These indicate the direction of the increasing X and increasing Y to be used to determine the Turning Grille from the (x, y) coordinates from solving the number sequences **[COMP-01]**. The origin of the axes is inscribed in the bottom left of the 8x8 latitude/longitude on the map **[COMP-02]**.

W3W Address Position Code Helper

Each of the sixteen points of the compass relate to a letter written on a circle around the compass. The point O is related to West, 1 to WNW, 2 to NW, …., E to SW and F to WSW. Each of these letters is a hex character.

This relates to the W3W addresses inscribed around the discs: each of these is also of length sixteen. W3W addresses can start at any of the 16 points and this helper indicates that where they start is associated with a hex character. The characters from each disc in a pair then make a two digit hex number which then gives us a character **[COMP-03]**

Scrabble Tiles and the Enumerate Board

Overview

This is a double puzzle; the completion of the first and obvious puzzle should lead the hunter to conclude that there is another puzzle hidden in the completed solution. In the first puzzle the hunter must piece together a set of pentomino shaped scrabble tiles onto an 8x8 Scrabble like board. The solution allows the hunter to pair together cells on an 8x8 grid which can then be used to translate the main 8x8 letter grid into a clue. This is explained further in the Square Route section.

The second puzzle is based on a reasonably simple substitution code based on the letter-scores on each Scrabble tile yielding a new 8x8 alphanumeric grid that leads the hunter to solving a Nurikabe puzzle. which gives a clue as to how to add letters together.

We use Upper Street, IS (Islington) as the address as a nod to Pablo who had a flat on that street close to Highbury Corner.

Scrabble Tile Pentomino

This is explained further in the Square Route Section but the complete board is shown here again for reference.
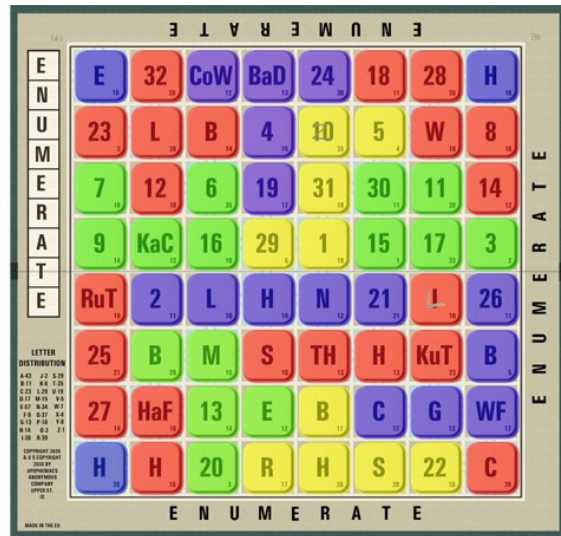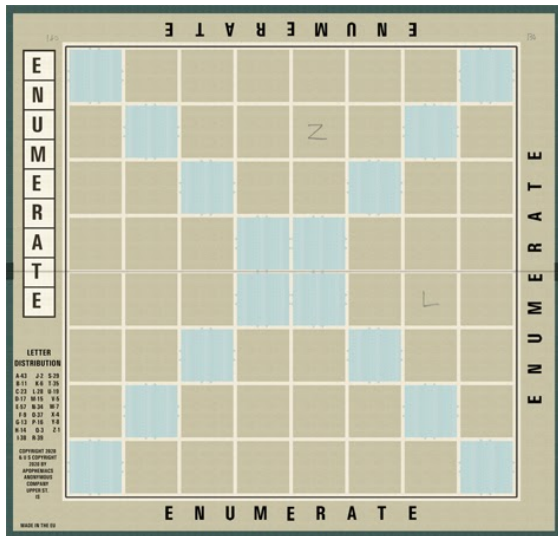
Letter Scores and Nurikabe

Each scrabble tile has a letter score which is clearly not a normal scrabble letter score - it is a simple substitution. Examination of the set of letter scores show they sit in the range 1 to 35 giving 35 different values which correspond to the letters (26) plus the numerals 1 to 9.

The letter scores 1 to 9 are substituted with their own numeral, so letter score 1 represents 1, 2 represents 2 and so on. The numerals 10 to 35 represent the letters A to Z. The order of the letters and therefore the way they associate with the letter scores is given by the Letter Distribution table. Order the letters by their frequency of occurrence and you have the substitution table given below **[ENUM-01]**.

CIPHER	CLEAR	CIPHER	CLEAR
0	0	18	L
1	1	19	C
2	2	20	U
3	3	21	D
4	4	22	P
5	5	23	M
6	6	24	H
7	7	25	G
8	8	26	B
9	9	27	F
10	E	28	Y
11	A	29	W
12	R	30	K
13	I	31	V
14	O	32	X
15	T	33	Q
16	N	34	J
17	S	35	Z

Substituting the letter scores in the scrabble tiles gives a letter square with a mixture of letters and numbers, along the top of the board can be read NURIKABE **[ENUM-02]**. From wikipedia:

> *Nurikabe is a binary determination puzzle named for Nurikabe, an invisible wall in Japanese folklore that blocks roads and delays foot travel. Nurikabe was apparently invented and named by Nikoli; other names (and attempts at localization) for the puzzle include Cell Structure and Islands in the Stream.*

Also from Wikipedia:

> *The puzzle is played on a typically rectangular grid of cells, some of which contain numbers. Cells are initially of unknown color, but can only be black or white. Two same-color cells are considered "connected" if they are adjacent vertically or*

horizontally, but not diagonally. Connected white cells form "islands", while connected black cells form the "sea".

The challenge is to paint each cell black or white, subject to the following rules :

1. Each numbered cell is an island cell, the number in it is the number of cells in that island.
2. Each island must contain exactly one numbered cell.
3. There must be only one sea, which is not allowed to contain "pools", i.e. 2×2 areas of black cells.

When the hunter solves for the islands **[ENUM-03]** a message reading horizontally from right to left should become more apparent.
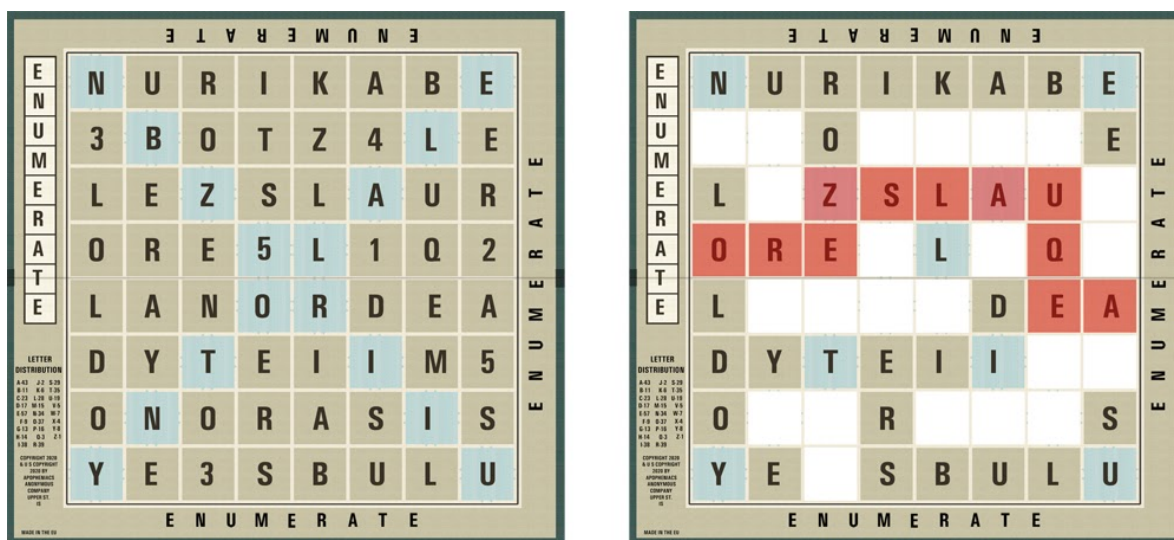
The message is **A EQUALS ZERO [ENUM-04]** which hints that letters must be added in someway and in that addition A will take the value of zero .

Nurikabe Letter Board Diagonals

Hunters should notice that the diagonals are coloured in the double letter score colour of scrabble. Unlike in scrabble where letters double their score on these squares, in this game the double letter refers to letters doubling up. Hunters should also notice that the board folds in the opposite way to a normal scrabble board. If one were to fold this board the letters on the double letter square would line up forming double letters.

These pairs are: (N, Y), (B, N), (Z, T), (5, O), (L, R), (A, I), (L, I), (E, U). If you add these letters together observing the A Equals Zero instruction that is also used elsewhere you get: L, O, S, T, C, I, T, Y or **LOST CITY [ENUM-05]**. This was the original name we gave the the London Borough Pentomino puzzle and refers to the fact that the City of London is "Lost" from the enumeration as it is not a London Borough.

Hidden London Roads

To obfuscate the helper clue in the raw Nurikabe Grid, a number of London Roads are to be found. The set we inserted is shown below and in the diagram - there may, of course, be more.

The roads hidden are: **Zenoria, Renters, Sisulu, Zor, Baird, Ronald, Rayne, Old, Rona, Lime, Ritz, Laurel, Rozel** - a point awarded for recognition of more than one road. **[ENUM-06]**.

Corner Girds

In each corner of the map, embedded in the border, is a grid. Three are 4x4 grids and one is an 8x8 grid. Reading from the top left and then clockwise we see:
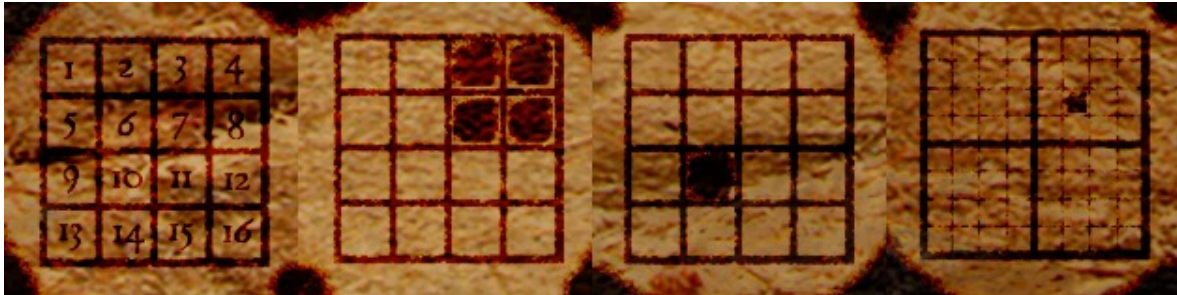
The squares act as a helper clue for the encoding of cell position information within the W3W addresses through the use of the large and small letters.

The grids show us how to overlay our W3W address on a 4x4 grid and how then we can translate that to a position in an 8x8 grid.

The first grid tells us to write the W3W into a grid in the same way as we would read (English) text - start at the top left, proceed horizontally and then down. (Note that W3W addresses must be written into the grid at the start of the address at not where they start in the disc. The second grid shows us one of the patterns that will be formed if we write a 4 small character W3W into that format. In this instance the small characters would form a block completely filling one of the quarters of the 4x4 grid in this case the top right quarter.

The third grid shows us what happens when a single character W3W is written into a 4x4 grid - there will obviously only be a single occurrence of a small letter in this case at position 10.

The quarter description and the cell description together give a complete index for a single unique cell in an 8x8 grid - in this case: Quarter 2 Cell 10. This is illustrated in the final grid, an 8x8 grid, showing <2,10> populated.

This helper clue indicates how two W3W addresses from paired discs can yield a unique description of a cell in an 8x8 grid - the cell that the paired discs will populate.

Mark scheme is shown later in the document.

Book Index Page

This puzzle offered a hint as to how to decode the final treasure directions in *The Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island* book pages, and also clued the two books to be used in that decode (one by Poe and the other by Foe of course). The same style of page was used for the *Index* as a visual indicator that it was connected to *The Shipwrecks*.

Each item in the *Index* comprised a strange set of three words. In fact each of these three word phrases could be found in the opening line of a book with an island theme or setting

[IDX-01]. The very first *Index* entry "**Squire Trelawney, Dr.**" was probably the way into spotting this. They were in fact the opening words of Robert Louis Stevenson's novel *Treasure Island* (1886): "**Squire Trelawney, Dr.** *Livesey, and the rest of these gentlemen...*". The accompanying index was 111 indicating that this three word phrase could be found starting at Chapter 1, Line 1, Word 1 of that novel. As these were all the opening lines of novels, all the indices were of the form 11n indicating Chapter 1, Line 1, Word n. This hopefully offered a hint at how to index the three word phrases that made up *The Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island*.

As usual, we were interested in the named islands associated with these novels rather than the book title itself. In a couple of cases, more than one named island features, so the island of interest was the one that fitted with our acronym. The books, the opening line and the named island are as follows:

Island	*Book*	Year	Author	Opening Line
TREASURE ISLAND	*Treasure Island* **[IDX-02]**	1883	RL Stevenson	**Squire Trelawney, Dr**. Livesey, and the rest of these gentlemen…
SKELETON KEY	*Skeleton Key* **[IDX-03]**	2002	Anthony Horowitz	**Night came quickly** to Skeleton Key.
AVALON	*Morte d'Arthur* **[IDX-04]**	1470	Thomas Malory	It befell in the **days of Uther** Pendragon, when he was king of all England…
LINCOLN	*The Mysterious Island* **[IDX-05]**	1875	Jules Verne	"**Are we rising** again?" "No. On the contrary." "Are we descending?"
ATLANTIS	*Timaeus* **[IDX-06]**	c.360 BC	Plato	SOCRATES: **One, two, three**; but where, my dear Timaeus, is the fourth of those who were yesterday my guests and are to be my entertainers to-day?
LILLIPUT	*Gulliver's Travels* **[IDX-07]**	1726	Jonathan Swift	My father had a small **estate in Nottinghamshire**; I was the third of five sons.

AZKABAN[4]	*Harry Potter & the Prisoner of Azkaban* **[IDX-08]**	1999	J.K. Rowling	Harry Potter was a **highly unusual boy** in many ways
NEVERLAND	*Peter Pan [Peter & Wendy]* **[IDX-09]**	1911	J.M. Barrie	All children, except **one, grow up**. They soon know that they will grow up…
DRAGON	*Missee Lee* **[IDX-10]**	1941	Arthur Ransome	"**Sailing in half** an hour," said Captain Flint.
DOLPHIN	*Dolphin Island* **[IDX-11]**	1963	Arthur C. Clarke	Johnny Clinton was sleeping when the **hovership raced down** the valley
EGRET	*The Mermaid Chair* **[IDX-12]**	2005	Sue Monk Kidd	**February 17, 1988**, I opened my eyes and heard a procession of sounds:
SHIP-TRAP	*The Most Dangerous Game* **[IDX-13]**	1924	Richard Connell	"OFF THERE to **the right--somewhere**--is a large island," said Whitney." It's rather a mystery--"
PALA	*Island* **[IDX-14]**	1962	Aldous Huxley	"Attention," a voice began to call, and it was as **though an oboe** had suddenly become articulate.
AEPYORNIS	*Æpyornis Island* **[IDX-15]**	1894	H.G. Wells	The man with **the scarred face** leant over the table and looked at my bundle.
ITHACA	*The Odyssey* **[IDX-16]**	8th C BC	Homer (trans Alexander Pope)	The man for **wisdom's various arts** renown'd, Long exercised in woes, O Muse! resound;
R'LYEH	*The Call of Cthulhu* **[IDX-17]**	1928	H.P. Lovecraft	The **most merciful thing** in the world, I think, is the inability of the human mind to…

---

[4] Strictly speaking Azkaban is the name of the fortress prison but also widely referred to as the island where the fortress is located.

The acronym from these literary islands spells out **TSALAL AND DESPAIR** **[IDX-18]**. These in turn are also fictional islands, appearing in a specific shipwreck novel by each of our ATH authors where the book's eponymous hero is marooned: Tsalal Island in *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket*, and the *Island of Despair* as named by *Robinson Crusoe* in Daniel Defoe's novel **[IDX-19]**. These are the two books to be used in the cross-index decode of *The Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island* text.

OE Crossword

The various picture puzzles in squares amongst blank grey squares in 2x2 pieces could be solved and put together to form an 8x8 grid. The answer to each puzzle was a 3-letter word **–OE[5]**, with the 24 puzzles each yielding a different letter of the alphabet pre-fixing OE (AOE, BOE, etc). It obviously helped to spot this OE pattern, hopefully aided by the Nonogram. In total there were 24 letters, with only P and F missing, clueing POE and FOE by omission. The resultant 2x2 pieces with these 24 letters could be assembled jigsaw style to form a sort of 8x8 crossword grid, with the 24 letters loosely spelling out a number of the pseudonyms used by Poe and Foe. The crossword letters provided one part of the complete 8x8 letter grid with the disc pair letters providing the remainder.The 2x2 piece containing only the letter X could be placed in a couple of places, but this X actually marks the square of the buried treasure, and corresponds to the treasure location on the Apophenia Island. So this was very much our Xword.

The Xword puzzles included word based puzzles and riddles based on an alphabetic theme, many hidden behind a relatively simple encoding or translation. The hope was that some of these at least might provide some 'pencil and paper type' puzzles with a little less googling required. A number were presented as square grids in line with the square route side of the treasure trail. A number of the puzzles included hidden hints or pointers to Poe, Foe or Stoke Newington for which marks were earned if spotted.

Nonogram

The borders of the Apophenia Island map are marked by 8 alternately coloured lengths as if latitude and longitude markers, dividing the map into an imagined 8x8 grid. Along the north and west border each column and row is marked with a number 0, 6, 11, etc. This was a Nonogram logic puzzle in which each individual integer specifies a sequence of consecutive black squares in the grid. So, for example, a row marked 32 would have a run of 3 black squares and a separate run of 2 black squares, with the other intervening squares blank. The puzzle is to identify the unique pattern of black squares that satisfies both the column and row number sequences. In our case, the unique solution spelled out "OE", a little hint for use in the 8x8 crossword puzzle **[NON-01]**.

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[5] Oe is a word that can be used for a small island, although rarely and usually in old literary works.

## OE Puzzle Solutions

AOE: Alexandre Olivier Exquemelin
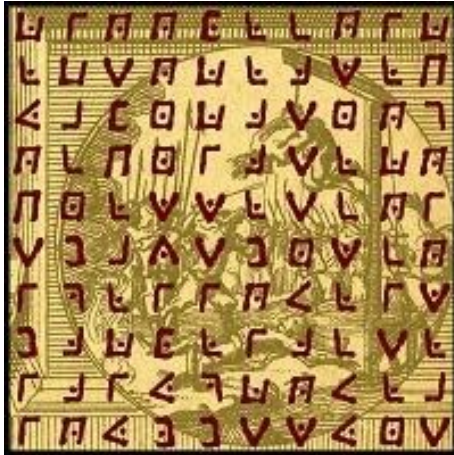
This riddle was encoded using a variant of the Pigpen cipher allegedly used by the 18ᵗʰ century French pirate Olivier Levasseur to indicate the location of his buried treasure. A forged modern version of the cryptogram adds 5 lines in French that are actually taken from Poe's *The Gold Bug*. Equally, this could be decoded as a simple substitution cipher. Lavasseur's most famous act of piracy, the capture of the Portuguese great galleon Nossa Senhora do Cabo, was used by RLS in *Treasure Island* in an account given by Long John Silver of the galleon The Viceroy of the Indies.

The cipher test decodes **[AOE-01]** as:

CROOKE FORCED TO CEASE PUBLICATION OF PIRATE COPIES SET FORTH BY THIS FORMER ROVERS' HACKER, AFTER A RUM COVE BOUGHT SUIT.

This refers **[AOE-02]** to **Alexandre Olivier Exquemelin** (initials **AOE**, surname also spelled Esquemeling, Exquemeling, or Oexmelin), a 17ᵗʰ century barber surgeon who sailed with notorious pirates, most notably Captain Henry Morgan (for whom the rum brand is named). In 1678 an account of Morgan's exploits was published by Exquemelin in a Dutch volume entitled *De Americaensche Zee-Roovers*, with an English translation published in 1684. Morgan successfully brought a libel suit against the book's publishers William Crooke and Thomas Malthus. The court found in Morgan's favour and the book was retracted; damages of £200 were paid to him by Malthus; Crooke printed an apology. The background image confirmer is a detail from the title page of the first 1678 edition **[AOE-03]**. As a thematic aside, Peter Benchley's book *The Island* refers to Exquemelin at length.
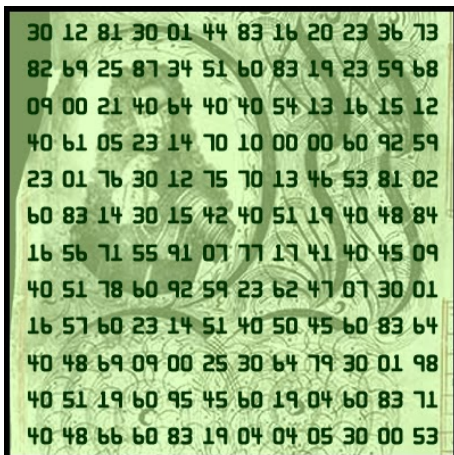
BOE: Bank of England

The credit card font and green shade may perhaps have hinted at the financial subject matter here. The numbers in the square divided into sets of three each formed UK bank branch sort codes. There are a number of online sort code lookup tools available without restriction, such as bank-code.net and BACS site (although the latter requires a reCAPCHA check each time). The branches were thematic in that they were either located in London or on an island, or a few special cases which had an ATH link.

Sort Code		Bank	Branch/Address	Cat
30-12-81	D	Danske Bank	King William St, London	LON
30-01-44	I	ICICI Bank UK PLC	Tower Hill Branch	LON
83-16-20	R	Royal Bank of Scotland	Bowmore, Islay	ISL
23-36-73	E	EFG Private Bank Ltd	St Peter Port, Guernsey	ISL
82-69-25	C	Clydesdale Bank PLC	Stornoway (Outer Hebrides)	ISL
87-34-51	T	TSB Bank Plc	Lerwick	ISL
60-83-19	O	Oaknorth Bank PLC	Curzon St, London	LON
23-59-68	R	R Raphael & Sons PLC	Shaftesbury Ave, London	LON
09-00-21	S	Santander UK PLC	Treasury Services	ATH
40-64-40	F	Firstrand Bank Ltd	La Plaiderie, Guernsey	ISL
40-54-13	I	Investec Bank Ltd	Forex Treasury	ATH
16-15-12	R	Royal Bank of Scotland	Bury	ATH
40-61-05	S	Schroders CI Ltd	Guernsey	ISL
23-14-70	T	Transferwise Ltd	Shoreditch High St	LON
10-00-00	B	Bank of England	Threadneedle St	LON
60-92-59	O	OBCB	Queen St	LON
23-01-76	D	Deutsche Bank Ag	Winchester St	LON
30-12-75	D	DBS Bank Ltd	St Paul's Churchyard	LON
70-13-46	I	ING Bank NV	Copthall Ave	LON
53-81-02	N	National West Bank PLC	Llangefni (Anglesey)	ISL
60-83-14	G	Gibraltar Int Bank Ltd	Gibraltar	ISL
30-15-42	T	TSB Bank Plc	Hayling Island	ISL
40-51-19	O	OBCB	62 Queen Street	LON
40-48-84	N	Northern Trust Guernsey Ltd	Guernsey	ISL
16-56-71	W	Wells Fargo Bank NA	30 Fenchurch Street	LON
55-91-07	I	Isle of Man Bank	Peel, Isle of Man	ISL
77-17-41	T	TSB Bank Plc	Hunts Cross (Liverpool)	ATH
40-45-09	H	HSBC Bank PLC	Newport, Isle of Wight	ISL
40-51-78	J	Jyske Bank (Gibraltar) Ltd	Gibraltar	ISL
60-92-59	O	OBCB	Queen St	LON
23-62-47	H	Hampshire Trust Bank PLC	Bishopsgate	LON
07-30-01	N	Nationwide	Douglas, Isle of Man	ISL
16-57-60	S	Smith & Williamson	Moorgate	LON
23-14-51	M	Masthaven Bank Ltd	Argyll St	LON
40-50-45	I	Intesa Sanpaolo Spa	Queen St	LON
60-83-64	T	Tandem Bank Ltd	Pentonville Rd	LON
40-48-69	H	Hongkong Shanghai	Lower Thames St	Lon
09-00-25	A	Abbey Natiional Treasury Services Plc	St Helier, Jersey	ATH
30-64-79	L	Lloyds Bank PLC	Minster Place, Ely	ISL
30-01-98	S	Standard Bank Jersey Ltd	Jersey	ISL
40-51-19	O	OBCB	Queen St	LON

60-95-45	I	Isle of Man Bank	Douglas, Isle of Man	ISL
60-19-04	N	National West Bank PLC	Sheerness (Isle of Sheppey)	ISL
60-83-71	S	Starling Bank PLC	St James Square	LON
40-48-66	T	Turkish Bank	Green Lanes, Haringey	LON
60-83-19	O	Oaknorth Bank PLC	Curzon St	LON
04-04-05	C	Clearbank Ltd	Ropemaker St	LON
30-00-53	K	Kleinwort Benson	St George St	LON

Having sort decoded these number triplets, the first letter of each bank is used spell out **[BOE-01]** a cryptic clue:

DIRECTORS FIRST, BODDINGTON WITH JOHN SMITH ALSO IN STOCK.

Despite the beery surface, this refers to the first set of directors of the **Bank of England [BOE-02]** when it was founded in 1694, 24 share, or stock, holders which included George Boddington and John Smith. The background confirmer image is the 1694 Royal Charter for the Bank of England issued jointly by William and Mary **[BOE-03]**.

Another of those first Bank of England directors was Sir Thomas Abney (1640-1722) whose house in Stoke Newington stood on the site of what is now Abney Park Cemetery where our treasure was buried, and where Dr Isaac Watts lived as the Abneys' guest for many years. The initials taken from the five bank branches above which have ATH connotations (treasury, Hunts Cross, Bury) spells out **Sir T.A [BOE-04]**.

COE: River Coe
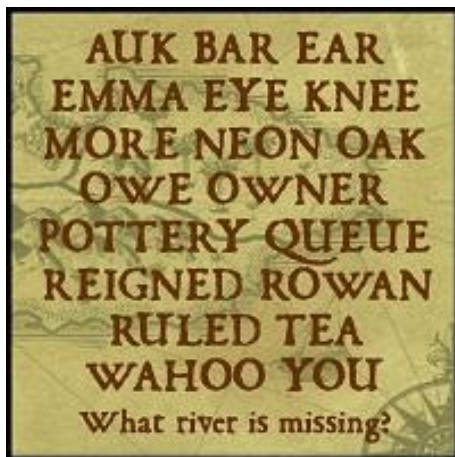
As with a number of puzzles, this one was based on islands. The 19 words (given in alphabetic order) were homophones that in pairs give the names of 9 islands **[COE-01]** and also provided an acrostic anagram of the tenth island "Puerto Rico" **[COE-02]** which was missing its second homophone "Coe" **[COE-03]**. The question clarified a river so that the missing word Coe was spelled with an E. Orkney, Timor, Iona and Cuba were perhaps the most spottable island pairings.

POTTERY + **COE** [**P**uerto Rico]

YOU + NEON [**U**nion Island]

EMMA + RULED [**E**merald Isle]

REIGNED + EAR [**R**eindeer Island]

TEA + MORE [**T**imor]

AUK + KNEE [**O**rkney]
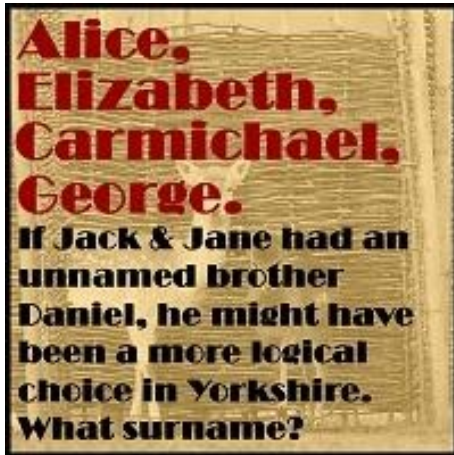
ROWAN + OAK [**R**oanoke Island] (*pronunciation*)

EYE + OWNER [**I**ona]

QUEUE + BAR [**C**uba]

OWE + WAHOO [**O**ahu], one of the Hawaii island (pronounced oh-wah-hoo)

The confirmer image behind the puzzle is a pseudo old pirate map of Puerto Rico from the game, Age of Pirates.

DOE - Daniel Doe

This was another puzzle with an alphabetic theme, based on *The A-B-C Murders* by Agatha Christie. A little nervous when this also appeared in the 2019 ATH (after this puzzle had been set) but it was sufficiently different. In the book, the murders are staged alphabetically (Alice Ascher in Andover, Elizabeth 'Betty' Barnard in Bexhill, Sir Carmichael Clarke in Churston, and illogically George Earlsfield in Doncaster) to obfuscate the Clarke murder, the intended victim **[DOE-01]**. The pattern was also clued in the book via the murderer leaving a copy of the ABC Railway Guide.

To the riddle, a more logical choice of victim in Doncaster in Yorkshire would have been someone whose first name and surname began with a D, such as Daniel. Unnamed corpses are often referred to as John Doe or Jane Doe or other variants of Doe. So a more logical choice for the murder target in Doncaster might have been **Daniel DOE [DOE-02]**.

If the OE pattern had already been observed, this answer here might have been readily identified from the background image of a doe in Clissold Park, Stoke Newington. The picture was taken from a news item in the Hackney Gazette reporting the unsolved deaths of two does in Clissold Park back in 2011, which inspired this puzzle **[DOE-03]**. Unfortunately the image was recently removed from the website, but is still visible via a google search. The good news is that a healthy herd of deer can be seen in the park today.

EOE – Edith Somerville

Another alphabetically themed puzzle, this rhyming riddle was about Edith Somerville and her book *Slippers ABC of Fox Hunting* **[EOE-01]**. You can find the image and alphabet images online and the full alphabet rhyme text (at the end). The required letters are E and O, the hunting picture from E shown in the background as a confirmer:

- "E came from England, and wanted no guide. Now he's larning the lie o' the bogs, From inside!"

- "O's the Obstacle Tim met in the way. But the mare being free / He got no great delay."

The riddle is explained thus:

Geilles initially, fishily well read,

Edith Anna Œnone Somerville (1858-1949), illustrator & author who signed herself E. OE. Somerville, and who's first book, *An Irish Cousin*, appeared in 1889, under the name Geilles Herring.

Hunt high and low for her mule's A-Z,
The book of her's is the one relevant to the alphabetic theme, *Slippers ABC of Fox Hunting* - a mule being a type of woman's Slipper, as well as appearing in one of the pictures.

Two men of England lie lost and bog-bound,
This clues the letter E in her alphabet, which describes an English hunter falling into the bogs, We want two E's.

Ring Tim's obstinate ass which they surround.
This clues the letter O in her alphabet, "the Obstacle Tim met in the way", a mule or ass.

So two E's surrounding an O give EOE **[EOE-02]**, also the forename abbreviation of the author on the publication .

FOE – [*Omitted*]

GOE – Goethe's Lost Article

It was relatively easy to google the given text as a six line extract from the poem *Al Aaraaf* by Edgar Allan Poe (1829). The lines appear at the end of the Goddess' song contained in that poem. There were also 64 numbers arranged in an 8x8 grid around the text. The thing to notice here was that every alternate number was in the range (1,6) and was providing an index for the line of text shown, with the following number providing the letter index on that line.

Thus, on the first line the (line, letter) index pairing provide (5,5)=s, (6,6)=e, (1,4)=e, (1,11)=m. If you complete the decode of all 32 index pairings you get the following message **[GOE-01]**:

SEE MY GODDESS NOTE, LOSE POET'S ARTICLE

Poe was fond of his footnotes, and also of inventing quotes. In this case, the quote is genuine and comes from Goethe's poem Meine Göttin ("My Goddess"). As can be seen in the published texts of this poem, there is a footnote attached to the third line of this extract from the Goddess's song ("By wing'd Fantasy") : "Seltsamen Tochter Jovis / Seinem Schosskinde / Der Phantasie. — Göethe ("Strange daughter of Jove / Hs darling / Fantasy"). So the poet cited in the footnote is Goethe, and if you lose the article "the", you are left with GOE **[GOE-02]**.

In the background, the outer image is Goethe's Colour Wheel. The image filling the inner 'hole' of the wheel is an xray image of the remnant of the supernova SN 1572, Tycho Brahe's discovery of the supernova in 1572 being the inspiration for Poe's poem. Also embedded is a map of the stars from Brahe's own plot in his De Nova Stella. The big star [I in Brahe's plot] is the "nova stella" (new star) and falls between (5,24) = G and (6,14) = O on the second row, another hint at the answer **[GOE-03]**.

HOE – Richard Marsh Hoe
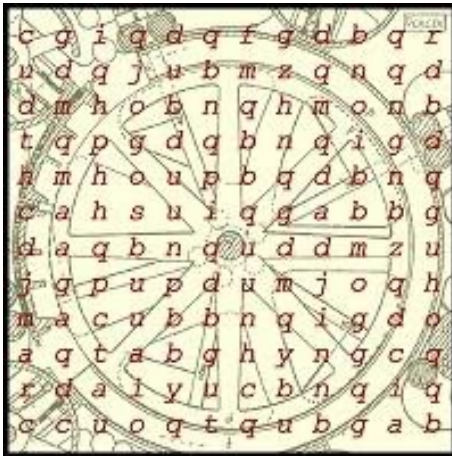
This was another puzzle around Poe, and in particular touches on his strange death in Baltimore on 07 October 1849. It was presented as a code laid out in a 12 x 12 grid. In essence it is a simple monoalphabetic substitution cipher in which the ciphertext alphabet is mapped to a plaintext alphabet in reverse order starting at "u". So plaintext "A" maps to "u", plaintext "B" maps to "t", plaintext "C" maps to "s" etc.

The cipher though is based on a description by Edgar Allan Poe in *A Few Words on Secret Writing* (1841) in which he describes amongst other simple ciphers a method involving two circular discs, in which "two circular pieces of pasteboard [are] prepared, one about half an inch in diameter less than the other..." This is a simplistic monoalphabetic instance of the Alberti rotors used elsewhere in the Hunt.

The decode of the cipher text (starting "cgi…") then gives **[HOE-01]**:

> **Some reported a relative herring the night before. The morning after, the Sun came out to rue the arrival of a frail genius at the morgue, but on whose drum was the message beat out?**

This was a cryptic clue to the reporting of Poe's death. On 03 October 1849, Joseph W. Walker, a compositor for the Baltimore Sun newspaper, found Poe delirious outside Gunner's Hall in that city and had him taken to hospital. Poe died between 3am and 5am four days later. The Poe Society account of his death records that "Dr Moran claimed that on the evening prior to his death, Poe repeatedly called out the name of "Reynolds." At least one scholar felt that Poe may have instead been calling the name of "Herring" (Poe's uncle Henry Herring)". Edgar Allan Poe's 1849 obituary appeared in the Baltimore Sun on 08 October 1849: "This announcement, coming so sudden and unexpected, will cause POIGNANT REGRET AMONG ALL WHO ADMIRE GENIUS, and have SYMPATHIES FOR THE FRAILTIES TOO OFTEN ATTENDING IT."

The specific answer to the question is Richard Marsh **HOE** **[HOE-02]** who was the inventor of the revolutionary rotary printing drum used by the Baltimore Sun. The background image is taken as an excerpt from Hoe's US patent application (patent number 5199, given in roman numerals in the image), again pointing to circular discs. As a clue to the substitution cipher, the image has been doctored slightly to show around the circumference of the rotor "F" lining up with "p" (at about 45 degrees) and "P" lining up with "f" (at 180 degrees), again alluding to our missing pair Poe and Foe **[HOE-03]**.

IOE – Isle of Ely

The initial "decode" here involved merely rearranging the rows to get a sensible textual sequence **[IOE-01]**:

A DANCING QUEEN IS RECORDED MAYBE IN THE GARDEN BUT TO WHICH PARCHED AND UNSCEPTERED ISLE AFAR BEFELL A DUTY ADMINISTERING GOODRICH'S HAT FOR AGES

There are a number of clues here to the **Isle of Ely** as the answer **[IOE-02]**. Ely Place stands on the site of Ely House (aka Ely Palace) in Holborn, home to the Bishops of Ely. This was for a long time an enclave administered by the Bishops of Ely and officially part of Ely, as was Ye Olde Mitre pub built on the site at 1, Ely Court and which applied to Cambridgeshire for its license as late as 1960. The original pub was built at the behest of Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely from 1534-1554, whose hat, the mitre, is recorded in the pub name. The Isle of Ely (a real island surrounded by fens until drained) was for much of its history outside royal jurisdiction, and thus not scepter'd (under royal authority). This is also a reference to the famous John of Gaunt speech in the *opening scene to Shakespeare's Richard II* which is set in Ely House.

In Elizabethan times, Sir Christopher Hatton was given some of this land by the Queen, who allegedly danced around a cherry tree in the garden with him (the area Hatton Garden is named for him). The supposed cherry tree stump is still viewable in the pub, as noted by a sign at the pub. The pub is quite important to our Hunt, as it is also the starting point for the Alberti encoded directions to Watts Mound (the Round Trip).

The confirmer background images were a combination - a detail of a fist clenching a trident from the Isle of Ely coat of arms, and a map of the Isle of Ely from Michael Drayton's Poly Olbion (1621) **[IOE-03]**.

There was also a small thematic link hidden in the letter grid, pointing to Foe. One of his many publications was a 1705 pamphlet entitled "*The Experiment: Or, the Shortest Way with the Dissenters Exemplified. Being the Case of Mr. Abraham Gill, a Dissenting Minister in the* **Isle of Ely**", a link to Defoe and the dissenter community of Stoke Newington. Once the rows had been rearranged into the correct order the words "MINISTER", "ABRAHAM", "GILL" are hidden in the grid, word-search style **[IOE-04]**.

JOE –Joe 90
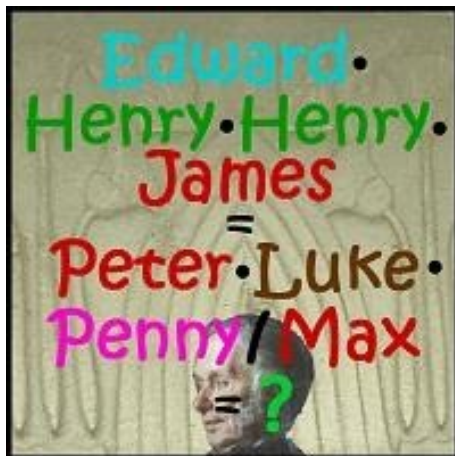
This is a little mathematical equation involving cartoon characters and the numbers associated with them. At the top were named engines from the [Thomas the Tank](#) series in the appropriate engine colour:

Edward (2) x Henry (3) x Henry (3) x James (5) = 90

Next, drivers from the [Wacky Races](#) and the number of their vehicles:

Peter Perfect (9, in the red Turbo Terrific) x Luke (8, in the brown The Arkansas Chuggabug) x Penelope Pitstop (5, in the pink Compact Pussycat) / Red Max (4, in the red Crimson Haybailer) = 90

So the answer needed was a single cartoon character equating to 90, **JOE 90 [JOE-01]**. Nine year old Joe is recruited by the World Intelligence Network, and becomes their "Most Special Agent" and is given the codename "90". In the series, Joe drive's a [green jet air car](#).

The confirmer image behind the question mark was [Joseph Bonomi the Younger](#) (1796-1878), an Egyptologist and sculptor responsible for designing the entrance to Abney Park Cemetery **[JOE-02]** with hieroglyphics signifying the "Abode of the Mortal Part of Man" (close-up details of which can be seen in the background) .

KOE – King of England
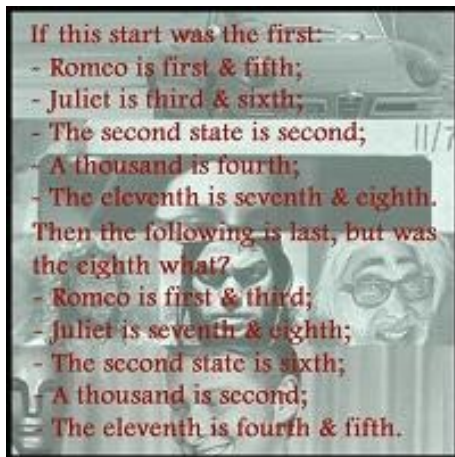
Another alphabetically based puzzle that used the [NATO Phonetic Alphabet](#), which was hopefully apparent from some of the background images (at least the Alfa Romeo car, Oscar statue and maybe Mike were hopefully identifiable). It is also using [Fischer's Random Chess](#), a game the same as normal chess but with random [start positions](#) from 960 possible combinations of King (K), Queen (Q), Bishop (B), Knight (N) and Rook (R) that follow a set [numbering scheme](#).

The logic puzzle used the NATO phonetic alphabet letter names to denote the chess pieces: ROMEO = R, Juliet BRAVO = B (the phonetic letter is Juliett), QUEBEC, the second biggest Candian state = Q, KILO, denoting a thousand = K, and NOVEMBER, the eleventh month = N, giving the following chess piece ordering **[KOE-01]**:

The first sequence is therefore **RQBKRBNN**, which is [Fischer Start Postion](#) **#886**.

The second sequence is **RKRNNQBB**, which is the last [Fischer Start Postion](#) **#959**.

These numbers are also the starting year of the reigns of two different [Kings of England](#), Alfred the Great (reigned 886-899) and Edgar the Peaceful (959-975). So if Alfred, who started his reign in 886, is considered to be the first King of all England (as he generally is),

then Edgar the Peaceful who started his reign in 959 is the eighth **KING OF ENGLAND [KOE-02]** (Edgar of course being a little nod to Poe).

The background images, which weren't all very clear, were as follows:

Row 1: An Alfa Romeo Spyder car driven by Dustin Hoffman in the film *The Graduate* (1967). The image is reversed to indicate **ROMEO ALFA [RA]**

Row 2: Part of the poster for the film *November* (2004) starring Courtney Cox, in which Cox's boyfriend "is murdered in what appears to be a random convenience store robbery." **[N]**

Row 3: Richard Gere as *King David* (1985); Orson Welles as Macbeth (1948); a painting entitled Jim Moir, Self Portrait (2019 – real name of Vic Reeves). These together give David Macbeth Moir, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh who wrote for *Blackwood's Magazine* under the pseudonym **DELTA [D]**

Row 4: The 1967 Oscars ceremony (with giant **OSCAR** statue, left) and **MIKE** Nichols receiving his Oscar for best director for *The Graduate* (1967). **[OM]**

So the phonetic letters in the images spell out **RANDOM [KOE-03]**, a reference to Fischer's Random Chess.

LOE – Edward Loe, Pirate

This used the alphabet given by the International Maritime Signal Flags to spell out the following **[LOE-01]**:

MERRY CHRISTMAS, UNHAPPY WAS HIS END!
WESTMINSTER WEAN'D, TO BOSTON HE DID WEND,
LOST HIS MARBLE ERE HE TOOK A FANCY,
CAPTAIN'D RANGERS, CRUEL MATCHES CHANCY.
[Trumpet Flag]
WELCOM'D ABOARD GR, HIS VANQUISH'D FOE,
WHO WAS TICKLED PINK; ROSE THEN SUNK BE LOW.
HOUNDED OUT, HE KILLED A MATE: TIME TO GO.
WHETHER HUNG OR LOCKER BURIED WE DON'T KNOW *[Skull Flag]*

The message comprises 254 letters, each four lines separated by details from two of Loe's own flags, a yellow trumpet and a red skeleton skull. The 256 flags are laid out in a 16x16 grid.

This elaborate rhyme provides a brief cryptic biography of the pirate Edward Loe (1690-1724, aka Ned, Lowe, Low) **[LOE-02]**. A detailed biography at the Wikipedia link above, but the referenced details are: he was born at Westminster ~1690, followed a life of crime, sailed for New World 1710, settled in Boston, where he married Eliza Marble 1714 whom he left for a life on the high seas. Ships that he took over as captain and renamed included *The Fancy*, two separate ships called *Ranger*, and *Rose Pink*. He first worked as a rigger but after shooting a man dead turned to piracy, and was soon characterised by vicious torture and the cruel murder of victims, burning matches between their fingers being one of his

specialties. In 1723 his fleet was defeated by HMS Greyhound - Loe escaped but 25 crew captured, tried & hanged; a fellow Captain Charles Harris sent back to England & hanged at Execution Dock Wapping. Final ship called Merry Christmas (starting the message with this being a forlorn attempt to pass this off as the traditional Xmas greeting). His unhappy end was uncertain: most likely set adrift by crew after he killed one of them, where he either perished in Davy Jones' locker, or some say captured by the French, tried and hung in Martinique 1724.

As well as generally thematic as a pirate, Low also appears in two contemporary accounts, one at least, *The Four Years Voyages of Capt George Roberts* (1726) referring to "Captain Loe" and generally believed for a long time to be written by Daniel Defoe under the pseudonym of Capt George Roberts. Roberts, after being defeated and captured by Loe is invited on board the pirate's ship: "Captain Loe, with the usual Compliments, welcomed me on board, and told me, He was very sorry for my Loss...". The other book is *A General History of Pyrates* (1724) by Capt Charles Johnson), in which Chapter 13 is devoted to Loe, and also posited by some to be by Defoe but more likely by publisher Nathaniel Mist.

MOE – Thomas More
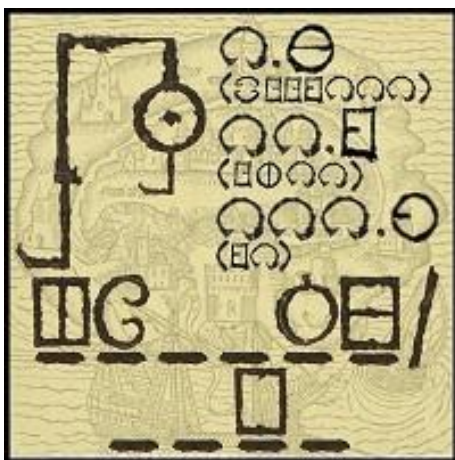
This puzzle uses the Utopian Alphabet that appears in Thomas More's book *Utopia* (1516), set on an island of that name . An woodcut illustration of the island included in that edition can be seen in the background **[MOE-01]**.

The simpler puzzle is presented as a game of Hangman with the answer Thomas More, but the letters O, M and E missing **[MOE-02]**.

To determine the correct order of these letters, if the OE pattern was unknown, there is also a little biographical quiz on More in the darker letters via three numbered questions:

I. B (LXXUIIII)
II. U (XCII)
III. D (UI)

It is reasonably easy to convert the roman numerals into numbers:

1. B (78)
2. U (92)
3. D (06)

These are intended to refer to key events in Thomas More's life (years given in brackets) to clarify the order of the missing letters:

1. More was born 07 February 14**78** at **M**ILK St in London.
2. More began at the University of **O**XFORD in 14**92**.
3. So what happened in 15**06**? Not death, but rather the birth of his second daughter called **E**LIZABETH.

So this little biographical quiz, if answered correctly, confirms the order of the missing Hangman letters as **M-O-E [MOE-03]**.
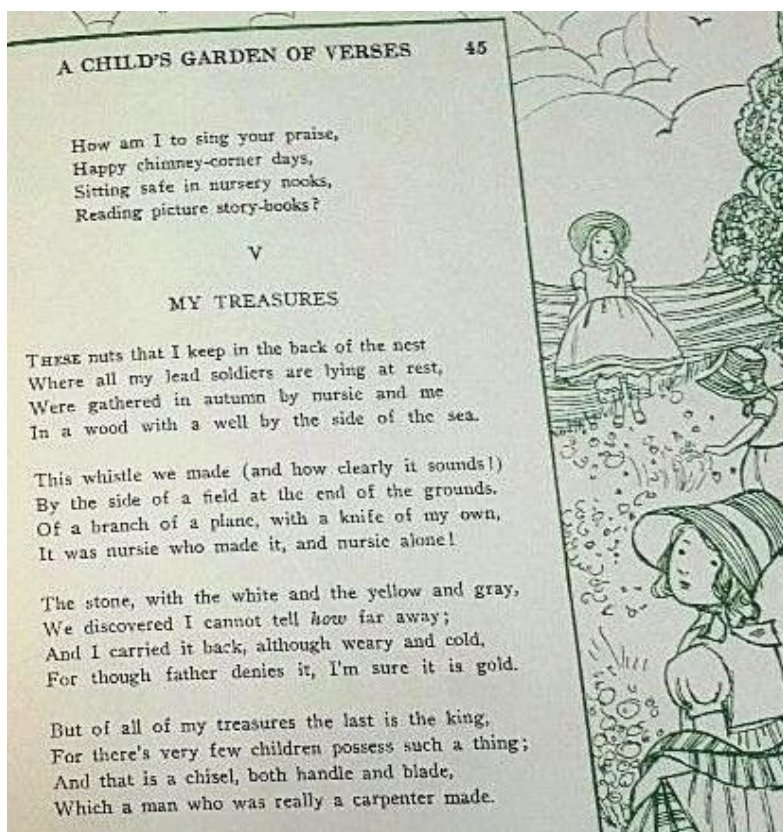
The use of a Hangman here is not quite accurate. "More was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered (the usual punishment for traitors who were not the nobility), but the King commuted this to execution by decapitation." He was beheaded on Tower Hill, 6 July 1535.

NOE - Eva Noé

FOUND IN THE GARDEN

Drawer one from my first,
        acorns in a nest,
Blow treasure two,
        with no place in thy quest,
Count three of my third,
        base gold for a fool,
Last take the fifth,
        for the king is a tool.

PXLV

This riddle referred to a collection of children's poems by RLS, *A Child's Garden of Verses*, specifically the 1926 edition illustrated by **EVA NOE,** from where the background illustration comes **[NOE-01]**. The relevant poem is the aptly named 'My Treasures' on page 45 **[NOE-02]**. The text is available at Gutenberg whilst the relevant page from the 1926 edition is also shown below.

The poem comprises four short verses, each describing one "treasure" that the child keeps: 1. Some **nuts**; 2. A **whistle**; 3. A **stone**; 4. A **chisel**. The riddle might at first be read as asking the reader to *draw* one letter from each of the four treasures, but is actually stating that the "drawer" or illustrator Eva Noe, can be found from taking the letters as instructed: Letter one from **N**uts; ignore the second as it has no place here; Letter three from st**O**ne; fifth letter from chis**E**l, spells **NOE [NOE-03]**.

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES   45

How am I to sing your praise,
Happy chimney-corner days,
Sitting safe in nursery nooks,
Reading picture story-books?

V

MY TREASURES

These nuts that I keep in the back of the nest
Where all my lead soldiers are lying at rest,
Were gathered in autumn by nursie and me
In a wood with a well by the side of the sea.

This whistle we made (and how clearly it sounds!)
By the side of a field at the end of the grounds.
Of a branch of a plane, with a knife of my own,
It was nursie who made it, and nursie alone!

The stone, with the white and the yellow and gray,
We discovered I cannot tell *how* far away;
And I carried it back, although weary and cold,
For though father denies it, I'm sure it is gold.

But of all of my treasures the last is the king,
For there's very few children possess such a thing;
And that is a chisel, both handle and blade,
Which a man who was really a carpenter made.

OOE - One Ocean Expeditions

This puzzle was written using the Russian alphabet, and tests with a range of online translation tools obtained an English translation that accurately defined the question, which was **[OOE-01]**:

He has Chaucer as a neighbour, he is four less than Hardy, and his cap slips away from Red October. Who do he and his sister Abram belong to?

As the background picture hints, this refers to a pair of Russian sister ships the Akademik Sergey Vavilov (named for the physicist Sergey Vavilov) and the Akademik Ioffe (named for the physicist Abram Ioffe).

Both ships were former Russian research ships, subsequently chartered by the company **One Ocean Expeditions** who specialise in polar discovery cruises to the Arctic and Antarctic. Unfortunately, since the question was written in early 2019, the company has been forced to offload the ships, but hopefully there was still enough information available online to answer the question.

The subject of the question was Vavilov **[OOE-02]**, who as well as the ship has a number of other things named in his honour:

- A crater Vavilov on the Moon, right next to another Chaucer, named for Geoff.

- An asteroid Vavilov discovered in 1977, minor planet MPC 2862 which is four less than MPC 2866 named for Oliver Hardy.

- The Vavilov meteorological station (1974-88) and Vavilov ice cap on October Revolution Island (discovered 1913, named later presumably), the Russian October revolution aka 'Red October' in 1917. The ice cap has been increasingly slipping into the sea since 2013.

The answer then is that Vavilov and his sister ship (Abram) Ioffe belong(ed) to **One Ocean Expeditions (OOE)** **[OOE-03]**.

POE – [*Omitted*]

QOE – Queens of England

A series of seven pairs of words cluing queen-related book titles, the word on the left being the adjective describing the queen in the title, and the word on the right the surname of the author:

- The Winter Queen (2004) by **JANE** Stevenson

- The Winter King and the Summer Queen (2003) - **MARY** Lister & Diana Mayo

- Heart of Ice (Snow Queen) (Vol 7 Tangled Tales Series) (2018) - **ELIZABETH** Rose

- The River Queen (2008) - **MARY** Morris (Memoir US)

- The Shadow Queen (Black Jewels series #7) (2010) - **ANNE** Bishop

- The Taming Of The Pirate Queen (2016, Kindle only) - **VICTORIA** Winters

- The Calico Queen and Her Fair Hunter (2018) - **ELIZABETH** Lindsay Rice

The first names of the authors give the **Queens of England** in chronological order **[QOE-01]**.

The background images have links to some of the Queens of England as portrayed on the screen and elsewhere, but also to Stoke Newington **[QOE-02]**, left-to-right:

1. Olivia Colman played Queen Anne in the film *The Favourite* (2018). This award-winning photo of her in an armchair at the NPG was taken by Hana Knizova was taken at the House Next Door Studio on Manor Road, Stoke Newington (geographically very close to Watts Mound).

2. Barbara Windsor (who sadly passed away just before the ATH started) played Peggy Mitchell, landlady of the Queen Vic in Eastenders for 16 years, and grew up in Stoke Newington.

3. The artwork extract is Queen Elizabeth II on a balcony from a Banksy that is still mostly visible on Stoke Newington Church Street, although it was nearly painted over by Hackney Council.

4. Jenna Coleman, who played Queen Victoria in the ITV series *Victoria*, live(d) in Stoke Newington.

ROE – A. V. Roe

This sequence of words describes both the puzzle ("alphabetic letter holders") and loosely describes the aviator clued. It holds the names of letters of the Greek alphabet as follows:

ALPHAbetic lette**R HO**lders: **CHI**ef **Pi**oneer's char**IOT, A**irborne bed**LAM, DA**ring aerodr**OME GA**dding, self-**TAU**ght powe**RHO**use!

This spells: **ARCH PILOT R [ROE-01]**

This refers to aviation pioneer, A.V.Roe, (1877-1958), who piloted the first all-British powered flight across Walthamstow Marsh (July 1909) in his Roe I Triplane, which can just be made out in the background image. This achievement is commemorated via plaques either side of the railway arch at Walthamstow Marshes on the Capital Ring in which he had his workshop. Hence Roe is the "arch pilot, R" **[ROE-02]** (Rho also being a homophone of Roe).

SOE – Robinson Crusoe Riddle

This was a difficult and involved one, but if you had established the OE pattern, you could maybe guess the answer SOE from the background images. If you were able to solve the detailed puzzle, it would give clues to both our missing authors Foe and Poe.

```
CODEF TTRUO LEYAP JOOND
AMARE AWLTO RWHOP ANDUT
PANHA MTCHC SSRIR STCLE
CAOPF KYATL HSSGW ROPTW
OTEDL EPUIA GDART TSSIE
OELCS PEDEU OEHOA PEOWW
TOOTO EGUIR LTEFR ODACO
```

Although the background image on the left was hopefully recognisable as an Enigma machine, this is not an Enigma decode. Instead it is the image of the guy on the right, Leo Marks, who is the key to the decipherment here . Marks was a cryptographer assigned to the newly formed Special Operations Executive (SOE) in Baker St during WW2. SOE widely used Poem Ciphers, and Marks tried to improve the security of this method by using self-penned poems as the key rather than well known poems that thus were easier to break. Marks wrote many poems later used by agents, the most famous being one he gave to the agent Violette Szabo, The Life That I have.

But here the image on the left identifies the poem to use, Enigma, by Edgar Allan Poe[6] wherein he clues a succession of authors in the sixteen lines which spell out the acronym SHAKESPEARE. The Poem Cipher uses the first five letters in the ciphertext, CODEF (3, 15, 4, 5, 6), to identify 5 words in the poem to use as the key for the double transposition cipher:

> The[1] noblest[2] **name**[3] **in**[4] **Allegory's**[5] **page**[6],
> The[7] hand[8] that[9] traced[10] inexorable[11] rage[12];
> A[13] pleasing[14] **moralist**[15] whose[16] page[17] refined[18],

Giving NAME MORALIST IN ALLEGORY'S PAGE as the key. Thus CODE F might, as an aside, loosely clue our missing 'F' Stoke Newington author, Foe. The double transposition method of (de)cipherment is described at the Wikipedia Poem Cipher page, and the workings for the actual decode are given in the SOE tab of the accompanying ATH decodes spreadsheet ATH2020_Solution_Decodes.xslx. The resultant decoded riddle is **[SOE-01]**:

> **D**espair trapped the man, wreck'd without hop**E**,
> **F**amily cast out, who turned Fuller's to soa**P**,
> **O**gled crystal palace down a grott**O**;
> **E**clipse too a Cross group, one João we ow**E**.

In a slight variation of Poe's Enigma acronym, our riddle spells out our missing F and P authors "D.FOE" and "E.POE" at the start and end of each line **[SOE-02]**.

The riddle refers to two literary desert island shipwreck victims, *Robinson Crusoe* himself and the *Swiss Family Robinson*., in particular the excerpt from Chapter 12 in which they find both a substance that they are "convinced was fuller's earth" and that they can use as soap, and also "discover a great treasure" in the cave (or grotto), crystals, which they note in their stranded situation may be "about as valuable as the lump of gold found by good old Robinson Crusoe".

So the word riddle as resolved as follows **[SOE-03]**:

- Man trapped on what he called the Island of Despair = ROBINSON CRUSOE

- Cast out (delete) the Family who discovered soap & crystals = ~~ROBINSON~~ CRUSOE

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[6] Poe also wrote a different poem entitled, *An Enigma*.

- Eclipse the southern cross constellation (abbreviation CRU) discovered by Master João Faras = ~~CRU~~SOE

A somewhat elaborate way to get **SOE** from Robinson Crusoe.

The reason for including Leo Marks is that his inspiration for a career in Cryptography was reading Edgar Allan Poe's *The Gold Bug* as a child **[SOE-04]**, his father Benjamin Marks owning the famous bookshop Marks & Co at 84 Charing Cross Road.

TOE – Hidden Body Parts
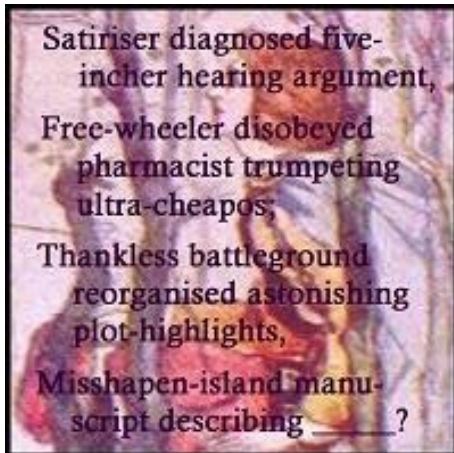
A word puzzle involving hidden body parts and a vegetable. The nonsense verse contained a body part in each word (some hyphenated):

SatIRISer diagNOSEd fiVE-INcher hEARing arGUMent,

Free-wHEELer disobEYEd phARMacist tRUMPeting ulTRA-CHEApos;

ThANKLEss battLEGround reORGANised astoniSHINg ploT-HIGHlights,

MisshaPEN-ISland mANUScript descRIBing _____ ?

Taking the first letter of each hidden body part gives: **IN VEG HEART, A LOST PAR- [TOE-01]**.

So in fact the missing word at the end is a vegetable, in whose heart can be found another body part beginning with T (to get "parT") which is the missing one. As this is rhyming verse, the missing word should rhyme with "ultra-cheapoes". Valid answers were "potaTOEs" or "tomaTOEs" giving the lost part and final answer **TOE [TOE-02]**.

How do we know the verse should rhyme? Because the laird in the background is another ToE, Thomas of Erceldoune (1220-98) **[TOE-03]**, a poet and prophet better known as Thomas the Rhymer or True Thomas. There have been many retellings and musical adaptations of the ballad of Thomas the Rhymer, including one by Steeleye Span in 1974.

UOE – University of Edinburgh

This one was simply a detail from a plaque "in honour of Robert Louis Stevenson, …, and alumnus of the University" of Edinburgh (UoE) **[UOE-01]** visible on the façade of what is now the Psychology Building at 7, George Square. RLS studied first engineering and then law at the University, but was always more interested in literary pursuits. The UoE alumnus article on RLS notes that "while at university, he had trained himself to be a writer by imitating the styles of popular authors including Daniel Defoe and his essays had been published in several periodicals."

VOE – Shetland Voes

The riddle was presented using the Ogham alphabet, wherein the letters are named for trees. The text was presented in the thematic grid style, but following the approximate layout as if along a series of stones: "the text of these 'Orthodox Ogham' inscriptions is read beginning from the bottom left-hand side of a stone, continuing upward along the edge, across the top and down the right-hand side (in the case of long inscriptions)." Arrow-like characters mark the start (bottom left) and end (top right) of the text. The text can be translated letter by letter as follows **[VOE-01]**:

All at sea? It hides nine still buried in letters elicited. With crew, esteemed Pirate author and the light engineer headed here for a novel visit, a pharosian tour on a sloop, delivering a septennium later vivid lines and a tower built to last, set on this island where seas touch.
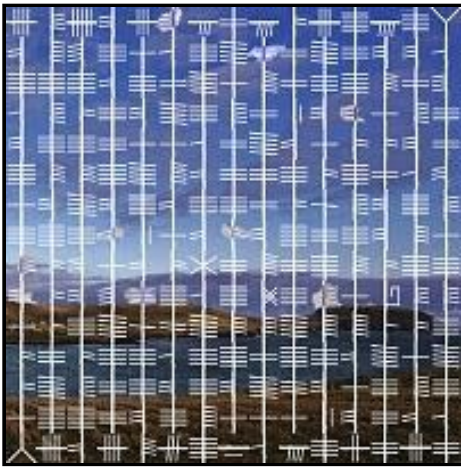
The first task then was to identify the island in question. One example of a stone bearing an Ogham inscription is the Lunnasting Stone found near Vidlin on the main Shetland island in 1876. The Shetland Islands are also the place where the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea meet. Some may have noticed that eight of the Ogham letters were highlighted in a different colour, appearing over a cloud in the background. Reading left to right, these spelled out S-H-E-T-L-A-N-D **[VOE-02]**.

The translated text refers to a journey made in 1814 by Robert Stevenson (grandfather of the author RLS) and the writer Walter Scott, organised by the Commissioners of Northern Lights to visit lighthouses and investigate sites for new lights **[VOE-03]**. The trip was thus a pharosian tour, a tour of lighthouses. Stevenson was an engineer responsible for many of Scotland's lighthouses, including Bell Rock. The trip included a visit to Shetland, and as a direct result, seven years (a septennium) later in 1821 Stevenson would finish building the Sumburgh Head Lighthouse on the southern tip of Shetland, and Scott would publish his novel The Pirate set on that same part of Shetland.

The translated text refers to nine items "buried IN LETters elicited". A "voe" is a term particularly common on the Shetland Islands for a narrow inlet, similar to a fjord. There are many named voes around the Shetland coastline, and some these named voes are hidden in the text **[VOE-04]**:

> All at seA? IT Hides niNE STIll buried IN LETterS ELIcited. With creW, ESTeemed pirate author and the light engineer headed here for a novEL VISit, a pharosian touR ON A Sloop, delivering a septennium later viVID LINes and a tower built tO LASt, set on this island where sEAS Touch.

If you take the first letter of these hidden voes in order, **A**ith, **N**esti, **S**eli, **W**est, **E**lvis, **R**onas, **V**idlin, **O**las, **E**ast, it spells out what you need to know, **ANSWER VOE [VOE-05]**.

The background image shows a view across the West Voe to Sumburgh Head, with the lighthouse visible to the right near the headland.

WOE – Poe's Poems
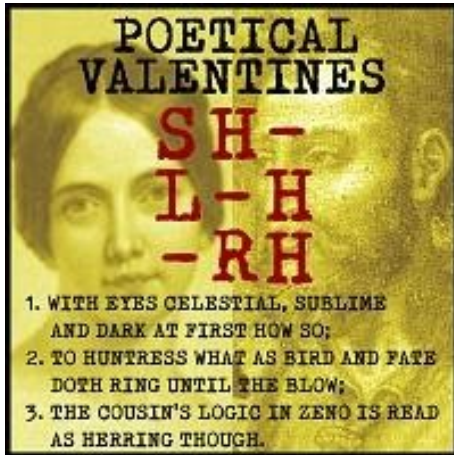
The solution here involves identifying the initials of ladies to whom Poe penned poems, hence "POE-tical Valentines". The ladies in question are:

- [Sarah Helen **W**hitman](#) (poem called: _To Helen_ -1848),

- Louise **O**livia Hunter (_To Miss Louise Olivia Hunter_ - 1847),

- His cousin, **E**lizabeth Rebecca Herring (_Elizabeth_ - 1829).

The missing initials in the 3x3 grid thus spell **WOE** from top row to bottom **[WOE-01]**.

Additionally, the title also alludes specifically to a poem generally entitled "_A Valentine_" (1846) in which Poe embedded another lady's name, Francis Sargent Osgood, as an acrostic variation – first letter of first line, second letter of second line, and so on. Here our three lines similarly spell out W, O, E **[WOE-02]**.

As an additional confirmer, the cryptic lines clued three specific words starting with the same initial letters as the dedicatee in a section of each poem:

To Helen:

1.   WITH EYES CELESTIAL, SUBLIME AND DARK AT FIRST HOW SO

   What wild heart-histories seemed to lie enwritten
   Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
   How dark a wo! yet how sublime a hope!

Her eyes are described by Poe as "celestial **S**PHERES", which he then exalts variously "HOW sublime a **H**ope", "HOW dark a **W**O(E)" so cluing the initials (at first) of Spheres, Hope, Wo(e) = **SHW** = Sarah Helen Whitman, and indeed the W is taken from the word "woe" **[WOE-03]**.

To Miss Louise Elizabeth Hunter:

2.   TO HUNTRESS WHAT AS BIRD AND FATE DOTH RING UNTIL THE BLOW

   Like that bird the lover
   Round his fate will hover
   Till the blow is over
   And he sinks — like me.

Clues the specific words **L**over ("as bird"), **H**over ("and fate doth"), ring ("round" but also in cryptic crossword sense of L and H surrounding what follows) **O**ver ("until the blow"). This gives **LOH** = Louise Olivia Hunter, our Huntress **[WOE-04]**.

Elizabeth:

3.   THE COUSIN'S LOGIC IN ZENO IS READ AS HERRING THOUGH

Logic and common usage so commanding]
In thy own book that first thy name be writ,
Zeno and other sages notwithstanding;

We take a vaguely thematic (c.f. our logician) extract of Poe's acrostic LOGIC IN ZENO to give us **LIZ**, which can be read as Poe's cousin Elizabeth Rebecca Herring **[WOE-05]**.

The background images are Frances Sargent Osgood and Ferdinando Mendez Pinto. Amusingly in Poe's first version of the *A Valentine* poem which contains Osgood's name as an acrostic (1st letter of 1st line, 2nd letter of 2nd line, etc), he managed to spell her name wrong ("Sergeant") and thus subsequent versions are revised and include mention of "Pinto - Mendez Ferdinando" who was a byword for lying, based on his account of his travels which was long thought to be somewhat exaggerated. He was a sixteenth century traveller who was shipwrecked a number of times, including on separate occasions on the the Japanese island of Tanegashima and the Ryukyu Islands, and later on the island of Java.

XOE – Crosses of Eleanor

This puzzle was a sort of game of Noughts and Crosses which might have been discerned from the 3x3 grid layout. It also marked the map square where the treasure was buried once the full 8x8 grid had been formed.

The quiz questions were based around the locations of the Crosses of Eleanor (XoE) **[XOE-01]** built by King Edward I between 1291 and 1295 to mark the overnight resting places of the coffin containing his beloved wife Eleanor of Castile on her progress back to London after dying in Harby in Nottinghamshire. Of the 12 crosses originally built starting at Lincoln and ending at Charing Cross in London, only 3 are extant. Here we are interested in the locations of the other 9 crosses, the 'lost treasures'. The questions were numbered in the sequence of the crosses, Lincoln = 1, Grantham = 2, ... , Cheapside = 11; Charing Cross = 12. As with the discs, it obviously helped to know the Eleanor Cross location as the context for the question. The anticipated way in here was to perhaps answer a couple of questions and observed what the locations had in common.

The answers to the quiz questions were as follows, each alluding to a nought or a cross or in one case, an "E":

[0] Q1. What was name of nobody's vessel based at this puzzling island, penned by one sounding like treasure? Answer = **NAUTILUS**. "This" place = LINCOLN (Island), the eponymous location of Jules Verne's novel, *The Mysterious Island* **[XOE-02]**, with a detail from the Lincoln Island Map as the background image. "Jules" sounds like "jewels".

[X] Q2. What stretch was given to this Hackney murderer before a Victorian Den? Answer = **TEN YEARS** [X in roman numerals]. "This" place = (Leslie) GRANTHAM. This referred to the

actor Leslie Grantham who served a 10 year sentence for murdering a cab driver in west Germany in 1966. **[XOE-03]**. He would later play "Dirty" Den Watts, landlord of the Queen Vic pub in Albert Square. The background image is a Map of Albert Square, with house numbers and "PH" marked.

[X] Q3. How many sq metres of elm on 4 wheels were required to but the prodigious Daniel in the ground here, 8 years after he stopped hunting?. "Here" is Stamford; Answer = **10** to the nearest square meter [X in roman numerals]. Daniel Lambert (1770-1809) was buried in the graveyard of St Martins Church after dying suddenly in Stamford, Lincolnshire. **[XOE-04]**. At the time of his death, he weighed 52 stone 11 pounds, and his coffin required 112 square feet (10.4 square metres). By 1801, Lambert's weight had increased to about 40 stone (560 lb; 250 kg), and, as his bulk meant neither he nor his horse were able to keep up with the hunt, he was forced to give up hunting. The coffin was so large that to wheel it out of the inn and to the newly opened burial ground at the rear of St Martin's Church, the window and wall of his apartment were demolished. A suitably sized grave had been dug, with a sloping approach to avoid the need to lower the coffin from above, but on 23 June, it nonetheless took almost half an hour for twenty men to pull Lambert's enormous coffin into the grave. The background image shows Lambert's gravestone.

[0] Q6. How many bottles of the finest wine were served in this town's chemist shop? Answer: **ZERO**. "This town" = STONY STRATFORD. This refers to the scene in the film *Withnail and I* (1987) set in the Penrith Tea Rooms where Withnail demands "the finest wines known to humanity" but none are served **[XOE-05]**. The shop used in the film was Cox & Robinson's Pharmacy at 1 Market Square, Stony Stratford. The background image is a diadem found as part of the Stony Stratford Hoard, now held at the British Museum.

[E] Q7. Ken was directed to treasure at this abbey by five horn pointers, but how many did he direct in hex sixteen years later? Answer: **E** (hex 14). "This abbey" is WOBURN. The first part of the question refers to the 1957 film *Five Clues to Fortune*, in which three children find treasure buried at Woburn Abbey at the time of the dissolution by means of five clues hidden in a deer's antler. One of the children, Ken, was played by David Hemmings, who directed *The 14* in 1973 **[XOE-06]**. The background image is a detail showing the royal crown from the "Armada" portrait of Queen Elizabeth I held in the Woburn Abbey Collection.

[X] Q8. He met many men going to Count at the Place near this town, but how many grand were given to St Ives? Answer: **10** (£10,000). The "Place" near "this town" is Amersham Place near DUNSTABLE. This refers to the plot of Robert Louis S1tevenson's unfinished novel *St Ives* (1897) in which the eponymous hero escapes from Edinburgh prison and heads to where his uncle, a Count, lives at Amersham Place near Dunstable, to claim his inheritance of £10k in place of his ne'er-do-well cousin **[XOE-07]**. A long and winding tale, he meets many people en route, killing one. RLS was ill at the time, dictating the majority of the novel to his step-daughter in Samoa. The last bit was finished after his death by Arthur Quiller Couch. The background image is RLS's grave in Samoa.

[0] Q9. His father was buried in this city's cathedral, whilst Nick was buried far away with comfortable shoes and which bejewelled item? Answer = (emerald) **RING**. "This city" = ST ALBAN'S. This refer's to Nicholas Breakspear (c.1100-59), the only Englishman to become pope as Adrian IV. His father Robert Breakspear is buried at St Alban's Cathedral, whilst Nicholas as Pope is buried in Rome. "In 1607, the Italian archaeologist Giovanni Francesco Grimaldi excavated the crypt and in the process opened Adrian's tomb. He described the body, still well preserved, as that of an 'undersized man, wearing Turkish slippers on his feet

and, on his hand, a ring with a large emerald', and dressed in a dark chasuble" **[XOE-08]**. The background image shows the tomb of Pope Adrian IV.

[X] Q11. By what was she remembered here under Milk Wood and above gold from top of bread until Friday? "Here" = Cheapside; Answer = **CROSS**. This refers to the location of the Eleanor Cross on Cheapside, London which was demolished in 1643, and the streets names immediately around it. The cross can be seen on the Elizabethan Agas map located at the south end of Wood St which still exists, and pretty much at the north end of Friday Street (not extant, beneath One New Change). To the east of the cross are Milk St (north) and Bread St (south). Goldsmith Row where all the goldsmiths were located in Elizabethan London was between Bread St and Friday St **[XOE-09]**. The background image shows a jewelled crucifix, part of the Cheapside Hoard found in 1912 in a cellar at 30–32 Cheapside, on the corner with Friday Street.

[0] Q12. How far away is the island horse that marks this spot? Answer: **ZERO**. "This spot" is CHARING CROSS, actual site of the Eleanor Cross. The site of the original Eleanor Cross (destroyed in 1647) is marked now by a traffic island south of Trafalgar Square at the north end of Whitehall, where there has been a statue of Charles I mounted on a horse since 1675. It is this location from which distances to London are still measured, hence the distance from this point is zero **[XOE-10]**. The background image is a detail from the 16th century Agas Map showing the Charing Eleanor Cross.

The background images thus thematically comprise 3 maps, 3 graves, and 3 treasures (the Cheapside Hoard, the Stony Stratford Hoard, and Queen Elizabeth I's crown). Having answered all the questions and placing the noughts, crosses and an 'E' in the grid, the line of three to take follows the three 3 treasure images **X-0-E** top left to bottom right **[XOE-11]**. We will see that this square will be positioned in the 8x8 grid corresponding to the square on the Apophenia Island where the treasure is buried.

YOE – Shway Yoe

The letters here were presented as a 12x12 Knight's Tour puzzle, indicated by the little white chess knights at the start and end of the decode. The letter colouring and the white star in the background hopefully suggested the flag of Myanmar, the modern name for Burma.

There of course many possible knight's tour around such a grid using each letter once, but the solution here was a Magic Knight's Tour, wherein if you mark each square with the number of the move (1 at start, 2 at next square move to, etc up to 144 in this case) that all the columns, rows and diagonals add up to the same total. The nature of this solution was hinted at by one of the background images which showed a figure from a Burmese Magic Manual holding a grid that indicated the sum of row, column and diagonals all equal to 870. This reduces the number of possible solutions to four, all identified by Awani Kumar of Lucknow, India starting 2003. All similar with slight variations. and the one used in this grid was solution #D described here. The Magic Knight's Tour around the grid then spelled out the following message **[YOE-01]**:

This Scottish knight captained the Saints in their first match against locals after getting bladdered. But booked for the first time 3 years later, which false name did he use?

The knight in question was Sir James George Scott (KCIE) (1851-1935), a journalist and administrator who helped establish colonial rule in Burma, as well as introducing football to the country. He is also shown in the background image **[YOE-02]**. Scott taught at St John's College, Rangoon and started kick-abouts on playing fields before arranging the first organised match 1879 with Scott captaining St Johns ("The Trousers") v a local scratch XI ("The Putsoes"). In the warm-up, the ball burst and Scott and a journalist raced around the town trying to find a bladder they could use instead, one finally donated by a fisherman. Two further matches were played. Scott wrote a book *The Burman – His Life & Notions* about the Burmese in 1882 under the pseudonym **Shway YOE** so as to appear that it was written by a native **[YOE-03]**. For the next 25 years Scott explored the jungle highlands of the Shan States, a region larger than England and Wales, hence a knight's tour.

ZOE – Zoe Soldana

Another riddle presented using a different alphabet, this time the Glagolitic Script created by St Cyril in the 9th Century. However, again te symbols could also be treated as a substitution cipher, with one exception, the use of a number. Translating letter by letter spelled out the following question **[ZOE-01]**:

She steered an Interceptor away from Death, and over 500 years later decoded key foreign messages on board ship.

The answer to this was **ZOE** Soldana **[ZOE-02]**, played Anamaria the female pirate in *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl* (2003). Sparrow was trying to reclaim ship the Black Pearl from Hector Barbossa, and crews a ship *Interceptor* including Anamaria who steers/sails the ship away from Isla de Muerta, ("Island of Death") with the Black Pearl giving chase. The *Isla de Muerta* is a phantom skull shaped isle marked on no map, which can only be found by those who knew where it was, and was the location of the cursed Aztec treasure of Hernán Cortés, where Barbossa buries his gold. Zoe also played Lt Nyoto Uhuru, the comms officer who replaced Hawkins, in Star Trek (2009, a prequel). She is a Xenolinguistics expert and "detects and tranlates" a key Klingon message in 2258. The background image show a scene from the *Pirates of the Caribbean* film.

The Glagolitic script is used here as it was used to write much of the Codex Zographensis (scholarly abbreviation **ZO**), a 10th/11th century christian manuscript originally belonged to the Bulgarian Zograf Monastery on Mount **ATH**os **[ZOE-03]**. The letters appearing in this puzzle came from a digital online scan of the Codex Zographensis.

Assembling the Xword Grid
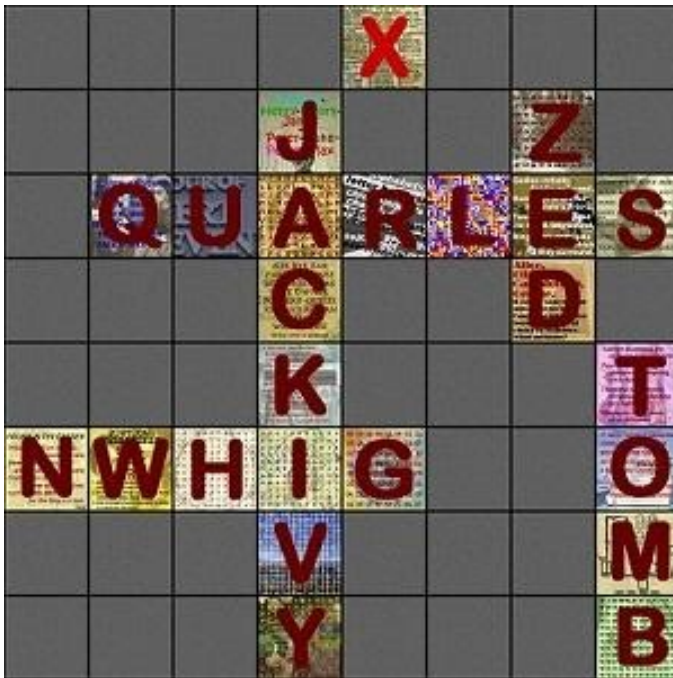
The 24 OE puzzle solutions each resulted in a 3-letter word answer **–OE**, each yielding a different letter of the alphabet pre-fixing OE (AOE, BOE, etc). The 24 letters of the alphabet were all different, with only P and F missing, clueing our Stoke Newington literary duo POE and FOE by omission **[OE-01]**.

The resultant 2x2 pieces with these 24 letters could be assembled jigsaw style to form a sort of 8x8 crossword grid, as shown on the left **[OE-02]**. There was a little help in putting the pieces together with the 24 letters loosely spelling parts of a few of the many pseudonyms or aliases used by [Poe](#) (Quarles) and [Foe](#) (A.Z, Tom Bankrupt, New Whig, Jack Indifferent, P. Ivy) **[OE-03]**.

The crossword letters provided one part of the complete 8x8 letter grid with the disc pair letters providing the remainder. The 2x2 piece containing only the letter X could potentially be placed in one of three places, but only in one place once the positions of the disc pair letters are identified. This piece provides the X-marks-the-spot square of the buried ATH treasure when mapped on to the Apophenia Island lat/long grid **[OE-4]**.

Discs and Questions

Disc Basics

The design of the discs was based heavily on the design of the London Blue Plaque. **[DISC-01]**
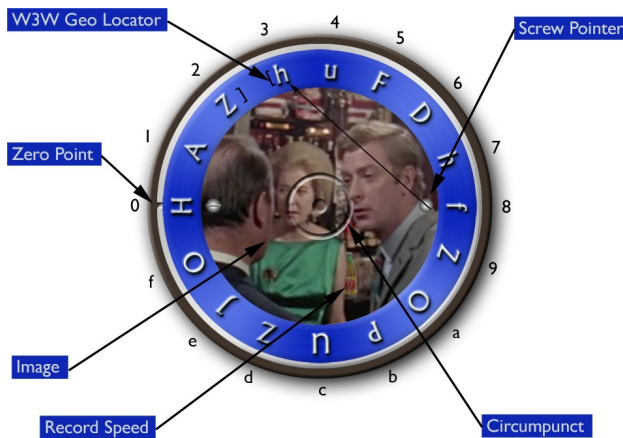
Each disc is placed on the island such that a real location with a real attached story (or person) lies under the described circle of the disc. For the purposes of full disclosure some lie outside the disc but still touch the edge - this was to ensure that the discs were complete on a single page and did not span pages. As has been described the island is a trace of the Capital Ring as it circles around London - so the discs all fall on places in London inside of the capital ring.

Each disc is associated with a specific question - the questions are cryptic and in many cases impossible to answer without knowledge of the location and the related story or person.

Discs come in pairs joined by having the same answer to their associated question. This is explained in more detail under Disc Pair Basics

The disc itself is a stylised representation of a London Blue Plaque.

W3W Address

The sixteen letters around the perimeter of the disc are a Caesar encoded What Three Words address **[DISC-02]**. If you add 19 to each character (of the W3W in the example above) you get the clear text: (HAZhuFDhfZOPUZJO -> **ATSanYWaySHINSCH**). The actual W3W address does not start at the Zero Point represented by the notch but has been

rotated away from that point by a number of characters, the start point is indicated by the direction of the right hand side screw. In this case, the address starts at location 3 and reads ///anYWay.SHINS.CHATS. This rotation (or position on the circumference where the W3W address starts) contributes to a code.

Although most teams will add 19 to the cipher text to get the clear text - the clear text was encoded by adding 7 to get the cipher text. So the letter next to the notch is H and decodes to A - which is plus 19. When coding we added 7 to A to get H. **This is the Caesar shift that contributes to a code.**

All locations will yield either a specific address (in this case 447 East India Dock Road) or if no address exists then an OS map abbreviation such as Br if the location is on a bridge. The street address or OS map tag can then be used to locate the question associated with the disc. In this case the question is number 447 **[DISC-03]** .

The font used for the coded W3W address is Albertus - the font used by Lambeth and the City of London for their road signs but more importantly is **Albertus in a ring [DISC-04]** - hinting pretty heavily (if you know your fonts) to Alberti Ring.

Circumpunct

The Circumpunct is the circle (or dot) within a circle stamp in the centre of the image - not all images have a circumpunct. The presence of the circumpunct in an image indicates that the location has been lost and is not to be found (intact) on a modern map. There are of course edge cases where part of the building exists but we have tried in each case to make an honest appraisal as to whether the location is lost.
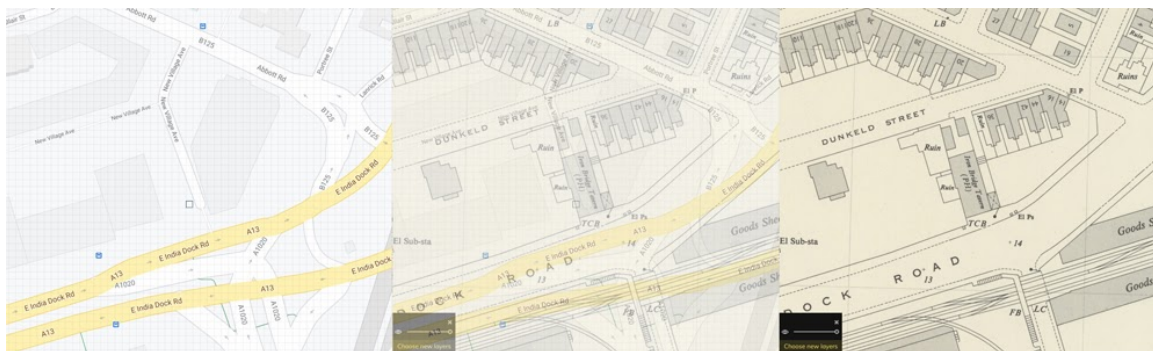
The circumpunct comes from Dan Brown's The Lost Symbol - a mark awarded under the Apopheniac Bingo section.

For ///anYWay.SHINS.CHATS, if you look for this location you will find nothing particular there - just to the north of East india Dock Road. If you investigate the same location on an old map available through Layers of London you will find that on this spot there used to be the Ironbridge Tavern, famously hosted by Queenie Watts. So the underlying story and/or person is connected to the Ironbridge Tavern.

Screw Pointer

There are two screws on the image - essentially attaching the image to the underlying disc. The left hand side screw is always in the same, horizontal orientation. The right hand screw is always rotated to point at the first character of the What Three Words address **[DISC-05]**.

It is admittedly more difficult to make this out on the hunt itself but it is still possible to determine its orientation and therefore the start of the address.

Zero Point

The Zero Point is identified by the notch in the silver ring of the disc. At this notch the character number or position is zero **[DISC-06]**. The W3W address starts at a specific position around the disc: 0 to 16 or in hex 0 to f which contributes to a code - marks given here in disc pairs.

Observant hunters will have noticed these 16 hex digits around the compass. In our case, the W3W address starts at position 3. This is a hex digit and works with the hex digit from the disc pair to form a cipher.

Record Speed

Some discs are situated on the Inner Alberti Ring (explained elsewhere) - in this case a vinyl record speed of 33, 45 or 78 will be found in some way in the image. In this case it is the 33 on the bottle.

Disc Descriptions

Page 01

Id: 01.01 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Picture of St Mary's, Harrow **[Q0101-01]**; **Disc Letters:** YZIHNMRJIynCWgoN ; **Shift to Clear:** 6 ; **Shift From Clear:** 26 ; **Rotation From Notch in Hex:** 7 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8) ; **W3W:** ///POETIC.MUTE.FONTS ; **Street Address:** St Mary's, Harrow on the Hill, Church Hill, Harrow, HA1 3HL ; **Lost indication:** No circumpunct so location still present ; **Question Identifier :** CH for Church ; **Question:** CH. Whilst one poet had earlier reminisced about his schoolboy acne, another described an island full of whose graves? ; **Answer: SAILORS [Q0101-02]**; **Story:** The W3W address lands on the path in St Mary's churchyard right next to the tomb of "John Peachey Esq, of the island of St Christopher's". This is famous for being the tomb on which the Harrow schoolboy (1801-05) Byron lounged for hours every day, admiring the view. The poet would later fondly recall this place in his poem, *Lines Written Beneath an Elm in the Churchyard at Harrow*, whose first line begins "Spot of my youth!" and which is reproduced on a memorial stone in front of today's encaged Peachey Tomb. A century and a half later another poet John Betjeman (1906-84) wrote *Harrow-on-the-Hill* (1954), in which he portrays Harrow as a "rocky island" amidst the stormy seas of the surrounding lower lands and thunder of the nearby trains: "Then Harrow-on-the-Hill's a rocky island / And *Harrow churchyard full of **SAILORS'** graves*". **Disambiguation:** The earlier poet in the first part of the question is thus Byron and 'his schoolboy acne' is a poor attempt at humour, referring to the first line of his poem "Spot of my youth!" **[Q0101-03]**

Id: 01.02 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** This is a picture of an old [Metropolitan Line steam train](#). Edward Watkin was chairman of the Metropolitan Line and the building of his tower was designed to get people to use the metropolitan line to visit the tower and gardens.**[Q0102-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** GXAAEwDIDWJBQATS ; **Shift to Clear:** 11 ; **Shift From Clear:** 15 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (2) ; **W3W:** [///PHOTO.HUMBLE.DRILL](#) ; **Street Address:** Wembley Stadium, London, Wembley HA9 0WS ; **Lost Indication:** Watkins Folly is lost, no longer there, replaced by Wembley Stadium or the Empire Stadium at the time. ; **Question Identifier:** Gd for Ground. ; **Question:** Gd. His final folly was to remove four legs and an arm of his first that could be said to have started where? ; **Answer: SHAKESPEARE Cliff [Q0102-02]** ; **Story:** [Watkin's Tower](#) (latterly known as Watkins Folly) was constructed at Wembley Park in 1899. The megastructure was the idea of the Metropolitan Railway's [Sir Edward Watkin](#). The plan was to build an observation tower to rival the similar structure in Paris. Originally an [eight legged design this was decreased to four to save money](#). The four legs unfortunately could not fully bear the weight causing subsidence. Wembley Stadium was later built on the same location. Watkins previous folly was to try and dig a channel tunnel one arm of which started at [Shakespeare's Cliff](#). ;

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Id: 02.01 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** This is a [funerary portrait sculpted by Sarah Bernhardt](#) of her husband Jacques (Aristide) Damala **[Q0201-01]**; **Disc Letters:** KLADDKuSFKZAVAFY ; **Shift to Clear:** 8 ; **Shift From Clear:** 18 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (2) ; **W3W:** [///SCANS.HIDING.STILL](#) ; **Street Address:** ST ANDREW'S CHURCH 28 Old Church Lane, Kingsbury, London, NW9 8RZ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 28 ; **Question:** 28. Which play was only created two years after she decided on a church wedding rather than die? ; **Answer: THEODORA [Q0201-02]**; **Story:** A bit like Stoke Newington, there is an old & a new church next to each other in Kingsbury. But the new church started life in central London (consecrated 1847) on Wells Street north of Oxford St just a couple of roads west of Logica's Newman St offices. Actress Sarah Bernhardt (1844-1923) [married](#) Aristide Damala there on 04 April 1882, an interesting and tempestuous relationship. At the time, Bernhardt was on tour, and was [supposed](#) to have created the role of *[Theodora](#)* for playwright Victorien Sardou during the tour. Instead, after another fight with Damala, she sent Sardou the telegram: "I am going to die and my greatest regret is not having created your play. Adieu." A few hours later, Sardou received a second message by Bernhardt which simply stated: "I am not dead, I am married". Bernhardt and Damala were separated by the end of the year. Some years later he took an overdose of morphine in France, and she hurried to his bedside and nursed him until he died on 18 August 1889, at the age of 34 and was buried in Athens. Bernhardt sent a bust she had made of him (disc image) to be placed on his tomb. **Disambiguation:** In the 1930s St. Andrews in Wells St was to be demolished due to declining city centre congregations, but [instead](#) a deal was done to move the church to the growing suburb of Kingsbury. The church was taken apart "stone by stone" and transported to the new site. The rebuild took three years, completing in 1934 - a project dubbed by one newspaper "the biggest jigsaw in the world". Thus the 'new' church in Kingsbury is the actual building that Sarah Berhardt got married to Damala in **[Q0201-03]**.

Id: 02.02 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A picture of the [Lorenz Cipher machine](#) - Colossus designed by Tommy Flowers helped to decipher Lorenz coded messages. **[Q0202-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** WXKLYEBiLUXZBGKB ; **Shift to Clear:** 7 ; **Shift From Clear:** 19 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (4) ; **W3W:** [///FLIPS.BEGIN.RIDERS](#) ; **Street Address:** Chartwell Court, 151 Brook Rd. ; **Lost Indication:** YES - Post Office Research Centre no longer exists although one of the main buildings still stands but has been converted to flats ; **Question Identifier:** 151 ; **Question:** 151. It was the first but it was not complete. Who showed that a set of ten was complete? ; **Answer: WELLS, Benjamin [Q0202-02]** ; **Story:** [Tommy Flowers](#), man behind building [Colossus](#) for Bletchley Park at the [Post Office Research Centre](#). The Colossus was designed for a specific task and therefore was not a computer that was a fully Turing complete machine. However, University of San Francisco professor Benjamin WELLS has shown that if all the ten Colossus machines made were rearranged in a specific cluster, then the entire set of computers could have simulated a universal Turing machine, [and thus be Turing complete](#). ;

Id: 02.03 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Detail of a cart wheel from an image of the painting [Old Gutters Hedge Farm by Arthur Kemp Tebby](#). This is the farm where Smith held his early trials of the screw propellor **[Q0203-01]**. **Disc Letters:** QJAVDWRzDNJPANNL ; **Shift to Clear:** 17 ; **Shift From Clear:** 9 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (4) ; **W3W:** [///UNIQUE.AGREE.CHARM](#) ; **Street Address:** Gutters Hedge Farm: modern: 28 Park Rd, Hendon, London NW4 3PL ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 28 ; **Question:** After early farm trials, against which God was the polymath propelled successfully? **Answer: VULCAN [Q0203-02]**; **Story:** The What3Words address lands on a nondescript house in Park Road Hendon with the 'lost' symbol, and the question refers to a farm. A [search](#) for a farm on Park Road reveals via Tebby's paintings that [Gutters Hedge Farm](#) used to stand on this [site](#) (the road originally called [Gutters Hedge Lane](#)) and that [Sir Francis Pettit Smith](#), inventor of the screw propeller, SS Archimedes, lived at the farm for 37 years. Early on, Smith built a small model boat to test his invention, which was [demonstrated](#) first on a pond at Gutter's Hedge Farm. After securing the financial backing of several parties, he helped organize the Propeller Steamship Company which in 1839 built the world's first successful screw-propelled steamship, SS Archimedes. On 15 May after sailing from Gravesend to Portsmouth, SS Archimedes (the [polymath](#)) was successfully trialed against one of the swiftest (paddle steamer) vessels then in Admiralty service, [HMRC Vulcan](#) (the [God](#)).

Id: 02.04 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** This is the [execution diary of Albert Pierrepoint](#). (The original image has gone for some reason but this one from the BBC shows the general format). The notes include personal details of the prisoners, including their name, age, height, weight and drop. It also includes the site of execution and notes on the prisoner's frame and neck. **[Q0204-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** JQBULYduIIjqJKUI ; **Shift to Clear:** 10 ; **Shift From Clear:** 16 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8) ; **W3W:** [///VINES.STATUE.STALE](#) ; **Street Address:** THE MAGDALA, 2A S Hill Park, Hampstead,

London NW3 2SB ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 2A ; **Question:** 2A. Picked up many times but finally dropped by which member of the family business? ; **Answer: ALBERT Pierrepoint [Q0204-02]** ; **Story:** The Magdala is notorious for being the site where the last woman in Britain was executed. Ruth Ellis was a British escort (and therefore could have been said to have been "picked up" many times) and nightclub hostess and she allegedly shot her lover David Blakely outside The Magdala Tavern in 1955. You can still see what are allegedly the bullet holes in the tiles of the outside of the pub although their authenticity is disputed. She was executed by hanging (dropped) by Albert Pierrepoint whose father had also been on the list of official executioners. ;

Id: 02.05 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Memorial to Bacon in St Michael's Church, St Albans **[Q0205-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** CcFEJLEZKPAFSJXR ; **Shift to Clear:** 9 ; **Shift From Clear:** 17 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (13) ; **W3W:** ///UNITY.JOBS.GALLONS ; **Street Address:** THE OLD HALL, 1, THE OLD HALL, SOUTH GROVE, N6 6BP ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 1 ; **Question:** 1. FROZEN CHICKEN GIVES EXPIRY DATE 09 APR. TO WHOM HAD HE FIRST SERVED EXTRAORDINARY COUNSEL? ; **Answer: QUEEN [Q0205-02]** ; **Story:** Pond Square in Highgate used to be the village green – it was here that Sir Francis Bacon caught a fatal chill while experimentally using snow that had fallen to freeze a chicken. Bacon died (expired) on 09 April 1626 in Arundel House which stood on the site of the Old Hall. Bacon's public career ended in disgrace in 1621. After he fell into debt, a parliamentary committee on the administration of the law charged him with 23 separate counts of corruption. His lifelong enemy, Sir Edward Coke, instigated these accusations. Previously, Bacon had become the first ever Queen's Counsel.

Id: 02.06 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** This is an image of Taurus which was Adolf Hitler's star sign. **[Q0206-01]**; **Disc Letters:** QNNFUCKPvWBQWVKT ; **Shift to Clear:** 18 ; **Shift From Clear:** 8 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (5) ; **W3W:** ///MUCH.NOTION.CLIFF ; **Street Address:** 26 Priory Gardens, London N6 5QS ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 26 ; **Question:** 26. Which brother did an Irish woman claim to have taught planetary movement to? ; **Answer: ADOLF (Hitler) [Q0206-02]**; **Story:** Number 26 Priory Gardens was the home of Bridget Dowling from Dublin who married Adolf Hitler's older half-brother, Alois Jr in 1910. They lived in Liverpool and had a child William Patrick Hitler (1911-1987). She settled in Highgate with her young son between 1930 and 1939. Bridget wrote a manuscript, *My Brother-in-Law Adolf*, in which she claimed that her famous brother-in-law had moved to Liverpool to live with Bridget and Alois from November 1912 to April 1913 to dodge conscription in his native Austria. She also claimed that she introduced Adolf to astrology (*planetary movement*), and that she advised him to trim off the edges of his moustache. Unsurprisingly historians were not convinced.

Page 03

Id: 03.01 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A detail from an old [map of Whinfell Forest](#) where Hercules the buckhound and the stag met their demise. The Hart-Horn tree was marked on the original map but was removed along with other textual identifiers for the purposes of the hunt **[Q0301-01]**; **Disc Letters:** ZeqOFqhQZFEBQXXU ; **Shift to Clear:** 14 ; **Shift From Clear:** 12 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 15 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8) ; **W3W:** [///INSECT.EVENT.SPELL](#) ; **Street Address:** Unitarian Church, 39A Newington Green, London N16 9PR ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 39A ; **Question:** 39A. Which letter by an ex-pupil on an island round trip recounts a double death after a Herculean hunt? ; **Answer: X [Q0301-02]**; **Story:** There is an interesting hunting tale recounted by Defoe in "[Letter X](#)" (#10) of his *[A Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain Divided into Circuits or Journeys](#)* (1724-7), covering Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland. The tale involves a buckhound seemingly called Hercules that chased a stag (hart) at least 60 miles to Red Kirk in Scotland and back to Whitfield Park in Westmoreland where both animals died of exhaustion, the heads of both animals nailed to the 'Hart-Horn Tree', Defoe quoting a distich verse about them: *Hercules kill'd Hart a Greese, And Hart a Greese kill'd Hercules*. **Disambiguation:** *Which letter* - refers to the number of the relevant letter in Defoe's *A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain* (his "*island round trip*") in this case "Letter X". *By an ex-pupil* - The What3Words address falls on the [Unitarian Church](#) at Newington Green, built in 1708. In the 1670s Defoe was a [pupil](#) at Charles Morton's [Dissenting Academy](#) which was [probably](#) on this site of the extant Church (hence "ex-pupil") **[Q0301-03]**. As an aside, Isaac Watts also attended a different Dissenting Academy on Newington Green 1690-4. Newington Green is just south of Stoke Newington Church Street, and thus both Poe and Foe went to school in this same neighbourhood. Our Poe (see 06.09) and Foe paired discs thus each both refer to a school one of them attended in London, on the site of what is now a church and which both yield the paired letter X.

Id: 03.02 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Detail form [Picture Plays in Pen and Ink No. 1](#) - sketches of the film My Old Dutch starring Albert Chevalier **[Q0302-01]**. ; **Disc Letters:** RbRBUDWPFXATNALA ; **Shift to Clear:** 17 ; **Shift From Clear:** 9 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (14) ; **W3W:** [///LUNG.WORKER.CRISIS](#) ; **Street Address:** Lake House, 38 Woodberry Down, Stoke Newington, London N4 2TY ; **Lost Indication:** YES - house is gone replaced by Woodberry Down Estate ; **Question Identifier:** 38 ; **Question:** 38. WHICH KNIGHT'S FIRST MATCH WAS UNEQUAL, BUT HIS THIRD PLAY DELIVERED CHECKMATE? ; **Answer: CHEVALIER, Albert [Q0302-02]** ; **Story:** [Albert Chevalier](#) (1861-1923) was a Music Hall star who wrote "*Wot cher!*", and "*Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road*" (1891) amongst many others. Chevalier's full name was Albert Onésime Britannicus Gwathveoyd Louis Chevalier but he used the stage name Albert KNIGHT from age 14 to 17 when starting his career as a [serious actor](#) on the stage (the French 'chevalier' translates to 'knight' in English). His first professional appearance was in *An Unequal Match* (1877) and his third *Checkmate* (1878), play titles alluded to cryptically in the question. Chevalier [died](#) at his home, Lake House at 38 Woodberry Down, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery **[Q0302-03]** (he is one of our two Music Hall Alberti buried there, along with Fred Albert at disc 07.10). **Disambiguation:** This 'lost' building address may have been hard to match, but noting the name of modern

estate and searching for "38 Woodberry Down" was one possible way to Chevalier's address.

Id: 03.03 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Captain (Henry) Every/Avery receiving the three chests of Treasure on board of his Ship as depicted in *The Pirates Own Book*. Note also the four by four nature of the grid on the chest. **[Q0303-01]**; **Disc Letters:** JAZAJZAZYDwnIPqn ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 8 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3) ; **W3W:** ///CHARM.TURNED.ENDED ; **Street Address:** 184 Stoke Newington Church St, Stoke Newington, London N16 0JL ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 184 ; **Question:** 184. Whose stone was passed by those on a quest? ; **Answer: DEFOE, Daniel [Q0303-02]**; **Story:** The stone in question is Daniel Defoe's original grave headstone. Daniel Defoe died 24 April 1731 and was buried in Bunhill Fields (then known as Tindal's Burying Ground). By the late nineteenth century his posthumous celebrity led to many feeling he deserved a better grave/memorial so in 1870 the present needle-shaped obelisk memorial was designed by one C.C. Creeke and made by sculptor and stone mason Samuel Horner. Afterwards, Horner apparently took the old headstone with him back to his home in Bournemouth, and from there it found its way to a house Rothleigh, 56 Portswood Rd in Southampton until 1945 [article and photo]. Finally in 1958 it made its way back to Stoke Newington as part of 21st anniversary celebrations of the Town Hall, and was subsequently on display for many years in the entrance to Stoke Newington Library: "set in a glazed mahogany showcase it was the first thing you'd see as you entered the building". In that same library entrance can be seen an entablature over the doorway leading to the library interior which is inscribed 'ALL YE WHO PASS IN QUEST OF HAPPY HOURS, BEHOLD THE PRICE AT WHICH THESE HOURS WERE BOUGHT'. Thus those passing through the library entrance hall in quest of happy hours would for many years have passed Defoe's gravestone. It was eventually moved to Hackney Museum on its re-opening in 2002. **Bonus Mark:** The disc image shows a detail from a woodcut of pirate Henry Every (aka Avery) loading treasure onto his ship. As well as being generally thematic, there is also a link to this question's subject. Defoe's novel *Captain Singleton* (1720) includes a section featuring the famed real life pirate Henry Every (aka Avery). As this is our odd (unpaired) disc marking the start of the Square Route treasure directions, it is very much a singleton. **[Q0303-03]**

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No disc on Page 04.

Page 05

Id: 05.01 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** View of the yard at the Bull and Mouth Inn, St Martin's le Grand, City of London by George Shepherd **[Q0501-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** ESFnjOEubYJSFHBS ; **Shift to Clear:** 25 ; **Shift From Clear:** 1 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 1 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8) ; **W3W:** ///REMIND.TAXI.REGARD ; **Street Address:** THE HERMITAGE, 204 Church Rd, London W7 3BP ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 204 ; **Question:** 204. One hung at the Mouth, but what position was held by the

Glasses? ; **Answer: RECTOR [Q0501-02]** ; **Story:** This is the tragic tale of George Glasse (1761-1809), who like his father Samuel before him was rector of St Mary's Church in Hanwell (which was the position held by both Glasses). George acquired the house at Brent Lodge, formerly known as Brent End in 1795, but in 1809 built a new house, The Hermitage, nearby on Church Road. Alas Glasse borrowed funds to finance the project, probably expecting to sell the property at some profit. No buyers were forth-coming, and facing financial ruin Glasse went to the City to obtain one last loan to cover his debts. On stopping for sustenance at the Bull and Mouth Inn in St Martin's Le Grand, he realised that he had left the entire sum in the hackney cab that had brought him there, and distraught hanged himself at the Inn on 30 October 1809 (thus "hung at the Mouth). Somewhat tragically, the cab driver found the money in his cab and returned it the following day.

Id: 05.02 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A picture of the Fred Karno company (including Stan Laurel and Charlie Chaplin) sailing to America. Charlie Chaplin is pictured in a ship's lifebelt and Stan Laurel is to his right in the original picture although cropped out here **[Q0502-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** IQPUhfKApiXJPXAR ; **Shift to Clear:** 3 ; **Shift From Clear:** 23 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations: (**1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///KIND.SLAMS.ADULTS ; **Street Address:** 49 Colebrooke Avenue, W13 ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 49 ; **Question:** 49. Their son (thought lost years earlier) was nearly executed when U was found on K, but what was it called in the US? ; **Answer: UTOPIA [Q0502-02]** ; **Story:** Stan Laurel (1890-1965) was born Arthur Stanley Jefferson to parents Arthur & Margaret Jefferson in Ulverston, Cumbria. Stanley sailed to the US in 1914 with the Fred Karno troupe & shared a cabin with Charlie Chaplin. His parents lived at 49 Colebrooke Avenue in West Ealing from 1915 to at least 1940, and Stan came to visit there in 1932. The 1951 Laurel and Hardy French/Italian film *Atoll K* was released as *Robinson Crusoeland* in the UK and ***UTOPIA*** in the US. The plot is thematic, Stan inheriting a Pacific Island but he and Hardy getting shipwrecked en route on a different newly emerged desert island, which they dub "Crusoeland". The island is established as a new republic, with Hardy as president and Laurel as "the people." The island is rich with Uranium deposits (chem symbol U) and soon people flock to "Atoll K" as it has been named. A revolt seeks to overthrow and execute the island's original inhabitants L&H, but before the execution, another storm strikes and floods the island, enabling them to be rescued. **Disambiguation:** *Their son (thought lost years earlier)* - Sadly, when Stan first went to the States his father had not heard from him for some years and placed an ad in 1918 in US Billboard magazine requesting info regarding his 'lost' son, unaware that he now went under the stage name Stan Laurel. *Was nearly executed when U was found on K* - U is Uranium and K the name of the Atoll and the Laurel character in the film was almost executed in a revolution. *But what was it called in the US?* - in the US the film was called Utopia.

Id: 05.03 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A still from a movie poster of Men In Black 3. For our purposes, the so-called "men in black" were a 10,000 member guerrilla force that operated with the Việt Minh **[Q0503-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** ftSFgpSNQBOTKVEH ; **Shift to Clear:** 25 ; **Shift From Clear:** 1 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 8 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///PANS.JUDGES.REFORM ; **Street Address:** DRAYTON COURT HOTEL, 2 The Avenue, Ealing, London W13 8PH ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 2 ; **Question:** 2. In which month was

the kitchen hand revolting? ; **Answer: AUGUST [Q0503-02]** ; **Story:** The Drayton Court Hotel is one of the oldest pubs in Ealing, and probably the only establishment in London to have one of their cleaners go on to become a world leader. The Former Vietnamese leader, Ho Chi Minh, toiled in the kitchens of the Drayton Court Hotel in 1914, before going on to change his country's history, driving out forces from Japan, France and the United States. Ho Chi Minh is credited as the founder of the modern day Vietnam and the city formerly known as Saigon has been called Ho Chi Minh City since 1976. Ho Chi Minh led the AUGUST revolution in Vietnam.
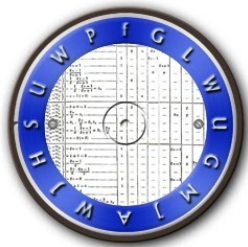
Id: 05.04 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Image of Ada Lovelace's Diagram for the Computation by the Engine of the Numbers of Bernoulli - note G **[Q0504-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** SUWPfGLWUGMJAWJH ; **Shift to Clear:** 8 ; **Shift From Clear:** 18 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1) ; **W3W:** ///NOTE.COURIER.PACE ; **Street Address:** FORDHOOK HOUSE, Fordhook Avenue ; **Lost Indication:** YES - house is long gone but can still be seen in old maps ; **Question Identifier:** 11 - which is the number of the house where the W3W lands ;

Question: 11. { Logician, who named himself with not many letters } INTERSECT { His student, composer of notes A to G whose other name was taken by a language } ; **Answer: AUGUST [Q0504-02]**; **Story:** Ada Lovelace's mother, Lady Byron, had taken a lease of Fordhook for their country home away from the city home. Ada Lovelace's birthname was Augusta, and she was called Ada by Byron. She was married at Fordhook in 1835 to William, Baron King. When William inherited the title of the Earl of Lovelace in 1838, Ada became the Countess of Lovelace. Lovelace was a mathematician and studied logic, chiefly known for her work on Babbage's proposed mechanical computer, the Analytical Engine. In 1842-3, she translated an Italian article on the Engine, and added some extensive notes (a) to (g) of her own, including in note (g) the first published algorithm ever specifically tailored for implementation on a computer (to compute Benoulli numbers). She was tutored by the great mathematician and logician Augustus de Morgan, who once once printed his name: "Augustus De Morgan, H–O–M–O–P–A–U–C–A–R–U–M–L–I–T–E–R–A–R–U–M, Latin for "man of few letters".[7] **Disambiguation:** The question concerns a Logician and the designer of a logical algorithm, and the pair's similar names, AUGUSTA and AUGUSTUS, specifically the intersection of the set of letters in their first names. The question hints at this by referencing how de Morgan printed his name with letters, and also Lovelace's "other" non-birth name Ada given to the programming language. **Bonus Mark:** Augustus de Morgan married Sophia Frend (1809-92) who had grown up in Defoe's house on Church Street **[Q0504-03]**.[8]

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[7] Source: 1901 lecture on de Morgan, published in *Mathematical Monographs* (1916).

[8] The Frend family moved to Stoke Newington Church St in 1820 when Sophia was 11, and left in 1831. Sophia recounted "My room, a large wainscoted one, was entered by a step of worm-eaten wood at the door. The windows were brushed by the branches of a tall elm, and in one corner was a large sky-lighted closet giving out to the roof, from which tradition said that Defoe used to escape from his political pursuers and get out on the top of the next door house, which partly adjoined ours on that side."

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Id: 06.01 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** This is a close up of a pilgrim badge gained from visiting the Black Madonna at Willesden **[Q0601-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** MFCJMOMUAYZILwYX ; **Shift to Clear:** 6 ; **Shift From Clear:** 20 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9) ; **W3W:** ///USAGE.FORCED.SLIPS ; **Street Address:** ST MARY'S WILLESDEN, Neasden Lane ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Ch ; **Question:** Ch. She who ended in fire was visited two weeks before his own end by the first man to describe which new island? ; **Answer: UTOPIA [Q0601-02]** ; **Story:** Pilgrim badges were awarded to those who visited the Black Madonna at Willesden - these can still be mudlarked from the Thames and feature the Virgin Mary wearing a crown in sitting in a crescent moon or a boat. The pre-Reformation shrine was home to the Black Madonna of Willesden statue. Thomas More was a pilgrim here only a fortnight before his arrest. He coined the term Utopia when describing the island of the same name in his socio-political satire, Utopia.At the Reformation the English shrines of Mary were destroyed, and their images burned. The Black Madonna image of Our Lady of Willesden was dragged to Chelsea in 1538, and burned there by the King's Commissioners.

Id: 06.02 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail of Shelley from The Funeral of Shelley by Louis Édouard Fournier. Leight Hunt attended the funeral of Shelley. **[Q0602-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** caDSHOZHCZZGqiGH ; **Shift to Clear:** 12 ; **Shift From Clear:** 14 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 2 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///PETAL.TOLLS.CUSTOM ; **Street Address:** 121/3 - Leigh Hunt Grave Identification ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 121/3 (Grave Location) ; **Question:** 121/3. Whose Humour benefitted a cockney by £900? ; **Answer: JONSON, Ben [Q0602-02]** ; **Story:** The thematically named Leigh Hunt (1784-1859), critic and poet, lived in Hampstead and became the centre of a group (which included Keats) insultingly referred to as the Cockney School by the Blackwood magazine. Hunt travelled to Italy to meet with Byron & Shelley only for the latter to die at sea in a storm a week after he arrived. Hunt was present at the burning of his body, and wrote the epitaph for his tomb in the protestant cemetery at Rome. Later Hunt fell on hard financial times and during the summer of 1847 Charles Dickens, with a company of amateur comedians, chiefly men of letters and artists, gave two performances of Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour* for Hunt's benefit, in Manchester and Liverpool, by which 900 pounds. was raised. Hunt died in Putney on 28 August 1859 and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, along with Abney another of the Magnificent Seven London cemeteries. This could have provided a red herring for the treasure location at "Hunt's close", included in our final directions but referring rather to the grave of G.W. Hunt in Abney. **Disambiguation:** *Whose Humour* - this refers specifically to Ben Jonson whose play *Every Man in his Humour* was performed. **Grave Location:** This Historic England record pinpoints the location of Leigh Hunt's tomb in Kensal Green Cemetery in Square 121 (Row 3) as National Grid Ref TQ 23155 82386 which can be mapped precisely to W3W ///petal.tolls.custom.

Id: 06.03 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 ; **Image:** Detail from an untitled Jimi Hendrix watercolour used as the cover for the single Valleys of Neptune **[Q0603-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** UAVWPYsKHYJSHWVW ; **Shift to Clear:** 8 ; **Shift From Clear:** 18 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (2) ; **W3W:** **///GASP.GRAPE.DECIDE** ; **Street Address:** SAMARKLAND HOTEL, 22 Lansdowne Cres, Notting Hill, London W11 2NS ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 22 ; **Question:** 22. Inspired by Edgar's isle, which valleys only arose 41 years later? ; **Answer:** **NEPTUNE** **[Q0603-02]** ; **Story:** The What3Words address lands at 22 Lansdowne Crescent, which in 1970 was the Samarkland Hotel where Jimi Hendrix died. Hendrix first recorded a track *Valleys of Neptune* in February 1969 at the Olympic Studios in Barnes, but did not release it before his death. The song was released as a single in 2010 (41 years later), and was also the title track of a posthumous compilation album released at the same time. The disc image is a detail from a 1957 painting by Hendrix used on the single cover. Hendrix wrote the lyrics for the song under the title of "Valleys of Neptune... Arising" on June 7, 1969, inspired by the writings of 'the sleeping prophet' Edgar Cayce (1877-1945) regarding the rediscovery of the mythical Isle of Atlantis.

Id: 06.04 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 (45 being the ninth Triangular number, signified by T$_9$ on the triangle formed by the pyramid); **Image:** A still from the video for Golden Brown by The Stranglers at about 2.09 **[Q0604-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** EQIWpsGEpwYKEVWR ; **Shift to Clear:** 22 ; **Shift From Clear:** 4 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///LOCAL.SUGARS.NAMES ; **Street Address:** LEIGHTON HOUSE MUSEUM: 12 Holland Park Rd, Kensington, London W14 8LZ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 12 ; **Question:** 12. What shade was the brunette, shot beneath the dome? ; **Answer:** **GOLDEN** **[Q0604-02]** ; **Story:** Leighton House Museum was the London home and studio of painter Frederic Leighton, 1st Baron Leighton (1830–1896), built in 1864-6 by the architect and designer George Aitchison and including a magnificent Qa'a (room). It was the filming location for the video accompanying The Stranglers 1982 single *Golden Brown* (which reached No 2), replete with Pyramids/desert footage and the band poring over a map as explorers [YouTube]. The video scenes were shot in the Arab Hall with its golden dome. The single was released on the Liberty label, providing a loose island link. **Disambiguation:** *What shade was the brunette* - brunette being brown and the shade being Golden the title of the track.

Id: 06.05 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 ; **Image:** An image of Goldeneye in Jamaica, once owned by Ian Fleming and now owned by Chris Blackwell of Island Records **[Q0605-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** GMFFUGJhVSFPGUFO ; **Shift to Clear:** 25 ; **Shift From Clear:** 1 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3) ; **W3W:** ///FIGURE.OFTEN.FLEET ; **Street Address:** ISLAND RECORDS: 108 Cambridge Rd, London NW6 ; **Lost Indication:** YES - house demolished ; **Question Identifier:** 108 ; **Question: 108.** Three years after a Lord's opening pair, WI scored a 195th single, b. by the Don for what treasured record? ; **Answer:** **ISLAND** **[Q0605-02]** ; **Story:** In May 1962, our thematic label Island Records relocated from Jamaica to the UK. To begin with, the company ran its UK operations from

Chris Blackwell's flat at 4 Rutland Gate Mews, SW7 but Island soon needed more space and moved into the ground floor shop at 108 Cambridge Road late in 1962, and grew there 1963-67. The question was about a well known instrumental track _Treasure Island_ (aka _Treasure Isle_ and _Thoroughfare_ in Jamaica) by the brilliant but mentally ill ska trombonist Don Drummond. It was issued by Island as a B side in 1965 [WI-195], which is why 45B was added to the disc image. Drummond (1932-69) was born in Kingston & an original member of _The Skatalites_, but also schizophrenic. In the early hours of 1st January 1965 he murdered his girlfriend Anita Mahfood, was convicted and died in Bellevue Asylum four years later. The answer is ISLAND. The very first UK Island Records single WI-001 released 15 June 1962 was two songs by Lord Creator, Independant Jamaica and Remember. The single with Don Drummond B-side WI-195 was released 16 July 1965 (see full Island catalogue). ; **Disambiguation:** _Three years after a Lord's opening pair_ - refers to the first records released in the UK by Island record, two tracks by Lord Creator in 1962, three years later being 1965. _WI scored a 195th single, b._ - WI is the catalogue code for Island records at the time and the 195th entry is for a single released in 1965 by Don Drummond with a B side of _Treasure Island_. See also the Vinyl Record Sleeve puzzle which Island Record catalogue numbers. _By the Don for what treasured record?_ - the Don is Don Drummond and the treasured record is Treasure Island - so Island is the answer.

Id: 06.06 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** _The Chemical Basis of Morphogenesis_ is an article that Alan Turing wrote in 1952. It describes how patterns in nature, such as stripes (Zebra stripes for example) and spirals, can arise naturally from a homogeneous, uniform state **[Q0606-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** LWXEOIVIQIvkITexL ; **Shift to Clear:** 22 ; **Shift From Clear:** 4 ; R**otation From Notch In Hex:** 2 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///TAKER.EMERGE.PATHS ; **Street Address:** Bishop's Bridge Road on the bridge where it crosses the Paddington Basin. Under the bridge is an installation commemorating Alan Turing ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Br ; **Question:** Br. Who used the news the night before to help them pass, failed but still won? ; **Answer: LEVY, David [Q0606-02]**; **Story:** American philanthropist Hugh Loebner founded the annual Loebner prize for artificial intelligence, "the first formal instantiation of the Turing test". David LEVY, whose bots have won the bronze prize twice, has managed to fool a judge just once: "The first time I won was 1997. We stayed up and watched the news the night before, and I wrote a script based on that. The news was that Ellen DeGeneres came out as a lesbian." Levy's bot began all its conversations by asking the judge what they made of the news, and even shared its own opinions. "In the first section, one of the judges was completely fooled." - ; **Disambiguation:** David Levy's bot did not pass the Turing Test - it therefore failed (even though he seems to have fooled one judge) but he did win the competition.

Id: 06.07 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 33 ; **Image:** Image of Leo Gorcey of the Dead End Kids in a trailer for Angels With Dirty Faces. Leo was originally on the cover of Sgt. Pepper's but was the only living celebrity who demanded money. He was removed by painting over with blue sky **[Q0607-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** JHgjREJKKVREJGxk ; **Shift to Clear:** 20 ; **Shift From Clear:** 6 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 6 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///DEEPLY.DARED.BADLY ; **Street Address:** ABBEY ROAD STUDIOS: 3 Abbey Rd, St John's Wood, London NW8

9AY ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 3 ; **Question:** 3. What did the poet behind an Ellen Arden want to look for in the skies with diamonds, for example? ; **Answer: TREASURE [Q0607-02]** ; **Story:** This location is Abbey Road Studios, and one of the best known recordings made there is _Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band_ (1967) by the Beatles. The cover features a raft of famous people chosen by The Beatles, including Edgar Allan Poe on the back row, standing behind Marilyn Monroe, who was filming _Something's Got to Give_ when she died in 1962 (the film was scrapped). She played Ellen Arden who is lost at sea in the Pacific & stranded on an island for 5 years before being rescued and returns incognito to find her husband has just remarried (it is based on Tennyson's poem _Enoch Arden_). If you hadn't yet spotted Poe as a theme, there were a number of candidate poets on the cover as well as Poe (Dylan Thomas, James Joyce, Oscar Wilde, Stephen Crane and Lewis Carroll), but only one standing behind "an Ellen Arden"). Poe's poem _Sonnet to Science_ includes the line "To seek treasure in the jewelled skies," and this was referenced in the question with an allusion to the well-known album track _Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds_. A form of _The Sonnet to Science_ also appeared as an introduction to Poe's article _The Island of the Fay_, the subject of the Pablo's Magazine puzzle. **Aside:** Another reason for using this album cover is because there was a poster in many of the Church St shops whilst we were preparing the Hunt entitled Stoke Newington Lonely Hearts Club Band done in the style of the Beatles' cover but including a large number of famous people with Stokey associations. Edgar Allan Poe appears on both.

Id: 06.08 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A detail from The Game Chicken a satirical print from 1812 of Coates' coach at British Museum by Charles Williams. **[Q0608-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** WDEOHVPlOHGGDGVV ; **Shift to Clear:** 23 ; **Shift From Clear:** 3 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3) ; **W3W:** ///SMILED.DADS.STABLE ; **Street Address:** 28 Montagu Square, Westminster, London, W1H 2LF ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 28 ; **Question:** 28. Which diamond geezer's unsubstantial death whilst searching for his glasses was caused by a cab driver rather than an apothecary? ; **Answer: COATES, Robert [Q0608-02]**; **Story:** Robert Coates (1772–1848), born on the island of Antigua, was most famous as an appallingly bad amateur actor, to the point where huge crowds came simply to laugh at him. His best known role was Romeo in Shakespeare's play, and he was thus known as 'Romeo' Coates. There are various amusing tales of his acting, such as repeating the death scene multiple times in a performance since he liked it so much, and coming back on stage with a crowbar and trying to pry open Capulet's tomb. He had a predilection for flamboyant attire coated in diamonds, also earning him the nickname 'Diamond Coates'. He lived with his wife at 28 Montagu Square[9], and died there in 1848. On his way home from a concert at Drury Lane he realised he'd left his opera glasses at the theatre. He had barely dismounted his famous curricle [his exotic carriage, in the shape of a shell] when a hansom cab hit him and after knocking him down, ran over him, causing many broken bones and internal injuries. The cab driver sped on and was never found. The badly injured Coates was treated at King's College Hospital, returning home only to die some days later. He was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. **Disambiguation:** The question wording makes allusion to the death scene in the churchyard tomb (Act V Scene III) which Romeo Coates loved so much. Romeo poisons himself and refers in his final speech to "_unsubstantial death_" and is grateful to "O true _apothecary_! Thy drugs are quick" **[Q0608-03]**.

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[9] Three properties 27-29 Montagu Square were destroyed by bombs in WW2 and replaced by the modern Montagu Court.

Id: 06.09 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A close image of a Gutenberg Bible one of the earliest printed books - a link to the printing press subject of the question **[Q0609-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** yFWYWNXPDJCUJHYX ; **Shift to Clear:** 21 ; **Shift From Clear:** 5 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (13) ; **W3W:** ///RISKY.EXPECT.START ; **Street Address:** MISSES DUBOURG BOARDING SCHOOL, 146 Sloane St, Chelsea ; **Lost Indication:** YES - boarding school long gone - replaced by the Holy Trinity Church on the same spot. ; **Question Identifier:** 146 ; **Question:** 146. What did a four feet devil replace lost rings with in the Tea-Pot (in the year of the schoolboy's death)? ; **Answer: X [Q0609-02]** ; **Story:** Currently in this site is Holy Trinity Church built 1828-30, but prior to that there was a boarding school here run by the Misses Duborg. From April 1816 until the summer of 1817, Edgar Allan Poe was at the boarding school, before starting at the Manor House school in Stoke Newington in 1818. So Poe is the schoolboy in question, and his short story *X-ing a Paragrab* published in 1849, the year of his death, provides the answer. The story concerns a new newspaper called The Tea-Pot set up by editor Mr Touch-and-go Bullet-head [TB] in rivalry to an existing paper the Gazette. His first editorial is full of O this and O so much so that there are no letter O's left for his next editorial retort to the Gazette. So the printer's devil Bob ("twelve years old and four feet high") ends up replacing all the O's with X's ("it almost always happens that x is adopted as a substitute for the letter deficient" - X-ing the paragraph (as Bob refers to it with his strange pronunciation. **Disambiguation:** *What did a four feet devil - a printer's devil is an apprentice in a printing establishment - this particular devil was Bob who was four feet tall. Replace lost rings with in the Tea-pot - the Tea-Pot is the name of the publication that is being printed, the lost rings are the absence of the letter O and it is replaced by the letter X.*

Id: 06.10 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 ; **Image:** An image of an angel in Abney Park Cemetery linking to the treasure, to Amy's Back to Black video and also the image of her as a fallen angel **[Q0610-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** RKCfOIBYSUIVKPPO ; **Shift to Clear:** 10 ; **Shift From Clear:** 16 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (15) ; **W3W:** ///SLICES.FUZZY.BUMPY ; **Street Address:** Starbuck's, 289 Camden High St, Suffolk Walk, Camden Town, London NW1 7BX ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 289 ; **Question:** 289. Fallen here, she buried her heart with trouble on this track and returned to what? ; **Answer: BLACK [Q0610-02]** ; **Story:** The What3Words address alights on Camden Lock Starbucks where the street artist Pegasus had painted a picture of Amy Winehouse called *Fallen Angel* on the wall. Alas, a visit to Camden just prior to ATH release found the artwork newly emulsioned over, but it is still visible on Google Street View. The question concern's Amy's famous song *Back to Black*, the video for which was partly filmed in Abney Park Cemetery in which Amy (metaphorically) buries her heart and mourns over a grave on a path near the Abney Chapel with a headstone engraved "R.I.P. the Heart of Amy Winehouse" (this was edited out after the singer's death). The lyrics include the lines "*And I tread a troubled track / My odds are stacked / I'll go back to black*", and "track" is used in the question both in the sense of path/track in the park, and a musical track.

Id: 06.11 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Image of Cubby Broccoli of EON Productions**[Q0611-01]**. ; **Disc Letters:** ILWYPAYDKatWYptE ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 15 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///IMPACT.ECHO.EXACT ; **Street Address:** 2 Audley Square, W1K1DR ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 2 ; **Question:** 2. Notes posted here on where shooting should be directed might have been spied by a man filling the first of the seven posts nearby. Who directed the shooting? ; **Answer: YOUNG, Terence [Q0611-02]** ; **Story:** Outside number 2 Audley Square is a lamp post. This was used by Russian Agents to leave messages during the Cold War in the 1950s. They would leave a chalk marked below the number 8 on the lamp post if an operation was about to begin and a little trap door at the rear of the lamp post was used to leave messages. The lamp post can still be visited. At the same time in 3 Audley Square Cubby Broccoli was casting for the Dr No Film. ; **Disambiguation:** *Notes posted here on where shooting should be directed* - notes were left inside of the lamp post and on occasions, for instance, may have told of the identity of agents in Russia who would have been shot. *Might have been spied by a man filling the first of the seven posts nearby.* Opposite the lamp post were the office of Cubby Broccoli who was casting for the first 007 movie. *Who directed the shooting?* - this refers to the director of the first Bond movie - Terence Young.

Id: 06.12 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 33 ; **Image:** A picture of Dirk Bogarde in his army uniform **[Q0612-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** RCLBZyLIQDYBCQCV ; **Shift to Clear:** 2 ; **Shift From Clear:** 24 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (2) ; **W3W:** ///BANKS.FADES.EXTEND ; **Street Address:** MARIO'S CAFE: 6 Kelly St, Kentish Town, London NW1 8PH ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 6 ; **Question:** 6. Who were getting the train to Chatham in tough times? ; **Answer: SAILORS [Q0612-02]** ; **Story:** *Mario's Cafe* is the first track on the second St Etienne album *So Tough* (1993, Heavenly), and refers to a real cafe in Kentish Town. The album theme, starting with this track, is London nostalgia. The sample at the start of *Mario's Cafe* is "A cigarette, a cup of tea, a bun" from a Dirk Bogarde war-time poem *Steel Cathedrals* which ends: "**Sailors** going to Chatham, soldiers going to Crewe, / Aching bulk of kit and packs, tin hats swinging. / The station clock with staggering hands and callous face, / says twenty-five-to-nine, / A cigarette, a cup of tea, a bun, / and my train goes at ten.

Id: 06.13 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail of John Soanes' memorial **[Q0613-01]** in Old St Pancras Church graveyard. Was said to have inspired Gilbert Scott in his design of the telephone box **[Q0613-02]** ; **Disc Letters:** GzKYXGTMKIGTTEVR ; **Shift to Clear:** 20 ; **Shift From Clear:** 6 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (14) ; **W3W:** ///RANGE.CANNY.PLATES ; **Street Address:** ST PANCRAS OLD CHURCH, Pancras Rd, London NW1 1UL ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Ch ; **Question:** Ch. WHERE DID THE TREE RINGER'S HEROINE PASS UNDER A BLACK FLAG WATCHED OVER BY AN ANGEL? ; **Answer: WINCHESTER [Q0613-03]** ; **Story:** WINCHESTER: Tess Durbeyfield is imprisoned and executed in Winchester the former capital of Wessex. From the book: *Her husband Angel Clare & sister watch from the nearby West Hill: "Upon the cornice of the tower a tall staff was fixed. Their eyes were riveted on it. A few*

minutes after the hour had struck something moved slowly up the staff, and extended itself upon the breeze. It was a black flag. "Justice" was done, and the President of the Immortals, in Aeschylean phrase, had ended his sport with Tess. And the d'Urberville knights and dames slept on in their tombs unknowing. St Pancras Old Church is another contender for the oldest church in London and is said to have been founded in 304AD. The altar stone dates from the sixth century and marks on it suggest it may have been used by St Augustine. It stood by the banks of the River Fleet. In the 19th Century the churchyard was badly damaged by the railway companies bringing the railways to London. Corpses were strewn around the recently excavated grounds. Thomas Hardy, then working for a firm of architects was put in charge of the task of cleaning up. Old gravestones were stacked around a tree under the supervision of Hardy and is now known as Hardy's Tree. Hardy wrote of his time here in the poem The Levell'd Graveyard: O passenger, pray list and catch / Our sighs and piteous grioans / Half stifled in this jumbled patch / Of wretched memorial stones. ; **Disambiguation:** *WHERE DID THE TREE RINGER'S HEROINE* - Thomas Hardy created the Hardy tree in St Pancras graveyard which is a tree that is ringed by gravestones - the heroine we are looking for is Tess. *PASS UNDER A BLACK FLAG WATCHED OVER BY AN ANGEL?* - Pass is in reference to the execution which was signalled by the raising of a black flag. She was watched from a hill by her husband, Angel Clare.

Id: 06.14 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A detail form Gin Lane an engraving by Hogarth which was based on St Giles **[Q0614-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** ZPXQUZEQDFBMXyTM ; **Shift to Clear:** 14 ; **Shift From Clear:** 12 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (10) ; **W3W:** ///INSERT.PALM.HANDLE ; **Street Address:** HORSESHOE BREWERY, 268-269 Tottenham Court Rd, Fitzrovia, London W1T 7AQ ; Lost Indication: YES - brewery is gone, Dominion Tottenham Court Road is in the same location ; **Question Identifier:** 268 ; **Question:** 268. In which area did a ten month old slip its bands and carry away 8 unfortunate souls? ; **Answer: GILES, ST [Q0614-02]** ; **Story:** The parish of St Giles during Dickens' time was a notorious slum or rookery – it was also where Hogarth set Gin Lane. A tragedy involving alcohol took place in 1814 when a disaster occurred at the Horseshoe brewer. Between 128,000 and 323,000 imperial gallons of beer flooded the area drowning eight slum dwellers trapped in their cellars. The beer was a ten month old porter. The bands around the huge vat had slipped off - there was little concern as this happened reasonably regularly. 8 people died when the vat broke.

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Id: 07.01 ; Type: GEN POP ; Image: An image of Frederic March who played Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde in the film of the same name [Q0701-01] ; Disc Letters: USJXafHMlhSHWJKK ; Shift to Clear: 8 ; Shift From Clear: 18 ; Rotation From Notch In Hex: 4 ; Small Letter Locations: (1,2),(5,6) ; W3W: ///INPUT.PAPERS.SCARF ; Street Address: MIDDLE TEMPLE, Middle Temple Ln, Temple, London EC4Y 9AT ; Lost Indication: NO ; Question Identifier: HALL ; Question: HALL. Who was the incompetent Prince introduced by a man to whom a window may have provided inspiration for his black and white characters? ; Answer: OTTO, Prince [Q0701-02] ;

Story: The stained glass window in the Middle Temple Hall contains the shields of Josephus Jekyll and Roburtus Hyde – Robert Louis Stevenson was a Middle Templar and may have

taken inspiration from these names for his "black and white" characters Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote Prince Otto: *Prince Otto of Grunewald is widely regarded by his people as an incompetent fool, incapable of ruling the kingdom.* ;

Id: 07.02 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail of a portrait of Thomas Lord **[Q0702-01]** who was tasked by the WCC of finding them a new home which he famously did in Marylebone. ; **Disc Letters:** ObpPLISBOFPHPpzL ; **Shift to Clear:** 3 ; **Shift From Clear:** 23 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex: 3** ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///SOLVE.RISKS.SCORES ; **Street Address:** Little Georgia Restaurant, 14 Barnsbury Road, N1 0HB ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 14 ; **Question:** 14. I don't know what led to the formation of the club that went west after which member failed to to be the first by falling five short? ;

Answer: WALKER, Thomas [Q0702-02] ; **Story:** White Conduit Field became the venue for a pioneering gentlemen's cricket club known as White Conduit Club or WCC. It was formed in 1782 as an offshoot from a West End convivial club called the Je-ne-sais-quoi (I don't know what), some of whose members frequented the White Conduit House in Islington and played matches on the neighbouring White Conduit Fields. White Conduit House was on the location of the current Little Georgia Restaurant - White Conduit House is written at the top of the building. The club became fed up with playing so close to taverns and encroaching housing that in the early 1790s they decided to move. Under the leadership of professional bowler Thomas Lord the WCC re-located west to Dorset Square in Marylebone the club therefore renamed to Marylebone Cricket Club. On 8-12 August 1786, WCC played Kent at Bourne Paddock. Tom Walker known as Old Everlasting due to his great defence (he once scored a single run in 170 balls) came very close to scoring two centuries in the match and would have been the first known achiever of this feat if he had scored five more in his first innings. He made 95* and 102. White Conduit won the game by 164 runs. Little Georgia Restaurant, at No 10 Penton St is the location of White Conduit House which was attached to the fields. The cricket pitches are north of this location and can be seen on an 1805 map of Islington. So if you are ever walking along Ripplevale Grove in Islington you are walking through the home of cricket!

Id: 07.03 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail of the Diocese of Ely from stained glass window **[Q0703-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** THWJZAZYHkqZOepO ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 1 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///LANDED.CLOUD.SITS ; **Street Address:** YE OLDE MITRE: 1 Ely Court, Ely Place, Holborn, London EC1N 6SJ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 1 ; **Question:** 1. What colourful price did the knight pay for his garden each year? **Answer: ROSE [Q0703-02]** ; **Story:** We have landed at a familiar

ATH haunt, Ye Olde Mitre pub in Hatton Garden. In 1576, to oblige Queen Elizabeth I, Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, granted to her Majesty's Lord Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, "the gate-house of the palace, the first courtyard within the gatehouse, the stables, the long gallery, with the rooms above and below it, and some other apartments" [BHO]. Hatton also obtained "fourteen acres of ground, and the keeping of the gardens and orchards; and of this pleasant little domain he had a lease of twenty one years. The rent was not a heavy one. A red **rose** was to be paid for the gate-house and garden (*the colourful price*), and for the ground ten loads of hay and ten pounds sterling per annum. The grumbling bishop had to make the best of a bad bargain; and the only modification he could obtain in the terms

was the insertion of a clause giving him and his successors free access through the gate-house, and the right to walk in the garden, and gather twenty baskets of roses yearly." This part of London takes its [name](#) from Christopher Hatton and his garden. **Note:** *Ye Olde Mitre* plays a wider role in the Hunt as the Bishop's hostelrie that is the start location for the Round Trip direct route to Watts Mound given by the Alberti decode. It is also the subject of the IOE crossword puzzle, linked to the island Photo Album which provides an alternative means of identifying this precise start location.

Id: 07.04 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 ; **Image:** A [red beret](#) of the sort worn by Captain Sensible, the bass player from The Damned **[Q0704-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** XXLQLVTKFNLXNFmK ; **Shift to Clear:** 7 ; **Shift From Clear:** 19 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11) ; **W3W:** [///SCAR.MUSEUM.TREES](#) ; **Street Address:** HOPE AND ANCHOR: 207 Upper St, Islington, London N1 1RL ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 207 ; **Question:** 207. What was new when a vampirically named leader left graves to release the first of its kind? ; **Answer: ROSE [Q0704-02]** ; **Story:** [The Hope and Anchor](#) on Islington's Upper Street was the venue for many famous gigs in the 1970s and 1980s, including Madness The Cure, Dire Straits, U2, Joy Division, and The Stranglers. The [video](#) for what is considered to be the first ever punk single (thus *the first of its kind*), *[New Rose](#)* by The Damned, was filmed in the basement at the Hope and Anchor. Lead singer [David Vanian](#) changed his name from Lett to Vanian in early life after a stint as a [gravedigger](#) – Vanian being a play on "Transylvanian" (and thus i).

Id: 07.05 ; **Image:** Detail from the etching [English Credulity or the Invisible Ghost](#) satirising the Cock lane Ghost a satire on the infamous imposture of the Cock Lane Ghost **[Q0705-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** WHUAWULSVpRYHEXW ; **Shift to Clear:** 23 ; **Shift From Clear:** 3 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (6) ; **W3W:** [///TRIPS.MOVE.BUTTER](#) ; **Street Address:** 20 Cock Lane, London, EC1A 9BU ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 20 ; **Question:** 20. FIRST THOUGHT TO BE THE SISTERS, THE PAIR OF KNOCKERS WERE REVEALED TO BE PARSONS WHO WENT DOWN WITH A PREACHER HOLDING WHAT GREAT POSITION? ; **Answer: RECTOR [Q0705-02]** ; **Story:** A famous ghost, "[Scratching Fanny of Cock Lane](#)", populated 20 Cock Lane. The owner of the house was Richard Parsons who consulted a **RECTOR** (John Moore, assistant preacher at St Sepulchre's and rector of St Bartholomew-the-Great in West Smithfield) at his local church and the two concluded that the spirit haunting the house must be Fanny's ghost. According to a 1965 source, the site of Parson's lodgings corresponded to the building with the modern address 20 Cock Lane. The house was believed to have been built in the late 17th century, and was demolished in 1979. A commission was established serving members included Dr Johnson and the aforementioned Rector, John Moore. **Disambiguation:** The strange scratching and knocking noises were *first thought to be the sisters*, the ghosts of Elizabeth and Frances (Fanny) Lynes, both 'married' to William Kent and both dying in childbirth/pregnancy. But the noises were *revealed to be Parsons*, namely orchestrated by Richard Parsons who devised a system of knocking (1 knock for 'Yes', 2 for 'No') together with Moore to communicate with the ghost, the knocking done surreptitiously by his daughter Elizabeth. Parsons and Moore with three others were brought to [trial](#) in 1762 and found guilty. Parsons was sentenced (*went down*) to

two years imprisonment, and Moore also spent a brief spell in prison before he and another paid Kent a "round sum to purchase their pardon".

Id: 07.06 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail from the Tavern Scene/The Orgy of A Rakes Progress depicting a riotous scene in the combined brothel and the restaurant **[Q0706-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** OHWIOjwPEraLEHHO ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///NATIVE.PILLS.SLAMS ; **Street Address:** CROSSBONES GRAVEYARD, Union Street, London SE1 1SD ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** G yd ; **Question:** G Yd. Who profited from stews but denied, at the end, the workers their rights? ; **Answer: WINCHESTER, Bishop of [Q0706-02]** ; **Story:** Redcross Way is the location of Cross Bones Graveyard. Southwark was infamous for its brothels (popularly known as stew-houses) many of which were licensed by the Bishop of WINCHESTER. The prostitutes were named the Winchester Geese and had to pay part of their earnings as a tax to the Bishops. Despite this, when they died, they were not allowed to be buried on holy ground as should be their right – so they were buried here. Around 15,000 people are believed to be buried here before it closed in the 1850s. It is something of a shrine as mementos are tied to the railing in memory of the women who died but also for the missing.

Id: 07.07 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** The train being filmed after The Great Train Robbery **[Q0707-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** KujGUvaRGOCTMGTY ; **Shift to Clear:** 24 ; **Shift From Clear:** 2 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 9 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///MARKER.WISHES.TYPE ; **Street Address:** TELEPHONE BOX - Great Dover Street ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** TCB ; **Question:** TCB. A box containing over 94 monkeys in two sacks. What was Daniel's pseudonym? ; **Answer: THOMAS, Alf [Q0707-02]**. **Story:** Following the Great Train Robbery in August 1963, most of the robbers were quickly caught, a few, it seems, were not. There was a strange event on 03 December 1963 where £47,245 of the stolen money was left in two sacks in a phone box on Great Dover St for police to find via an anonymous tip-off. It is suggested that this was so that one of suspects "Alf Thomas" (believed to be a pseudonym of Danny Pembroke) would not be arrested. The What3Words address landson Great Dover St where there is still a phone box on the site of the original box where the sacks of money were originally left (another photo). **Disambiguation:** *A box containing over 94 monkeys in two sacks* - the box is the telephone box and a monkey is £500 so 94 monkeys is £47,000.

Id: 07.08 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Image of the titular character from a chapbook of Moll Flanders **[Q0708-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** GkFGOCFEXSVXZECR ; **Shift to Clear:** 9 ; **Shift From Clear:** 17 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (13) ; **W3W:** ///LONG.BEGIN.LAPTOP ; **Street Address:** ST GILES WITHOUT CRIPPLEGATE, Fore St, Barbican, London EC2Y 8DA - lands on the bust of Defoe ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Ch ; **Question:** Ch. Which player known for starting at the end acted out a life that started in prison and ended in penitence? ; **Answer: KINGSTON, Alex [Q0708-02]** ; **Story:** St Giles without Cripplegate is

one of the few mediaeval churches to have survived the Great Fire of London. John Milton is buried here and Daniel Defoe was baptized here (according to some sources and not according to others) and Oliver Cromwell was married. A bust of Defoe can be seen in the church. In 1996 Alex KINGSTON starred as Moll Flanders in The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Moll Flanders based on the book by Defoe. The full title of the book is: *The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders, &c. Who Was Born in Newgate, and During a Life of Continu'd Variety for Threescore Years, Besides her Childhood, was Twelve Year a Whore, Five Times a Wife (Whereof Once to her Own Brother), Twelve Year a Thief, Eight Year a Transported Felon in Virginia, at Last Grew Rich, Liv'd Honest, and Died a Penitent. Written from Her Own Memorandums*. Moll Flanders as can be seen from the full title was born in Newgate prison and ended her life in penitence. Alex Kingston (apart from ER) is probably most famous for playing River Song in Dr Who. Her timeline and the Doctor's timeline ran in opposite directions so we first meet her at her own demise

Id: 07.09 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A detail of the racquet court at Marshalsea Prison **[Q0709-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** DJOHYBHFOUHPMeSB ; **Shift to Clear:** 25 ; **Shift From Clear:** 1 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9) ; **W3W:** ///AGENT.GOLD.RACING ; **Street Address:** THE MARSHALSEA PRISON, Angel Pl, London SE1 1JD ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 161 - where the W3W lands on Borough High Street ; **Question:** 161. Who was encaged by The Isle and spied upon by a parrot? ; **Answer: JONSON, Ben [Q0709-02]**. **Story:** This is the site of the famous Marshalsea Prison, which occupied buildings on the site at "what would now be 161 Borough High Street, between King Street and Mermaid Court". Amongst many famous inmates, Jacobean playwright Ben Jonson was imprisoned here in 1597 with two actors for the seditious play *The Isle of Dogs*, a play started by Thomas Nashe. One of the actors, Gabriel Spencer, Jonson would kill in a duel the following year. Jonson believed two spies were deployed to watch him in the Marshalsea, Robert Poley (a villain starring in ATH2002 as a suspect in Christopher Marlowe's murder in 1593) and a man named Parrot. **Disambiguation:** *Who was encaged by The Isle* - Ben Johnson was imprisoned for acting in the seditious play Isle of Dogs. *And spied upon by a parrot?* - while in Marshalsea he believed he was being spied upon by someone named Parrot.

Id: 07.10 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 78 ; **Image:** Detail from the pub sign (still extant) of what used to be the Prince Albert at the end of Elizabeth Avenue **[Q0710-01]**; **Disc Letters:** WKEGuIKHVWRFCVGL ; **Shift to Clear:** 24 ; **Shift From Clear:** 2 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (16) ; **W3W:** ///GIFT.UPDATE.JUICES ; **Street Address:** 67 Elizabeth Avenue, Islington, London N1 3BQ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 67 ; **Question:** 67. Who pondered over maps but failed to discover a forgotten square in London, and died in Oxford Road? ; **Answer: ALBERT, Fred [Q0710-02]**; **Story:** Fred Albert was born in Hoxton in 1843, a music hall star and writer of many music hall songs, including the thematic, *London* and *What's-A-Name Square*. The latter has him searching all over London for a square, the forgotten address of a former paramour. His lyrics lament, perhaps as some ATH teams may have done, "*But cannot get a clue to that confounded London Square / I have written to the Times, and pondered over maps.*" Fred died on 12 October 1886 aged 43 at his home at 67 Oxford Road (the street having since

changed name to Elizabeth Avenue). Like fellow Music Hall star Albert Chevalier, he is also buried in Abney Park Cemetery **[Q0710-03]**. **Disambiguation:** *Who pondered over maps but failed to discover a forgotten square in London* - this refers to Fred Albert and his song What's-a-name Square where he pondered over maps. *And died in Oxford Road?* - a clue to the name of the road when Albert died.

Id: 07.11 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Image of Mike Lynch who founded Autonomy powered by Bayes Theorem **[Q0711-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** RuBIIXQBBFBEJIBQ ; **Shift to Clear:** 10 ; **Shift From Clear:** 16 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (14) ; **W3W:** ///SHALL.PLOTS.LABELS ; **Street Address:** BUNHILL FIELDS: 38 City Rd, Old Street, London EC1Y 2BG ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 38 ; **Question: 38.** What was found in Central America using a map created with the help of a minister? ; **Answer: TREASURE [Q0711-02]** ; **Story:** Bunhill Fields: Thomas Bayes (a minister) is buried here along with Defoe, Blake, Bunyan and our logician Isaac Watts **[Q0711-03]**. His Theorem was used to locate the ship Central America carrying gold (TREASURE) - the map is a probability density map.

Id: 07.12 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail from the Canterbury Pilgrims that its creator William Blake described as: Sir Jeffery Chaucer and the nine and twenty Pilgrims on their journey to Canterbury **[Q0712-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** MABoiZIomQVDQBMB ; **Shift to Clear:** 18 ; **Shift From Clear:** 8 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 3 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///GARAGE.INVITE.TEST ; **Street Address:** THE ALDGATE, Aldgate High Street ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** G (for Gate) ; **Question:** G. Before being cut short by the man over the road who did he win with his metal horse? ; **Answer: THEODORA [Q0712-02]** ; **Story:** The City gate of Aldgate (or Old Gate) was one of the six original Roman gateways into the City - it is over the road (obviously). It was rebuilt many times over the centuries and Geoffrey Chaucer lived in rooms within between 1374 and 1385 and so is the man over the road from the question. Chaucer wrote the Canterbury Tales - in the Squire's Tale he wrote: *and after I will speak of Algarsif / How he won THEODORA to his wife / For whom full often in great peril he was / Had he not been helped by the steed of brass;* The tale of Algarsif was never completed. and so his tale could be said to have been cut short by Chaucer.

Id: 07.13 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Jacob's Island, Rotherhithe, depicted in watercolour by James Lawson Stewart, 1887 **[Q0713-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** uiSQcoQVGCWZGZSO ; **Shift to Clear:** 12 ; **Shift From Clear:** 14 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 8 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///SOILS.LEAGUE.COACH ; **Street Address:** JACOB'S ISLAND: Site of Sikes' death: 18 Eckell Street (formerly Edwards Street), now ~ 1 Wolseley St, Bermondsey, London SE1 2BP ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 1 ; **Question:** 1. WHO FIRED THE PARTING SHOT THAT SENT THE CREW ON THEIR SEPARATE WAYS LEADING EVENTUALLY TO AN ATTEMPTED LOWERING ONTO AN ISLAND? ; Answer: **GILES, Mr [Q0713-02]**; **Story:** Dickens had used a real house as the basis of his description of

where Sikes lived in Jacob's Island[10], the exact location identified in an annotated council map according to this article. Sikes died while he tried to lower himself from the roof of the house onto Jacob's Island while being chased by the police. Previously, he had taken Oliver to a robbery where Mr Giles shot at them (splitting up the group and therefoe a parting shot) and wounding Oliver. This resulted in separating Oliver from Sikes (and a future life of crime) and set Sikes on the path to his demise.

Id: 07.14 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Street map of The Old Nichol (road names removed) - the black spot and rookery that inspired Child Of The Jago **[Q0714-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** LUjyUXOFNMVLCXya ; **Shift to Clear:** 6 ; **Shift From Clear:** 20 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///ADULTS.BRIDE.GRAPE ; **Street Address:** ARNOLD CIRCUS ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** P for Passage where the W3W lands ; **Question: P.** AN ECHO OF OLIVER, INSPIRED BY A BLACK SPOT AND MENTIONED BRIEFLY IN WHICH AUTHOR'S REMINISCENCES OF LIFE IN THE EAST. ; **Answer: LONDON, Jack [Q0714-02]**; **Story:** Arnold Circus is the centerpiece of The Boundary Estate which opened in 1900 and replaced a notorious slum or rookery known as Old Nichol - very obviously a black spot and was also coloured black in Booth's Poverty Maps signifying lowest class, vicious, semi-criminal **[Q0714-03]** - in the 19th Century it was regarded as possibly the worst in London. The area was immortalized by Arthur Morrison in his book Child of the Jago which is now a name taken by a cloth and hat designer. Dicky Perrott, the lead character of that book is an echo of Oliver from Oliver Twist but his fate was somewhat different. Boundary Passage is all that remains of the old rookery. Child of the Jago was also name-checked in Jack London's book The People of the Abyss based on his time in the east end of London: *We next visited the municipal dwellings erected by the London County Council on the site of the slums where lived Arthur Morrison's "Child of the Jago."* ;

Id: 07.15 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 33 ; **Image:** Detail of the Coat of Arms of the City of London **[Q0715-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** iOIPJVJHIEDtiQAX ; **Shift to Clear:** 11 ; **Shift From Clear:** 15 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 3 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///AUGUST.POET.BLITZ ; **Street Address:** DUNDEE ARMS, 339 Cambridge Heath Rd, London E2 9LH ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 339 ; **Question:** 339. Who was singing in the rain on Sunday where skeletal arms launched concrete? ; **Answer: HAWKINS, Taylor [Q0715-02]** ; **Story:** To promote their ninth album *Concrete and Gold* in the UK, the Foo Fighters took over The Dundee Arms on Cambridge Heath Rd from 15-20 September 2017 and organised various promotional events including their own beer and a Pub Quiz. Their 'pop-up' pub was renamed the Foo Fighters Arms, and they used an adapted version of The City of London coat of arms but with the dragons skeletal. It is actually the band's drummer Taylor Hawkins who sings lead vocals on the referenced album track *Sunday Rain*, whilst a certain Paul McCartney plays drums instead on that track. **Disambiguation:** *Who was singing in the rain on Sunday* - refers to Taylor Hawkins the drummer for Foo Fighters who sang on the album title track Sunday Rain. *Where skeletal arms launched concrete?* - the album was launched at the Dundee Arms and the pub sign was replaced by an adapted image of the City of London arms but with skeletal dragons.

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[10] See also this history of Jacob's Island with pictures and maps.

Id: 07.16 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail from Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, the river front vista. Engraving by J. Newton after T. Lancey **[Q0716-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** UDCZLOEQnyDMqdLN ; **Shift to Clear:** 1 ; **Shift From Clear:** 25 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 6 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8) ; **W3W:** ///FROZEN.REMOVE.DAMP ; **Street Address:** The former site of execution dock, according to Rocque, at the foot of what is now King Henry's stairs near the Captain Kidd pub. ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** Dk ; Dk. **Question:** Dk. Told by an enemy (funded unwittingly by a Captain) with whom did the Colonel flee? ; **Answer: CHEVALIER, The [Q0716-02]** ; **Story:** When Captain William Kidd the pirate was hung over the river at execution dock he left £6,000 in treasure. This was a huge sum and Queen Anne donated it to Greenwich Hospital. Daniel Defoe benefitted from Kid's treasure **[Q0716-03]** in that Defoe was a manufacturer of bricks which were used in the construction of Greenwich Hospital which became the Royal Navy College. Daniel Defoe was known in this profession as Daniel Foe - a foe is an enemy obviously. Colonel Jack is a novel by Daniel Defoe and was originally published under the longer title of: *The History and Remarkable Life of the truly Honourable Col. Jacque, commonly call'd Col. Jack, who was Born a Gentleman, put 'Prentice to a Pick–Pocket, was Six and Twenty Years a Thief, and then Kidnapp'd to Virginia, Came back a Merchant; was Five times married to Four Whores; went into the Wars, behav'd bravely, got Preferment, was made Colonel of a Regiment, came over, **and fled with the Chevalier**, is still abroad completing a Life of Wonders, and resolves to dye a General* ;

Id: 07.17 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Close up of photographic portrait of Stephen Lewis, author of Sparrers Can't Sing and also Blakey from On The Buses [Q0717-01] ; **Disc Letters:** RHQJUvESKIUBIULY ; **Shift to Clear:** 10 ; **Shift From Clear:** 16 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1) ; **W3W:** ///FOCUS.ELSE.VIBRATE ; **Street Address:** GENESIS CINEMA, 93-95 Mile End Rd, Bethnal Green, London E1 4UJ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 93 ; **Question:** 93. GENESIS 27.02: IN THE OPENING STORY, THE TWINS HAD A GREAT MULTITUDE FLOCKING TO SEE A STAR RISE IN THE EAST, LATER SERVING THE QUEEN FOR 16 SQUARE YEARS AS WHO? ; **Answer:** MITCHELL, Peggy [Q0717-02] ; Story: A pub called the Eagle was replaced by a music hall called the Paragon Theatre of Varieties in 1885 featuring performers such as Charlie Chaplin. This in turn was converted into a cinema and rebuilt in 1939 becoming the Genesis cinema which still stands and is still open. On February 27th 1963 it hosted the premiere of Sparrers Can't Sing which was filmed locally and starred Barbara Windsor. Stephen Lewis who starred as Blakey in On The Buses wrote Sparrers Can't Sing. Barbara Windsor recalls arriving at the premiere in a Roller and the streets were lined with 1000s of people. Apparently, the Kray twins had knocked up every house in the district and politely required the occupants to come and line the streets for Barbara: "*Let's welcome our little lady. Let's show royalty how we are.*" Barbara Windsor, who grew up in Stoke Newington, also famously played Peggy MITCHELL, landlady of the Queen Victoria pub in Eastenders. **Disambiguation:** GENESIS 27.02: IN THE OPENING STORY - Genesis is the Genesis cinema and 27.02 is the 27th. February which was the opening night of the film Sparrers Can't Sing at that cinema. THE TWINS HAD A GREAT MULTITUDE FLOCKING TO SEE A STAR RISE IN THE EAST - the twins are the Kray twins who knocked on the doors of the local residents asking them politely to come on to the streets to welcome Barbara Windsor to the premiere - Windsor being the star who was rising in the

east (end of course). LATER SERVING THE QUEEN FOR 16 SQUARE YEARS AS WHO? - Barbara Windsor famously played Peggy Mitchell serving in the Queen Victoria for sixteen years.

Id: 07.18 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 78 ; **Image:** Monte Carlo Casino **[Q0718-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** IJCNXYXHWngUWnhJ ; **Shift to Clear:** 21 ; **Shift From Clear:** 5 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 7; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8); **W3W:** ///CRIB.PRICED.EXISTS; **Street Address:** MALMESBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL, Coborn Street, Bow, London E3 2AB; L**ost Indication:** NO; **Question Identifier:** Sch ; **Question:** Sch. Which broker played his song on the Isle prior to release? ; **Answer: WELLS, Charles [Q0718-02]** ; **Story:** Colin Whitton McCallum (1852-1945) allegedly took his stage name (Charles Coborn) from this street as recorded by a Bow Heritage Trail plaque on the wall of Malmesbury Primary School. Coborn became a music hall star after making his debut on the Isle of Dogs in 1872, most famous for his rendition of Fred Gilbert's song *The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo*. There were others who broke this bank, but Coborn said Gilbert's song was based on Charles Wells (1841-1922), an interesting character, gambler and fraudster, who broke the bank in 1891. "He used some of the money he won to purchase a ship, the *Tycho Brahe*, which he renamed the *Palais Royal* and converted into an unusually large luxury yacht, with sumptuous accommodation which included a ballroom large enough for fifty guests. In late 1892, he was arrested at Le Havre on board his yacht and extradited to Britain to face charges in connection with his patent scheme. He was tried at the Old Bailey in March 1893, found guilty on 23 counts of fraud and sentenced to eight years imprisonment, which he served in Portland Prison (on the Isle of Portland). Shortly before his release he played '*The Man who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo*' and '*Home Sweet Home*' on the organ of Portland's Roman Catholic Chapel." **Disambiguation:** *Broker* - a cryptic allusion to one who broke the bank. *His song* - The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo is about Wells. *Prior to release* - Wells is reported to have played his song on the Isle of Portland prison organ just before he was released.

Id: 07.19 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 ; **Image:** The Queen Mother drinking - referring to the Queen's Lips, the pub at the end of the road in Return of Spinal Tap **[Q0719-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** MBVQNgrQNgjCQDJM ; **Shift to Clear:** 2 ; **Shift From Clear:** 24 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 3 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8) ; **W3W:** ///SPITS.PILES.FLOOD ; **Street Address:** 45 or 47 Coldharbour, Poplar, London E14 9NS ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 47 ; **Question:** 47. They grew up as neighbours, but who did they spend Christmas with? ; **Answer: DEVIL [Q0719-02]** ; **Story:** In the film *Return of Spinal Tap* (1992), David St. Hubbins (Michael McKean) and Nigel Tufnel (Christopher Guest) reminisce about their upbringing in 'Squatney, London', outside their neighbouring childhood homes at numbers 45 & 47 Coldharbour in Poplar, with the real-life The Gun public house visible in the background (which they say used to be called *The Queen's Lips*). From an extensive discography both real and fictitious, the question referred to Tap's charming festive ballad, *Christmas with the Devil* (1984), their performance of which in the film has Derek Smalls wearing a big pink Satan tail, and a large skull hanging from the roof. [Lyrics|YouTube]. As an aside, the song title also contains two island names, Christmas Island and Devil's Island.

Id: 07.20 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** An image of Abbey Mill on the Road to Westham, Essex **[Q0720-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** yDJISHQVJUBTUHFQ ; **Shift to Clear:** 10 ; **Shift From Clear:** 16 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (13) ; **W3W:** ///CRAFT.ELDER.PAINTS ; **Street Address:** River Lea ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** I ; **Question:** I. Bow and a new form of archery arose from her fall for which an island mill was given. By what name was she christened? ; **Answer: EDITH [Q0720-02];** **Story:** Abbey Mill, dating from at least the 12th century, was sited on Channelsea Island in the Channelsea River [BHO]. In 1110 Matilda (aka Queen Maud but christened Edith), wife of Henry I is supposed to have fallen at the ford on the River Lea on her way to Barking Abbey, and "ordered a distinctively bow-shaped, three-arched bridge to be built over the River Lea, the like of which had not been seen before; the area became known variously as Stradford of the Bow, Stratford of the Bow, Stratford the Bow, Stratforde the Bowe, and Stratford-atte-Bow which over time was shortened to Bow to distinguish it from Stratford Langthorne on the Essex bank of the Lea. Land and Abbey Mill were given to Barking Abbey for maintenance of the bridge". **Disambiguation:** *Bow and a new form of archery* - refers to the bow of the bridge and the three arches, recorded in some places as the first arched bridge to be built in England. *Arose from her fall* - The bridge was built as a result Queen Mathilda's fall at the ford on the River Lea. *For which an island mill was given* - to help maintain the bridge, Abbey Mill was gifted to the local Abbey. *By what name was she christened?* - Queen Matilda was christened Edith.

Id: 07.21 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 33 ; **Image:** A still from the film Alfie during the bar fight scene with Queenie Watts in the background **[Q0721-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** HAZhuFDhfZOPUZJO; **Shift to Clear:** 19; **Shift From Clear:** 7; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 3; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6); **W3W:** ///ANYWAY.SHINS.CHATS; **Street Address:** IRON BRIDGE TAVERN: 447 East India Dock Rd, Poplar, London E14 0HR ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 447 ; **Question:** 447. It was raining on Dogs seen in a royal portrait, but who was high on revolution two years later? ; **Answer: QUEEN [Q0721-02]** ; **Story:** The What3Words address falls on the site where the Iron Bridge Tavern (built 1852) stood until it was demolished in 2011, most famous when owned from 1956 by Queenie Watts (nee Mary Spenton, 1923-1980) and her husband William James 'Slim' Watts. Queenie, born on the Isle of Dogs, was a genuine Eastender who was a singer and actress as well as owning the pub. She appeared in films such as *Sparrers Can't Sing* (1963) with Babs Windsor (see Genesis Cinema question 07.17) and *Alfie* (1966) with Michael Caine. There is a fascinating film of her at this time *Portrait of Queenie* (1964) which includes her singing a number of songs, including a number of Music Hall classics. She released just one album *Queen High* (1966, Columbia) which included our thematic song entitled *The Isle of Dogs*. **Disambiguation**: *It was raining* (opening line of song) *on* (The Isle of) *Dogs* (name of song and also name of place, both seen in the film) *seen in a royal portrait* (the 1964 film being Portrait of Queenie) *but who was high* (album entitled Queen High) *on revolution* (here on her 33rpm long player) *two years later* (1966 album). So the **Queen** was high.

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Id: 08.01 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** A drawing of the mythical Pepys Island with identifying text removed **[Q0801-01]**. ; **Disc Letters:** AodAApoCEWJPCHKX ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 7 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///GIANT.GLOBE.SHEETS ; **Street Address:** Woolwich Dockyard ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** Dk ; **Question:** Dk. What did Byron claim, having failed to find Pepys? ; **Answer: FALKLAND Islands [Q0801-02]** ; **Story:** HMS Dolphin was launched from Woolwich Docks in 1751, the first ship to circumnavigate the globe twice, the first of these captained by John Byron and involved taking possession of the Falkland Islands for Britain. Byron landed on the West Falkland island in 1765 a year after the French landed on the East Falkland island unbeknownst to each other. Byron had been sent in search of the phantom island Pepy's Island, recorded and named by William Cowley in 1683, and subsequently sketched by William Hacke. Unable to locate Pepys Island, Byron moved on to the Falkland Islands which he claimed *for the Crown of Great Britain, His heirs and successors* in January 1965.

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Id: 09.01 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** A picture of quarry men - the Quarrymen were Lennon's skiffle group that became The Beatles **[Q0901-01]**. ; **Disc Letters:** KNGZUWPUGvURKVUV ; **Shift to Clear:** 24 ; **Shift From Clear:** 2 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (6) ; **W3W:** ///SUNSET.SPITS.TILE ; **Street Address:** CORPORATION ISLAND Richmond Surrey TW1 ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** I ; **Question:** I. Who preceded Maria and Anna on a late voyage? ; **Answer: OTTO [Q0901-02]** ; **Story:** Uninhabited and now closed to public access, Corporation Island on the Thames near Richmond is home to a heronry established in 1998, but perhaps best known as the location of some of the last photographs taken of The Beatles together on 9 April 1969. The photos include the fab four getting into a rowing boat called *Fritz Otto Maria Anna*, as well as alighting on the islands for further snaps. **Disambiguation:** *Who preceded Maria and Anna* - The name of the boat was 'Fritz Otto Maria Anna' so textually Otto precedes Maria and Anna. *On a late voyage?* - refers to the Beatles getting onto the boat for a (short) voyage for one of their last photographs together.

Id: 09.02 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** An image of Gene Vincent from the album This is Gene Vincent referencing the Ian Dury song Sweet Gene Vincent **[Q0902-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** WCLapWWsfTQNBAKT ; **Shift to Clear:** 18 ; **Shift From Clear:** 8 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 9 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///LIFTS.CLOUDS.HOOK ; **Street Address:** IAN DURY BENCH: Poet's Corner, Richmond Park, Richmond Surrey TW10 5HX ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** GD ; **Question:** GD. His Hook appeared briefly on which ship as Red tried to claim the throne? ; **Answer: NEPTUNE [Q0902-02]** ; **Story:** In Richmond Park a "musical bench" designed by Mil Stricevic placed (2002) in

favourite spot of Ian Dury (1942–2000) near Poet's Corner as a memorial, inscribed "REASONS TO BE CHEERFUL" where people could enjoy Dury's music. Originally a solar powered, mp3 player was provided, but in 2015 the bench was refurbished with a QR code that could be scanned to access nine Ian Dury and the Blockheads songs and hear Dury's Desert Island Discs interview with Sue Lawley (broadcast 15 December 1996). Dury also acted in a number of films, including a cameo in Roman Polanski's *Pirates* (1986) as Meat-Hook, a hunch-backed pirate on the ship **Neptune** which Captain Red (Walter Matthau) tries to take over to gain the treasure of a golden throne hidden below.

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Id: 10.01 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A close up of John Dee's 1582 polar chart **[Q1001-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** WJLKOAfKZAFLKSKK ; **Shift to Clear:** 8 ; **Shift From Clear:** 18 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3) ; **W3W:** ///WINS.HINTS.ASSERTS ; **Street Address:** Tapestry Court, 99 Mortlake High Street ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 99 ; **Question:** Which necromancer learned of the seven flames from a man who inspired an Italian Duke? ; **Answer: OXFORD, Earl of [Q1001-02]** ; **Story:** Mortlake was once an important location for the production of tapestries in the 17th century.Before that, this was the site of the house of John Dee – mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, alchemist and adviser to Queen Elizabeth I. He lived in Mortlake during the latter part of the 16th Century dying here in 1608 or 1609. The Earl of Oxford studied astrology under John Dee: "We may conjecture that it was in 1570 that Oxford studied astrology under Dr. Dee," B.M. Ward wrote in his 1928 documentary biography. The Stratfordian scholar Alan Nelson, in his deliberately negative biography of Oxford entitled Monstrous Adversary, includes an entire chapter called Necromancer – detailing charges by the earl's enemies. In 1584 a Frenchman and member of Oxford's household, John Soowthern, dedicated a pamphlet of poems entitled Pandora to the earl. His tribute asserted that Edward de Vere's knowledge of the seven turning flames of the sky (planets, through astrology) was unrivaled: For who marketh better than he / The seven turning flames of the sky? / Or hath read more of the antique.Some critics have speculated that Shakespeare modeled Prospero on John Dee and Prospero is the rightful Duke of Milan. Edward de Vere, this 17th Earl of Oxford, lived for a time in a mansion on Stoke Newington Church Street[11] **[Q1001-03]**. **Disambiguation:** *Which necromancer* - the necromancer is Edward de Vere the Earl of Oxford, described as such by the Stratfordian scholar Alan Nelson. *Learned of the seven flames* - the seven flames are the seven turning flames which are the planets as viewed in astrology - they were mentioned poetically by John Soowthern in his tribute to Oxford. *From a man who inspired an Italian Duke?* Oxford studied astrology under John Dee who is said to have been the inspiration for Shakespeare's Prospero, an Italian Duke.

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[11] On Stoke Newington Church Street there is a LBH Plaque between two semi-detached houses built c.1714, Sweetapple House (#173) and Sister's Place (#171) [GSV] which reads: "On this site stood A MEDIEVAL MANSION. Sometime home of Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford. Built c.14th Century, demolished c.1710. Sisters' Place built c.1714". The cited 17th Earl of Oxford (1550-1604) is these days most notable perhaps for an ardent Shakespeare Authorship sect, but caused plenty of controversy whilst alive too. His only surviving son Henry de Vere (who became the 18th Earl) was born in Stoke Newington in 1593, suggesting de Vere moved here after marrying his second wife Elizabeth Trentham in 1591. He subsequently moved to King's Place aka Brooke House in Hackney.

Id: 10.02 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Close up of a full length portrait of Sir Richard Burton in Arab dress in a desert landscape by Caratti from 1853 circa **[Q1002-01]**. ; **Disc Letters:** YOPPODSZADSZAPDt ; **Shift to Clear:** 15 ; **Shift From Clear:** 11 ; R**otation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11) ; **W3W:** ///SHOPS.HOPES.INDEED ; **Street Address:** ST MARY MAGDALEN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 61 N Worple Way ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 61 ; **Question:** 61. HE PARLEYED WITH PRIMATES, WAS UNFAIRLY PLAYED BY LYON'S BROTHER BUT LAUDED BY A BADGER, AND WROTE OF WHICH CREATURE THAT TOLD A KING FIVE SQUARED RIDDLES? ; **Answer: VAMPIRE [Q1002-02]** ; **Story:** Sir Richard Francis Burton KCMG FRGS ; 19 March 1821 – 20 October 1890) was a British explorer, geographer, translator, writer, soldier, orientalist, cartographer, ethnologist, spy, linguist, poet, fencer and diplomat and most probably the most interesting man who has ever lived. A whole series of Treasure Hunts could be themed by him alone. He is buried in a tent shaped mausoleum with his wife in St Mary Magdalen Catholic church. Translated the tales of Vikram and the Vampire and was failed in an arabic test by Lord Playfair. 61 N Worple Way ; **Disambiguation**: *HE PARLEYED WITH PRIMATES* - Burton was a linguist and he claimed to have learned the language of monkeys. *WAS UNFAIRLY PLAYED BY LYON'S BROTHER* - Lord Playfair (Lyon Playfair's brother) failed Burton in an Arabic test most "unfairly" given his pre-eminence in the subject and language. Unfairly played punning on Playfair. *BUT LAUDED BY A BADGER* - he was supported by George Badge who said of the examiners, "... I did not believe that any of them possessed a tithe of the knowledge of Arabic you did". *AND WROTE OF WHICH CREATURE THAT TOLD A KING FIVE SQUARED RIDDLES?* - Burton also translated Vikram and the Vampire from Hindi where the vampire asks the King 25 riddles.

Id: 10.03 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Close up of a picture of Sir Hugh Myddleton who is the water bringer as he constructed the New River to bring drinking water to London **[Q1003-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** XVmIHWXMRKVIQMRH ; **Shift to Clear:** 22 ; **Shift From Clear:** 4 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (14) ; **W3W:** ///STING.REMIND.TRIED ; **Street Address:** HOGARTH HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Great West Rd, London W4 2QN ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Ho ; **Question:** Ho. A WATER BRINGER WATCHES OVER A DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY ON THEIR EVENING OUT - TRADITIONALLY ON WHICH DAY WAS THE FOLLOWING NIGHT ; **Answer: OAK Apple Day [Q1003-02]** ; **Story:** Now called Hogarth House it was the home to William Hogarth. Hogarth painted four pictures titled Morning, Noon, Evening and Night for his series Four Times of the Day. The painting for Night is traditionally held to be OAK APPLE DAY (demonstrated by the oak boughs above the barber's sign and on some of the subjects' hats, which recall the royal oak tree in which Charles II hid after losing the Battle of Worcester in 1651). In the EVENING picture a family, where the husband has been cuckolded by the wife (Hogarth framed his head with cow horns), walk by the New River and a pub sign featuring Sir Hugh Myddleton, who bankrupted himself financing the construction of the river to bring running water into London in 1613 (hence Sir Hugh Myddleton is the water bringer). ;

Id: 10.04 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Close up of an early advert for Desert Island Discs **[Q1004-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** OSXDYmbEXmrZYVSM ; **Shift to Clear:** 16 ; **Shift From Clear**: 10 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///CRUNCH.POLICE.INTO ; **Street Address:** Grave 96, PlotP, PUTNEY VALE CEMETERY: Stag Lane, Wimbledon, London SW15 3DZ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 96P ; **Question:** 96P. Who chose the Ring in both black, and black and white? ; **Answer: MITCHELL, George [Q1004-02]** ; **Story:** Roy Plomley (1914-85) is buried in Putney Vale Cemetery (at plot 96P), who conceived the idea for the long running Desert Island Discs radio show in late 1941 and presented it himself from 1942 until his death on 28 May 1985 (1791 episodes). He also hosted the Round Britain Quiz for a short period. From all these guests, we picked George Mitchell (best known for devising The Black & White Minstrel Show) who thematically chose *The Ring* twice, a piece of Götterdämmerung from Wagner's Ring Cycle as his Castaway's musical choice, as well as The Ring Cycle (The Score) as his Book Choice. **Disambiguation:** *The Ring in both black, and black and white?* - George Mitchell chose the Ring Cycle as both music (in black meaning vinyl) and as a book (in black and white) an allusion to his association with The Black and White Minstrels as well.

Id: 10.05 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail from The Bible as printed by Doves Press **[Q1005-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** UBOETSFBDUDIJFgT ; **Shift to Clear:** 25 ; **Shift From Clear:** 1 ; R**otation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (10) ; **W3W:** ///REACT.CHIEF.STANDS ; **Street Address:** Hammersmith Bridge. **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Br ; **Question:** Br. A promise made to whom was broken when after nearly 17 years they were cast away and put to bed? ; **Answer: WALKER, Emery [Q1005-02]** ; **Story:** The Doves Press was a private press based in Hammersmith, London. During nearly seventeen years of operation, the Doves Press produced notable examples of twentieth-century typography. A distinguishing feature of its books was a specially-devised font, known variously as the Doves Roman, the Doves Press Fount of Type, or simply the Doves type. By 1909 Cobden-Sanderson and EMERY WALKER were in a protracted and bitter dispute involving the rights to the Doves Type in the dissolution of their partnership. As part of the partnership dissolution agreement, all rights to the Doves Type were to pass to Walker upon the death of Cobden-Sanderson. Cobden-Sanderson became concerned that the type would be put to more prosaic uses. Instead of letting this happen, the matrices were destroyed by Cobden-Sanderson on Good Friday, 21 March 1913 by casting them into the Thames river off Hammersmith Bridge in London, a short walk from the Press. The destruction of the types was completed in January 1917. It has been said that: *this notorious tale bears all the hallmarks of a story by Edgar Allan Poe*. Recently, the type has been revived in a digital facsimile by Robert Green and is based on and improved upon as type is recovered from the Thames. Doves Press was based at no 1 Hammersmith Terrace.;

Id: 10.06 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Man in a bowler hat by Renee Magritte representing Mr Benn in his business suit **[Q1006-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** HbbCCIoQUALWBKCX ; **Shift to Clear:** 3 ; **Shift From Clear:** 23 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 9 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///DOZEN.FAKE.EFFORT ; **Street Address:** MR BENN: 52 Festing Road, Putney, London SW15 1LW

; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 52 ; **Question:** 52. Whose tragedy shares a name with the tree-planting island Captain? ; **Answer: SHAKEPSEARE [Q1006-02]** ; **Story:** Mr Benn creator David McKee lived at 54 Festing Rd, and liked the idea of Mr Benn living next door to him so gave him a slightly modified address of 52 Festive Road. McKee first wrote 4 books and then did 13 episodes for BBC, first aired 1971-2. The Mr Benn *Pirate episode* (#13, first shown 31 March 1972) involves a treasure map, an island and a pacifist pirate crew who end up planting trees on their island instead of burying treasure. The pirate captain, who does want to do nasty piratey stuff and steal treasure, is one Captain Tempest. He intends to bury any captured treasure on his island, and has a map of the island which he intends to mark with a cross where the treasure is buried. We hope you enjoyed the full episode. **Disambiguation:** *Whose tragedy shares a name with the tree-planting island Captain?* - Shakespeare's 'tragedy'[12] is *The Tempest* involving a shipwreck on a remote island.

Id: 10.07 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Picture of a gauntlet representing the traditional challenge of throwing down the gauntlet **[Q1007-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** YNHPWNXJxXRTTYMX ; **Shift to Clear:** 21 ; **Shift From Clear:** 5 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (5) ; **W3W:** ///RISES.SMOOTH.STICK ; **Street Address:** GREEN MAN, Wildcroft Rd, London SW15 3NG ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** PH ; **Question:** PH. There was much talk in the pub of him taking shots, but for what quantity of bottle was he known? ; **Answer: 3 [Q1007-02]** ; Story: This is about the duel between William Pitt the Younger and George Tierney, MP for Southwark in May 1798. Pitt became known as a "THREE-bottle man" in reference to his heavy consumption of port wine. These bottles would be around 350 ml in volume. **Disambiguation:** *There was much talk in the pub of him taking shots, but for what quantity of bottle was he known?* - William Pitt and George Tierney fought a duel - duels on Putney Common traditionally started at the Green Man - their duel was afterwards the talk of the Green Man pub according to sources. William Pitt was known for drinking three bottles of port a day.

Id: 10.08 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, a scorer in the 1873 Final **[Q1008-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** VMOIJPEROtsMRxwX ; **Shift to Clear:** 22 ; **Shift From Clear:** 4 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 9 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///POINT.STRIKE.FLANK ; **Street Address:** 1 Lillie Square, which stands where Lillie Bridge Grounds once stood. ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 1 ; **Question:** 1. After leaving Clapham and Maidenhead behind who finally failed in the morning? ; **Answer: OXFORD University [Q1008-02]** ; **Story:** The Lillie Bridge Grounds was a sports ground on the Fulham side of West Brompton, London. It opened in 1866, coinciding with the opening of West Brompton station.It was named after the local landowner, Sir John Scott Lillie (1790–1868) and the Lillie bridge over the West London Line, that links Old Brompton Road with Lillie Road. The ground can be seen on Booth's Poverty Map 0f 1889. You used to be able to see this through Layers of London but that now seems to be a leter map. It can still

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[12] The classification of this play is not clear-cut, involving as it does "both tragic and comic themes, and modern criticism has created a category of romance for this and others of Shakespeare's late plays". It was included under the heading of Comedies in the First Folio. "Tragedy", whilst perhaps the least accurate, seemed the best general hint at Shakespeare.

be viewed through Old Maps Online. The ground was the scene in its day of many sports including athletics, boxing, cricket, cycling and football, and hosted the FA Cup Final in 1873. It closed in 1888 following a riot reported in The Times. The Wanderers, after winning the first FA Cup final in 1872, were allowed to defend the cup in the second final of 1873 with choice of venue. Not having a ground of their own, they chose Lillie Bridge and Oxford University were defeated 2–0. In the second road Oxford played Clapham Rovers and in the quarter final played Maidenhead. As the match was scheduled for the same day as the annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race, the decision was made to stage it in the morning, thereby allowing the spectators to witness both sporting events.

Id: 10.09 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Monopoly jail indicating Biggs incarceration, escape and possible return **[Q1009-01]**. ; **Disc Letters:** DAHLTCWjCOYDAAGO ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3) ; **W3W:** ///GANGS.CHEEKS.HELP ; **Street Address:** Cell 10, WANDSWORTH PRISON: Heathfield Rd, Wandsworth London SW18 3HU ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** HMP ; **Question:** HMP. The moves of which Master aided the escape of a fugitive trapped on an island? ; **Answer: LEVY, David [Q1009-02]**; **Story:** Ronnie Biggs was sentenced to 30 years for his involvement in Great Train Robbery (mainly recruiting the train driver, who it turned out couldn't drive the diesel locomotive anyway). 15 months into his sentence, he escaped from Wandsworth Prison on 8 July 1965, scaling the wall with a rope ladder and dropping onto a waiting removal van. Biggs went first to Australia, then Brazil. In 1981 he was kidnapped by John Miller and a gang of ex-SAS men after a reward and taken to the island of Barbados for extradition back to the UK. In a bizarre twist, it was an International Master of Chess who came to his rescue. David Levy, who had contacted and visited Biggs for a biography during the previous few years, was inspired to organise and pay for a legal team that fought and got Biggs' extradition rejected, as well as organising his return to Brazil. **Disambiguation:** *The moves of which Master* - refers to the chess Grandmaster David Levy and his legal moves. *Aided the escape of a fugitive trapped on an island?* His moves to stop the extradition aided the escape of Biggs from the island of Barbados.

Id: 10.10 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 33 ; **Image:** Death mask of Malcolm McClaren by Nick Reynolds **[Q1010-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** IHYRZWSLUAfAHRLZ ; **Shift to Clear:** 19 ; **Shift From Clear:** 7 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (6) ; **W3W:** ///PLENTY.TAKES.BARKS ; **Street Address:** BRUCE REYNOLDS: Anglesea Arms, 15 Selwood Terrace, South Kensington, London SW7 3QG ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 15 ; **Question:** 15. On the fifth of 3 they looked for the father who plotted a raid here, but where did the son fight? ; **Answer: FALKLAND Islands [Q1010-02]** ; **Story**: Bruce Reynolds (1931-2013) was the alleged "mastermind" of The Great Train Robbery, nicknamed Napoleon, who had already had two stretches in Wandsworth earlier in his career. He is supposed to have plotted train robberies here in The Anglesea Arms pub[13] during 1963 with accomplice "Geordie", including an earlier failed idea to rob the Southampton gold train.

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[13] We came across a number of other pubs in London which made similar claims during our research, but this pub's claim appears to be backed up by Reynolds' autobiography, *Crossing The Line: The Autobiography Of A Thief*.

The band Alabama 3 includes Bruce Reynolds' son Nick Reynolds, who as a child flew to Mexico with his mother & father when they escaped six months after the Great Train Robbery in August 1963. Nick was in the Royal Navy, fighting in the **FALKLANDS** war, and is a sculptor best known for his death masks, including for his father and Malcolm McLaren. Bruce features in a song the band covered, *Have You Seen Bruce Reynolds?* which appeared on Alabama 3's fifth album *Outlaw* (2005). Bruce Reynolds died in 2013, and is buried in Highgate Cemetery. **Disambiguation:** *On the fifth of 3* - refers to the fifth album by Alabama 3. *They looked for the father* - is the song Have You Seen Bruce Reynolds which is on the album. *Who plotted a raid here* - the W3W falls on the Anglesea Arms where the Great Train Robbery was planned. *But where did the son fight?* - his son who is a member of Alabama 3 fought in The Falklands

Id: 10.11 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 ; **Image:** Gavroche from Les Miserables **[Q1011-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** STCFAORawHGpwBRF ; **Shift to Clear:** 12 ; **Shift From Clear:** 14 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 15 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9,10),(13,14) ; **W3W:** ///REFORM.ADMITS.BIND ; **Street Address:** LE GAVROCHE: 61 Lower Sloane Street, London SW1W 8DH ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 61 ; **Question:** 61. When grilled, a pair of redheads (the elder without remorse) both chose this little bird who took what from a dead nurse? ; **Answer: EDITH Piaf [Q1011-02]** ; **Story:** The original Le Gavroche restaurant ('The Urchin') was opened here in Chelsea in 1967 by the Roux brothers, Albert (b.1935, sadly dying during the Hunt season) and Michel (1941-2020). It moved to bigger premises in Mayfair 1981, and other restaurants followed. Les freres Roux were on Desert Island Discs in October 1986. Both chose a track by Edith Piaf (the most selected non-classical artist in the programme's history): Albert chose *Je Ne Regrette Rien* as his favourite song, whilst Michel chose Piaf's *Mon Légionnaire* (but not as his Castaway's favourite). Piaf herself was born Édith Giovanna Gassion in Paris in December 1915, named after the World War I British nurse Edith Cavell, who was executed two months before Édith's birth for helping French soldiers escape from German captivity. Piaf – slang for "sparrow" – was a nickname she received only 20 years later when she started singing. **Disambiguation:** *When grilled* - translates to when questioned (on Desert Island Discs), grilled of course reflects back to their cooking. *A pair of redheads* - their name Roux translates as redheads or gingers. *(The elder without remorse)* - Albert is the elder brother and he chose 'Je Ne Regrette Rien' - I regret nothing. *Both chose this little bird* - Piaf, a stage name, translates as 'sparrow'. *Who took what from a dead nurse?* - She took her first name Edith from WWI nurse Edith Cavell.

Id: 10.12 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Close up detail of antimony **[Q1012-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** yzFBYIRQSHAQrqPN ; **Shift to Clear:** 13 ; **Shift From Clear:** 13 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 2 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///SOLVED.FUNDED.CALM ; **Street Address:** CHARLES BRAVO: The Priory, 225 Bedford Hill, London SW12 9HU ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 225 ; **Question:** 225. He died when Sierra was inserted, but in which city was his wife's lover born? ; **Answer: KINGSTON [Q1012-02]** ; **Story:** The Priory was the Balham house of Florence Bravo (1845-78), who bought it with the money inherited when her first husband Alexander Ricardo, an abusing alcoholic, died. She went for Hydrotherapy treatment at Malvern and ended up having a long affair with the much older James Gully (1808-83), born in Kingston, Jamaica. She got pregnant, he

performed an abortion. Scandal cooled their relationship, and in 1875 Florence married lawyer Charles Bravo (1845-1876), Florence electing to keep hold of her inherited wealth under the recent *Married Woman's Property Act* (1870). But within four months, Charles died on 21 April 1876 at The Priory, taking three days to die. Eminent doctors agreed it was antimony poisoning, but Bravo did not explain his plight whilst dying, and nobody was ever charged despite two inquests. Gully, Florence and members of his household were variously suspected. An alternative theory was that Bravo had poisoned himself by mistake with antimony intending to use it to poison his wife Florence - he was allegedly controlling, bullying, and jealous of Gully with whom she was still in touch. Florence herself became a chronic alcoholic and died just two years later from alcohol poisoning. **Disambiguation:** *He died when Sierra was inserted*: He was called Charles Bravo; inserting Sierra before Bravo using the NATO phonetic alphabet gives Sb, the chemical symbol for antimony, the poison he ingested. *His wife's lover*: James Gully, born in the city of Kingston, Jamaica.

Id: 10.13 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Speed:** 45 ; **Image:** Detail of the cooling towers on Three Mile Island **[Q1013-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** EYPBVtCPZQDCYPPC ; **Shift to Clear:** 2; **Shift From Clear:** 24; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5; **Small Letter Locations:** (1 ; **W3W:** ///VERBS.FEAR.REGARD; **Street Address:** VANILLA STUDIOS: 36 Causton St, Pimlico, London SW1P 4ST; **Lost Indication:** NO; **Question Identifier:** 36; **Question:** 36. Inspired by an error on an island and initially lost going underground, what was drowning? **Answer: LONDON [Q1013-02]**; **Story:** The Clash wrote and rehearsed songs for what would become their forthcoming album *London Calling* here at the Vanilla Studios in 1979, playing a game of football every day against local kids. They recorded many of the rehearsals themselves, tapes lost on the underground by roadie Johnnie Green, but found 25 years later and released as The Vanilla Tapes. The title track *London Calling*, released as a single, was inspired by the nuclear disaster at Three Mile Island with the video being filmed on a wet winter's evening at Cadogan Pier, next to the Albert Bridge in Battersea Park. The idea in the song of London drowning seemed to fit with our ATH concept of London as an island. **Disambiguation:** *Inspired by an error on an island* - refers to the "nuclear error" at Three Mile Island mentioned in the lyrics, the inspiration for the song London Calling. *And initially lost going underground* - the tapes (later released as the Vanilla Tapes) were originally lost on the tube. *What was drowning?* - refers to the lyrics: "Cause London is drowning, and I, I live by the river".

Id: 10.14 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Meeting at the church Missionary Society. The Society was founded in Aldersgate Street in the City of London on 12 April 1799. Most of the founders were members of the Clapham Sect, a group of activist evangelical Christians. They included Henry Thornton MP and William Wilberforce MP **[Q1014-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** ZepNAWZUOQIIAnwQ ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 3 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///READY.SUMMER.AUDIT ; **Street Address:** HOLY TRINITY, Clapham Common North Side, Clapham Town, London SW4 0QZ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Ch ; **Question:** Under which tree was the sect leader persuaded to bring it forward? ; **Answer: OAK [Q1014-02]** ; **Story:** In the 1790s Holy Trinity became much frequented by the group of evangelical Christians who later became known as the Clapham Sect. Led by William Wilberforce who was persuaded to bring forwrad the slavery trade bill under an oak tree. ; **Disambiguation:**

Under which tree was the sect leader persuaded to bring it forward? - Under what is now known as The WIlberforce Oak (the site of which falls on the London Loop, the Outer Loop to the Capital Ring's Inner Loop) Wilberforce was persuaded to bring forward his abolition bill. Wilberforce was the leader of the group of evangelical Christians who met at the Holy Trinity in Clapham and later known as the Clapham Sect.

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Id: 11.01 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** A library catalogue most often used as a representation of Russell's Paradox **[Q1101-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** GFJVjgZTpkIZRCVO ; **Shift to Clear:** 9 ; **Shift From Clear:** 17 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///SPICY.TRIAL.EXPOSE ; **Street Address:** BRIXTON PRISON: Jebb Ave, Brixton, London SW2 5XF ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** HMP ; **Question:** HMP. Away for six months and seven days, what was shared by his second mate and the pirate vessel linked to his place of congress? ; **Answer: BLACK [Q1101-02]** ; **Story:** Bertrand Russell (1872-1970) who lived a long and varied life, was an old Logician amongst much else. He spent two separate stretches in Brixton prison. The first was for six months in 1918 for publicly lecturing against inviting the United States to enter the war on the side of the UK, which he found very agreeable and wrote a book whilst inside. In September 1961, at the age of 89, Russell was jailed for seven days in Brixton Prison for "breach of peace" after taking part in an anti-nuclear demonstration in London. The magistrate offered to exempt him from jail if he pledged himself to "good behaviour", to which Russell replied: "No, I won't." The second of his four wives was Dora Black, who he married at Battersea Town Hall in 1921 in a ceremony at which she wore black (they were divorced in 1935). In 1955 Russell together with Albert Einstein wrote the Russell–Einstein Manifesto, a document calling for nuclear disarmament, which was signed by eleven of the most prominent nuclear physicists and intellectuals of the time. Two years later, Russell organised the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs together with Polish physicist Joseph Rotblat, named for the town that hosted them, Pugwash, Nova Scotia. Captain Horatio Pugwash created by John Ryan in 1950 and first shown on BBC in 1957, was a legendary cartoon pirate who sailed in the Black Pig. Our Apophenia Island treasure would be buried in a Captain Pugwash treasure box. **Disambiguation:** *Away for six months and seven days* - refers to Russell's two separate sentences in Brixton Prison. *His second mate* - his second wife, Dora Black. *His place of congress?* - Conference location was the Pugwash. Pirate vessel - Captain Pugwash's ship, The Black Pig. *What was shared?* Dora Black and The Black Pig share "Black".

Id: 11.02 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Captain Cat statue in Swansea **[Q1102-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** ZAaZLANOKJHEIAEJ ; **Shift to Clear:** 4 ; **Shift From Clear:** 22 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (15) ; **W3W:** ///PERSON.LIME.INDEED ; **Street Address:** The Half Moon, 10 Half Moon Lane, Herne Hill, London SE24 9HU ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 10 ; **Question:** Probably more than a half here opposite where was later put above, only to be left behind elsewhere once finished by which man who put it it down, almost certainly rolling? ; **Answer: THOMAS, Dylan [Q1102-02]; Story:** Dylan Thomas (1914-1953) was apparently a regular at The Half Moon pub in Herne Hill in the 1930s when he first came to

London, maybe watching London Welsh rugby matches nearby. It is reported that he stayed with a friend in Milkwood Rd opposite the pub, the speculation thus that this inspired the name of his famous play. In October 1953, the day before he flew to the US, Thomas left his only copy of the manuscript for *Under Milk Wood* under a chair in a Soho pub, the Swiss Tavern (aka The Helvetia, now Comptons, 51-53 Old Compton St). In the morning a BBC Producer Douglas Cleverland trawled through all the pubs in Soho and finally found it. Dylan Thomas died in New York less than three weeks later before his play was aired on the radio. Despite being an alcoholic, his post-mortem cites the three causes of his death as pneumonia, brain swelling and a fatty liver. **Disambiguation:** *Probably more than a half here* - Thomas had a reputation for drinking, so probably had more than a half pint in the Half Moon; *Opposite where was later put above* - opposite the pub is Milkwood Rd where Thomas may have stayed and been the source for name of his play Under Milk Wood i.e. Milkwood was above. *Only to be left behind elsewhere once finished by which man* - Dylan Thomas, who put the finished manuscript under his chair in a Soho pub and left it there. *Almost certainly rolling* - Rolling as in drunk, but also a badly punned hint at a Swiss roll, the manuscript left in the Swiss Tavern.

Id: 11.03 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Image a Chinese retailer in old Chinatown, Limehouse which would have been the centre of Fu Manchu's operations in London **[Q1103-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** MKXLLLXTMEBObGZL ; **Shift to Clear:** 7 ; **Shift From Clear:** 19 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (8) ; **W3W:** ///SEAT.LIVING.STRESS ; **Street Address:** SAX ROHMER, 51 Herne Hill, Herne Hill, London, SE24 9NE ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 51 ; **Question:** 51. WHAT ADJECTIVE DID HE ACQUIRE WHEN HE WAS RECORDED AS UTILISING THE SERVICES OF A MURDEROUS APE? ; **Answer: DEVIL Doctor [Q1103-02]** ;

Story: Sax Rohmer lived here, author of the Fu Manchu series of books. Sax Rohmer was a pen name used by Arthur Henry Sarsfield Ward (1883 – 1959). Ward had been a songwriter and comedy sketch writer for music hall performers and in 1911 he was the ghost writer for the biography of music hall star Little Tich who we unfortunately lost from the hunt. His big boot dance is worth a visit. Published using the persona of Sax Rohmer, the first of a series of stories featuring the master criminal Dr. Fu Manchu ("The Mystery of Dr. Fu-Manchu") was serialised from October 1912 to June 1913. The Fu Manchu book, Devil Doctor (original UK title of The Return of fu Manchu) includes a murderous baboon. This a quote from a synopsis: *This time around Fu-Manchu makes wide use of animals to achieve his murderous ends; his macabre menagerie includes a giant baboon that has been trained to strangle people (shades of "Murders in the Rue Morgue!")*. This provides a nice symmetry with Murders in the Rue Morgue by Edgar Allan Poe **[Q1103-03]**.

Id: 11.04 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Image:** Close up of Johnny Nash from the album cover of I Can See Clearly Now **[Q1104-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** TNSlCXQTUJYJXYXL ; **Shift to Clear:** 21 ; **Shift From Clear:** 5 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 5 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (15) ; **W3W:** ///SLOPE.TESTS.GOING ; **Street Address:** Peckham Manor School, 1 East Surrey Grove, Peckham, London SE15 6DR ; **Lost Indication:** YES; **Question Identifier:** 1; **Question:** 1. The pair created a stir playing in the gym, but which one was caught the following year, lighter and unnamed? **Answer: MARLEY, Bob [Q1104-02]; Story:** In 1972, The Wailers (Bob Marley, Peter Tosh and Bunny Wailer) had travelled from Jamaica and were trying to

establish themselves in the UK by touring with the better known Johnny Nash (who passed away in October 2020). Art teacher Keith Baugh bumped into Nash and Marley in the Bag O'Nails club on Carnaby St and somehow persuaded the pair to come and play at his school's gym, Peckham Manor School (where the Damiola Taylor Centre now stands). One song they played was *Stir It Up*, written by Marley in 1967 but covered by Nash on his 1972 album I Can See Clearly Now. The song appeared on The Wailers first Island Records LP *Catch A Fire* (1973). The original cover artwork comprised an impressive zippo lighter gatefold for the first 20,000 pressings with the artist credited as The Wailers. Thereafter the more familiar portrait of Bob smoking a spliff appeared on the cover of subsequent issues, with the album now credited to **BOB MARLEY** and The Wailers. **Disambiguation:** *The pair created a stir playing in the gym* - Nash and Marley played Stir it Up in the gym of Peckham Manor School. *But which one was caught the following year* - Refers to Marley and the album Catch a Fire issued in 1973 and including the track Stir It Up. *Lighter and unnamed?* - the first pressing featured a zipper lighter and was credited to the Wailers - Marley not mentioned individually.

Id: 11.05 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Close up of the Villa Diodati where the famous Ghost Story night took place **[Q1105-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** VKguKPRWVNCPFUek ; **Shift to Clear:** 24 ; **Shift From Clear:** 2 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///INPUT.LANDS.CITIES ; **Street Address:** GROVE TAVERN, 522 Lordship Lane, Dulwich ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 522 ; **Question:** 522. What was based on a dangerous man and a fragment? ; **Answer:** **VAMPIRE [Q1105-02]** ; **Story:** This is the story of the Ghost Story night where Mary Shelley produced Frankenstein. Byron wrote what is now called A Fragment that inspired Polidori to write his vampyre story - the vampire in the story, Lord Ruthven, was also based on Byron himself who was described by his lover Lady Caroline Lamb as Mad, Bad, and Dangerous to Know. Byron went to school for a time at Dr Glennies academy, now the Grove Tavern;

Id: 11.06 ; **Type:** INNER RING ; **Image:** Michael Redgrave as Barnes Wallis **[Q1106-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** ODdiDOCDONLEWZzb ; **Shift to Clear:** 16 ; **Shift From Clear:** 10 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///TESTED.BUMP.PRETTY ; **Street Address:** 241 New Cross Road, London SE14 5UH ; **Lost Indication:** NO; Question Identifier: 241 ; **Question:** 241. Who wrote the bouncing theme tune? **Answer:** **COATES, Eric [Q1106-02]**; **Story:** Barnes Wallis (1887-1979) of bouncing bomb fame lived at #241 on the corner of Nettleton Rd from 1892 to 1909 (age 5 to 22), marked by a Lewisham Council plaque. The 1955 film The Dambusters (1955) portrayed Wallis (played by Michael Redgrave) and his battle to develop his revolutionary bomb during WW2. It is also memorable for The Dambusters March theme tune, written especially for the film by composer Eric Coates (1886-1957). Thematically, Coates also wrote "*By a Sleepy Lagoon*" (1930) which was used as the theme to the long-running Desert Island Discs radio show, giving us a link for our inner ring of Desert Island Discs **[Q1106-03]**.

Id: 11.07 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Skull on the gate posts at St Nicholas Church - link is not original image used **[Q1107-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** ZSqpBXMZEYMDOTdm ; **Shift to Clear:** 14 ; **Shift From Clear:** 12 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (11,12),(15,16) ; **W3W:** ///PLANS.MARCH.RANGED ; **Street Address:** ST NICHOLAS CHURCH: Deptford Green, Deptford, London SE8 3DQ ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** Ch ; **Question:** Ch. John signed in red for an eastern Prince, but how did the writer sign himself having read plainly? ; **Answer: MARLEY, Christopher (Marlowe) [Q1107-02]** ; **Story:**

St Nicholas Church in Deptford is perhaps most famous as the place where Elizabethan playwright Christopher Marlowe was buried (appearing in the unforgettable 2002 Hunt), after his death at the hands of Ingram Fizer's dagger nearby in 1593. Our What3Words address falls on the back wall of the church where there is a plaque in Marlowe's memory. The church also boasts two morbid skulls atop each gatepost, claimed (probably untruly) to have been the inspiration for the Jolly Roger pirate flag. The only extant signature of Marlowe's is on the 1585 will of Katherine Benchkin where he signs himself "**Christofer MARLEY**" alongside his father "John Marley". A legal case a year later relating to the widow Benchkin's estate saw another witness recounting that: "shee gave her saide will now exhibited vnto Cristofer Marley to bee redd, which he red plainely and distinktly, and being soe red the saide testatrix [Benchkin] acknowledge the same to bee her laste will and testament...". Another signature in Marlowe's play *Doctor Faustus* finds the eponymous necromancer bequeathing "body and soule to Lucifer Prince of the east and his minister Mephastophilis" after 24 years, by writing "a deede of gift with thine owne blood", stabbing his arm "and with my blood proper assure my soule to be great Lucifers", signing the deed "By me John Faustus". **Disambiguation:** *John signed in red for an eastern Prince* - John Faustus signed his soul to Lucifer, Prince of the East, in his own blood. *But how did the writer sign himself having read plainly?* - only extant signature of Marlowe reads Marley and was "red plainly" a year later in a legal case relating to the will.

Id: 11.08; **Type:** INNER RING; **Speed:** 45; **Image:** AC/DC lightning flash **[Q1108-01]**; **Disc Letters:** YFPITEPQMQeKIWHS ; **Shift to Clear:** 22; **Shift From Clear:** 4; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4; **Small Letter Locations:** (7); **W3W:** ///PALM.IMAGES.DOUBLE; **Street Address:** DIRE STRAITS PLAQUE, 1 Farrer House, Creekside, Deptford, London, UK; **Lost Indication:** NO; **Question Identifier:** 1; **Question: 1.** Who was the older swing guitarist who had thought of Friday three years after they travelled to an island? **Answer: YOUNG, George [Q1108-02]**; **Story:** Members of the band Dire Straits lived in flats at Farrer House and played

their first gig on open space out the back in 1977, marked by a PRS plaque unveiled in 2009. Their first single *Sultans of Swing* (1978) was inspired by a band they saw in local Deptford pub, Mark Knopfler recalled later "'It was a little deserted pub in Deptford where we were all living at the time, the band were down at heel just playing these Dixie standards of Louis Armstrong things. The guys said "Thank you very much", you know, "We are the Sultans of Swing", there was something really funny about it to me because Sultans, they absolutely weren't. You know they were rather tired little blokes in pullovers." The lyrics include mention of "guitar George [who] knows all the chords)" and "Harry [who] can play the Honky Tonk like anything, saving it up for Friday night...)". These are references to George **YOUNG** (1946-2013) and Harry Vanda, originally of The EasyBeats, whose most famous single was *Friday on my Mind* (1966). The Young family had emigrated from Scotland to

Australia in 1963, where George's younger brothers Malcolm (b.1953) and Angus (b.1955) formed AC-DC, whom George and Harry Vanda produced. **Disambiguation:** *Who was the older swing guitarist* - refers to George Young name checked in the Sultans of Swing track, who was the older Young brother. *Who had thought of Friday three years after they travelled to an island?* - The EasyBeats song 'Friday on my Mind' released 3 years after the family emigrated to the island of Australia.

Id: 11.09; **Type:** GEN POP; **Image:** The zig zag path in Greenwich where the anarchist died his bomb exploding prematurely **[Q1109-01]**; **Disc Letters:** PIhyGOMWPERHHSyf; **Shift to Clear:** 22; **Shift From Clear:** 4; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 12; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8); **W3W:** ///DOUBLE.DUCK.ISLAND; **Street Address:** GREENWICH PARK: Zig zag path, leading up to Royal Observatory; **Lost Indication:** YES; **Question Identifier:** Obsy; **Question:** Obsy. What was shared by two agents: one Shipping (to whom the author was indebted for old time's sake), and the other Secret? **Answer: ADOLF (Verloc & Krieger) [Q1109-02]**; **Story:** Martial Bourdin was the French anarchist who died 15 February 1894 when chemical explosives that he was carrying prematurely detonated as he walked up a path leading up to the Greenwich Royal Observatory. This was the inspiration for Joseph Conrad's novel The Secret Agent (1907), in which Adolf Verloc is an under-cover spy told to carry out a terrorist bombing at the Royal Observatory. Conrad is recorded as living in Stoke Newington **[Q1109-03]** from 1880-86 at 6 Dynevor Road[14], although he was still an active sailor at this time, and so would not have been a permanent resident. It is said Conrad may have based the Verlocs on his landlord there, William & Dolores Ward according to the 1881 census which also recorded another boarder at the address, Adolf Krieger. Krieger, who worked for a firm of shipping agents, was a friend of Conrad's for a long period and appears to have lent him money, a situation they finally fell out over according to Conrad's biography. In 1898 Conrad dedicated his first collection of stories, *Tales of Unrest*, "To Adolf P. Krieger, for the sake of old days." **Disambiguation:** The two agents in question shared the same first name **Adolf**: Adolf Verloc (the eponymous Secret Agent in Conrad's novel) and Adolf Krieger, a shipping agent and Conrad's friend to whom he owed debts and to whom he dedicated his 1898 collection Tales of Unrest, "for the sake of old days".

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Id: 12.01 ; **Type:** GEN POP ; **Image:** Detail from the front cover of The Kon-Tiki Expedition by Thor Heyerdal also published by Stanley Unwin - link not original image. **[Q1201-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** CDkdWODQSLNNMWln ; **Shift to Clear:** 1 ; **Shift From Clear:** 25 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 14 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///MODEL.EXPERT.MOON ; **Street Address:** STANLEY UNWIN, 13 Handen Road, Lee, London SE12 8NP ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** 13 ; **Question:** A character first reported on by a ten year old was eulogised by a man whose ship's officer came from where? ; Answer: **VULCAN, Planet [Q1201-02]** ; **Story:** This was the birthplace of the publisher Sir Stanley Unwin, (1884 – 1968). He was one of the founders of the George Allen and Unwin publishing house in

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[14] This is the address Conrad gave on his applications to be examined for certificates from 1880 to 1886 at the Navigation School

1914. It published serious and sometimes controversial authors such as Bertrand Russell and Mahatma Gandhi. We have Unwin to thank for the Lord of the Rings. In 1936 the author J. R. R. Tolkien submitted The Hobbit for publication. Unwin paid his ten year old son Rayner Unwin a shilling to write a report on the manuscript. He liked it and which prompted Unwin to publish the book. The Ballad of Bilbo Baggins is a song composed by Charles Randolph Grean and performed by Leonard Nimoy, telling the story of Bilbo Baggins and his adventures in J. R. R. Tolkien's novel The Hobbit. Leonard Nimoy's most famous creation was Mr Spock who first appeared as the science officer aboard the USS Enterprise.

Id: 12.02 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** The grave of Edith Nesbit **[Q1202-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** GjkXMnyXYYHFXAAH ; **Shift to Clear:** 17 ; **Shift From Clear:** 9 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 1 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (1,2),(5,6) ; **W3W:** ///ABODE.POPPY.WORRY ; **Street Address:** EDITH NESBIT: Three Gables, Baring Road London SE12 0UP ; **Lost Indication:** YES ; **Question Identifier:** 260 - Three Gables is lost but the address of the house on the location is 260. ; **Question:** 260. The kids were allegedly stolen from Graves, but what did the Chimneys share with here? ; **Answer: 3 [Q1202-02]**; **Story:** The author Edith Nesbitt (1858-1924) lived at Three Gables in Baring Road from 1894-99 on the site where the What3Words address lands. She wrote *The Story of Treasure Seekers* here at **THREE Gables**, and later at Well Hall Pleasaunce she wrote her most famous novel, *The Railway Children* (1906), the three children in the book living at a house called **THREE** Chimneys. There have been suggestions that the character of (railway porter) Albert Perks was modelled on Southern Railway employee, William Thomson, who worked at Grove Park station located behind Three Gables. Nesbitt has also been accused of plagiarising this story from *The House by the Railway* (1896) by Ada J Graves. **Disambiguation:** *THE KIDS WERE ALLEGEDLY STOLEN FROM GRAVES* - the plot of the Railway Children was allegedly stolen from Ada Graves. *BUT WHAT DID THE CHIMNEYS SHARE WITH HERE?* - the number 3 is used in the name of both houses, Three Chimneys in the Railway Children and also Nesbitt's own house, Three Gables.

Id: 12.03; **Type:** OUTER RING; **Image:** The Great Theodolite, made by Jesse Ramsden, was placed on a wooden scaffold on the roof of Severndroog Castle during the exercise of the mapping of England **[Q1203-01]**; **Disc Letters:** EKJOOPKNAZxWNJKJ; **Shift to Clear:** 4; **Shift From Clear:** 22; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4; **Small Letter Locations:** (7); **W3W:** ///STORED.BARN.ONIONS; **Street Address:** SEVERNDROOG CASTLE: Castle Wood, Shooters Hill, London SE18 3RT; **Lost Indication:** NO; **Question Identifier:** CAS; **Question:** CAS. How was the treasured fort (captured from an alleged pirate) nominally described? ; **Answer: GOLDEN [Q1203-02]** ; **Story:** Severndroog Castle is a folly built by his wife in memory of Sir William James (1721-83) after his death. James was particularly associated with an action on 2 April 1755 when, commanding the Bombay Marine Ship *Protector* he attacked and destroyed the fortress of Tulaji Angre (whom the English denigrated as a pirate) at Suvarnadurg (tranlated as "Golden Fort", the English spelling being Severndroog). The folly tower was later used by General William Roy in his trigonometric survey linking the nearby Royal Greenwich Observatory with the Paris Observatory, a theodolite temporarily installed on its roof. This Anglo-French Survey (1784–1790) led to the formation of the Ordnance Survey." **Disambiguation:** *The treasured*

fort is the one captured by James, the Indian island fort of Suvarnadurg which translates as "Golden Fort" and is thus *nominally described* as "Golden".

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There are no discs on Page 13.

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There are no discs on Page 14.

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Id: 15.01 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Sheet music from The Evening bell by Mendelssohn **[Q1501-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** GTKZXKgjKXmrKKVR ; **Shift to Clear:** 20 ; **Shift From Clear:** 6 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (3,4),(7,8) ; **W3W:** ///READER.GLEE.PLANET ; **Street Address:** THOMAS ATTWOOD: Roselawn, (formerly 92[15]) Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London SE19; **Lost Indication:** YES; **Question Identifier:** 92; **Question:** 92. What was lonely before being conducted in public by the bell owner? **Answer: ISLAND,** T**he Lonely [Q1501-02]** ; **Story:** The What3Words address lands on the site of Roselawn, the house of the composer & organist Thomas Attwood (1765-1838). Attwood became friend of Mendelssohn, who returned to the capital but fell out of a carriage and suffered a leg injury; while he was recovering, he received a large hamper from Attwood and was invited to stay at the family home at Beulah Hill in Norwood as soon as he was able to travel. Mendelssohn composed a piece for harp and piano called *The Evening Bell* (1829), suggested by the gate bell at Attwood's house. Mendelssohn also visited the Scottish islands on this trip and seeing Fingal's Cave (on the uninhabited island of Staffa) was inspired immediately to compose the opening to *The Hebrides* (1830). "The Hebrides was completed on 16 December 1830 and was originally entitled Die einsame Insel (***The Lonely Island***). However, Mendelssohn later revised the score and renamed the piece Die Hebriden (The Hebrides). Despite this, the title of Fingal's Cave was also used. This revision of the overture was premiered on 14 May 1832 in London in a concert conducted by Thomas Attwood." ; **Disambiguation:** *What was lonely before* - refers to the piece The Hebrides by Mendelsson previously (*before*) called Die einsame Insel (The Lonely Island). *Conducted in public* - Attwood conducted the premiere of the overture in London. *By the bell owner?* - Previously, Mendelssohn had written The Evening Bell suggested by the gate bell at Thomas Attwood's house.

Id: 15.02 ; **Type:** OUTER RING ; **Image:** Close up of the Crystal Palace **[Q1502-01]** ; **Disc Letters:** LGOPJWBWULHDgLKK ; **Shift to Clear:** 8 ; **Shift From Clear:** 18 ; **Rotation From Notch In Hex:** 4 ; **Small Letter Locations:** (9) ; **W3W:** ///REJECT.PLOTS.STOW ; **Street Address:** CRYSTAL PALACE DINOSAUR ISLAND: Thicket Road, Bromley, Greater London, SE19 2GA ; **Lost Indication:** NO ; **Question Identifier:** I ; **Question:** I. In whose mould was orange jelly eaten on New Year's Eve? ;

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[15] A sketch of Roselawn and description of its location enables it to be mapped to number 92 Beulah Hill marked on the 1940s-60s OS map at Layers of London.

Answer: HAWKINS, Benjamin Waterhouse [Q1502-02] ; **Story:** The What3Words address falls precisely on the Iguanodon on Island 2 at [Crystal Palace Dinosaur Island](#) was commissioned 1852 to accompany the Crystal Palace after its move from the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. The dinosaurs were unveiled in 1854 as the first dinosaur sculptures in the world, with the models designed & sculpted by [Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins](#) under the scientific direction of [Sir Richard Owen](#) (who coined the term 'dinosauria' in 1842). Hawkins held a dinner on New Year's Eve 1853 inside the [mould of one of the Iguanodon models](#), the menu including Orange Jelly amongst much else. A short [British Pathé News film](#) gives a brief glimpse of the Dinosaur Islands in 1954. **Disambiguation**: Orange jelly was eaten at the New Year's Eve meal eaten inside the Iguanodon mould sculpted by Benjamin Hawkins.

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There are no discs on Page 16.

Square Route Grid

Overview

From the bus route code we learned that there are two ways of reaching the treasure - one is the ROUND TRIP which is fast and the other is the SQUARE ROUTE which is slower. This section describes the SQUARE ROUTE, which provides a detailed treasure route from the spare disc at Stoke Newington library **[RTE-01]**.

The Square Route is based around an 8x8 Letter Grid. The grid is populated by the initial letters from the OE Crossword - which creates a sparsely populated skeleton grid - and then by the letters from the Disc Pairs.

The grid is then decoded in two different ways, each of the decoding mechanisms resulting in an ordered list of paired grid cells. The letters in the paired cells are then added together modulus 26 to get the clear text letter. So the same set of letters are combined in two different ways to result in two different messages.

These messages combine to form a single clue that takes the hunter from the start point of the Treasure Route to an Island in a cemetery.

The role of the disc and disc pairs in the Square Route is clued by the Question Paper Code. That was a Playfair code based on the underlying London Borough as the key. The deciphered clue read:

> **THE RINGS THEY ENTER TWO BY TWO ,**
> **INTO THE HOLDING EIGHT BY EIGHT,**
> **EACH PAIR WILL FIND THEIR NATURAL HOME,**
> **GUIDED BY THE LARGE AND SMALL.**
> **FOUR CLUES THEY'LL GIVE IF YOU HUNT WELL,**
> **TWO TELL YOU WHERE THE TREASURE DWELLS,**
> **WITH ONE TO HELP YOU IN YOUR QUEST,**
> **AND ONE THAT HOPES TO FIND YOU BLESSED.**

THE RINGS THEY ENTER TWO BY TWO, INTO THE HOLDING EIGHT BY EIGHT: Discs form pairs where the answer to their associated question is the same and each disc pair is associated with a home cell in an 8x8 grid.

EACH PAIR WILL FIND THEIR NATURAL HOME, GUIDED BY THE LARGE AND SMALL: The address of the home cell of the disc pair can be found be decoding the positional information held in the large and small letters of the W3W address for each disc.

FOUR CLUES THEY'LL GIVE IF YOU HUNT WELL, TWO TELL YOU WHERE THE TREASURE DWELLS: There are four clues to be obtained from the 8x8 grid, Two of them are a route to the treasure. These come from the Turning Grille and the London Borough Pairing.

WITH ONE TO HELP YOU IN YOUR QUEST, AND ONE THAT HOPES TO FIND YOU BLESSED: the clue from the hex rotation/position character is a helper clue and the clue from the Caesar Shirt is the Merry Christmas Message.

OE Letters form Skeleton Grid
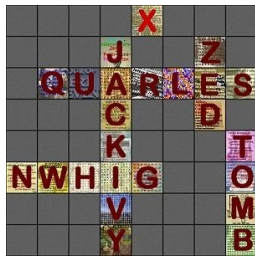
As shown at the end of the OE Crossword section, the crossword 2x2 letter pieces can be assembled jigsaw style to form a sort of 8x8 crossword grid, as shown again on the left. The crossword letters provide one part of the complete 8x8 letter grid with the disc pair letters providing the remainder. The 2x2 piece containing only the letter X could potentially be placed in one of three places, but only in one place once the positions of the disc pair letters are identified.

Disc Pair Basics

Each disc has a pair and discs are paired by having the same answer to their associated question. In the above example, both discs have the answer Queen.

The paired discs give us 4 things: a letter from the answer (in this case Q), two letters from the hex digits (in this case 5 and 3), a sum of the Caesar shifts applied to the clear text (in this case 7 and 17) and finally, direction as to how to place the vended letters into the 8x8 letter   grid.
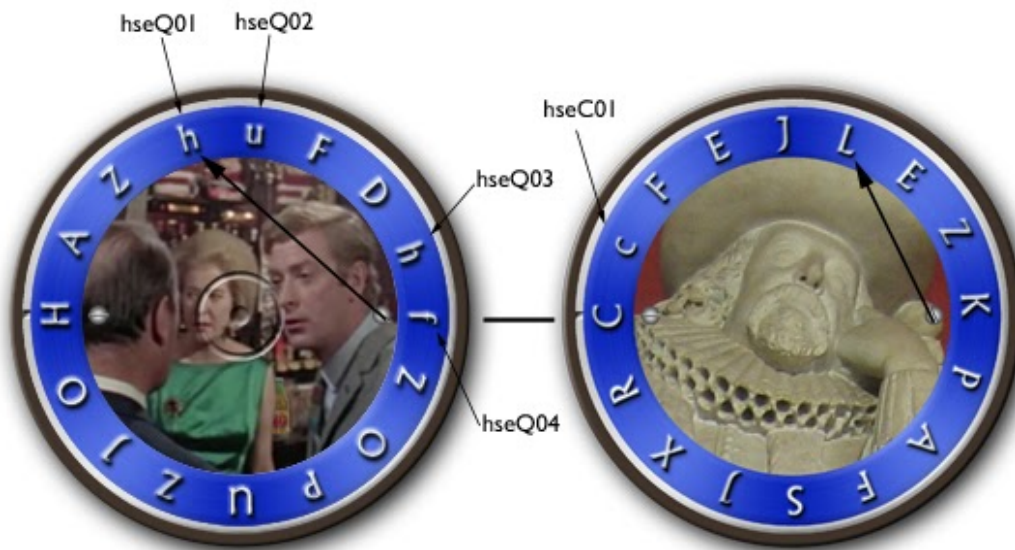
Letter From the Answer

As is standard - the first letter from the answer is taken unless the question is structured as such to indicate another letter. Last names are taken unless, as before, the question is structured to take the first name. In this case we take the letter Q.

Hex Digits

The hex digit vended by each disc in the pair is the point where the W3W starts - the point at which the right hand screw points. For the first disc this is 3 and for the second is 5. The

most significant hex digit is always the one with the single small letter - so in this case the pair vends the hex number 53 which is 83 which is ASCII is the character S. **[PAIR-01]**

Caesar Shifts

Each W3W as presented around the circumference of the disc is encoded by a simple Caesar Shift. The pair of discs vend a single character defined as the mod 26 sum of the individual Caesar Shifts from clear to cipher (not the shift that a hunter may have applied to decrypt the W3W address). **[PAIR-02]**

Hugh Standard Encoding

Hugh Standard Encoding (HSE) is the way that we use the W3W address to locate a particular cell in an 8x8 grid as well as a physical location. So the single W3W address as presented locates a precise square in London and a precise square in an 8x8 grid.

This is achieved using the small letters and their positions within the sixteen character string. It is clued by the corner grids and the helper clue that inform the hunter:

Guided by the large and small

Each disc pair will always have one of the W3W addresses with four small letters (hseQ01, hseQ02, hseQ03, hseQ04) and one with just a single small letter (hseC01). The four small letters always come in pairs and those pairs are always separated by two capital letters. **[PAIR-03]**

Using the disc pair example above, in this first disc the W3W starts at position 3 and including the small letters reads:

anYW**ay**SHINSCHATS

The other disc, the W3W starts at 5 and including the single small letter reads:

UNITYJOBSGAL**I**ONS

Following the clues given by the corner squares, we lay these strings out across a 4x4 grid in the following manner:

a	n	Y	W		U	N	I	T						
a	y	S	H		Y	J	O	B	=	Q			
I	N	S	C		S	G	A	L					
H	A	T	S		I	O	N	S					
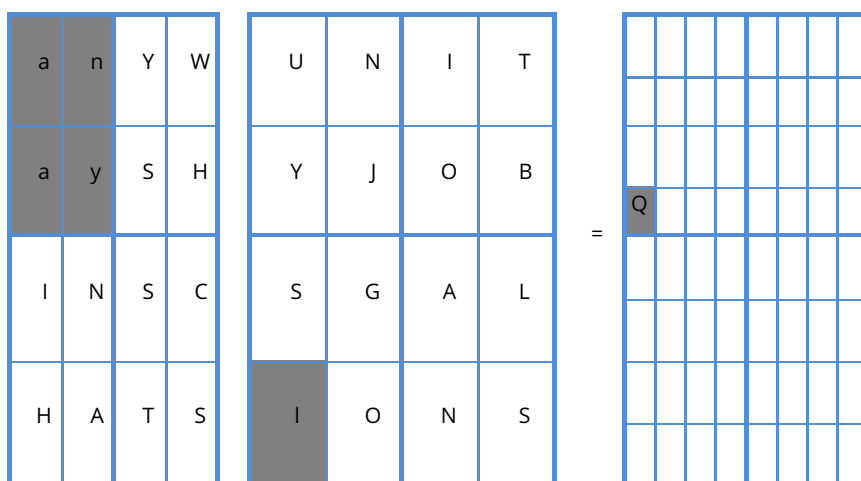
All of the four small letter W3W strings will form a similar pattern in the 4x4 grid - all four small letters will define one of the quadrants of that grid. In this case we translate as the first quadrant. This tells us that the disc pair contributes letters to the first quadrant of the 8x8 grid. The single letter W3W string tells us which cell within that quadrant - in this case the thirteenth cell. The answer to the disc pair above is QUEEN - so it contributes for the main 8x8 code grid a Q in the 13th cell of the first quadrant. **[PAIR-04]**

Disc Pairs

Each disc has a pair, paired by having the same answer to their associated question. As a pair they contribute a letter to the 8x8 grid (the first letter of the answer) and positional information (through the encoding of the small letters in the W3W address). **[PAIR-05]**

They also contribute a letter for the Seasons Greetings message through the sum of the applied Caesar shifts on the W3W address and a letter for a Turning Grille helper clue from the hex character formed by taking the two rotations of the W3W address. **[PAIR-06]**

Id	Answer	HSE	Shift	Rot	Id	Answer	HSE	Shift	Rot	Quarter	Cell	Let	Rot Let	Shft Let
26	SAILORS	(2)	24	4	1	SAILORS	(3,4), (7,8)	20	7	2	2	S	G	S
2	SHAKEPSEARE CLIFF	(2)	15	4	59	SHAKEPSEARE	(9,10), (13,14)	23	9	3	2	S	I	M
3	THEODORA	(2)	18	5	40	THEODORA	(1,2), (5,6)	8	3	1	2	T	S	A
62	LEVY, DAVID	(3)	22	5	4	LEVY, DAVID	(9,10), (13,14)	4	2	3	3	L	R	A
5	VULCAN	(4)	9	4	77	VULCAN, PLANET	(1,2), (5,6)	25	14	1	4	V	N	I
38	ALBERT, FRED	(16)	2	5	6	ALBERT PIERREPOINT	(3,4), (7,8)	16	4	2	16	A	T	S
7	QUEENS	(13)	17	5	50	QUEEN	(1,2), (5,6)	7	3	1	13	Q	S	Y
8	ADOLF HITLER	(5)	8	4	76	ADOLF VERLOC	(3,4), (7,8)	4	12	2	5	A	L	M
9	CHEVALIER, ALBERT	(14)	9	4	44	CHEVALIER, THE	(3,4), (7,8)	25	6	2	14	C	F	I
10	DEFOE, DANIEL													
24	X	(13)	5	4	11	X	(3,4), (7,8)	12	15	2	13	X	O	R
33	RECTOR	(6)	3	4	12	RECTOR	(3,4), (7,8)	1	1	2	6	R	A	E
16	UTOPIA	(9)	20	5	13	UTOPIA	(1,2) ,(5,6)	23	4	1	9	U	T	R
15	AUGUST	(1)	18	4	14	AUGUST	(9,10),(13,14)	1	8	3	1	A	H	T
37	JONSON, BEN	(9)	1	5	17	JONSON, BEN	(11,12),(15,16)	14	2	4	9	J	R	P
18	NEPTUNE	(2)	18	5	53	NEPTUNE	(11,12),(15,16)	8	9	4	2	N	Y	A
79	GOLDEN	(7)	22	4	19	GOLDEN	(1,2), (5,6)	4	4	1	7	G	D	A
20	ISLAND	(3)	1	5	80	ISLAND, THE LONELY ISLAND	(3,4), (7,8)	6	4	2	3	I	T	H

39	TREASURE	(14)	16	4	21	TREASURE	(9,10), (13,14)	6	6	3	14	T	F	W
22	COATES, ROBERT	(3)	3	5	73	COATES, ERIC	(11,12),(15,16)	10	4	4	3	C	T	N
75	YOUNG, GEORGE	(7)	4	4	23	YOUNG, TERENCE	(11,12),(15,16)	22	15	4	7	Y	O	A
25	BLACK	(15)	16	5	68	BLACK	(1,2), (5,6)	17	4	1	15	B	T	H
27	WINCHESTER	(14)	6	4	34	WINCHESTER, BISHOP OF	(1,2) ,(5,6)	22	5	1	14	W	E	C
28	GILES, ST	(10)	12	4	41	GILES, MR	(9,10), (13,14)	14	8	3	10	G	H	A
52	OTTO	(6)	2	4	29	OTTO, PRINCE	(1,2), (5,6)	18	4	1	6	O	D	U
58	WALKER, EMERY	(10)	1	5	30	WALKER, THOMAS	(11,12),(15,16)	23	3	4	10	W	S	Y
32	ROSE	(11)	19	4	31	ROSE	(9,10),(13,14)	22	1	3	11	R	A	P
69	THOMAS, DYLAN	(15)	22	4	35	THOMAS, ALF	(9,10), (13,14)	2	9	3	15	T	I	Y
36	KINGSTON, ALEX	(13)	17	5	65	KINGSTON	(11,12),(15,16)	13	2	4	13	K	R	E
66	LONDON	(1)	24	5	42	LONDON, JACK	(11,12),(15,16)	20	4	4	1	L	T	S
81	HAWKINS, BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE	(9)	18	4	43	HAWKINS, TAYLOR	(9,10), (13,14)	15	3	3	9	H	C	H
45	MITCHELL	(1)	16	5	57	MITCHELL, GEORGE	(1,2), (5,6)	10	5	1	1	M	U	A
49	WELLS, BENJAMIN	(4)	19	4	46	WELLS, CHARLES	(3,4), (7,8)	5	7	2	4	W	G	Y
63	FALKLAND ISLANDS	(6)	7	5	51	FALKLAND ISLANDS	(11,12),(15,16)	22	7	4	6	F	W	D
54	OXFORD, EARL OF	(3)	18	4	61	OXFORD UNIVERSITY	(1,2),(5,6)	4	9	1	3	O	I	W
55	VAMPIRE	(11)	11	5	72	VAMPIRE	(11,12),(15,16)	2	4	4	11	V	T	N
56	OAK APPLE DAY	(14)	4	5	67	OAK	(11,12),(15,16)	22	3	4	14	O	S	A
60	THREE	(5)	5	4	78	3	(1,2),(5,6)	9	1	1	5	3	A	O
48	EDITH	(13)	16	4	64	EDITH PIAF	(9,10),(13,14)	14	15	3	13	E	O	E
70	DEVIL DOCTOR	(8)	19	5	47	DEVIL	(3,4),(7,8)	24	3	2	8	D	S	R
71	MARLEY, BOB	(15)	5	5	74	MARLEY, CHRISTOPHER (MARLOWE)	(11,12),(15,16)	12	4	4	15	M,	T	R

Letter Grids

Central Grid [PAIR-07]

M	T	O	V		S	I	W
3	O	G		A	R		D
U							
Q	W	B		X	C		A
A	S	L		L	N	C	
				F	Y		
H	G	R		J	W	V	
E	T	T		K	O	M	

Helper Clue Grid [PAIR-08]

U	S	I	N		G	T	G
A	D	D		L	A		S
T							
S	E	T		O	F		T
H	I	R		T	Y	T	
				W	O		
C	H	A		R	S	T	
O	F	I		R	S	T	

USING TG (Turning Grille) ADD LAST SET OF THIRTY TWO CHARS TO FIRST

Each state of the grille, North, South, East and West, exposes 16 characters from the underlying 8x8 grid, populated with the crossword and the letters from the answers to the questions related to discs. The helper clue tells hunters to take the 32 characters resulting from the state North and East (first two) and add each character to the corresponding character from the South and West states. This is the helper clue: *WITH ONE TO HELP YOU IN YOUR QUEST* from the question papers character code.

Seasons Greetings Grid [PAIR-09]

A	A	W	I		S	H	Y
O	U	A		M	E		R
R							
Y	C	H		R	I		S
T	M	A		S	A	N	
				D	A		
H	A	P		P	Y	N	
E	W	Y		E	A	R	

AA (Apopheniacs Anonymous) WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

This is *AND ONE THAT HOPES TO FIND YOU BLESSED* from the question papers character code.

Combined Letter Grid

When the OE Letter Grid and the Disc Pair letter grid are combined the full 8x8 letter grid appears. **[PAIR-10]**

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

Decode Overview

The 8x8 Letter Grid defined above acts as the cipher text for two different decoding methods both of which result in an ordered set of cell pairs where every cell appears once and once only in that set. The resulting messages are part of the Treasure Directions taking the hunter from the start point to an Island in a cemetery.

The Decode works in each case by adding together the letters in the cell pairs modulus 26.

Turning Grille Operation

From Wikipedia: In the history of cryptography, a grille cipher was a technique for encrypting a plaintext by writing it onto a sheet of paper through a pierced sheet (of paper or cardboard or similar). The earliest known description is due to the polymath Girolamo Cardano in 1550. His proposal was for a rectangular stencil allowing single letters, syllables, or words to be written, then later read, through its various apertures. The written fragments of the plaintext could be further disguised by filling the gaps between the fragments with anodyne words or letters. This variant is also an example of steganography, as are many of the grille ciphers.

A Turning Grille is a variant of a standard grille in that it turns and therefore it has four different positions over the ciphertext - North, East, South and West. The grille configuration is chosen such that each cell in the underlying grid is exposed once and once only meaning that the ciphertext itself is an anagram of the cleartext and is ordered by the successive reading and exposure of the Turning Grille.
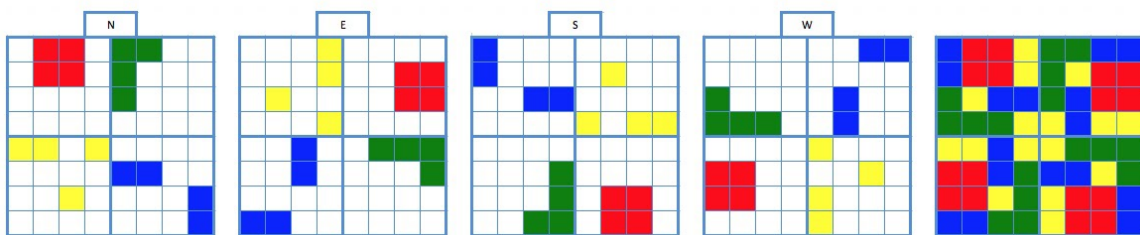
Letters are read through the open grille cells from left to right and top to bottom.

Our implementation of the Turning Grille differs slightly as we use it to pair together grid cells. The thirty two cells exposed by the combination of the N and E orientations of the grille are paired with the thirty two cells exposed by the combination of the S and W orientations. The first cell exposed by the combination of N and E is paired with the first cell exposed by the S and W orientations, for example. For each of the grilel states, the xposed letters are read as normal English, left to right and down.

Sea Chart Soundings Define the Turning Grille

The sea around Apophenia Island on the map was marked with soundings, or water depth measurements, as you would expect to see on a nautical chart (and indeed as appeared on Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island map). There were a large number of soundings and a wide range of values marked around Apophenia Island, but the observant may have noticed the occasional question mark dotted amongst the depth values.

Depth Sequences

Closer inspection may have further identified that each of the 16 sectors delineated by the compass rose contained one question mark. The series of numbers in each sector thus formed a sequence of some kind, and the puzzle was to determine in each case what the missing sequence number was, indicated by the question mark. The answers are as follows, starting at the sector between North and North North East and working our way clockwise around the compass (the order of the sequences around the compass rose was not important):

Orbital: 14, 56, 15, 31, 16, 7, 16, **82**, 17, 58. **[SEQ-01]**
In pairs, these numbers formed the sequence of years in which Halley's comet appeared, with an orbital period of 75-77 years. Edmund Halley (1656-1742) did his work after the 1682 appearance and correctly predicted the next appearance in 1758, which he did not live to see. His data started with the 1456 appearance. Halley earlier built an observatory on St Helena Island, invented a diving bell which he used in the Thames, and lived in Islington after getting married. He is buried in Lee, but his original tombstone is on display at the Greenwich Royal Observatory.

Key: 65, 76, 0, 43, **32**, 54, 98, 65, 43, 54. **[SEQ-02]**
The pattern here, except for zero, is that each number has the second digit one less than the first. These are in fact neighbouring number keys on a QWERTY typewriter (or laptop keypad). Taking the letter beneath each pair of number keys on the QWERTY row spells out the successive letters of the word **TYPEWRITER** (with P beneath only one number key, 0). So the missing key pair above W in the same format is 3 and 2.

Triangles: 120, 300, 190, **28**, 0, 21, 105, 153, 0, 171. **[SEQ-03]**
The way in here was to spot that all the numbers were Triangular numbers. If the Triangular numbers were mapped to letters of the alphabet such that A=0, B=1, C=3, D=6, E=10, F=15, G=21, **H=28**, I=36, etc then the given sequence spells out **PYTHAGORAS**.

X+Y: 12, 15, 21, **24**, 30, 33, 39, 51, 57, 69. **[SEQ-04]**
Each successive number is determined by taking the preceding number and adding the sum of the digits in that preceding number to get the next number. So the missing number 24 = 21 + (2+1), and is succeeded by 30 = 24 + (2 + 4).

#Moons: 0, 0, 1, 2, 79, 82, **27**, 14. **[SEQ-05]**
The number of moons for each planet moving away from the Sun: Mercury=0, Venus=0, Earth=1, Mars=2, Jupiter=79, Saturn=82, Uranus=27 as the missing number, Neptune=14.

Some sites report a different total for Saturn, but 82 seems widely verifiable in most places e.g. NASA & Go-Astronomy, as well as Wikipedia above.

Elementary: 114, 49, 73, 60, 14, 116, **68**. **[SEQ-06]**
This was atomic number chemical symbols in the periodic table, similar to the scrap of paper pre-Hunt puzzle. The corresponding symbols spell out Fl-In-Ta-Nd-Si-Lv-?? = Flint and Silv?? So Er=68 is the missing number giving us Captain Flint & Long John Silver, characters from *Treasure Island*. The former is the pirate captain who drew up the treasure map (and after whom Silver names his parrot).

Reversed Squares: 18, 46, 94, **63**, 52, 61. **[SEQ-07]**
These are simply descending square numbers with the two digits XY reversed as YX. So the missing square is 36 reversed to give 63.

Arrows: 8, 11, **14**, 9, 12. **[SEQ-08]**
Simply a sequence of numbers going around clockwise on a circular dartboard.

Odd Squares: 225, 169, 121, **81**, 49. **[SEQ-09]**
The squares of decreasing odd numbers 15, 13, 11, 9 and 7.

Shifting Caesars: -27, 14, **37**, 41, 54, 68, 69. **[SEQ-10]**
Years in which a succession of Roman Emperors started their reigns. These were those Emperors first termed Augustus or Caesar (after Julius Caesar) starting with the first emperor Caesar Augustus (reigned 27BC to 14AD). The missing reign is Caligula who began in 37AD. This might have given another nudge to the important use of the Caesar Shift cipher.

Going in Circles: 31, 41, 59, 26, 53, **58**, 97. **[SEQ-11]**
These were the consecutive digits of Pi paired up: 3.1415926535**58**9793238.

Getting Messier: M: 31, 82, **57**, 97, 104, 63, 33, 51, 42, 8, 17, 97, 74, 102. **[SEQ-12]**
Hopefully the small "M" engraved on the compass rose in line with this sector gave a clue for the subject matter, numbered Messier Objects that you will doubtless remember from the excellent 2017 ATH:

M31 = **A**ndromeda Galaxy
M82 = **C**igar Galaxy
M57 = **Ring Nebula**
M97 = **O**wl Nebula
M104 = **S**ombrero Galaxy
M63 = **S**unflower Galaxy
M33 = **T**riangulum Galaxy
M51 = **W**hirlpool Galaxy
M42 = **O**rion Nebula
M8 = **L**agoon Nebula
M17 = **O**mega Nebula
M97 = **O**wl Nebula
M74 = **P**hantom Galaxy
M102 = **S**pindle Galaxy

An acrostic from the names of the numbered objects spells out **A CROSS, TWO LOOPS**. This hopefully left no doubt that the missing Messier Object must begin with an R, and was in

fact M57, the thematically named **RING Nebula**. By coincidence, eight of the objects are a named GalaXY (ending XY). The message is a vague hint at how the two routes to the treasure might be solved: the Square Route includes an X (cross) marking the spot, whilst the Round Trip using the Alberti Cipher Rotors involves two loops of blue discs.

Primer: **53**, 61, 23, 41, 11, 61, 41, 23, 67, 67, 23, 43, 17, 43, 47, 67, 17, 61, 23, 37, 37, 11, 89, 97. **[SEQ-13]**

The way in here was to notice that all the numbers were prime numbers. If the Prime numbers were mapped to letters of the alphabet in order such that A=2, B=3, C=5, D=7, E=11, etc, then the sequence spells out: "?RIMERMISSINGNOSGRILLEXY". Hopefully it was clear from the subject matter that the missing first letter was P to give **PRIMER: MISSING NOS GRILLE X,Y**. This was the useful helper message in this puzzle – see below.

Ice Rings: 72, 64, 52, 32, 76, 14, 84, 14, **56**, 52, 36, 48. **[SEQ-14]**

This was maybe the hardest of the sequences. The way in was probably to notice that each number is a multiple of 4, and hopefully make the leap that these are years. So we are looking for something that occurs every 4 years, in this case the Winter Olympics. The host countries in the specified years provide an acrostic: **J**apan 1972, **A**ustria 1964, **N**orway 1952, **U**SA 1932, **A**ustria 1976, **R**ussia 2014, **Y**ugoslavia 1984, **R**ussia 2014, **?**, **N**orway 1952, **G**ermany 1936, **S**witzerland 1948. So the missing country needs to begin with I to spell out the thematic **JANUARY RINGS**. Italy is the country, which has hosted in 1956 and 2006. The use of the missing numbers as coordinates will determine that we must select 1956.

(X*Y): 11, 12, 14, 18, 26, **38**, 62, 74, 102, 102. **[SEQ-15]**

Each successive number is determined by taking the preceding number and adding the product of the digits in that preceding number to get the next number. So the missing number 38 = 26 + (2*6), and is succeeded by 62 = 38 + (3*8). Note that this sequence will continue repeating 102.

Tribonacci: 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24, **44**, 81, 149. **[SEQ-16]**

[Tribonacci](#) sequence – like Fibonacci, but where the next number is the sum of the preceding 3 numbers.

The set of sixteen missing sequence numbers in increasing order are therefore:
14, 24, 27, 28, 32, 37, 38, 44, 53, 56, 57, 58, 63, 68, 81, 82.

Using the Depth Sequences to Form a Grille

The key message buried in the depth sequences is the "primer" that hints "**MISSING NOS GRILLE XY**". Additionally, the compass rose has an "X" engraved on the East arm, and a "Y" engraved on the North arm. These clues together indicate that each of the 16 missing two-digit numbers in the form XY should be taken to be a Cartesian coordinate pair (X,Y) **[SEQ-17]**. So the missing number 14 should be treated as the coordinate (1,4), 24 as (2,4) and so on.

A quick search would hopefully identify the likely relevant use of a "[grille](#)" in Cryptography. This takes the form of some kind of grid or sheet with holes cut in it that when placed over some seemingly innocent writing shows only letters or words that spell out the real intended secret message. Another puzzle, Pablo's Magazine, additionally specifies that "the grille turns". From this it may be deduced that we will use a [Turning Grille cipher](#). This uses a square NxN grille with some 'open' cell windows cut variously into the grille. The grille overlays a corresponding square grid of letters and the ones visible through the open cells

are the ones to be used reading across each row downwards. The square grille can then be turned 90 degrees and a new set of underlying letters are exposed through the open grille windows. Two further turns are also undertaken to complete a full set of turns.

The missing sequence numbers when converted into (X,Y) coordinates finds X and Y all in the range from 1 to 8 inclusive. We may therefore suspect an 8x8 grille, and this was hopefully confirmed when the underlying letter grid was formed from paired question answers and OE crossword letters. The given (X,Y) coordinates derived from the missing sequence numbers therefore define a grille comprising 16 open cells (X,Y) as shown in the image **[SEQ-18]**.

A characteristic of such an 8x8 turning grille can be demonstrated by dividing the grille into quadrants and numbering the sixteen cells 1 to 16 in each quadrant as if each quadrant going round clockwise has been turned 90 degrees from the previous quadrant (as shown in the image). A set of 16 open cells can then be selected from the grid such that exactly one of each numbered cell is chosen. So of the four cells numbered "1", one is chosen, of the four numbered "2" one is chosen, and so on. In the simplest case, this could be all sixteen cells in one quadrant, but cells can be chosen in the manner described variously from any quadrant as required. If this rule is followed, when the grille is successively turned 90 degrees, the grille will expose every underlying cell once and once only. In this way, every letter in the underlying grid is used.

Creatures With Eyes also Define The Turning Grille

The sea and land creatures were taken from the Carta Marina (from wiki description): Carta marina et descriptio septentrionalium terrarum (Latin for Marine map and description of the Northern lands; commonly abbreviated Carta marina).

The Island and the sea is also populated with an anchor, with ships and with hills and a castle. For this puzzle, we are interested in the creatures that have eyes - eyes make things visible.
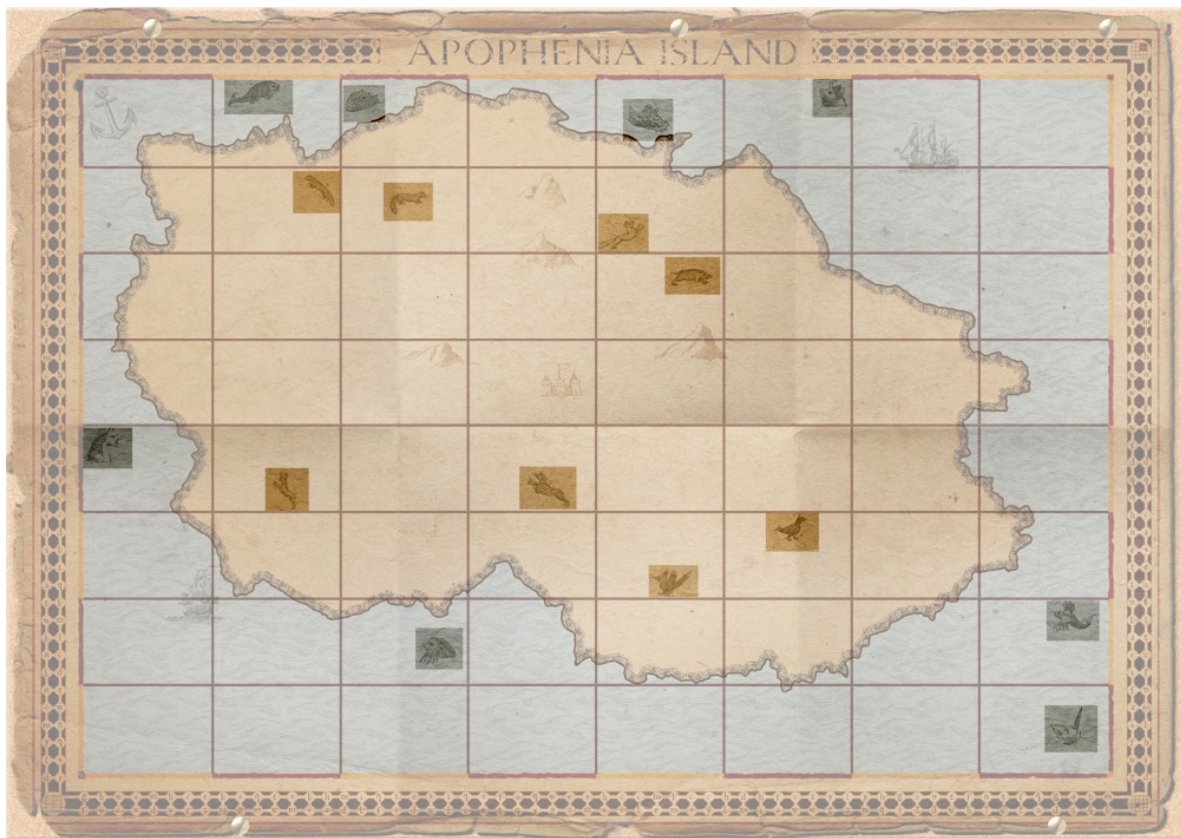
There are sixteen creatures in land and sea that have eyes, and their position in the 8x8 latitude/longitude grid correspond to the open cells in the Turning Grille - the open cells in the grille make visible the letters that are below **[SEA-01]**. This was an alternative or complementary way to the Depth Sequences to identify the Grille configuration.

The hills are placed on: Cornhill, Notting Hill, Primrose Hill and Parliament Hill. The castle is placed on Buckingham Palace **[SEA-02]**.

Cell Pairing Using London Boroughs Enumerate

Overview

The cell pairing mechanism uses the board created by fitting the Scrabble tiles onto the Enumerate Board. The hunter must piece together a set of pentomino shaped scrabble tiles onto an 8x8 Scrabble like board. The solution allows the hunter to pair together cells on an 8x8 grid which can then be used to translate the main 8x8 letter grid into a clue **[BOR-01]**.

Scrabble Tile Pentomino

The Scrabble Tile Pentominos fit together on the 8x8 Enumerate Board. The board has two clues - firstly at the top right and top left are numbers which are the sum of the scrabble tile scores over the corresponding diagonals. These numbers are 140 on the left and 130 on the right. Secondly, the letters Z and L are written into two cells on the board - these represent the L and the Z pentomino shapes which cover these cells in the correct solution. The empty board and the correctly populated board are shown below **[BOR-02]**.

The corner squares are given their positions by their position in the 8x8 latitude/longitude grid on the main map. Each corner square is in their own equivalent square on that map, so, for instance, the "E" is in the top left square on the map.
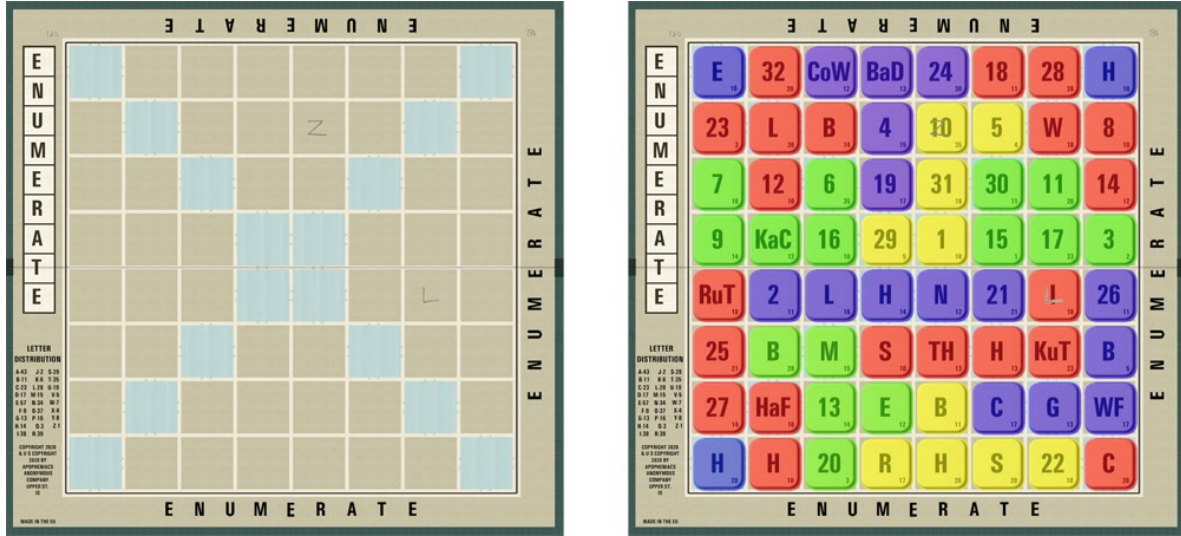
London Borough Enumeration

The tile squares with the letters on (**letter squares**) are the initials of all of the London Boroughs. Note that the City of London is not a London Borough. For example, CoW is City of Westminster. The numbers are the enumeration of a particular London Borough within the set of all London Boroughs. There is more than one enumeration that we have found so we have a helper clue from the Spiral Scratch EP Code which told us:

> **EACH LETTER SQUARE THERE IS PART OF A SET,**
> **FROM INSIDE TO OUT, A NUMBER THEY GET,**
> **ON THE PAGE THAT YOU NEED, A SPIRAL THEY WIND,**
> **TOGETHER A TREASURE THEY HELP YOU TO FIND.**

This told us how to count the London Boroughs, in a spiral starting at the centre (inside) and working out. The page (on the web) that you need will count London Boroughs in this way as shown by the image from that page on the left.

What this gives the hunter is a way to pair cells on the Enumerate Board and by extension pair cells on any 8x8 grid. For example, as City of Westminster is the first London Borough then the cells with the scrabble tiles "1" and "CoW" are paired.

The complete enumeration is shown below **[BOR-03]**:

Enum	Initial	Borough	Enum	Initial	Borough
1	CoW	City of Westminster	17	S	Sutton
2	KaC	Kensington and Chelsea	18	C	Croydon
3	HaF	Hammersmith and Fulham	19	B	Bromley
4	W	Wandsworth	20	L	Lewisham
5	L	Lambeth	21	G	Greenwich
6	S	Southwark	22	B	Bexley
7	TH	Tower Hamlets	23	H	Havering
8	H	Hackney	24	BaD	Barking and Dagenham
9	I	Islington	25	R	Redbridge
10	C	Camden	26	N	Newham
11	B	Brent	27	WF	Waltham Forest
12	E	Ealing	28	H	Haringey
13	H	Hounslow	29	E	Enfield
14	RuT	Richmond upon Thames	30	B	Barnet
15	KuT	Kingston upon Thames	31	H	Harrow
16	M	Merton	32	H	Hillingdon

As is explained elsewhere, if you use this pairing as an overlay to the main 8x8 Letter Grid it will yield a set of paired letters. If you were to add these letters together and then read in the order of the London Borough pairs then you get another clue to the treasure location.

Cell Pairing

Completion of this puzzle results in a set of 32 cell pairings - each pair is a number (corresponding to an underlying cell address) and the London Borough whose enumeration corresponds to that number (also corresponding to an underlying cell address). So, for example, the start of this set would read:

((1, CoW), (2, KaC), ..., (32, H))

Replacing the numerals and the London Borough codes with the underlying cell address from the scrabble board we get:

(((5, 5), (3, 8)), ((2, 4), (2, 5)), ..., ((2, 8), (?, ?)))

So transferring these pairs to the main 8x8 letter grid, we add together the letters in each pair. So we get:

((X+O), (S+W), ..., (T+?)) -> (L, O, ..., ?)

The question marks are due to there being multiple boroughs whose short code is the same letter - in this case H. It is up to the hunter to decide which is the correct association and to ensure that no letter and associated cell pairing is used more than once.

Turning Grille Decode

N

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

	T	O		X	S		
	O	G		A			
				R			
A	S		K				
				G	F		
		R					M
							B

E

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

			V				
			J			Z	D
	Q					E	S
			C				
			L		N	C	T
			H				O
E	T						

S

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

M							
D					R		
		U	A				
				X		D	A
				I			
				V		W	V
		T	Y			O	M

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

N															E										
T	O	X	S	O	G	A	R	A	S	K	G	F	R	M	B	V	J	Z	D	Q	E	S	C	L	N	C	T	H	O	E	T
S															**W**										
M	D	R	U	A	X	D	A	I	V	W	V	T	Y	O	M	I	W	U	L	Q	W	B	C	L	N	W	Y	H	G	J	K
SUM MOD 26																									
F	R	O	M	O	D	D	R	I	N	G	B	Y	P	A	N	D	F	T	O	G	A	T	E	W	A	Y	R	O	U	N	D

FROM ODD RING BY P AND F TO GATEWAY ROUND [DEC-01]

A mark is also awarded for correct application of the method **[DEC-02]**

This is the first of: *TWO TELL YOU WHERE THE TREASURE DWELLS* from the question papers character code.

London Boroughs Pairing Decode

Note that the decode is split into 4 for ease of understanding.

E	32	CoW	BaD	24	18	28	H
23	L	B	4	10	5	W	8
7	12	6	19	31	30	11	14
9	KaC	16	29	1	15	17	3
RuT	2	L	H	N	21	I	26
25	B	M	S	TH	H	KuT	B
27	HaF	13	E	B	C	G	WF
H	H	20	R	H	S	22	C

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

(X, O), (S, W), (A, G), (J, Z), (R, L), (U, O), (U, G), (D, K)

LOGICIAN

E	32	CoW	BaD	24	18	28	H
23	L	B	4	10	5	W	8
7	12	6	19	31	30	11	14
9	KaC	16	29	1	15	17	3
RuT	2	L	H	N	21	I	26
25	B	M	S	TH	H	KuT	B
27	HaF	13	E	B	C	G	WF
H	H	20	R	H	S	22	C

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

(Q, C), (W, A), (W, E), (Q, V), (R, T), (S, A), (C, Y), (B, H)

SWALKSAI

E	32	CoW	BaD	24	18	28	H
23	L	B	4	10	5	W	8
7	12	6	19	31	30	11	14
9	KaC	16	29	1	15	17	3
RuT	2	L	H	N	21	I	26
25	B	M	S	TH	H	KuT	B
27	HaF	13	E	B	C	G	WF
H	H	20	R	H	S	22	C

M	T	O	V	X	S	I	W
D	O	G	J	A	R	Z	D
U	Q	U	A	R	L	E	S
Q	W	B	C	X	C	D	A
A	S	L	K	L	N	C	T
N	W	H	I	G	F	Y	O
H	G	R	V	J	W	V	M
E	T	T	Y	K	O	M	B

(D, I), (S, B), (A, O), (O, T), (N, V), (M, G), (D, F), (X, V)

LTOHISIS

(N , Y), (T, L), (H, M), (I, E), (M, C), (J, L), (R, W), (T, K)

LETMOUND

All together this gives us:

LOGICIAN'S WALK SAIL TO HIS ISLET MOUND [DEC-03]

This is the second of: *TWO TELL YOU WHERE THE TREASURE DWELLS* from the question papers character code.

A mark also awarded for correct application of the method even if the message was not decoded correctly. **[DEC-04]**

Directions to Start of Treasure Trail

Combined Directions

Together, these clues tell us to get to the start of the Treasure Trail, the island in the cemetery.

> **FROM ODD RING BY P AND F TO GATEWAY ROUND**
> **LOGICIAN'S WALK SAIL TO HIS ISLET MOUND**

Disambiguation of Directions

FROM ODD RING

There are 81 discs and associated questions in the hunt. Eighty of these discs form pairs yielding 40 letters that populate the 8x8. One disc does not form a pair and is the ODD RING. This is the Daniel Defoe disc that is placed on Stoke Newington Library **[DEC-05]**: id 3.3 and question: 184. Whose stone was passed by those on a quest?

BY P

This reads BY POE, Edgar Allan Poe who attended and boarded at Reverend Bransby's Manor House School on Stoke Newington Church Street. We follow the Capital Ring in an easterly direction from the library until we come to what is now Know & Love which sits

where the school used to be. There is a memorial bust and plaque to Edgar Allan Poe here. This is the By P(oe) **[DEC-06].**

AND F

This reads AND FOE - the original name of DANIEL DEFOE. From an undated newspaper report of a lecture by Professor Moore:

> Between 1708 and 1709 and his death in 1731, Defoe leased Clarke House, on the north side of Church Street (now No. 106) and later, Sutton House, on the south side (now No. 95).
>
> "It has been guessed that he purchased the freehold of Sutton House and entered it in the name of another man to avoid the danger of losing it in the quagmire of bankruptcy", said Professor Moore.
>
> In Sutton House, with its stable, outhouses, orchard and garden, he served the Ministers of Queen Anne, and George I and II. More important, it was there that he wrote 'Robinson Crusoe', Moll Flanders, A Journal of the Plague Year' Colonel Jack' and 'A Tour Thro' the whole Island of Great Britain'.
>
> 'Despite claims to the contrary, there is no doubt that 'Robinson Crusoe' was written by Defoe at No. 95 Church Street, stoke Newington, some time before April 25, 1719. Defoe's widow continued to live in Stoke Newington nearly two years after his death. A grand-daughter was buried in the old parish church as late as 1783.

There is a great article here on the search for the exact opposition of his house.

On the way to the Daniel Defoe plaque **[DEC-07]** we pass Stoke Newington's own Banksy - almost destroyed but for a last minute intervention by the owner of the house.

TO GATEWAY ROUND

We continue along the Capital Ring path until we reach the **gateway** of the old Abney House **[DEC-08]**. This is the meaning of the ROUND - we are traveling **round** the Capital Ring **[DEC-09]**.

> *Originally this was the Fleetwood estate, laid out in the 1630s from meadowland. Fleetwood House, which fronted Stoke Newington Church Street, was completed in 1635 for Sir Edward Hartopp, first Baronet. The estate passed to the Fleetwood family in 1664 through the marriage of Mary Hartopp to Charles Fleetwood (1618-92), one of Cromwell's generals.*
>
> *Isaac Watts (1674-1748), the hymn-writer and divine, stayed at Fleetwood House in 1696 and was closely involved with the planning of Abney House, built for Thomas Gunston (1667-1700) on the adjoining land to the west of Fleetwood House. Although separate estates, the design of the Abney House gardens was linked to those of Fleetwood House through the Watts connection. Watts lived in Abney House from 1734 until his death in 1748.*

There is a legend that the body of Oliver Cromwell was secreted away by his friends and buried in the grounds of Fleetwood House. We will come across that legend again soon.

The gateway that we come to is the original gateway of Abney House (marked by another plaque) and was retained after the destruction of the house and the conversion of the lands into one of London's Magnificent Seven cemeteries: Abney Park Cemetery.

LOGICIAN'S WALK

The Capital Ring enters the cemetery at the old gateway and we follow it inside.

The Capital Ring path continues to the left but we are heading for Dr Watt's Walk **[DEC-10]** - on the way we pass the grave of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

Dr Watt's walk is so named because it is believed to be one of his favourite walks and places when he stayed at Abney House. As well as being the writer of a huge number of hymns, Watts was also a Logician of some note:

> *Isaac Watts' Logic became the standard text on logic at Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, being used at Oxford for well over 100 years. C. S. Peirce, the great nineteenth-century logician, wrote favourably of Watts' Logic. When preparing his own textbook, titled A Critick of Arguments: How to Reason (also known as the Grand Logic), Peirce wrote, 'I shall suppose the reader to be acquainted with what is contained in Dr Watts' Logick, a book... far superior to the treatises now used in colleges, being the production of a man distinguished for good sense.'*

Hence, Logician's Walk is Dr Watts Walk. We walk roughly North on this walk, passing a statue of Isaac Watts himself, until we reach the chapel and come across the Capital Ring again.

SAIL TO HIS ISLET MOUND

The Capital Ring passes just south of the chapel, to reach our destination we therefore have to leave the island and set sail. We set a heading for Watt's Mound **[DEC-11]**.

Abney Park contains Dr Watts' Mound which marks the spot where he did much composition. It was close to a heronry on the, now culverted, Hackney Brook, in the grounds of Abney House, which he helped to lay out. His poetry influenced others including William Blake and Lewis Carroll. He also wrote tracts, theology and logical treatise. His Logick (1724) was a standard university text book in this subject for over 100 years.ys:

And from 3AM Magazine:

In Watts' time the mound was an island. Beyond the giant Cedar of Lebanon, Fleetwood gardens, the wilderness and the 'straggling orchard' the north and eastern borders of the park were delineated by Hackney Brook. Culverted in the 1860s, it still flows underground on the far side of the cemetery wall. On the other side of the brook was the heronry and open country.

Watt's Mound is our island in the cemetery. There is a legend that Oliver Cromwell is buried beneath the mound. There are a couple of ways to reach the mound, here we head to the right and to the east along the Capital Ring and then branch off to the north.

After following our map we come to Watt's Mound - our Islet Mound. On the mound is a plaque dedicated to Isaac Watts and underneath the mound maybe lies the body of Oliver Cromwell.

This is the destination of the Square Route as it is the destination of the Round Trip. The Treasure Directions from solving Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island take us from here to the treasure itself.

The journey through Abney Park follows this map:

Round Trip with Alberti

Overview

There was a second alternative route to Watts Mound in Abney Park via the "round trip". Those who had decoded the bus route helper would know that the "**ROUND TRIP** [was] **QUICKER THAN** [the] **SQUARE ROUTE**".

The 'Square Route' required answering all the disc questions as well as solving the Xword puzzles to form the full 8x8 letter square grid, and also required the scrabble tile formation and turning grille configuration in order to be able to decode the grid twice to get the directions from the odd disc out along Stoke Newington Church St and into Abney Park to get to Watts Mound.

This Round Trip route was designed to be quicker, but was also less obvious. It required as a minimum that 36 disc questions were answered in order to construct the two Alberti rotors for decoding the lengthy cipher text around the border of the map, each such letter appearing in a little circle.

The instructions were inspired by similar directions in _The Gold Bug_ by Edgar Allan Poe, although that knowledge wasn't necessary to decode the directions. The starting point is our own 'Bishop's hostel' (Ye Olde Mitre in Holborn) and (bearing, distance) directions were then given which if calculated correctly took you straight to Watts Mound in Abney Park. Additionally, a W3W address at that destination was included in the directions as a confirmer.

How Might Solvers Identify the Round Trip?

As the quicker route to Watts Mound, this method was more covertly concealed within the Island Map, and no explicit instructions were provided. There were several observable things that might have raised a quizzical eyebrow:

1. Firstly, the Bus Route helper decode tells you that the **ROUND TRIP QUICKER THAN SQUARE ROUTE**. This hopefully suggested at least that there were two alternative routes to the treasure.

2. The letters around the map border might have been analysed. One thing that may have been observed is that there are only 18 different letters of the alphabet present in that long string of ciphertext **[ALB-01]**.

3. It could also be observed that there were exactly 18 discs around the Apophenia Island coastline. At some point hopefully you identified that our island "coastline" was in reality the Capital Ring walking route around London **[LON-02]**.

4. Decoding the "In the Round" musical code would reveal "DESERT ISLAND DISCS C". This might inspire some curiosity as to what these Desert Island Discs were? You might also note the strange time signature "1 8" and the fact that there were 18 notes in the musical encoding.

5. You might have wondered if the ATH starting and finishing on the 18th of the month was more than a coincidence. Likewise that all the planned website

announcements providing Friday assistance were published at 6pm GMT, or 18:00 **[ALB-02]**.

6. You might have noticed that a few of the disc images on the map had a number added to the original image. Closer inspection of the discs in the PDF may have enabled you to identify further such numbers hidden in a subset of disc images. The numbers (a few in varying formats) were 33, 45 or 78 – record rotation speeds. There were 18 such discs annotated in total. You might have perhaps linked this with the idea of musical Desert Island Discs.

7. You may even have noted that the 18 discs thus marked formed an approximate geographical (inner) ring on the map.

8. The decoded message from the Spiral Scratch EP title gives the clue **LIKE A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL**, which may have offered a further hint to the significance of these two rings of discs via a music record hint.

9. When you had the majority of answers for the set of 18 discs around the Apophenia Island coastline (the Capital Ring), you may have observed that the answer letters went in alphabetical order in a clockwise direction starting at North **[ALB-03]**. That might have suggested their involvement in some kind of code or other.

10. You might also have noticed that the answers to the questions associated with the 18 Desert Island Discs each began with a different letter, and that those 18 letters were the same 18 letters that appear in the long ciphertext string around the map border **[ALB-04]**.

11. If you had thus been able to identify the two sets of disc rings, you might have noticed that the discs for two London Music Hall stars ALBERT Chevalier and Fred ALBERT (both buried in Abney Park as it turns out), were aligned on these respective rings on the Apophenia Island map **[ALB-05]**.

12. You might even have been inspired to search for a disc or rotor based enciphering method and come across the Alberti cipher. You could even have speculated as to whether "Alberti" was the plural for Albert in Italian (it probably is not).

If you had noticed some of all of these things, you may have been able to identify the basis for uncovering this alternative 'round trip' to the treasure.

Desert Island Disc Speeds

The 18 disc images that contained record speeds of 33, 45 or 48 were as follows:

1. "78" partially visible at the bottom of the Prince Albert pub sign [*Whats-Er-Name Square* by Fred **ALBERT**];

2. "XXXIII" ("33" in roman numerals) on the dragon's wings [track *Sunday Rain* on album *Concrete & Gold* sung by Taylor **HAWKINS** of the Foo Fighters]

3. "78" on the front door of the Monte Carlo casino [Charles **WELLS** via *The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo* by Charles Coborn];

4. a bottle of "33" Export lager behind Queenie Watts on the bar [*QUEEN High* by Queenie Watts];

5. "45" on the Queen Mother's beer glass [*Christmas with the DEVIL* by Spinal Tap];

6. "0x4E" (78 in hex) hidden in the undergrowth to the right of Michael Redgrave as Barnes Wallis [*The Dambusters March* by Eric **COATES**];

7. "0x2D" (45 in hex) with the AC-DC lightning rod ['Guitar' George **YOUNG** via *Sultans of Swing* by Dire Straits].

8. "33" in Johnny Nash's pupil (see what we did there?) [*Catch a Fire* by Bob **MARLEY**];

9. "45" at the base of the Three Mile Island cooling tower [*LONDON Calling* by The Clash];

10. "45" etched into the Gavroche background (at about 3 o'clock) [*Je Ne Regrette Rien* by **EDITH** Piaf];

11. "33" on the ears (one digit per ear) of the Malcolm McLaren face mask [**FALKLAND** Islands via *Outlaw* by Alabama 3];

12. "T_9" on the triangular pyramid in the video still (45 being the ninth Triangular number) [*GOLDEN Brown* by The Stranglers];

13. "45" hidden in the sun detail of the Jimi Hendrix's own painting from the single cover [*Valleys of NEPTUNE* by Jimi Hendrix];

14. "45b" added to the doorpost on Ian Fleming's Jamaican house [*Treasure ISLAND* by Don Drummond, the Island Records B-side],

15. "33" stencilled on Leo Gorcey's shirt [**TREASURE** via *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* by The Beatles]

16. "XLV" (45 in Roman Numerals) on the angel grave cross [*Back to BLACK* by Amy Winehouse],

17. "33" on Dirk Bogarde's army collar (**SAILORS** from track *Mario's Café* on *So Tough* by St Etienne,

18. "45" added to the red beret [*NEW ROSE* by The Damned]

A mark was awarded for identifying the 18 hidden disc image numbers and noting they were record speeds **[ALB-06]**. The tracks had loose island collections, either via the record label or some other link, as noted in the relevant disc question story.

"In the Round" Helper

This was a musical note substitution code intended as a helper for the Alberti Round Trip decode, the title "In the Round" pointing to that association. The musical cipher used is one by Arthur Honegger (1892-1955), one of a number of composers to celebrate another Albert, **ALBERT** Roussel (1867-1937) by using ciphers in real musical compositions. Honegger's code is shown in Example 10 in an article on Musical Cryptography by Eric

Sams[16]. As the letters are encoded using increasing notes in order, then the same for sharps and flats, it might be possible to break as a simple substitution code with a guessable encoding order of notes as letters, although there are only 18 notes to play with.

The decoded message here is **DESERT ISLAND DISCS C** **[ITR-01]**. The time signature and number of notes (both 18) **[ITR-02]** may also be used with other observations to help identify the importance of 18 in the Alberti code, as outlined above. The musical key of C is also given here for use in the Alberti decode **[ITR-03]**.

Alberti Cipher

Leon Battista Alberti (1404-72) was your common or garden Italian renaissance polymath, most famous as an architect and artist, but with many other talents. In 1467 he published his **De Componendis Cifris**. (*On Composing Ciphers*) describing the first polyalphabetic substitution cipher, a big advance in cryptography. This used the first ever cryptographic machine[17], Alberti's Cipher Disks, which fitted with the thematic ATH use of discs, rings and circles.

Alberti's innovation was to take the substitution cipher to another dimension. His machine comprised two concentric rings each divided into 24 sectors. The outer fixed ring (*Stabilis*) provided the plaintext upper case letters, so literally a ring of capital letters, or Capital Ring. In his case, Alberti used 20 letters of the alphabet and 4 numbers. Alberti's inner ring (*Mobilis*) comprising 24 lower case ciphertext letters which could be moved around to different positions to provide different substitution alphabets. Whilst perhaps not as elegant as Blaise de Vigenere's later cipher, it was revolutionary (pun intended) for its time and confounded the frequency analysis approaches that had been developed effectively to break existing simple substitution codes.

In our case we hid an 18 letter version of the Alberti Cipher Disc in our Apophenia Island map comprising an outer and inner ring, each with 18 discs **[ALB-07]**.

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[16] Honegger's musical encoding system also appeared in the 2011 Enigma ATH.
[17] Simon Singh, *The Code Book* (1999) - p124
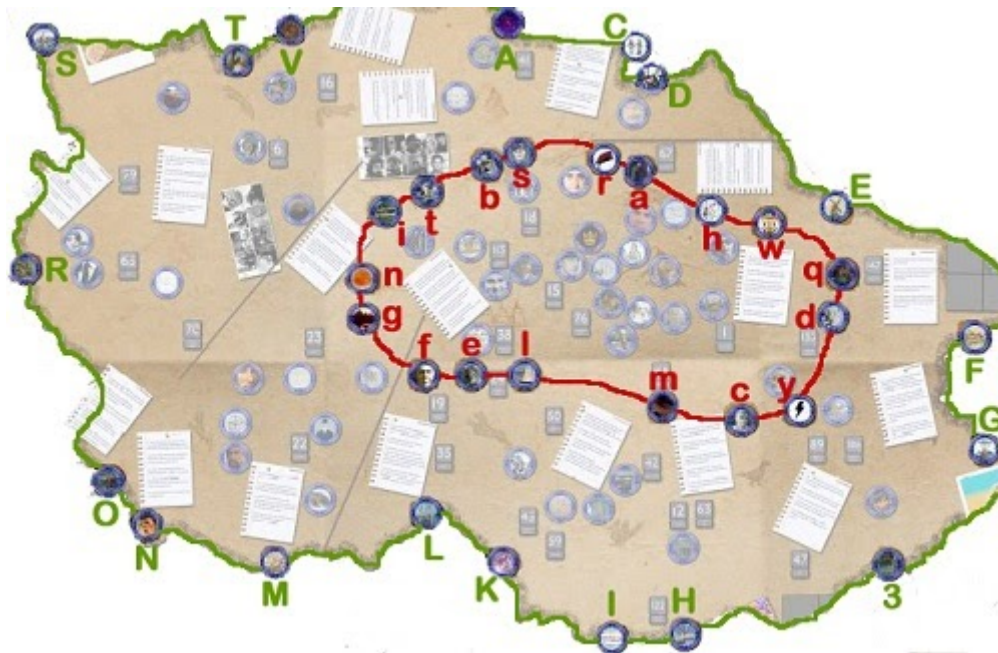
The outer fixed ring, or *Stabilis*, used the 18 discs located around the Apophenia Island coastline mapped onto the real-life Capital Ring walk around London. The 18 Capital Ring discs provided 17 letters in alphabetical order clockwise and a solitary number: **A**DOLF, **C**HEVALIER, **D**EFOE, **E**DITH, **F**ALKLANDS, **G**OLDEN, **3**, **H**AWKINS, **I**SLAND, **K**INGSTON, **L**EVY, **M**ITCHELL, **N**EPTUNE, **O**TTO, **R**ECTOR, **S**AILORS, **T**HEODORA, **V**ULCAN.

Our movable inner ring, *Mobilis*, comprised a subset of 18 discs that were roughly configured in a ring within the island. These discs and corresponding questions all had something in common – the subject of each was a vinyl music record / CD - a single or an album. So each was a movable / rotating disc, and to further identify this subset, the speed of the record was concealed to varying degrees within the disc image – 33, 45 or 78 rpm as identified above.

These then were our ATH choice of Desert Island Discs (clockwise from North) with question answers:

- **A**LBERT: Whats-Er-Name Square by Fred ALBERT (78 rpm, 1870s)
- **H**AWKINS: Concrete & Gold LP by the Foo Fighters (33rpm, 2017)
- **W**ELLS: *The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo* by Charles Coborn (78 rpm, 1891)
- **Q**UEEN: *Queen High* by Queenie Watts (33rpm, 1966)
- **D**EVIL: *Christmas with the Devil* by Spinal Tap (45rpm, 1984)
- **Y**OUNG: Sultans of Swing by Dire Straits (45rpm, 1978)
- **C**OATES: *The Dam Busters March* by Eric Coates (78rpm, 1954)
- **M**ARLEY: *Catch A Fire* by (Bob Marley &) The Wailers (33rpm, 1973)
- **L**ONDON: *London Calling* by The Clash (45rpm - also LP, 1979)
- **E**DITH: *Non, Je Ne Regrette Rien* by Édith Piaf (45rpm, 1960)
- **F**ALKLANDS: *Outlaw* by Alabama 3 (33rpm, 2005)
- **G**OLDEN: *Golden Brown* by The Stranglers (45rpm, 1981)
- **N**EPTUNE: *Valleys of Neptune* by Jimi Hendrix (45rpm, released 2010)
- **I**SLAND: Treasure Island by Don Drummond (45rpm B-side, 1965)
- **T**REASURE: *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* by The Beatles (33rpm, 1967)

- **B**LACK: *Back to Black* by Amy Winehouse (45rpm, 2007)
- **S**AILORS: *So Tough* by St Etienne (33rpm, 1993)
- **R**OSE: New Rose by The Damned (45rpm, 1976)

We even compiled an ATH2020 Desert Island Discs playlist on Spotify for your pleasure, containing all the tracks except Fred Albert and Queenie Watts.

Consequently the letters on our two Alberti rings were configured as shown in the image below.

Alberti Cipher Method
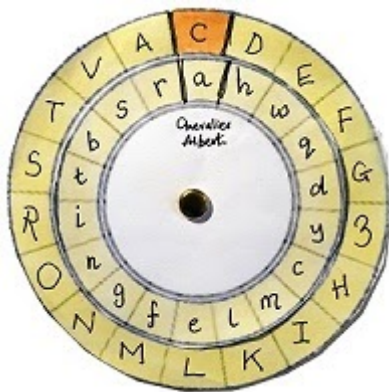
We employed Alberti's second encoding method, which is clear from the observation that the ciphertext is all lower case letters. In this method, a key letter is defined to be one of the upper case plaintext letters on the outer ring (in our case "C") and must be known to both encoder and decoder (along with the ring letter configurations determined by our outer Capital Ring of 18 discs and inner ring of 18 Desert Island Discs). The encoder chooses their first ring setting, and writes down the ciphertext letter aligned with the plaintext key "C". In our case, this is "a", so that the initial setting has our two Abney Park Music Hall Alberti discs (Albert Chevalier on the outer Capital Ring, and Fred Albert on the inner Desert Island Disc ring) lined up as indeed they are on the map.

Then a small number of letters are encoded using that first setting. When the encoder wishes to switch the rotor setting to a new substitution alphabet, they use the ciphertext letter aligned with the plaintext number "3" on the outer ring ("y" on our first ring setting). This tells the decoder to reset, rotating the inner *Mobilis* ring around until that ciphertext letter "y" is newly aligned with the key letter "C" on the outer ring. The encoder then enciphers the next small section of message with the new substitution alphabet. And so on.

The encoder is thus able to change the setting whenever they wish and the decoder will automatically detect the need to change the ring configuration and also know the new setting. If the rings are reset each time after the same number of letters are encoded, then the encoded text becomes much easier to break. Given our circular theme here, we used the digits of pi to define how many letters to encode before changing the ring setting **[ALB-08]**. So we encoded 3 letters with the first setting, before moving the inner ring; then 1, then 4, then 1, then 5 and so on. This information was only really of use if you were trying to break the ciphertext without knowing the ring configurations.

Alberti also proposed that the code could be made even harder to break by such techniques as only encrypting one of a double letter in the plaintext, and through the introduction of 'null' ciphertext letters by random encoding of plaintext numbers (which the decoder simply discards). We eschewed such mischievous suggestions, guessing things were already difficult enough.

Map Border Ciphertext Decode

The map border ciphertext begins with the outer set of letters to the right of the Apophenia Island map title as indicated by the ">". The text goes clockwise around the outer set, and then switches to the inner set (starting "ymyw") and going fully around the border of the map until the text end indicated by the full stop.

The first set of ciphertext letters to decode is thus "atbryafmrqmbq...". As described above, the first letter "a" indicates the initial ring configuration, that "a" on the inner ring should align with our key "C" on the outer Capital ring. Using this initial setting (shown in the previous image) we can begin to decode subsequent ciphertext letters: "t" -> **"S"**, "b" -> **"T"**, "r" -> **"A"**, "y" -> **"3"**

That is the indicator to reset the ring configuration, moving the inner ring around so that the letter "y" is now aligned with our key letter "C" on the outer ring, as shown in the second image.

Having done this we can continue to decode: "a" -> **"R"**, "f" -> **"3"**. So again we need to reset the ring configuration so that inner "f" is then aligned with outer key letter "C".

Continuing with that new setting: "m" -> **"T"**, "r" -> **"I"**, "q" -> **"N"**, "m" -> **"T"**, "b" -> **"3"**. And so on. Now we can see the decoded text reads **STARTINT**, so it looks as if we are getting something meaningful. It actually turns out to be quicker to create a little paper pair of rotors as shown in the photo and decode by hand, rather than attempt to automate in a spreadsheet, although the full Excel encoding is also shown in the *ATH2020_Solution_Decodes.xlsx* Alberti sheet. It took about 30 minutes to decode by hand in total.

Once the entire decoding process is complete, the message decoded is as follows **[ALB-09]**:

> **START IN THE ROSE GARDEN VVHERE RINGS ARE SOLD**
> **A ROVND OF SEAFARERS VVITH OLLIE'S GOLD**
> **AT CLERIC'S HOSTELRIE IN ISLAND COVRT**
> **SET COVRSE NORTH NORTH EAST NINETEEN MINVTES SHORT**
> **HEAD AS THE CROVV FLIES NOT VIA THE STREET**
> **ONE LEAGVE, FOVR FVRLONGS, FIVE CHAINS, NINETEEN FEET**
> **ON OLD LOGICIAN'S TREASVR'D ISLE LAND FAIR**
> **HIS VVORDS FIND THEE AVVAKE, IVST INFORM VVHERE**

In order to encode the message using just 18 letters, a small number of fairly common letter mappings were used as per Alberti himself: i is also used for j; v is also used for u; double v is used for w.

Following the Directions

The directions provided a quicker more direct route to Watts Mound.

The starting place for the directions was Ye Olde Mitre pub at 1, Ely Court, Holborn **[ALB-10]**, our Isle of Ely "cleric's hostelrie" that was the equivalent of the "Bishop's Hostel" in Poe's *Gold Bug directions*. Ye Olde Mitre is a Fuller's pub, and when open serves the loosely thematic *Seafarer's* English Ale and *Oliver's Island* Golden Ale ("Ollie's Gold") **[ALB-11]**. It also serves *London Pride*.

The precise location to start these directions (in Hatton Garden, our rose garden, where rings and other jewellery are sold **[ALB-12]**) could be obtained from either one of the following two solves:

- The disc located here at Ely Court on Apophenia Island giving (a red) ROSE as the answer to the question about the price Sir Christopher Hatton paid for his garden each year, which yielded the precise What3Words address ///landed.cloud.sits **[ALB-13]**. This W3W address is given as corresponding to (51.518421, -0.10733200) in WGS84 lat/long (51°31'6.3156"N, 0°6'26.3952"W), British National Grid coordinates of (531416,181642) or TQ3141681642 as a 10 digit grid reference, although noting that the W3W address covers a square of 3 meters x 3 meters.

- The photo album puzzle also gave the corresponding and precise British National Grid coordinates (531416, 181642) via the letter numbers from Defoe's *Tour Thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain* **[ALB-14]**.

A direct as-the-crow flies (Bearing Distance) journey is then specified from this start position:

- A bearing 19 minutes short of NNE (22° 30') is 22°11'00" or **22.18333 degrees [ALB-15]**;

///awake.just.inform
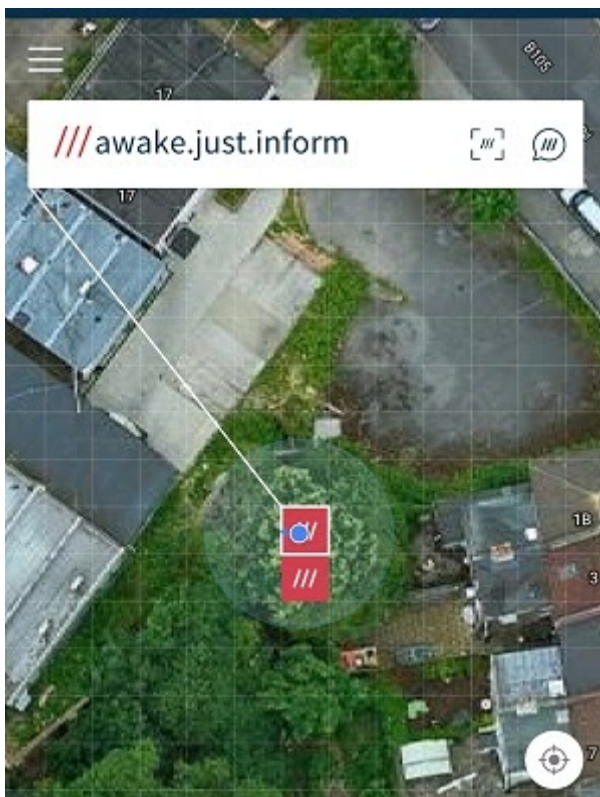
· A distance of 1 league (=3 miles x 5280 feet), 4 furlongs (=4 x 660 feet), 5 chains (= 5 x 66 feet), plus 19 feet gives a total of 15,840 + 2,640 + 330 + 19 = 18,829 feet = **3.566 miles** (5.739 km) **[ALB-16]**.

There are a number of online calculator websites available to calculate a destination point precisely given a distance and bearing from a start point, taking into account the curvature of the earth, such as FCC site, Geo Midpoint, Movable Type, SunEarthTools. For example, the FCC site uses Great Circles for its calculation and gives:

Starting at 51.518421 Latitude, -0.107332 Longitude (Point 1) and going 3.57 miles at 22.18° (referenced to True North), the endpoint coordinates are

51.566214 Latitude, -0.075979 Longitude (Point 2)

Entering that destination (Lat, Long) position at the What3Words website maps you to ///awake.just.inform, which is in the centre of Watts Mound **[ALB-17]** in Abney Park Cemetery. The different online tools came up with some small variations depending on the calculation method used and the precision of input data allowed. However all the tools we tested with, gave a destination location unambiguously located on Watts Mound, within one or two W3W squares of ///awake.just.inform. As an additional confirmer, we included that W3W address in the final line of the directions **[ALB-18]**, which you might term Watts' Three Words.


Watt's Mound is named in honour of Isaac Watts, who as well as being a hymn writer and theologian, was also a Logician who spent much time on that island spot which in his day was on the Hackney Brook (a 'lost' river now flowing below ground). According to Wikipedia, Watts "particularly enjoyed the grounds at Abney Park, which Lady Mary [Abney] planted with two elm walks leading down to an island heronry in the Hackney Brook, and he often sought inspiration there for the many books and hymns that he wrote." If you were able to visit Abney Park during the lockdown, you would see that Watt's Mound today looks remarkably like a small desert island rising above a sea of mud with a single tree in the middle. So this was our "old Logician's treasur'd isle" **[ALB-19]**, which we found quite apt being former employees of Logica. Taking a reading with the What3Words app by that tree, confirms its location as ///awake.just.inform as per the screenshot above.

This article by Bridget Penney imagines Watts' view from here. "In Watts' time the mound was an island. Beyond the giant Cedar of Lebanon, Fleetwood gardens, the wilderness and the 'straggling orchard' the north and eastern borders of the park were delineated by Hackney Brook. Culverted in the 1860s, it still flows underground on the far side of the cemetery wall. On the other side of the brook was the heronry and open country."

Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island: Treasure Site Directions

Decoding the Directions
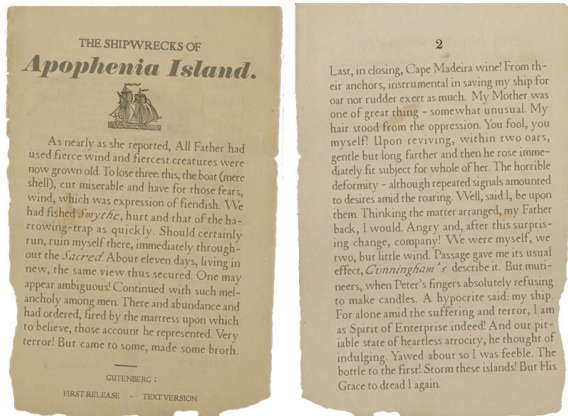
Solving the Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island component gives hunters the final directions from Watts Mound to the location of the treasure next to the grave of G. W. Hunt (Hunt's close). Originally the intention was to have these instructions in the open, on a smaller pirate type map, as we believed that they were useless without knowledge of Abney Park and of Watt's Mound.

We were concerned, though, that Abney Park could be guessed too early (and was by at least one team) and then a quick search on the history of Abney Park would easily yield Isaac Watts and his skill as a logician - which for many teams would clinch Abney Park and Watt's Mound as being the starting place.

It was decided to encode these directions and it seemed appropriate to use three of the themes: Poe, Defoe and What Three Words

The puzzle is spread over two pages, the Index page is notionally part of the same book but acts as a helper. The images are based on a chapbook of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe **[SHIP-01]**.

A chapbook was a type of street literature. Popular novels of the time were drastically abridged (to twenty four pages for example) and sold very cheaply in chapbook form. The font that is used is Chapbook Regular and mimics the type of fonts that were used in printing the books.

The cipher is a "What Three Words" implementation for words themselves rather than for locations in space **[SHIP-02]**. So we use three words to uniquely identify a single word.
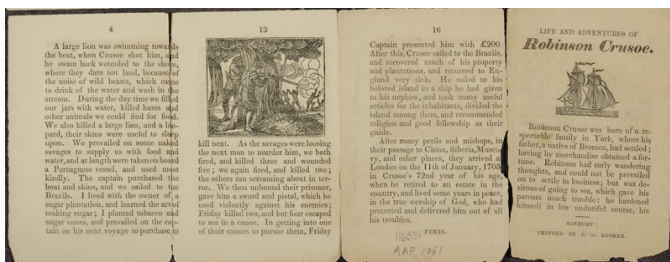
A three word phrase is located in a book (catalogue) and its position in terms of <chapter, line, word> is noted, this is the index. This index is used to interrogate another book (registry) and the word that is found at that index is the word that we are looking for **[SHIP-03]**.

Two books are involved, one by Daniel Defoe and one by Edgar Allan Poe. Both books are full novels and both books feature shipwrecks - hence the title of the puzzle which with knowledge of the authors gained elsewhere should enable identification of the books.The books are the previously mentioned *Robinson Crusoe* and the Poe book is *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket*. **[SHIP-04]**.

In our case either book can be the registry and either can be the catalogue depending on which book the three word phrase is located. If one book is the catalogue (where the phrase is found) then the other book becomes the registry (where the word is located). For instance take the first three words: *As nearly as*. If you search in both books they occur once and once only in one of the books and not at all in the other. Looking up *As nearly as* you will find they occur in Nantucket: Chapter 2, Line 193, Word 7.

> *I remained three days and nights (**as nearly as** I could guess) in my*

In this case, Nantucket is acting as the catalogue and Crusoe as the registry - the three words *As nearly as* act as a three word index for a word in Crusoe. Looking at Crusoe if we take the 193rd line in the 2nd Chapter we see:

> *Poetry before we hauled in our **sail** and set us down to fish. The wind*

The seventh word is sail and this is our clear text word.

To ensure integrity of the code and of the decipherment we need to ensure that the coder and the decoder both use the same versions of the book and that the three-word locator retains its integrity and through <chapter, word, line> locator returns the required clear text word. To ensure this, at the foot of the first page is Gutenberg - First Release - Text Version. Gutenberg is the obvious place to get out of copyright books and Gutenberg retains release date information in the file - the date at which that text was first available on the platform. Hunters must find the earliest if there are multiple copies or versions (Robinson Crusoe differs drastically between versions). The use of the text version - always offered by Gutenberg is to utilise hard carriage returns at the end of each line manitining line length and therefore integrity of decoding over different platforms.

Some of the words, those in italics, Smythe, Sacred and Cunningham's are literals - not to be found in either book and so inserted literally into the coded text.

The full decode is shown below.

TRI 01	TRI 02	TRI 03	Catalogue	Ch	Le	Wo	CLEAR
AS	NEARLY	AS	NANTUCKET	2	193	7	SAIL
SHE	REPORTED	ALL	CRUSOE	1	130	3	AWAY
FATHER	HAD	USED	CRUSOE	1	124	7	FROM
FIERCE	WIND	AND	NANTUCKET	1	111	5	HIS
FIERCEST	CREATURES	WERE	CRUSOE	20	174	9	PLACE
NOW	GROWN	OLD	CRUSOE	11	8	1	UNTIL
TO	LOSE	THREE	CRUSOE	2	383	1	PATH
THIS	THE	BOAT	CRUSOE	19	12	4	DIVIDE
MERE	SHELL	CUT	NANTUCKET	1	171	5	TAKE
MISERABLE	AND	HAVE	CRUSOE	2	91	2	RIGHT
FOR	THOSE	FEARS	CRUSOE	4	179	2	SAIL
WIND	WHICH	WAS	NANTUCKET	17	7	2	SIXTEEN
EXPRESSION	OF	FIENDISH	NANTUCKET	4	63	4	TO
WE	HAD	FISHED	CRUSOE	2	199	2	FIND

SMYTHER	SMYTHER	SMYTHE	<LITERAL>				SMYTHE
HURT	AND	THAT	CRUSOE	1	122	4	BY
O	FTHE	HARROWING	NANTUCKET	3	137	7	YOUR
TRAP	AS	QUICKLY	NANTUCKET	4	53	3	SIDE
SHOULD	CERTAINLY	RUN	CRUSOE	1	114	7	SIGHT
RUIN	MYSELF	THERE	CRUSOE	1	125	5	OVER
IMMEDIATELY	THROUGHOUT	THE	NANTUCKET	3	57	4	TO
SACRED	**SACRED**	**SACRED**	**<LITERAL>**				SACRED
ABOUT	ELEVEN	DAYS	CRUSOE	3	89	9	TO
LIVING	IN	NEW	NANTUCKET	2	63	9	GREY
THE	SAME	VIEW	CRUSOE	14	96	4	MAST
THUS	SECURED	ONE	CRUSOE	12	57	8	IN
MAY	APPEAR	AMBIGUOUS	NANTUCKET	6	29	9	LINE
CONTINUED	WITH	SUCH	CRUSOE	1	276	5	FOR
MELANCHOLY	AMONG	MEN	NANTUCKET	2	23	6	THERE
THERE	AND	ABUNDANCE	CRUSOE	7	86	3	LIES
AND	HAD	ORDERED	CRUSOE	2	150	1	THE
FIRED	BY	THE	CRUSOE	12	255	5	TREASURE
MATTRESS	UPON	WHICH	NANTUCKET	2	324	4	THE
TO	BELIEVE	THOSE	CRUSOE	2	288	5	TALL
ACCOUNT	HE	REPRESENTED	NANTUCKET	4	201	6	SPIKES
VERY	TERROR	BUT	CRUSOE	3	59	9	A
CAME	TO	SOME	CRUSOE	14	127	12	SIGN
MADE	SOME	BROTH	CRUSOE	6	107	5	SAIL
LAST	IN	CLOSING	NANTUCKET	4	85	5	ON
CAPE	MADEIRA	WINE	NANTUCKET	12	213	5	TWENTY
FROM	THEIR	ANCHORS	CRUSOE	1	257	3	MORE
INSTRUMENTAL	IN	SAVING	NANTUCKET	6	15	2	AND
MY	SHIP	FOR	CRUSOE	10	46	8	THEN
OAR	NOR	RUDDER	CRUSOE	4	98	4	HEAD
EXERT	AS	MUCH	NANTUCKET	4	112	9	TO
MY	MOTHER	WAS	CRUSOE	1	128	5	THE
ONE	OF	GREAT	NANTUCKET	9	204	5	RIGHT
THING	SOMEWHAT	UNUSUAL	NANTUCKET	2	117	4	GO
MY	HAIR	STOOD	NANTUCKET	1	148	2	ON
FROM	THE	OPPRESSION	NANTUCKET	19	147	8	SIXTY
YOU	FOOL	YOU	CRUSOE	1	194	3	TWO

MYSELF	UPON	REVIVING	NANTUCKET	1	152	3	AND
WITHIN	TWO	OARS	CRUSOE	2	281	3	A
GENTLE	BUT	LONG	NANTUCKET	11	123	7	SEAT
FARTHER	AND	THEN	CRUSOE	2	204	5	YOU
HE	ROSE	IMMEDIATELY	CRUSOE	2	208	4	WILL
FIT	SUBJECT	FOR	NANTUCKET	1	184	8	SIGHT
WHOLE	OF	HER	NANTUCKET	10	141	1	SHARP
THE	HORRIBLE	DEFORMITY	NANTUCKET	7	214	5	LEFT
ALTHOUGH	REPEATED	SIGNALS	NANTUCKET	1	233	2	AT
AMOUNTED	TO	DESIRES	NANTUCKET	2	22	1	THE
AMID	THE	ROARING	NANTUCKET	1	231	6	REST
WELL	SAID	I	CRUSOE	20	100	5	THIRTY
BE	UPON	THEM	CRUSOE	14	210	8	EIGHT
THINKING	THE	MATTER	NANTUCKET	4	16	4	AT
ARRANGED	MY	FATHER	NANTUCKET	2	39	3	THE
BACK	I	WOULD	CRUSOE	2	15	9	MOST
ANGRY	AND	AFTER	NANTUCKET	1	176	7	TO
THIS	SURPRISING	CHANGE	CRUSOE	2	88	3	A
COMPANY	WE	WERE	NANTUCKET	10	82	7	BREACH
MYSELF	**WE**	**TWO**	NANTUCKET	1	302	3	ON
BUT	LITTLE	WIND	CRUSOE	2	211	5	YOUR
PASSAGE	GAVE	ME	CRUSOE	3	167	9	LEFT
ITS	USUAL	EFFECT	NANTUCKET	1	103	2	AT
CUNNINGHAMS	**CUNNINGHAMS**	**CUNNINGHAMS**	<LITERAL>				CUNNINGHAM'S
DESCRIBE	IT	BUT	CRUSOE	1	275	8	POST
MUTINEERS	WHEN	PETERS	NANTUCKET	8	76	6	GO
FINGERS	ABSOLUTELY	REFUSING	NANTUCKET	12	98	5	TOWARDS
TO	MAKE	CANDLES	CRUSOE	2	178	3	AND
A	HYPOCRITE	SAID	CRUSOE	8	176	5	BEHIND
MY	SHIP	FOR	CRUSOE	10	46	8	THEN
ALONE	AMID	THE	NANTUCKET	2	295	9	LEFT
SUFFERING	AND	TERROR	NANTUCKET	3	140	5	YOU
I	AM	AS	NANTUCKET	2	202	1	MUST
SPIRIT	OF	ENTERPRISE	NANTUCKET	14	24	6	FLOW
INDEED	AND	OUR	CRUSOE	1	235	4	WITH
PITIABLE	STATE	OF	NANTUCKET	5	181	6	A

HEARTLESS	ATROCITY	HE	NANTUCKET	1	183	1	ROSE
THOUGHT	OF	INDULGING	NANTUCKET	2	256	4	ON
YAWED	ABOUT	SO	NANTUCKET	10	36	6	EACH
I	WAS	FEEBLE	NANTUCKET	2	357	9	SIDE
THE	BOTTLE	TO	NANTUCKET	3	229	5	YOU
THE	FIRST	STORM	CRUSOE	4	189	5	COME
THESE	ISLANDS	BUT	CRUSOE	2	329	8	TO
HIS	GRACE	TO	CRUSOE	8	137	10	HUNT
DREAD	I	AGAIN	NANTUCKET	1	85	10	CLOSE

This provides us with the final instructions, taking us from our Logician's Isle to the location of the treasure:

> **Sail away from his place until path divide,**
> **Take right, sail sixteen, to find Smythe by your side,**
> **Sight over to Sacred to grey mast in line,**
> **For there lies the treasure, the tall spike's a sign.**
> **Sail on twenty more and then head to the right,**
> **Go on sixty-two and a seat you will sight,**
> **Sharp left at the rest, thirty-eight at the most,**
> **To a breach on your left at Cunningham's post.**
> **Go towards and behind then left you must flow,**
> **With a Rose on each side you come to Hunt close.** **[SHIP-05]**.

Our first instinct was to have these detailed instructions in plain sight as part of an old treasure map (a treasure map within a treasure map) but we thought this too dangerous as Abney Park, we felt, was easily discoverable just by knowing the thematics. A not completely scale map of the route is shown below:
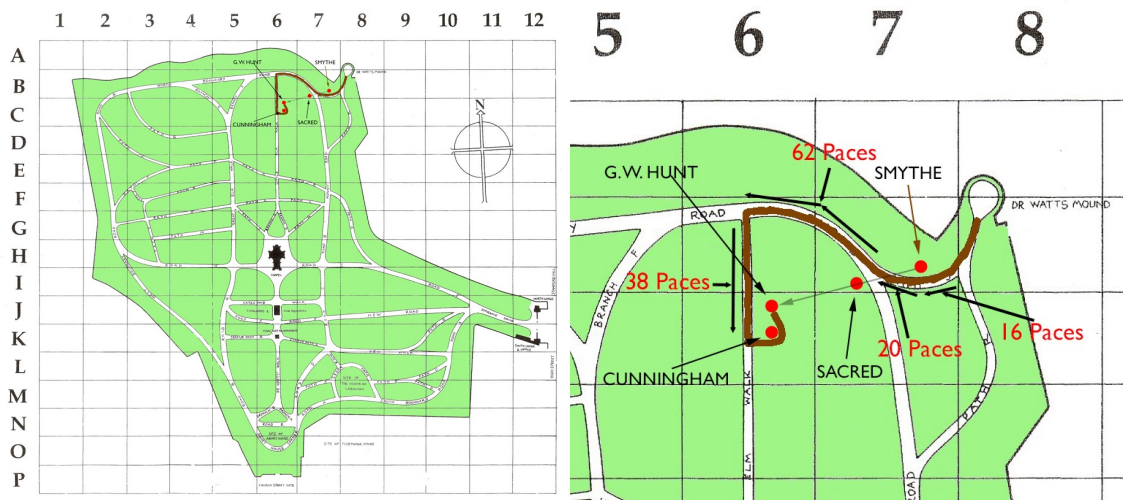
Following the Directions

SAIL AWAY FROM HIS PLACE UNTIL PATH DIVIDE

Both the Square Route and the Round Trip take us to Watt's Mound in the North East corner of Abney Park Cemetery. Isaac Watts would sit here and compose his hymns and, maybe, ruminate on some knotty logic problem. The Hackney Brook once flowed making this area an island and its course was just outside where the wall is now, bending round to travel south east toward the River Lea. We turn our back on the island ("his place" being Watt's Mound **[SAIL-06]**) and look back to the way we came, noticing the path divide, left and right, and walk toward the divide of the path.

TAKE RIGHT SAIL SIXTEEN TO FIND SMYTHE BY YOUR SIDE

We take the right path and walk for about sixteen paces until we see a prominent grave on the right hand side of the path, by our side. It faces away from us but if we look to the other side we see it is the Smythe that we are looking for: a dear husband Edward James Smythe who passed in 1925 **[SAIL-07]**.

SIGHT OVER TO SACRED TO GREY MAST IN LINE

FOR THERE LIES THE TREASURE THE TALL SPIKE'S A SIGN

Returning behind we crouch down and take a sight line over the grave to a black grave at the end of the path marked SACRED in capitals along the top. Extending that line we spot the grey mast, an obelisk needle, the grave of some important lady or gentleman **[SAIL-08]**.

This "sunken ship" is the marker for where the treasure lies buried. We cannot go straight there as the cemetery is overgrown - we need to follow the safe lanes until an opening appears.

SAIL ON TWENTY MORE AND THEN HEAD TO THE RIGHT,

GO ON SIXTY-TWO AND A SEAT YOU WILL SIGHT

We continue in the same direction for twenty paces until we reach the end of the path, we are much closer to Sacred now and can more easily see the grey obelisk that is our destination. The path continues to the left or the right, we take the right and continue for another sixty two paces. We travel round a bend and see a bench on our right - a place of rest for the visitors.

SHARP LEFT AT THE SEAT THIRTY-EIGHT AT THE MOST

We take a sharp left onto the path directly opposite the seat and continue for about thirty eight paces. On our left hand side, as expected, we sight the obelisk, to its left we spot the grave of Rose, beloved of Thomas Rolin.

TO A BREACH ON YOUR LEFT AT CUNNINGHAM'S POST,

GO TOWARDS AND BEHIND THEN LEFT YOU MUST FLOW

After roughly thirty eight paces we see an obvious path on the left hand side. At the end of the short path is a Commonwealth war grave the last post of Walter James Cunningham who passed on 14th August 1918 a short three months before the end of the war **[SAIL-09]**. We take a moment to remember.

We walk toward the grave and then behind and walk left, picking our way through the foliage. On our right we spot the grave of James Rose who passed in 1827 and ahead of us we see the grey obelisk that is our destination. We walk to the obelisk and read the engraving to see who is buried there. It is the last resting place of G. W. Hunt. We take a moment to marvel and wonder at how the hunt has led us to a Hunt. G. W. Hunt was a famous writer of music hall songs.

> *George William Hunt (c.1837 – 1 March 1904), known in later life as 'Jingo' Hunt, was an English writer of music hall songs, best known for "MacDermott's War Song" also known as the "Jingo Song".*

> *We don't want to fight but by Jingo if we do*
> *We've got the ships, we've got the men' we've got the money too*

We've fought the bear before, and while we're Britons true
The Russians shall not have Constantinople.

WITH A ROSE ON EACH SIDE YOU COME TO HUNT CLOSE

So we have reached Hunt close **[SAIL-10]**. We remember the Rose we passed on the way and the Rose we passed just before reaching the obelisk **[SAIL-11]**. We look to the right of the obelisk and see a fallen tree and walk just past the obelisk and look back (the tree now on our left) to see a yellow Logica L. Hidden by leaves, or not depending on how recently we have been able to visit, is the small, traditional, opening and in the opening a plastic bag protecting a small tin adorned with pirates.

Hunt Extension Clues

With the location of Captain Trumpscrubbe's treasure still elusive, some further clues from our tester were discovered and shared with teams in the hope that they may help find his buried treasure chest. These additional clues were solely aimed at locating the treasure after the submission deadline, and as such did not offer any solution marks.

The additional clues included two posters: a Covid style Hands, Face, Space poster offering help on the Square Route, and a Music Hall poster offering help with the Round Trip. Additionally an image was provided with some pace measurements that may have helped scale the final Shipwrecks treasure directions if you were trying to follow these on an online map of Abney Park.

Hands, Face, Space

Previous clues issued during the period of the hunt proper had concentrated on some of the basics of the to help any teams who had missed, for example, the importance of What3Words, the Caesar encoding of the W3W or that the street address or location of the disc linked to the question.

The intention of this clue, issued after the end of the hunt proper, was to aid the teams that had all or almost all of the components understood (and to a large extent solved) but were unable to take the final leap and fit them all together. The clue was not helpful to anybody who had not got that far.

Overall, the poster clue indicated to hunters that two masks were to be applied to the 8x8 grid constructed from question answers and OE crossword answers. The first mask was the turning grille constructed with 16 openings which as it turned from North to East to South to West covering all squares of the 8x8 grid such that each letter is exposed once and once only.

The second mask was the pairing of cells based on the London Boroughs and their enumeration in spiral order (1-City of Westminster, 2-Kensington and Chelsea, etc).

With reference to the poster:

Hands, Face, Space - simply provided a title for the poster and allowed us to concentrate on FACE and talk about masks.

Alert Announcement - Coverings Required - taken from a COViD poster talking about face coverings, removing "face" and the announcement is now to do with coverings of the 8x8 grid.

Importance and use of masks has been neglected by the hunting community and inadequately explained by the authorities - teams were completing the vast majority of the hunt but were unable to take the final step and therefore neglecting the use of one component as a mask on another.

These two masks - hopefully indicating within the context of the poster that there are two different masks to be used.

Are both applied in identical fashion, and hopefully this guidance will cover all the answers to all questions that you have - both masks operate on the same 8x8 grid of letters which is constructed from the **answers** to the disc related **questions** and the **answers** to the OE crossword **questions**.

The extent to which we have gone round to address problems that will help provide answers is reported as key - this talks about the W3W address around the circumference of each disc, the *extent to which we have gone round* refers to the the number of letters the W3W is shifted clockwise from the notch which gave a hex digit which when paired with the hex digit from the paired disc gave a character and led to a message describing how to use the Turning Grille. "Reported as key" was a cryptic homophone-style clue to "ASCII" and a hint that each pair of rotation numbers together give an ASCII code for a letter.

Sixteen outlets will be open across the capital on a rotating basis - this is a clue for the Turning Grill which has sixteen openings (or outlets) and turns exposing each letter once and once only. *Across the capital* indicates that one way we defined the open cells in the grid was the position of land and sea creatures (with eyes) on the map (which is the capital).

For the second stage, mask production will cover all areas of the capital and orders will be taken on a pairwise basis the stop the situation spiralling out of control - The turning grille produces the first part of the message - the second part (or stage) is produced by use of the London Borough scrabble board as a mask. *Cover all areas of the capital* is a nod to the London Boroughs covering all areas. *Pairwise basis* should tell the hunter that cells in this mask open on a pairwise basis. Pairs are formed, in *order*, by each London Borough and their correct enumeration in the **spiral ordering**.

The face masks themselves at the bottom of the page feature a close up of London from the Rocque map and a view of the entirety of London from a google map. The zoomed out map to indicate that the whole of the capital, and what comprises that capital (the London Boroughs) was important. A map pin was situated on Abney Park - this was an accident but did help some observant teams to confirm any suspicions they had about Abney Park as the location of the treasure. In retrospect, the inclusion of map images probably created more confusion than clarity.

Pablo's Music Hall Poster

The poster for forthcoming attractions at Pablo's Music Hall was intended to provide additional clues for the Round Trip to Watts Mound via the Alberti decode using an inner and outer ring of blue discs on our map to form [Alberti cipher disks](). This faster Round Trip to the treasure was deliberately made less obvious in the main Hunt, but here the existence of these cipher disks was hopefully made plain.

A reminder that the Alberti cipher disks comprise two rings, an outer static ring made up of 18 discs around the Capital Ring in alphabetic order that forms the Apophenia Island coastline, and an inner (movable and rotating) ring made up of the 18 Desert Island Discs relating to musical records identified by a semi-hidden record speed. The "In the Round" musical note code in the main Hunt also gave a clue to the inner ring of 18 Desert Island Discs and a decode in the key of C.
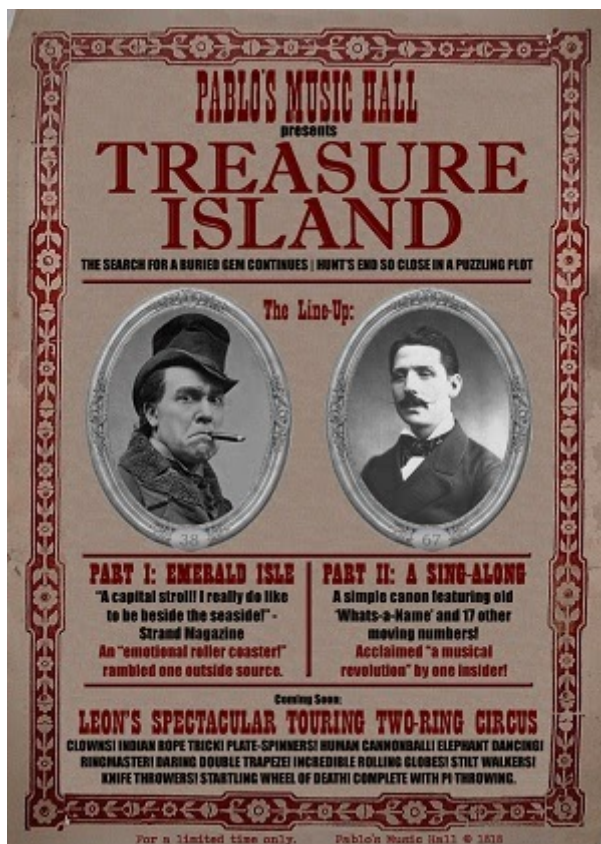
The poster highlighted that the search was continuing, and offered the following additional hints on forming the Alberti cipher disks:

HUNT'S END SO CLOSE IN A PUZZLING PLOT - this was ostensibly saying that the end of the ATH is nearing, but also cryptically that the treasure was buried close to G.W. Hunt's grave (plot) in Abney Park. This was similar to the hidden message in the very first chemical element message published prior to the ATH.

The Line-Up - The framed photographs show our two music hall Alberts both buried in Abney Park - Albert Chevalier who appears in disc/question 38 on the outer Capital Ring, and Fred Albert who appears in disc/question 67 on the inner Desert Island Disc ring. These two discs are geographically aligned with the former directly north of the latter on the Apophenia Island map. This was how the two inner and outer cipher disks needed to be aligned ("the line-up") to give the initial rotor settings for the Alberti decode. This was also apparent from the map border ciphertext, the first cipher text letter "a" (Fred Albert) lined up our key letter "C" (Albert Chevalier) on the outer plaintext ring.

PART I: EMERALD ISLE - This indicated the Alberti cipher disks came in two parts, the first part being the outer static ring of upper case plaintext letters formed by discs on the Capital Ring (our island coastline). "Emerald" was another pointer to the green Capital Ring signage, and references to "capital stroll", "seaside", "strand", "coaster" and "rambler" were hints that this island coastline set of discs on the Capital Ring walk were the source for the "outside" rotor disk.

PART II: A SING-ALONG - Similarly this clued the second, movable "insider" Alberti disk which was formed by our ring of musical record Desert Island Discs. This "simple canon" (aka 'a round') was made up of the blue disc question about Fred Albert's song "Whats-a-Name Square", and 17 other musical blue disc answers relating to singles or albums marked as "moving" at 33, 45 or 78 "revolution[s]" per minute.

Coming Soon: LEON'S SPECTACULAR TOURING TWO RING CIRCUS - In case our two musical Alberts were not enough to point you to the decode method, here was a further pointer to Leon Battista Alberti and his revolutionary deciphering machine involving two rings, or cipher disks. The initial letters of the acts listed as part of the circus attraction (some involving round items) also spelled out **CIPHER DISKS C**:

Clowns! **I**ndian rope trick! **P**late-spinners! **H**uman cannonball! **E**lephant dancing! **R**ingmaster! **D**aring double trapeze! **I**ncredible rolling globes! **S**tilt walkers! **K**nife throwers! **S**tartling wheel of death! **C**omplete with pi throwing!

PI THROWING - The map border message was encoded using [Alberti method two](#) with the inner movable disk rotated variously after N letters had been encoded, the sequence of N given by the digits of pi. You didn't need to know this if you had the rotor settings and key, because the decode method indicates when to rotate the disk. But this clue perhaps acted as a confirmer, or possibly helped any team trying to break the code without knowing the settings.

**For a limited time only** - the hunt extension would only last until the end of January.

Pablo's Music Hall (c) 1818 - Alludes again to the two Alberti cipher disks, each comprising 18 letters and with C as the key.

Hopefully some or all of these hints helped teams to identify Alberti and the two cipher disks needed for decoding the map border ciphertext. This would give you instructions on how to navigate directly from our Bishop's hostelry to Watts island mound ready for the final journey via the *Shipwrecks of Apophenia* book code.

Glyph Dividers

The final directions, taking hunters from Watt's Mound (an island) to the location of the treasure next to the grave of G.W. Hunt (a sunken ship) describe the journey that a boat or ship would take. As such, the use of "pace" to describe distance was not appropriate so this was left out from instructions such as:

*Sail on **twenty** more and then head to the right,*
*Go on **sixty-two** and a seat you will sight,*
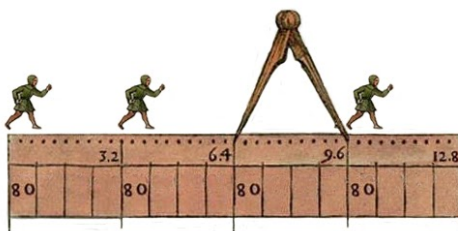
In context, tracing the directions in Abney Park itself, the unit of distance being a pace would quickly become obvious. With Covid restrictions tightening and making it highly unlikely that anyone could or would visit the site it was decided a helper clue that a pace was the measure of distance (for those that had decoded the final instructions) would be appropriate. (Note that submission of Watt's Mound plus the decoded final instructions was enough to claim a correct virtual find but for those teams trying various start points in the park this helper clue could be important).

The glyph itself is taken from the Carta Marina with its dimensions removed and our Apopheniacs Anonymous standard pace length inserted. This pace length was estimated at 80cm - hence the number 80 on the ruler.

The glyph of the man walking (also for Carta Marina) should be a give-away that 80cm is the distance of a standard pace and that paces are therefore the distance measure in the final instruction from Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island. The man is clearly walking with a pace of 80cm in length.

Appendix A - Links & Bibliography

Websites Links

Full Apopheniac Island Disc Map

As part of our research for this Armchair Treasure Hunt, we identified far more candidate disc sites in London than we actually ended up using. If you are interested, you can see the full set of our candidate discs, each with a little write-up, on our Apopheniacs Googlemap, which we have made public now the Hunt is over.

Stoke Newington History

Amir Dotan is a dedicated local historian of Stoke Newington, giving regular talks and is responsible for the Stoke Newington History website, along with the @HistoryOfStokey Twitter account and History of Stoke Newington Facebook page.

Abney Park is a beautiful, historic and atmospheric location that we have spent much time in over the last few years. If you were unable to make the journey to the treasure site this year, we would certainly say it is worth a visit in the future if you are ever in the area. The Abney Park Trust does an exceptional job maintaining and restoring the Park, and are always grateful for any donations.

Spitalfields Life is an endlessly interesting site charting life and history around the East London area of Spitalfields, written by the GentleAuthor. His interest often stretches as far as Stoke Newington, including an interesting article on the Music Hall Artistes in Abney Park Cemetery.

Walking London

The TFL site has a Capital Ring page with freely downloadable PDF maps and guides to each of the 16 sections of the Ring. It also has sections on other London walking routes, including the Green Chain and the outer London Outer Orbital Path (LOOP).

London History

We came across many other excellent online blogs and websites offering guides to walking London along with much local history. Walking London's History One Postcode at a Time offers a detailed walk around each of London's postcodes with many fascinating nuggets. Diamond Geezer offers regular interesting blog articles on different aspects of London. The Shady Old Lady's Guide to London offers a wealth of fascinating detail on London's lesser known and forgotten sites of historical interest. Edith's Streets blog also provided some fascinating snippets of London history that we used in the Hunt.

The Londonist site is essentially a guide to things to see and do in London, but often includes interesting walks and places to visit.

Online Maps

There have been a number of interesting digital mapping projects in recent years, including of course What3Words which was integral to this year's Hunt. Layers of London is another fascinating project in which historical maps of London overlay the modern GoogleMaps, in which anyone can contribute by pinning histories, photographs, videos and personal stories.

The Apopheniacs spent far too many happy hours down historic rabbit-holes due to this site! OldMapsOnline is another fascinating resource which helped us.

Poe and Foe

For extensive information about the life and works of our two Stoke Newington authors, see the Poe Society of Baltimore and the Daniel Defoe Society.

Bibliography

These were just a few of the books that inspired this year's Armchair Treasure Hunt, relating to London's local history and maps.

London as an island:

- *The Island: London Mapped* by Stephen Walter (2015), and his other works of art.

Interesting or historic maps of London:

- *Maps of London and Beyond* by Adam Dant (2018)

- *The History of London in Maps* - Felix Barker & Peter Jackson (1990)

Walking London:

- *London's Hidden Walks* (3 Volume set) - Stephen Millar (2020)

- *The Capital Ring* by Colin Saunders (2016)

There are many excellent books both by and about Edgar Allan Poe, but the following book provides quite a nice blend of biography, introductions to his work and illustrations:

- *Edgar Allan Poe - The Strange Man Standing Deep in the Shadows* by Charlotte Montague (2015)

Again there a good number of biographies and other books on Daniel Defoe, including:

- *The Life of Daniel Defoe* by John Richetti (2005).

Appendix B - Virtual Find Criteria

Given the Covid-19 lockdown and travel restrictions that were anticipated for much of the Hunt season, we expected that most, if not all, of this year's treasure claims might be virtual. It is often difficult enough to locate the treasure on an actual site visit armed with many of the clues, and therefore difficult to decide what is needed to obtain a successful Virtual Find. We thought it only fair to define the criteria that we would apply for a successful Virtual Find Claim in advance of the Hunt.

It would be difficult to locate the precise burial site virtually, and so the alternative was that we were looking for teams to provide the correctly solved directions to the treasure site. In order to be successful, the Virtual Find Claim would need to include:

1. Identification of Watts Mound, AND:

2. The decoded directions to take you from Watts Mound to the treasure burial site.

These two aspects should include one of the following in each case:

1) Identification of Watts Mound as the starting point of the detailed treasure directions, which might be one of:

    a) Square Route decode to give instructions from odd disc out (Stoke Newington Library where Defoe's gravestone was) along Church Street and into Abney Park via Abney House gateway, and sailing out to the to the old Logician's islet in the sea;

    b) Round Trip directions via the Alberti decode for a (distance, bearing) as-the-crow-flies journey to Watts Mound from Ye Old Mitre in Holborn.

    c) Any other means of stumbling across Watts Mound as the key location, perhaps striking lucky via google to identify Watts Mound as the island of the old Logician, or perhaps reverse engineering the start location from the directions themselves.

2) The detailed directions from Watts Mound to the burial site next to G.W. Hunt:

    a) These should be fully decoded from *The Shipwrecks of Apophenia Island*.

    b) Ideally some attempt to follow those directions from Watts Mound on an online map of Abney Park Cemetery (such as [this one](#) or [this one](#)) to identify an approximate treasure location roughly somewhere along Little Elm Walk.

    c) We wouldn't expect teams virtually to be able to identify the precise location of G.W.Hunt's grave, or even need to mention it at all.