CAPTAIN POWELL, A MEMBER OF US CIPHER INTELLIGENCE, THE FRAUDULENT FRIEDMANS, AND HIS ENDORSEMENT OF ELIZABETH WELLS GALLUP'S DECIPHERMENT OF THE BACON BILITERAL CIPHER IN THE SHAKESPEARE FIRST FOLIO.

By
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The fourteen-page pamphlet *The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* published by the Riverbank Laboratories written by J. A. Powell is of a great deal of interest. This work gives rise to a series of subtle deceptions perpetrated by the Friedmans designed to withhold important information about its author and his undoubted expertise in the area of codes and ciphers in general and the Baconian Bi-literal Cipher in particular. The Friedmans were very familiar with J. A. Powell from their days at Riverbank and in *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* they twice quote from the above work but only once mention his name in the text as follows 'J. A. Powell says of this stage'.[1] The same quote used in the book is also found in their manuscript on which it is based 'The Cryptologist Looks at Shakespeare':

As one observer remarked, the cipher "came with the same effect as does a bright light to one who has lost his way in the dark night." [Powell, J. A. *The greatest work of Sir Francis Bacon*. Geneva Illinois: The Riverbank Laboratories, 1916, pp. 14]. [2]

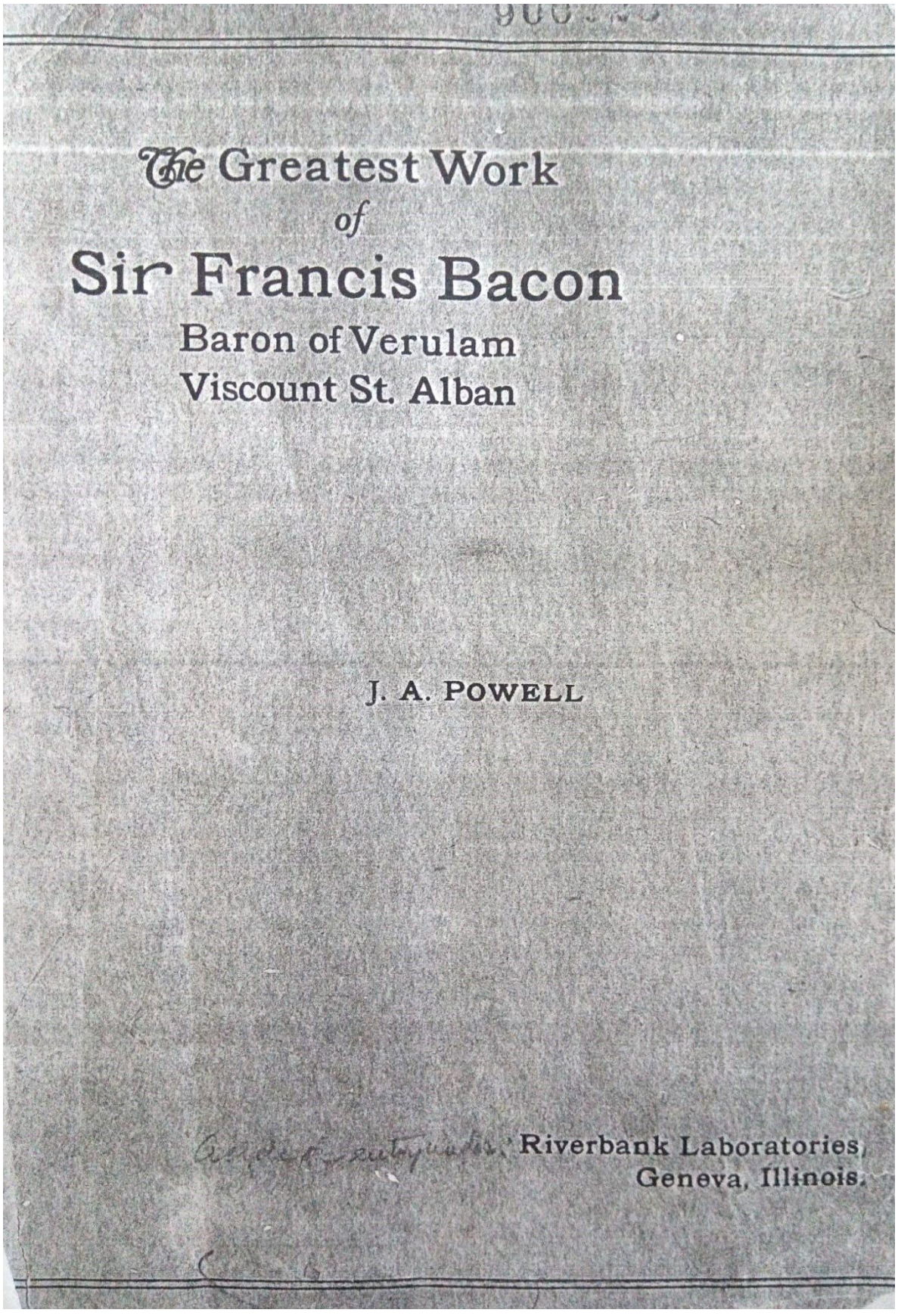
In an unpublished manuscript of a lecture given by W. F. Friedman 'A Cryptographer Looks at Literature', he artfully employs a deceitful rhetorical device beloved by the fraudulent Friedmans, 'To be perfectly fair', when just about to consciously withhold information and deliberately deceive and mislead his listening audience:

To be perfectly fair, I must quote what one of Mrs. Gallup's defenders (Powell, 1916), say on this point of the difficulty in classifying the letters.[3]

So why did the Friedmans in three of their published and unpublished writings want to withhold information concerning J. A. Powell, an individual about whom of course they knew their ordinary readers would have no idea who he was, or anything of his background, experience and expertise, in the art and science of codes and ciphers?

He was the former director of the University of Chicago Press. During his time at Riverbank, Powell worked very closely with the Friedmans and in order to increase their knowledge of military ciphers Captain Powell and Mr Friedman were sent by Fabyan to the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth to attend the course in military cryptography given by Lieutenant Joseph O. Mauborgne.[4]

In 1914 Lieutenant Mauborgne achieved the first known solution of the Playfair cipher then used by British Intelligence as a field cipher. At the time the cipher was widely regarded as unsolvable. He described its solution in a nineteen-page pamphlet entitled *An Advanced Problem in Cryptography and its Solution* issued in 1914 by Leavenworth Press at Fort Leavenworth.[5] The document was the first publication on cryptology issued by the United States government. He also wrote the small six page pamphlet *Data for the solution of German ciphers*, *also a diagram of cipher analysis* published in 1917 by Leavenworth Press at Fort Leavenworth.[6] In his bibliography Professor Galland states 'The diagram is reproduced from one originally prepared by William F. Friedman, while at the Riverbank Laboratories.'[7] In the first World War Mauborgne introduced the only theoretically unbreakable cipher usually known as a one-time pad cipher which due to its practical difficulties was not suitable for military use in the field and promoted the first automatic cipher machine with which the so-called unbreakable cipher was associated.[8] He later became head of the Signal Corps and



The Title Page of *The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* by J. A. Powell

established the Signal Intelligence Service headed by William F. Friedman and served as the Chief Signal Officer until his retirement.

The course on military cryptography by Lieutenant Mauborgne at Leavenworth was aside from his own work mainly based on the *Manual for the Solution of Military Ciphers* (1916) by Parker Hitt, a Lieutenant Colonel of the Signal Corps in the U. S. Army.[9] The 101 page work by Lieutenant Colonel Parker Hitt who was writes Kahn 'the towering figure of American cryptology in those days',[10] was the first *book* on the general principles of cryptanalysis to appear in the United States. The manual was used as a textbook to train future cryptanalysts of the American Expeditionary Forces carried out at the Army War College in Washington under the secret auspices of MI-8 (Code and Cipher) of the Military Intelligence Division, the first official cipher bureau set up by the United States government, headed by Herbert O. Yardley and the special army training courses provided for US intelligence by the Riverbank Cipher Department delivered by Friedman, at the time the various Riverbank publications on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher were being prepared and published.[11] In 1917 Hitt was assigned to the staff of General Pershing in France as assistant to the Chief Signal Officer and when the A. E. F.'s 1st army was formed Hitt was made its first Chief Signal Officer.

During his time at Fort Leavenworth Captain J. A. Powell made a good impression on Lieutenant Mauborgne and his military superiors. After leaving Riverbank in December 1917 in the early part of 1918 Powell was ordered abroad to liaise with the British and French intelligence in all matters pertaining to the work of MI-8. He was instructed to learn all he could from the British and French about their cryptanalytic methods and what knowledge they possessed of enemy ciphers and codes. He sent a detailed report in February 1918 to the Chief of the Second Section, General Staff (colonel D. E. Nolan later head of US Military Intelligence) who wrote a letter on that date to Colonel Van Deman, head of US Military Intelligence, in Washington about his meeting with Captain Powell:

> After conference with Captain Powell, I am satisfied that much good would result from a close liaison between the cipher section now being developed in your office and that at these headquarters. Captain Powell has looked over the situation, seen the general system of work of both the British and French, and has a clear understanding of the needs of our cipher section. One of these needs to which I wish to call special attention is that of mutual co-operation between all offices engaged in cipher work. We have arranged for keeping in touch with the British and French, but feel that much can be done in your office to better advantage than anywhere else.
>
> A large cipher section in Washington could be made very valuable. You can employ code and cipher experts who, for one reason or another, are unable to come to France. Modern radio telegraphy will enable you to intercept many of the Continental code and cipher messages and thus have them while fresh. Our stations here will also copy many of these messages and send them to you by mail. We will also send you notes as to any solutions found or suspected as probable here, and, in addition suggestions from the French and British cipher offices. If you, for your part, would send suggestions as to kind of code or cipher and any solutions discovered by your office, we will distribute them to the French and British, and make use of them in our own office.
>
> The British have a big cipher office in London, and another at their headquarters in France. The French have perhaps the biggest cipher office of all, in Paris. We are slowly developing such an office of our own. If to these four could be added a really big and efficient office in Washington, it seems to me we should soon be handling practically all the diplomatic and special codes and ciphers. These are all regarded as of great importance to us, and I cannot too strongly urge your most cordial support with all the facilities and men you are able to procure.[12]

A world-class expert on codes and ciphers Captain Powell liaised closely with British and French intelligence and their cipher departments and sent back to Washington a voluminous report 'composed almost wholly of material on cryptanalytic work'. His top secret endeavours successfully established the vital ground work for co-operation between the allies afterwards

Captain John Powell in the centre of the back row. In the centre of the middle row is Elizebeth Smith (Friedman after 1917). Front row, left, is Elizabeth Gallup.
The Department of Ciphers at Riverbank Laboratories, 1916.

Captain John Powell with William and Elizebeth Friedman at Riverbank in August 1917.

built upon by the first director of MI-8 Herbert Yardley during and after the war.[13] It was this information about Captain J. A. Powell and his experience and expertise working with the French and the British military intelligence cryptanalytic departments for US intelligence that the fraudulent Friedmans did not wish to impart to their readers simply because someone of his undoubted expertise on ciphers and cryptanalysis had supported and endorsed the work of Mrs Gallup and her investigations into the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher.

Previous to this Captain Powell had been commissioned by Fabyan to examine the work of Gallup and the Riverbank Cipher Department on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher. Following his investigations his findings were published in *The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon*. The name of its author written 'J.A. Powell' appears on the title page of the pamphlet. It commences with an introduction headed 'The Great Work: Its Discovery' in which Captain Powell states it is 'To Elizabeth Wells Gallup, a deeply read student of English literature, to whom belongs the enduring credit of discovering the existence and the solution of the Baconian Biliteral Cipher': [14] She first searched for the Baconian Bi-literal Cipher in the Shakespeare First Folio:

> With the principle in mind that the cipher would be found in *italic* type, if at all, she turned to an original copy of the 1623 Folio edition of Shakespeare. The page containing the "Prologue" to the play *Troilus and Cressida*, and the page containing the "Digges Poem" and the "I. M. Poem" forced themselves on her notice as being wholly in *italic* type (unlike most others in the volume). Further examination showed that the "Prologue" page was printed in type, some of the letters of which were obviously in two different forms. In the light of the principles she had laid down for her guidance, this page seemed to hold promising possibilities, and accordingly the "Prologue" was determined upon as the first point of attack. The wonderful instinct which, though ever held in check by rigidly scientific principles, had characterised Mrs. Gallup's work throughout, had again led her to take the right step at this critical juncture, as later events proved.[15]

Captain Powell describes the difficulties overcome by Gallup in her discovery of the bi-literal cipher and the methods of classification required for its decipherment. This had been made all the more difficult because in order to conceal his bi-literal cipher Bacon had used type where the minute differences were only made manifest upon careful and painstaking examination:

> It may not be amiss to add a word of comment at this point. It should be clear that in order *to conceal* a cipher message in a printed page by means of the use of two forms of type, the letters of each form must necessarily have such a close *superficial* resemblance to each other as to deceive the eye of the casual and uninformed reader, else the very object of the cipher- concealment-would obviously be defeated. If the differences were apparent to the naked eye on a casual examination, it would be an easy matter for readers familiar with Bacon's contemporary work, in which he had promulgated both the principles and the key of the cipher, to apply the latter in deciphering the concealed message. The necessity then for the use of two forms of type, whose differences were minute, and not apparent to the casual observer, should be clear without further argument.[16]

The pamphlet contains a demonstration of the application of the decipherment of the Prologue to *Troilus and Cressida* in the 1623 edition of the Shakespeare Folio. As known to those familiar with the First Folio the page is printed in italic type. Using 'rigidly scientific principles' Gallup proceeded to examine the page and classify the *a* and *b* form to reveal a deciphered message. The decipherment is set out letter by letter by Captain Powell in the Appendix. In addition to the plate showing the decipherment of the prologue to *Troilus and Cressida* Captain Powell provides further commentary to instruct and set out stage by stage the process of decipherment:

PROLOGUE TO TROILUS AND CRESSIDA

SHAKESPEARE FOLIO 1623

ThePr	ologu	eINTr	oyThe	relye	stheS	ceneF	romIl	esofG	reece	ThePr	inces	Orgil	loust
aabab	baaaa	aaaaa	abbaa	aaaba	abaaa	baaab	baaab	baaba	aaaaa	ababa	aaaab	aaaaa	abbaa
heirh	ighbl	oodeh	afdHa	uetot	hePor	tofAt	henss	entth	eirsh	ippes	Fraug	htwit	hthem
aaabb	aabaa	baaab	aaaba	aabaa	abbaa	aaabb	aabaa	aaabb	aabab	baaaa	abbab	ababb	baaba
inist	ersan	dinst	rumen	tsOfe	ruell	Warre	Sixty	andni	netha	twore	Their	Crown	etsRe
aabbb	aabaa	ababb	abaaa	aabba	aabbb	baaba	babba	aabbb	aabaa	baaaa	abbab	aabaa	baaab
gallf	romth	Athen	ianba	yPutf	ortht	oward	Phryg	iaand	their	vowis	madeT	orans	ackeT
abbab	aabab	baaba	baaaa	abbab	babba	ababa	abbab	baabb	abaaa	abbaa	aabba	aaaaa	abbaa
roywi	thinw	hoses	trong	emure	sTher	auish	dHele	nMene	lausQ	neene	Withw	anton	Paris
aaabb	baaaa	aabaa	baabb	aabaa	baaaa	abaaa	abbaa	aabba	baaba	aabbb	aabaa	baaab	aabaa
sleep	esand	thats	theQu	arrel	lToTe	nedos	theye	omeAn	dthed	ceped	rawin	gBark	edoth
abbaa	abbab	aaaab	ababa	aabaa	aaaaa	abbaa	aaaba	aabaa	baaab	baaba	abbab	baaaa	baaab
eredi	sgorg	eThei	rwarl	ikefr	autag	enowo	nDard	anPla	inesT	hefre	shand	yetvn	bruis
aabbb	abaaa	aaabb	abaaa	abbaa	aabbb	abaaa	baaab	babaa	baaaa	abaaa	baaba	abaaa	abbaa
edGre	ekesd	opite	hThei	rbrau	ePaui	llion	sPria	mssix	gated	CityD	ardan	andTi	mbria
aabba	baaab	aabbb	abbab	ababb	aabaa	baaaa	baaab	abaaa	ababa	ababa	abaaa	aaaaa	aaabb
Helia	sChet	asTro	ienAn	dAnte	nonid	uswit	hmass	ieSta	plesA	ndeor	respo	nsiue	andfu
baaab	aaaaa	abbaa	aaabb	abbab	aaabb	babba	baaab	baaab	aabaa	babba	abaaa	abbaa	aaaba
lfill	ingBo	ltsSt	irrev	ptheS	onnes	ofTro	yXowE	xpect	ation	tickl	ingsk	ittis	hspir
abaaa	abbba	aabbb	aabaa	baaaa	babaa	abaaa	baaba	aabbb	baaba	aabbb	aabaa	aaaaa	aabaa
itsOn	onean	dothe	rside	Troia	nandG	reeke	Setsa	llonh	azard	Andhi	thera	mJeom	eAPro
abbaa	aabaa	abaaa	aaabb	abbab	aabab	baaba	aabbb	aabaa	abbaa	abbab	aaaab	ababa	aabaa
logue	armdb	utnot	incon	fiden	ceOfA	uthor	speno	rActo	rsvoy	cebut	suite	dJuli	kecon
baabb	abaaa	baaaa	aabba	abaaa	ababa	abbba	baaaa	abaaa	abbaa	aaaba	aabaa	abbab	aabab
ditio	nsaso	urArg	ument	Totel	lyouf	aireB	ehold	ersth	atour	PlayL	capes	oreth	evaun
ababa	aaaaa	baaba	abaaa	abbaa	abbba	abbab	aabaa	baaba	baaab	abaaa	abbaa	baaab	aaaba
tandf	irstl	ingso	fthos	ebroy	lesBe	ginni	ngint	hemid	dlest	artin	gthen	eeawa	yTowh
baaaa	abaaa	aaaab	abaaa	abbaa	aabba	baaba	aabbb	aabaa	ababa	aabaa	baaba	baaba	aabaa
atmay	bedig	ested	inaPl	ayLik	eorfi	ndefa	ultdo	asyou	rplea	sures	areNo	wgood	orbad
baaaa	baaab	baaba	abbab	aabaa	ababa	abaaa	babbb	aaaaa	aaaab	aabaa	baaba	aabbb	baaaa
tisbu	tthee	hance	ofWar	re									
aabab	baaab	baaba	aaaaa										

Deciphered Message

Francis St. Alban, descended from the mighty heroes of Troy, loving and revering these noble ancestors, hid in his writings Homer's Illiads and Odyssey (in Cipher), with the AEneid of the noble Virgil, prince of Latin poets, inscribing the letters to Elizabeth, R.

F. St. A.

The Deciphered Prologue to *Troilus and Cressida*

It is not exaggerating to assert that many days of labor were required to formulate the "alphabets" of the *a* and *b* form of each letter employed in the "Prologue" page. Frequently a letter would be assigned during the examination to the *a* or to the *b* form only to find that such assignment resulted in a combination which was meaningless, when the group of five to which it belonged was compared with the key. Further examination and comparison were then of course necessitated, and a redefinition of characteristics of the respective forms followed.

One by one the difficulties-sometimes apparently almost insurmountable obstacles-were overcome; order came out of chaos, principles of form, discoverable in each letter, were found-and the long hoped-for, laboriously sought-for treasure finally showed itself to the delighted eyes of this patient prospector.

With each letter classified as to its *a* or its *b* form, the procedure of deciphering was a simple step forward. Under each letter of the original text was written the *a* or the *b* designating the form to which it belonged, and the whole was then divided off into groups of five, each such group of *a*'*s* and *b*'*s* representing one letter as shown in Bacon's cipher key.[17]

The Deciphered Message from The Prologue to *Troilus and Cressida* in the 1623 Shakespeare First Folio reads:

Francis St. Alban, descended from the mighty heroes of Troy, loving and revering these noble ancestors hid in his writings Homer's Illiads and Odyssey (in Cipher), with the AEneid of the noble Virgil, prince of Latin poets, inscribing the letters to Elizabeth, R.[18]

In his poem prefixed to the Shakespeare First Folio Leonard Digges made the first known printed reference to the Stratford Shakespeare monument wherein he enigmatically states that 'Time dissolues thy Stratford Moniment', meaning that the fullness of time, will reveal the secret hidden truth concealed behind the façade of this Baconian-Rosicrucian-Freemasonic monument and reveal the true author of the Shakespeare works. It is truly remarkable how little is known about Digges the contributor of a verse to the most famous secular publication in all English and world literature. The Digges and Bacon families had a long and close relationship that went back generations and Francis Bacon and Leonard Digges were also related through marriage set out at length in 'To The Memorie of the deceased Authour Maister W. Shakespeare by Leonard Digges and the Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Stratford Monument commissioned by Francis Bacon' and *The 1623 Shakespeare First Folio*: *A Baconian-Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Illusion* published in 2023.[19] In *The Bi-literal Cypher Of Sir Francis Bacon discovered in his Works*: *Deciphered Secret Story 1622 to 1671* Gallup set forth her decipherment of the Leonard Digges poem prefixed to the 1623 Shakespeare First Folio:

Francis of Verulam is author of all the plays heretofore published by Marlowe, Greene, Peele, Shakespeare, and of the two-and-twenty now put out for the first time. Some alter'd to continue his history.

FR. ST. A.[20]

It was this statement and others like it that startled the world which resulted in the Stratfordian machine rushing out a flood of articles to the press around the world denouncing Gallup and her work in the most disparaging terms and after she, Colonel Fabyan, and General Cartier had died, the publication of *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* by the Fraudulent Friedmans.[21]

Drawing on a range of new evidence, primary manuscripts, and hitherto unknown facts, the very recent groundbreaking work *The 1623 Shakespeare First Folio*: *A Baconian-Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Illusion* (2023) repeatedly confirms the central message deciphered by Elizabeth Wells Gallup that Francis Bacon is the secret author of the Shakespeare poems and plays. In the process it uncovers and reveals unknown and untold secrets about the greatest work of literature in the history of humankind. Here for the first time, it brings forth the hidden and concealed connections of its secret author Francis Bacon and his Rosicrucian-Freemasonry

Brotherhood with all the key members involved in its production, printing, and publication. His hidden relationships with its printers William and Isaac Jaggard, and the other members of the First Folio consortium, John Smethwick, William Aspley, and its publisher Edward Blount. It is almost universally unknown that its dedicatee William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke was at the time of its dedication Grand Master of England, one of half of the 'Incomparable Paire Of Brethren', with his brother Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery, whose joint open and hidden relationships with Bacon went back decades. The other critical member in the production of the 1623 First Folio was its editor and contributor of its two verses Ben Jonson who at the time the Folio was making its way through the Jaggard printing presses was living with Bacon at Gorhambury, where he was at the heart of the secret plans for bringing together this vast and complex enterprise.

The Shakespeare First Folio replete with various Baconian ciphers embodies the philosophy and teachings of Freemasonry and contains overt and covert references and allusions to its secret practices, protocols, and customs. It is intimately familiar with knowledge of its degrees of initiations, and the constitution, rules, and regular workings of the Lodge. It is also familiar with the language & terminology of the Freemasonry Brotherhood, its secret signs, handshakes, and other forms of greetings and identification. It is most importantly saturated with the grand philosophical scheme of Bacon to regenerate the world and unite humankind into a truly global society based up the virtues of peace & love, the declared aim of his Rosicrucian-Freemasonry Brotherhood, to bring about over time the Universal Reformation of the Whole World.

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2. William F. Friedman and Elizebeth S. Friedman., 'The Cryptologist Looks At Shakespeare', Unpublished Typescript MS. Add. 215, Folger Shakespeare Library, 1955, p. 133.

3. William Friedman, 'A Cryptographer Looks at Literature', (William Friedman Collection, George C Marshall Research Library, Lexington, Virginia, n.d.), p.24.

4. Bruce W. Bidwell, *History of the Military Intelligence Division, Department of the Army General Staff*: *1775-1941* (Maryland: University Publications of America, 1986), p. 166. For new and important information about Captain J. A Powell, the Friedmans and Elizabeth Wells Gallup and her decipherments of the Bacon Biliteral Cipher see 'NSA Hints for the Mysteries of Shakespearean Studies' (17 February 2024) written by a cryptographer and former member of the Russian Secret Intelligence Services. I have taken the two photographs showing Captain Powell, Elizabeth Wells Gallup and William and Elizebeth Friedman at Riverbank reproduced in the present article from this publication.
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