

Here is my theory for Charleston that I've been working on lately. I'll start by restating that I believe Charleston and New York are connected through their verse, and thus their methods used to hide the casque are similar. Here are the similarities in the verse.

New York

**In the shadow
Of the grey giant**

Charleston

Beside the long palm's shadow

New York

**Find the arm that
Extends over the slender path**

Charleston

Between two arms extended

New York

**Take twice as many east steps as the hour
Or more
From the middle of one branch Of the v
Look down
And see simple roots
In rhapsodic mans soil
Or gaze north
Toward the isle of B.**

Charleston

**Freedom at the birth of a century
Or May 1913
Edwin and Edwina named after him
Or on the eighth a scene
Where law defended**

The similarities of the use of shadows, arms extended, and two OR statements make it clear that the methods used in both verses link these two cities. My hope is by the end of this idea everyone will have a belief in this link between cities.

Let's get started...

**Of all the romance retold
Men of tales and tunes
Cruel and bold
Seen here
By eyes of old**

The opening lines have already been connected to the book, Treasure Island. No secret there. The secret lies in understanding why Preiss did that. The story itself is about a treasure hunt, using a map, to find a buried treasure. I've posted a picture of the map from Treasure Island. Its relevance will become clear later.



**Stand and listen to the birds
Hear the cool, clear song of water**

Just as they showed in Expedition Unknown, this line leads us to the bandstand. It is our first landmark.

**Harken to the words:
Freedom at the birth of a century
Or May 1913
Edwin and Edwina named after him
Or on the eighth a scene
Where law defended**

Harken is another way to say listen. Why use harken instead of listen? I think it's because he wanted to draw our attention to the phrases that were coming after the colon. These four phrases are separated by OR and are known as Logical Disjunction. When written, logical disjunctions are in the format of p OR q, or commonly p V q. The V is the important idea to get from the OR statements, as it is going to help us find the treasure!

Freedom at the birth of a century is referring to Denmark Vesey, a Charleston slave who purchased his freedom in 1799. After the OR we have **May 1913**, which refers to the Capstan Monument of the USS Maine. This was detailed on Expedition Unknown. It used to stand at the current location of the Moultrie Monument. This is our second landmark because there is nothing in the park regarding Denmark Vesey.

Edwin and Edwina named after him refers to the visit of Edward Blyden to Charleston. Twin babies were named Edwin and Edwina after him. After the OR we have **on the eighth a scene where law defended**, which refers to the date of November 8th, 1718, the day Stede Bonnet's pirate crew were hanged in White Point Garden. The pirate monument on the north side of the park is our third landmark. There is nothing in the park referring to Edward Blyden.

See the next picture for an overhead of the three landmarks within the park.



Between two arms extended

In mathematics, an arm is each of the lines enclosing an angle. We have been given three landmarks and so far, we have been told to stand (in the bandstand) and hear, listen, and harken. We haven't moved yet. It's time to use our clue from Treasure Island and create our treasure map. First, extend two lines from the bandstand through the former Capstan location and the Stede Bonnet monument. This is two arms extended. Notice how much this resembles the map from Treasure Island!



Below the bar that binds

If you connect the Capstan to the Stede Bonnet monument you get a bar that binds both arms together. Looking at it, you end up with something like a capital letter A. That puts the angle at the top and the arms extended at the bottom. We are looking for something between those arms extended and below the bar that binds. The triangle this creates is very similar to the triangle in the image found next to the mouth on the clock.





Beside the long palm's shadow

This is where understanding that New York and Charleston are connected is so very important because the New York verse will help us understand how to interpret this line. **In the shadow of the grey giant** is a figurative term, an idiom, where in the shadow of means something that is given less attention. In this case, the long palm's shadow is used in the same way. It's not literal. The shadow of the long palm is something that is less notable or gets less attention compared to the giant trees. There is one thing that matches this description and has image matches in the picture. The black lamp post with the white top, located right next to the Stede Bonnet monument is the long palm's shadow. It is a smaller version, if you will, of the long palm. Compared to the long palm, it is small and in the shadow of it. It is also black, like a shadow, and with its white light cap on top is a match for two things in the image. First, the hands of the clock are black like the pole with a white tip. Also, the top of the stem of the flower, as it gets shadowed, changes into what looks like a dark post.



Embedded in the sand
Waits the Fair remuneration
White house close at hand.

There are a couple of other candidates in the park as far as the lamp posts go, but there is only one that meets the final requirement for our dig spot, which is **white house close at hand**. It is literally across the street. Unfortunately, on Google Earth street view, the lines get a little messed up so it's difficult to see the line, but in the images I've attached you can tell that the line from the band stand to the Stede monument would run right beside the lamp post. The sand next to it would be between the arms extended and below the bar that binds. I feel like it could be next to the lamp post or it could be directionally on a line from the lamp post that matches the shadow in the clock. This would put it at 120 degrees from the lamp post in the sand. It could be a distance away equal to the ratio of the hour hand to the minute hand. Regardless, it would be within the area of the lamp post and within all the requirements of the verse.



One last thing. The Japanese hints for this verse were very confusing to me as it sounded like something was lost in translation. But, if Byron was talking to the Japanese editor and using the word arm and they were thinking he was referring to the things attached to your body, this might explain the weird response in the hint section.

So, that's it! A pirate map for a pirate treasure.