

FRANCIS BACON, THE BACON BI-LITERAL DECIPHERMENTS OF GENERAL FRANCOIS CARTIER HEAD OF THE FRENCH CIPHER INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, THE FRAUDULENT FRIEDMANS, AND A WORK WRITTEN BY A FORMER MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

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Mask of Shakespeare

Mysteries of Bacon

Book by Cartier

Secrets of the NSA

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'In the foundations of cryptography as a solid scientific computer mathematical discipline there lies a big Mystery of the occult mystical sense. By a long-standing tradition, it is forbidden to talk about this Mystery. But by whom it is forbidden and on what grounds, actually, no one knows..'

Due to the multi-layered depth and complexity of this work it would be virtually impossible to do it justice in a brief review or summary of its interconnected themes. This landmark work is a milestone in Bacon-Shakespeare scholarship and its secret hidden links with British, US & French Intelligence, the Folger Shakespeare Library and its learned journal the *Shakespeare Quarterly*, and numerous individuals working for these Agencies and Institutions, that were or became involved in Bacon-Shakespeare scholarship. This indispensable work in particular focuses upon two such individuals William F. Friedman and Francois Cartier, the one world famous in the realms of Bacon-Shakespeare cryptology and the other (as the author of this work repeatedly emphasizes) almost completely written out of the Bacon-Shakespeare canon, for reasons that will soon become only all too obvious.

In support of its central contentions, it contains little known and difficult to access documents, evidence and facts, and provides links to specialised cryptological and intelligence publications and articles, and other obscure sources of information that have remained suppressed or hidden for decades and in some instances for more than a century.

Its first chapter SHAKESPEAREAN MYTHOLOGY begins with the following observation:

The story of the myth about Shakespeare, as the author of Shakespeare's works, contains many truly strange and surprising things. For example, how long and safely can mass delusion exist in the minds in the complete absence of evidence that can support it. Especially, how stubbornly and energetically people reject reliable facts that prove the falsity of their determined views.¹

The two giants in the realms of twentieth century cryptography William Friedman the 'father of American cryptography' and General Cartier, the Head of the French Cipher Intelligence Service, knew each other professionally and personally due to their roles working for the US and French Intelligence in the First World War. As is well-known William Friedman and his future wife Elizebeth Smith went to work at Riverbank a vast estate owned by Colonel Fabyan where they worked alongside Elizabeth Wells Gallup on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher inserted in the Shakespeare works invented by Bacon and described in some detail in his *De Augmentis Scientiarum* published within weeks of the Shakespeare First Folio in 1623.² The presentation

of his many cipher systems in *De Augmentis* began on page 277: Francis Bacon (100)/William Shakespeare (177) in simple cipher;³ an hidden cryptographic message conveyed to the initiated and those with eyes to see, the concealed secret that Bacon is Shakespeare.

From the Shakespeare First Folio and several of Bacon's own acknowledged works Mrs Gallup brought forward a series of revelations. He was the eldest child of Queen Elizabeth who had secretly married Robert Dudley (afterwards the Earl of Leicester) in the presence of his foster parents Sir Nicholas and Lady Anne Bacon and from the same parentage he had a royal brother known to the world as Robert Devereux, the second Earl of Essex. The decipherments also laid bare some of the aspects withheld from conventional pages of history about his very fraught and difficult relationship with his royal mother Queen Elizabeth and his father Robert Dudley and his early exile to France where we learn elsewhere he had a secret relationship with Queen Marguerite of Navarre (an inspiration for *Romeo and Juliet* and a number of his Shakespeare Sonnets), whom he was barred from marrying by his royal mother.

At Riverbank William and Elizebeth Friedman were soon appointed the joint heads of the Riverbank Cipher Department that in addition to examining the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher trained American army personal in the arts and methods of cryptography which proved the forerunner of the National Security Agency (NSA), the most secretive arm of US Intelligence.

The Riverbank Cipher Department headed by Friedman consisted of around fifteen members of staff who were charged with among other things to assist in the process of preparing several books and pamphlets explaining the method of Gallup's bi-literal decipherment and involved assigning the individual letters of two type fonts found in various Elizabethan and Baconian works. Much of the important work carried out by highly trained staff at the Department of Ciphers was directly overseen and collated by Elizebeth Friedman.⁴

During this period the Riverbank Cipher Department headed by Friedman produced a series of pamphlets collectively known as the Riverbank Laboratories Publications on Cryptography, comprising in total more than twenty publications. In the one category there were a series of technical monographs dealing with both cryptography and cryptanalysis and another distinct category dealing with Elizabeth Wells Gallup's work on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher.

The silence and secrecy which has continued to surround the Friedmans and their time spent at Riverbank has been further exacerbated by the inaccessibility of the Riverbank Publications on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher. It is virtually impossible to purchase a full set of the six Riverbank publications on the rare book market and the full set has not been reprinted.⁵

The scarcity and inaccessibility together with the lack of complete and accurate information regarding the Baconian Riverbank publications only partly explains why so little is known about these works and their content. The complete lack of detailed knowledge regarding their contents is partly explained by the fact that for more than a century since their publication in 1916 they have been either ignored or overlooked by all Bacon/Shakespeare scholars of all colour and persuasions, the vast majority of them, blissfully unaware of their existence or vital importance, and lack of comment with which they are met with in standard cryptologic works. This inexcusable deficit of editorial attention by various so-called authorities in their respective fields has inadvertently helped to maintain and perpetuate the secrecy which has surrounded the Baconian Riverbank works from the very beginning and regrettably the Friedmans who jointly headed the Riverbank Cipher Department and played an integral part in their production,

throughout their whole lifetime chose to remain steadfastly silent on what is still the most important secret about several anonymous Riverbank works: *the secrecy of their authorship*.

One of these the anonymous *The First Twelve Lessons in the Fundamental Principles of the Baconian Ciphers and Application of Books of the sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* we find printed on its title page ‘Compiled by George Fabyan’ and rather than the more regular imprint (‘Riverbank Laboratories, Geneva, Illinois’) it reads ‘Copyright 1916 By George Fabyan’, possibly indicating it was not actually published. The pamphlet comprises a total of 14 pages. The foreword serves as an introduction to the story of Gallup’s discovery of the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher and how she applied the method of decipherment to the prologue of *Troilus and Cressida* in the 1623 Shakespeare First Folio and numerous other 16th and 17th century works.

Its foreword is followed by a series of detailed instructions for the study of Bacon’s Bi-literal Cipher as found in his *Advancement of Learning* (1605) and later expanded upon in the Latin *De Augmentis Scientiarum* (1623) published shortly before the First Folio of the Shakespeare works and from Spedding’s edition of Bacon’s *Works*. It is set out in a manner similar to how William Friedman presented much the same in ‘The earliest attempts at cryptography, from the invention of the art of writing to Bacon’s “Bi-literarie” cipher’ and how the Friedmans set it out in their Folger Shakespeare Library prize-winning manuscript *The Cryptologist Looks at Shakespeare* and subsequent book *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined*.

The more methodized *Hints to the Decipherer of The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* issued anonymously also carries on its inside page ‘Copyright, 1916 GEORGE FABYAN’. The fifteen-page pamphlet begins by stating its clear objective in the kind of language & methodical approach one would expect from William Friedman with its emphasis on the mindset and scientific implements required for the systematic task at hand.

Working closely with Mrs Gallup the author(s) of *Hints to the Decipherer of The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* explain the difficulties faced by the decipherer of the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher and the scientific methods introduced to overcome them.

The author(s) of *Hints to the Decipherer of The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* also point out the range of complexities faced by the most ardent investigators when trying to unlock the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher and the secrets it conceals and reveals.

According to Mrs Gallup’s decipherments from *Novum Organum* Bacon reveals that he had used six ciphers in some of his works: the Bi-literal Cipher, the Word Cipher, Capital Letter Cipher, Clock Cipher, the Symbol Cipher and Anagrammatic Cipher. In the *Hints to the Decipherer of The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* its author (s) in reference to these six cipher systems prophesize that future generations will utilise them to bring forth more secrets about Bacon’s life and writings:

We know that at least six kinds of ciphers have to be found out. Of these, so much is known about four or five as to leave little doubt that the next generation will be able to unravel their long concealed secrets.⁶

The more substantial anonymously issued *The Keys for Deciphering the Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* is of a very different order to the previously published pamphlets. The book amounting to a total of a hundred pages is the result of an enormous amount of industry and expertise originating from the Riverbank Cipher Department headed by William F. Friedman

and Elizebeth S. Friedman whose fingerprints are found all over it. *The Keys for Deciphering The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* displays all the confirmatory tell-tale signs of the hallmarks and characteristics of a work written by William Friedman-with the assistance of his wife Mrs Friedman-reflected in his and their later publications including *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined*. The anonymous authorship of this work on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher (and the other works) the Friedmans kept secret and suppressed for the rest of their lives because it was the Friedmans who were responsible for its authorship and production.

The reason the Friedmans spent a lifetime concealing the identity of the authorship of *The Keys for Deciphering the Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* is simply because it categorically and emphatically states that the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher is demonstrably found in certain works published in the Elizabethan period which they afterwards categorically and repeatedly denied in *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* in knowingly perpetrating a massive fraud against Baconian and Shakespearean scholars all around the world that continues unchecked to the present day.

Sometime after having researched and written out the above I inadvertently had my attention drawn to a recent publication entitled *The Sabines at Riverbank: Their Role in the Science of Architectural Acoustics* by John W. Kopec. The book issued in 1997 by the Acoustical Society of America was limited to only a thousand copies on a subject which almost inevitably falls outside the scope of literary scholarship, and is one of the reasons, it remains unknown to Baconian and Shakespearean scholars.

At its date of publication, the author had spent nearly twenty-five years at Riverbank and held the position of curator of the Riverbank Museum. Among other interesting items the Riverbank Museum holds artefacts and unique archives discovered in long-forgotten storage rooms at the Riverbank Laboratories.

In 1947 the management of the Riverbank Laboratories passed into the control of the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute (IITRI). From 1961 John W. Kopec (1936-2004) managed IITRI's Riverbank Acoustical Laboratories. His little-known work *The Sabines at Riverbank: Their Role in the Science of Architectural Acoustics* traces the history of Riverbank from its beginning in the early 1900s and that of its founder Colonel Fabyan, his own relative Professor Wallace C. Sabine, the father of the science of architectural acoustics, presenting astonishing information about William and Elizebeth Friedman and the Riverbank publications on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher.

In addition to his professional duties Kopec fully immersed himself in the history of Riverbank, a history which has barely been glanced at. Virtually all of what little is known of the Riverbank Cipher Department has come down to us through the lens of the Friedmans. Their three main repositories (two unpublished) where they discussed their time at Riverbank provide us with only a carefully edited version of the circumstances and events surrounding it and their parts played in the authorship of the Riverbank publications on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher.

Their various accounts about their time at Riverbank are marked by inconsistency, factual discrepancy, deliberate omissions, falsehoods and out and out mendacity. Now here for the very first time was a book on Riverbank by an author who had spent more than two decades on site with unlimited access to what records remained of its secret, obscure and hidden past. His book itself 'is dedicated to Don Williams',⁷ the son of Fabyan's chauffeur Bert Williams, who was

driving the limousine that picked up Elizebeth Smith, as she was then, from the Newberry Library in Chicago, on that fateful day when her path crossed with Colonel Fabyan marking the start of her career at Riverbank from 1916 to 1920.⁸ Colonel Fabyan's long time chauffeur Bert Williams knew Elizebeth and her soon to be husband William F. Friedman well, and for the several years the Friedmans were at Riverbank Bert Williams would have been in almost daily contact with them, as he would have been with Elizabeth Wells Gallup, providing him with inside first-hand information about the Riverbank publications on the Bacon Bi-literal Ciphers and their authorship.

Outside of the records another valuable source of information for Kopec was his son Don Williams, known as 'Mr. Riverbank', who was born at Riverbank in 1920. Don 'Mr Riverbank' Williams, worked on the vast estate for 35 years before retiring in 1985, and knew more about Riverbank than other person alive:

It was permanently assigned to Riverbank Acoustical Laboratories by my parent organization, the IIT Research Institute in 1976. After reading the Wallace Clement Sabine biography, I began digging through the junk room (now the museum) to find all I could about Riverbank. I became intrigued by the history and constantly pestered Don (Mr. Riverbank) Williams about anything and everything I could about this fascinating place. Don decided that because he was getting close to retiring, he would pass the duties of client tour guide over to me. Thus, with Don's help, I also gained a job-related purpose to learn all I could about Riverbank. Then, one day an article about Riverbank, the third article within a year, appeared in a local paper. After reading it, Don threw it down on the desk saying, "Garbage! Garbage! Garbage! Why can't anyone print the truth about Colonel Fabyan rather than all the garbage that others managed to come up with?" Don then turned to me and said, "If you really want to know all about the history of this place, I'll tell you what I can recall on one condition...if and only if you promise me, you will document what I say or from whomever or whatever you find about Riverbank that can be regarded as fact. Just so I can retire from Riverbank knowing that at least one document about this place tells it like it was." I agreed, not at the time anticipating that a book would result.⁹

In the course of his revealing researches Kopec uncovered new documents and information about Riverbank Laboratories secret early links with the US Military and Intelligence in the first World War and the contribution of the Riverbank Cipher Department headed by William Friedman in assisting the US government in important code and cipher work. Kopec also uncovered important material and information relating to the Riverbank publications on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher. Naturally, this new material relating to a very important part of the history of Riverbank produced a discussion about the Friedmans, Elizabeth Wells Gallup and the Riverbank Cipher Department in the main body of his text and its postscript.

In the main body of the text Kopec devoted several pages to the period spent by the Friedmans at Riverbank. This profitable and informative discussion included the following explosive and far-reaching statement of enormous historical importance to future Baconian-Shakespearean scholarship and the truth about Bacon's concealed authorship of the Shakespeare works: that the anonymous *The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* published by the Riverbank Cipher Department was written by the Friedmans:

Although the Friedmans loved Riverbank, they had many reservations about Colonel Fabyan because he had broken many promises, involving back pay, title recognition in regard to published documents, and other fringe benefits. When discussing the Baconian ciphers, the Friedmans stated that they spent years working on Bacon's writings, and the results of their efforts were documented by them. However, when their book *The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* was printed in 1916, the author listed was

George Fabyan. They also cited other published documents about codes that were written by them but credited to the colonel.¹⁰

For the rest of their lives the Friedmans remained silent about their authorship of *The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon* explicitly endorsing the presence of the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher in the Shakespeare works, and decades later when Colonel Fabyan and Elizabeth Wells Gallup were long dead, they wrote *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* in which they fraudulently pretended to the opposite position and completely lied to the whole world about it.

The question it gives rise to is, why did the fraudulent Friedmans practice a gigantic fraud on the unsuspecting world-wide community of Shakespearean scholars. What or who convinced the Friedmans to henceforth maintain that they remained sceptical about the existence of Baconian ciphers in the Shakespeare plays and later downright rejected and denied it in a book written some four decades later.

The answer lies deeply hid and buried in the labyrinths of their future career paths after their departure from Riverbank. A career which would take the Friedmans, to the very heart and pinnacle of the American Intelligence apparatus, a secret world in which he eventually rose to become assistant director of the most secretive intelligence organisation in the world, namely, the National Security Agency, whose very existence was so secret it was not officially admitted for decades. An organisation whose links to Francis Bacon and Freemasonry has never been previously revealed, one of whose early architects later became Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33° (Mother Supreme Council of the World), the most powerful Freemasonry body in the world.

During the period William and Elizebeth Friedman and Elizabeth Wells Gallup were working on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher and its presence in the Shakespeare First Folio and other works of the Elizabethan and Jacobean period Colonel Fabyan and General Cartier commenced a correspondence from whence his professional interest in the Bacon Biliteral Cipher began, and to which, he devoted two decades of his life:

When Cartier got to know this cipher, Fabyan recommended him to study carefully one page in the first edition of Bacon's *Novum Organum*. Having found this rare book in the National Library of France and equipped himself with a loupe for reliability, Cartier discovered that the text was clearly typed in two kinds of fonts.

When the fact of presence of a cipher was discovered, it was no longer difficult for a professional cryptographer to break the binary sequence into letters and reveal the meaning of the encrypted words...

And then he worked with other texts. The result was a cryptographic book by Cartier, which generally confirmed the results of Mrs. Gallup's amazing research. Although she didn't have solid titles or ranks, she devoted more than 30 years of her life to this work.

After analysing dozens of 16-17th century books signed by Bacon, Shakespeare and others, Gallup restored Bacon's "secret and unknown" biography, entrusted only to the cipher. About Shakespeare in this biography, in particular, the following is written:

"My plays are of divers kinds, history, comedy and tragedy. Many are upon the stage, but these already put forth in Wm. Shakespeare's name, we do nothing doubt, have won a lasting fame,-comedy, the historic drama and tragedy, are alike in favor."

The next volume will be under W. Shakespeare's name. As some which have now been produced have borne upon the title page his name though all are my own work, I have allowed it to stand on many

others which I myself regard as equal in merit. Having put forth a number of plays in his theater, I shall continue so doing since I do make him the thrall to my will."¹¹

In the 1920-30s, having completed his military service, Cartier, at the suggestion and on specific tips from George Fabyan, spent a lot of time researching and cryptanalyzing Bacon's biliteral cipher in old books of the 17th century. He first published a series of articles and then a generalizing monograph *The Problem of Cryptography and History* where, on the whole, he confirmed both Gallup's findings and the rationality of further research on materials of this kind.¹²

He published his findings in a series of articles in French entitled 'Un probleme d'Histoire et de cryptographie' in *Mercure de France* from 1921-1923, and another article appearing in *The Ladies Guild of Francis St. Alban* in 1923. The articles were later collected up and republished in 1938 in a book entitled *Un Probleme de Cryptographie et d'Histoire*. These works written in French and published in France have remained mostly unknown to the English-speaking world and unread by an English reading audience. They are listed by Professor Galland in *An Historical and Analytical Bibliography Of The Literature Of Cryptology*:

Cartier Henri (General). "Un probleme d'histoire et de cryptographie." *Mercure de France*, Paris, 1921, Dec. 1, No. 563; 1922, Feb. 15, No. 568. [Studies dealing with the Bacon cipher. See also Lange et Soudart, *Traite de cryptographie*, pp. 37, 292-293 ("Traduction d'une inscription cryptographiée d'après le systeme de Friderici.")]

"Cryptographie." *Mercure de France*, Paris, March 1, 1922, No. 569 [Deals with the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.]

"Le mystere Bacon-Shakespeare; un document nouveau." *Mercure de France*, Paris, 1922: Sept. 1, No. 581, pp. 289-329; Sept. 15, No. 582, pp. 604-656. 1923: Feb. 1, No. 591, pp. 603-635; Apr. 15, No. 596, pp. 306-338; July 1, No. 601, pp. 31-57. [A series of interesting articles on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. The first two Nos. 581 and 582, include Bacon's life as he tells it in the biliteral cipher, and in addition, claim to be the first publication of the entire decipherment of Bacon's autobiography by Colonel Fabyan and Mrs. Gallup. "Chaque chapitre du texte anglais est suivi d'une analyse en francais; le dernier chapitre intitule: 'Au dechiffreur' a seul ete traduit integralement." The last three articles, Nos. 591, 596 and 601, termed "Annexes," are devoted to answering the criticisms which the first two articles occasioned. See also Lange et Soudart, *Traite de cryptographie*, pp.37-43, 92, 293-295 ("Extraits de la 'Vie de Bacon' Chiffre avec le chiffre bilitere"); Locard, "Bibliographie cryptologique," p. 930.]

"Le chiffre de Bacon et le mystere Bacon-Shakespeare." *X Information, Bulletin mensuel politechnicien*, Paris, July 1923, pp. 32-36.

Un probleme de cryptographie et d'histoire, Avec 38 documents cliches. Paris: Editions du Mercure de France, 1938. pp. 330. In-8o. [Deals with the problem of the ciphers alleged to be contained in early editions of the work of Bacon and authors contemporary with him. With "Bacon's Life as he tells it in the biliteral cypher," extracted from *The biliteral cypher of Sir Francis Bacon*, by Elizabeth Wells Gallup.]

"Le systeme cryptographique de Bacon." *Mercure de France*, Paris, May 1, 1939, Vol. 291, pp.687-693.¹³

In these articles General Cartier stated that given the difficult nature of the bi-literal cipher it was possible for the decipherer to make genuine errors and that any two decipherers were bound to disagree on a permissible number of words or phrases without it impugning the

integrity of the decipherment of any given passage or text as a whole. In the articles printed in the *Mercure De France* having examined a number of passages General Cartier endorses the authenticity of the decipherments:

we think it right to insist on the fact that from the standpoint of cryptography we have personally undertaken the work of checking a considerable number of passages, and that we are of opinion that the discussion should leave on one side the cryptographical point of view, which seems to us unassailable.¹⁴

In his article entitled 'Le Chiffre De Francis Bacon', published in the now defunct *Fly Leaves of the Ladies' Guild of Saint Albans* General Cartier summarized his findings:

1. There is a cryptographic system which was invented by Bacon between 1576 and 1579 and was first described by him in his work *The Advancement of Learning*, published in London in 1605.
2. Printing establishments in Bacon's time had the assortment of types needed to apply the system in order to encipher secrets to be hidden in the external text.
3. Nobody, at least to my knowledge, has discovered any document (manuscript notes or correspondence of some sort) clearly indicating an application of Bacon's system in printed or other works.
4. I consider the decipherments made by Mrs Gallup and verified by the cryptologists of the Riverbank Laboratories under the direction of Colonel Fabyan to be valid.
5. I have no opinion whatever with regard to any other decipherments made by that lady, whose integrity appears to me to be beyond suspicion.
6. I disclaim any competence as regards the conclusions to be drawn from the enciphered biography of Francis Bacon.

My classification for the majority of the letters agreed with that of Mrs Gallup; there was disagreement to the extent of about 10 percent of the letters; as to the letters which I had considered to be of doubtful form I decided I was in error and adopted Mrs Gallup's classification for them. However that may be, and despite the differences there were between my classification and those of Mrs Gallup, my decipherments agreed with hers save for a few words.¹⁵

The Friedmans very deliberately waited until Fabyan (*d.* 1936), Elizabeth Wells Gallup (*d.* 1934) and General Francois Cartier (*d.* 1953) had all died before publishing their book *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined*.

In the first half of the 1950s the Friedmans decided to move from their Military Road home on the outskirts of the District of Columbia to a townhouse on 2nd Street Southeast on Capitol Hill. With the amount of research needed for the work on their book the move allowed them to take advantage of the unrivalled Bacon/Shakespeare resources at the Folger Shakespeare Library and the Library of Congress. The libraries were in walking distance of their new dwelling and the Friedmans spent countless hours each day at the Folger carrying out intensive research into the various complex and difficult branches of the subject which they built up into a 611-page manuscript. The title of the manuscript was carefully and precisely selected by the Friedmans (who secretly knew that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare works) '*The Cryptologist Looks at Shakespeare*' which has 33 letters the number representing Bacon in simple cipher-conveying the hidden cryptographic message Bacon is Shakespeare.

The Friedmans enthusiastically entered their manuscript for the Folger Shakespeare Library competition on Elizabethan history which included Shakespeare held in 1955. While the judges

were considering the entries, the NSA sent Friedman, to liaise and improve collaboration with the British at GCHQ in Cheltenham. After five weeks Friedman was back in Washington. Less than a week later on 3rd April 1955 he suffered a heart attack and he was immediately rushed to the George Washington Hospital. As fate would have it, the morning paper carried the headline ‘Washington Couple Win Folger Shakespeare Award’.

The publication rights to the book had been secured by none other than Cambridge University Press, Bacon’s old university. It was during his time at Cambridge that Bacon first secretly set in motion his Rosicrucian Brotherhood and many of its early members were drawn from the university and several Cambridge scholars wrote eulogies in the *Memoriae* published by Dr Rawley after Bacon’s death to the world insinuating that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare works.¹⁶

But before anything could proceed Friedman curiously submitted the manuscript to the NSA for “security clearance”,¹⁷ as far as the present writer is aware, the only time a work on Bacon-Shakespeare had required this kind of official blessing from the most secretive intelligence agency in the United States of America, which there is reason to believe also has secret links to Bacon’s Rosicrucian Brotherhood.

The editorial team at the Cambridge University Press insisted the manuscript was strictly edited and reduced in size. With Friedman still recuperating from his heart attack the responsibility of editing it for the most part fell to his wife, nevertheless Elizebeth continually consulted him. With security clearance received from the NSA the personnel at Cambridge University Press went over it, word by every single word.

The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined was published by Cambridge University Press on ‘4 October 1957’.¹⁸ The reason for the careful and precisely selected publication date is it conceals a Baconian-Rosicrucian cipher. There are seven letters in the word October and the numbers in the date $4+1+9+5+7=26$: $7+26=33$ represents Bacon in simple cipher and if the null (9) is dropped from the date it leaves the number 157 Fra Rosicrosse in simple cipher conveying the hidden cryptographic message (from the Rosicrucian Brotherhood) Bacon, Brother of the Rosy Cross, is Shakespeare.

Following security clearance from the invisible hierarchy at the National Security Agency and the extremely close oversight and intense minute editorial scrutiny from unseen personnel at Cambridge University Press, in the preface to *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined*, the Friedmans express their coded indebtedness to the one time acting director of the Baconian-Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Folger Shakespeare Library and editor of its organ *The Shakespeare Quarterly*, for suggesting their manuscript should be turned into a book. To the current director of the secret Baconian-Rosicrucian institution Dr Louis B. Wright and its various technical staff, most notably Dr Giles E. Dawson, who had also worked for US Cipher Intelligence, the Friedmans express their coded gratitude for their unstinting support and access to the Folger’s collection of Shakespeareana.¹⁹

With Fabyan, Elizabeth Wells Gallup and General Francois Cartier all dead the Friedmans set about constructing a deceptive and fraudulent narrative regarding their time at Riverbank and their part in the deciphering of the Bacon Biliteral Cipher in the Shakespeare works:

For George Fabyan, who once introduced genetic biologist William and his philologist wife Elizebeth into the world of cryptography, in the Friedman spouses’ book *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* the authors didn’t find any kind or at least respectful word, only waspish and sarcastic ones. As for

discrediting General Cartier, everything was done much more subtly and sophisticatedly. But for professionals who really understand the essence of cryptanalytic work, it's not difficult to see the attempt to discredit Cartier's conclusions is built on the basis of fraud and lies. There is no doubt that if François Cartier had been alive at that time, he, without much difficulty and using specific examples from his book—that is, provably and verifiable by anyone—could demonstrate that the Friedmans' arguments were essentially a deception. Actually, anyone can verify this even today, because Cartier's book still remains, albeit forgotten by everyone. Moreover, historians now even have documents signed by the Friedman spouses, indicating that in their book they are lying, knowing very well, in fact, both about the real success of Fabyan's undertakings and about the correctness of Cartier's conclusions.²⁰

The reason why the Friedmans attempted to subtly discredit General Cartier is because in his *Un probleme de cryptographie et d' histoire* (Paris: Mercure de France, 1938) 'the founder of scientific cryptology in France' presented from Bacon Bi-literal decipherments extracted from Bacon, Shakespeare and other Elizabethan works, Bacon's secret autobiography, which gave lie to the Fraudulent Friedmans.

In the *4in1* its author a former cryptographer and member of Russian Intelligence reproduces "The New Document" of Cartier's book which:

provides a detailed, with specific examples, explanation of how a unique historical document, the secret and fully encrypted autobiography of Francis Bacon, was identified and deciphered.

And secondly, here, an authoritative professional cryptologist gave indisputably competent and absolutely unambiguous confirmation of the fact that the texts of ancient books do contain a secret message to descendants, and this message was deciphered on the whole correctly...²¹

General François Cartier was neither a follower nor, moreover, a student of Mrs. Gallup when he became acquainted with this whole topic. He obtained his first results in extracting the biliteral Bacon's cipher from the texts of ancient books on his own and not at all in order to confirm someone else's deciphering successes.²²

The weight of its scientific demonstration completely confutes and collapses the lies of William and Elizebeth Friedman, set forth in *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined*:

...there is incontestable and publicly available evidence that the Friedmans' book is a deliberate lie, fabricated to deploy disinformation by standard secret services' methods. And the most interesting thing is that the main documents confirming such a strong statement were personally signed by the authors of the forged book, William and Elizebeth Friedman. And anyone can personally verify this if they have access to the invaluable storages of the Internet Archive... Well, what documents on this topic can be found among the treasures of <https://archive.org/>?²³

When William F. Friedman died in 1969 at the age of seventy-eight, he was buried with full military honours at Arlington National Cemetery. His widow Elizebeth S. Friedman (most probably with the help of her husband before he died) designed his gravestone headed by a pair of crossed flags, symbol of the Signal Corps responsible for military communications (mostly in codes and ciphers) that included his favourite maxim 'Knowledge is Power' expressed by Bacon in *Meditationes Sacrae* first published in the first edition of his *Essays* in 1597.²⁴ Within the maxim 'Knowledge is Power' Elizebeth inserted a secret message using Bacon's Bi-literal Cipher, the cipher system which had first brought them together at the Riverbank estate decades earlier, where they headed the Cipher Department before Friedman began his career working for US Intelligence. She specified that certain letters were carved with serifs (a slight projection finishing off a stroke of a letter in a typeface) and the rest in sans serif (meaning in the absence

of or without any serifs) for the purposes of distinguishing one typeface from another. In Bacon's maxim 'Knowledge is Power' using his Bi-literal Cipher it produces (discounting the last letter r) the following sequence of babaa/aabab/aabab giving us the letters WFF for William F. Friedman. The a and b forms were sketched out by Elizebeth on a surviving piece of paper (held in the Elizebeth Smith Friedman Collection at George C. Marshall Research Foundation) and she later informed R. W. Clark, author of *The Man Who Broke Purple* that it contained the cipher message WFF, as a tribute to her husband who had Bacon's famous maxim 'Knowledge is Power' on his desk where he carried out a lot of his cipher work.²⁵

When his wife Elizebeth died in 1980 she was buried alongside her husband and her name, and date of her birth and death, were added to the tombstone. Prior to the discovery of Elizebeth's hand written note, the secret message conveyed through Bacon's Bi-literal Cipher was first discovered by the cryptographer Elonka Dunin after she paid a visit to the Friedmans' grave, where she noticed the chiselled mix of serif and sans-serif letter designs, who then proceeded to decipher it.²⁶ Yet unbeknown to Dunin, the Friedmans' biographers, Bacon and Shakespeare scholars, as well as the rest of the world, the tombstone of William F. Friedman and Elizebeth S. Friedman, the two greatest cryptanalysts of the twentieth century and the authors of *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined*, conceals another secret cipher message of explosive and far reaching implications, whose consequences it would be simply impossible to overestimate.

Let us then take another look at the Friedmans' tombstone which is framed at the top with the insignia of Signal Corps whose very lifeblood is codes and ciphers and at the bottom by the Bacon maxim 'Knowledge is Power' cut in such a way to utilise Bacon's Bi-literal Cipher to incorporate a secret message containing the initials of William F. Friedman. The cryptanalyst forever associated with the presence of Baconian ciphers in the Shakespeare works which in the open text of *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined* the Friedmans fraudulently denied, when they knew the opposite to be true, and throughout their whole lifetimes, continued to lie to the rest of the world about it, a secret they took to their graves, but not beyond it.

The tombstone designed by William and Elizebeth Friedman contains 1 insignia and a total of 16 words and 98 letters. In addition to this it incorporates four sets of numbers marking the Friedmans' birth and death dates. The addition of the four sets of numbers $1+8+9+1+1+9+6+9+1+8+9+2+1+9+8+0=82$, and moreover between these dates appear a total of 6 dots. When all the characters and numbers are added together $1+16+98+82+6=203$ producing a double cipher for Francis Bacon (100)/Shakespeare (103) in simple cipher. Thus the tombstone of William F. Friedman and Elizebeth S. Friedman employing Bacon's Simple Cipher System conveys the concealed truth which they had secretly known all their lives, one they wished to reveal to posterity in a way befitting two Bacon-Shakespeare cryptanalysts, that for whatever reason while they were alive, they could not or dared not, say openly and out loud:

FRANCIS BACON IS SHAKESPEARE.²⁷

Words				Insignia
				1
				Letters
	3	WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN		16
	2	LIEUTENANT COLONEL		17
	3	UNITED STATES ARMY		16
Nos	44	1891 ... 1969		Dots
				3
	2	BELOVED WIFE		11
	3	ELIZEBETH SMITH FRIEDMAN		22
38		1892 ... 1980		3
	3	KNOWLEDGE IS POWER		<u>16</u>
82	16			98

The enciphered tombstone of William and Elizabeth Friedman revealing that Bacon is Shakespeare

1. *4in1: Mask of Shakespeare: Mysteries of Bacon: Book by Cartier: Secrets of the NSA* (Second Edition, 2023), p. 8.
2. A. Phoenix, *The 1623 Shakespeare First Folio: A Baconian-Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Illusion* (2023), *passim*.
3. Francis Bacon, *Opera Francisci Baronis De Vervlamio, Vice-Comitis Sancti Albani; Tomvs Primvs: Qui continet De Dignitate & Augmentis Scientiarum Libros IX. Ad Regem Svvm* (Londini, In Officina Ioannis Haviland, 1623), p. 277.
4. David Kahn, *The Codebreakers The Story of Secret Writing* (New York: Scribner, 1967, 1996), p. 371.
5. These six publications have just recently been reproduced at <https://gorhambury.org/>
6. Anon., *Hints to the Decipherer of The Greatest Work of Sir Francis Bacon Baron of Verulam Viscount St. Alban* (Riverbank Laboratories, Geneva, p. 15. See the anonymous unpublished fifty page typescript *The Fundamental Principles of the Baconian Ciphers And Application To Books Of The sixteenth And Seventeenth Centuries Compiled by George Fabyan* (Copyright 1916 By George Fabyan), pages unnumbered (p. 31) for which a brief definition is given for each of these six ciphers.
7. John W. Kopec, *The Sabines at Riverbank* (Acoustical Society of America, New York, 1997), p. vii.
8. Jason Fagone, *The Woman Who Smashed Codes A True Story of Love, Spies, and the Unlikely Heroine Who Outwitted America's Enemies* (New York: HarperCollins, 2017), p. 16. See also Darlene Larson and Laura Hiebert, 'The Fabyan Legacy' in *A History of Its Times and Places*, ed., Julia M. Ehresmann (Geneva, Illinois: Published by Geneva Public Library District, 1977), p.159.
9. John W. Kopec, *The Sabines at Riverbank* (Acoustical Society of America, New York, 1997), p. 169.
10. *Ibid.*, p. 46.
11. *4in1: Mask of Shakespeare: Mysteries of Bacon: Book by Cartier: Secrets of the NSA* (Second Edition, 2023), p. 35.
12. *Ibid.*, p. 66.
13. Joseph S. Galland, *An Historical and Analytical Bibliography of the Literature of Cryptology* (Evanston, Northwestern University, 1945), pp. 37-38.
14. B. G. Theobald, 'Mrs. Gallup's Competence', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXII, Third Series, No. 84, June 1936, pp. 125-26.
15. General Cartier, 'Le Chiffre De Francis Bacon', *Fly Leaves of the Ladies' Guild of Saint Albans*, pp. 318-19; William F. Friedman and Elizebeth S. Friedman, *The Shakespearean Ciphers Examined An Analysis Of Cryptographic Systems Used As Evidence That Some Other Author Than William Shakespeare Wrote The Plays Commonly Attributed To Him* (Cambridge University Press, 1958), pp. 251-52.
16. A. Phoenix, *The Secret Links Between the Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Memoriae (1626) Containing Thirty-Two Verses Dedicated To Francis Bacon Our Shakespeare, The First Folio of the Shakespeare Works (1623), and the Stratford Monument* (2024), *passim*.
17. G. Stuart Smith, *A Life in Code Pioneer Cryptanalyst Elizebeth Smith Friedman* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2017), p. 168.
18. Ronald W. Clark, *The Man Who Broke Purple* (London: Corgi Books, 1978), p. 196.

19. A. Phoenix, 'The Folger Shakespeare Library: A Secret Baconian-Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Institution', (2022), pp. 1-45.
20. *4in1: Mask of Shakespeare: Mysteries of Bacon: Book by Cartier: Secrets of the NSA* (Second Edition, 2023), pp. 326-27.
21. *Ibid.*, p. 132.
22. *Ibid.*, p. 168.
23. *Ibid.*, 133.
24. Spedding, *Works*, VI, p. 253.
25. Jason Fagone, *The Woman Who Smashed Codes A True Story of Love, Spies, and the Unlikely Heroine Who Outwitted America's Enemies* (New York: HarperCollins, 2017), p. 425.
26. Elonka Dunin, 'Cipher on the Elizebeth and William Friedman tombstone at Arlington Cemetery is Solved', <http://elonka.com/friedman/index.html>. See also Jason Fagone, *The Woman Who Smashed Codes A True Story of Love, Spies, and the Unlikely Heroine Who Outwitted America's Enemies* (New York: Harper Collins, 2017), pp. 335/425 and Amy Butler Greenfield, *The Women All Spies Fear Code Breaker Elizebeth Smith Friedman and Her Hidden Life* (New York: Random House Studio, 2021), pp. 251-2/314 and G. Stuart Smith, *A Life in Code Pioneer Cryptanalyst Elizebeth Smith Friedman* (Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2017), pp. 181/209.
27. For a detailed discussion see A. Phoenix, *The Fraudulent Friedmans: The Bacon Ciphers in the Shakespeare Works* (2022), *passim* which should be read in conjunction with the *Mask of Shakespeare: Mysteries of Bacon: Book by Cartier: Secrets of the NSA* (Second Edition, 2023), *passim*.