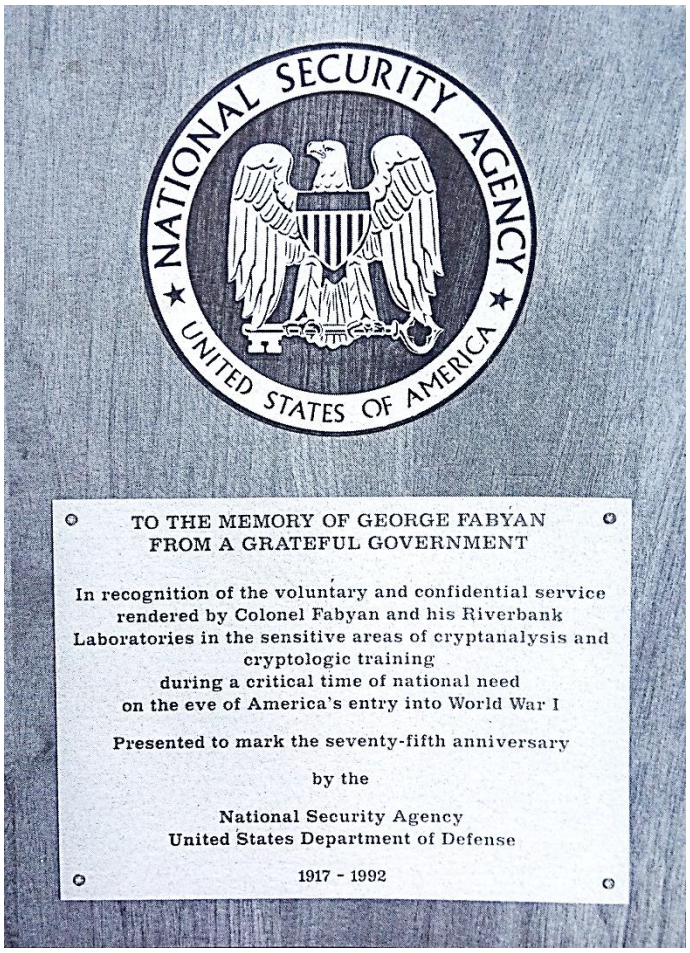
# THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA) THE MOST SECRETIVE ARM OF US INTELLIGENCE (CODES AND CIPHERS) AND THE PLAQUE AWARDED TO COLONEL FABYAN AND HIS RIVERBANK CIPHER DEPARTMENT WHICH CONTAINS CIPHERS REVEALING FRANCIS BACON, BROTHER OF THE ROSY CROSS, IS SHAKESPEARE

**By A Phoenix**

**May 2024**



# THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA) THE MOST SECRETIVE ARM OF US INTELLIGENCE (CODES AND CIPHERS) AND THE PLAQUE AWARDED TO COLONEL FABYAN AND HIS RIVERBANK CIPHER DEPARTMENT WHICH CONTAINS CIPHERS REVEALING FRANCIS BACON, BROTHER OF THE ROSY CROSS, IS SHAKESPEARE

From the moment you learn to speak you are under the necessity of drinking in and assimilating what perhaps I may be allowed to call a hotch-potch of errors. Nor do these errors derive their strength only from popular usage. They are sanctioned by the institutions of academies, colleges, orders, and even states themselves.

[Francis Bacon, *The Refutation of Philosophies*; Benjamin Farrington, *The Philosophy of Francis Bacon* (Liverpool University Press, 1964), p. 108]

…depth of secrecy and concealment of designs, and that manner of action, which affects everything by dark arts and methods (or *menees sourdes* as the French call them) be both useful and admirable….

[James Spedding, ed., *The Works of Francis Bacon*, V, p. 69]

That the discretion anciently observed, though by the precedent of many vain persons and deceivers disgraced, of publishing part, and reserving part to a private succession, and of publishing in a manner whereby it shall not be to the capacity nor taste of all, but shall as it were single and adopt his reader, is not to be laid aside, both for the avoiding of abuse in the excluded, and the strengthening of affection in the admitted.

[James Spedding, ed., *The Works of Francis Bacon*, III, p. 248]

For if a man have that penetration of judgement as he can discern what things are to be laid open, and what to be secreted, and what to be shewed at half lights and to whom and when…

...There be three degrees of this hiding and veiling of a man's self.

For the first of these, Secrecy…mysteries are due to secrecy…Therefore set it down, *that an habit of secrecy is both politic and moral*.

For the second, which is Dissimulation; it followeth many times upon secrecy by a necessity; so that he will be secret must be a dissembler in some degree…

But for the third degree, which is Simulation and false profession; that I hold more culpable, and less politic; except it be in great and rare matters.

[James Spedding, ed., *The Works of Francis Bacon*, VI, pp. 387-89]

The all-seeing National Security Agency (NSA), the most secretive arm of US Intelligence has developed into the most complex and comprehensive world-wide signal intelligence operation the world has ever seen. It has taken cipher and codebreaking to almost undreamed levels of supercomputer driven technical dominance and through its BRUSA Agreement (Britain-United States Agreement) to facilitate co-operation between US Intelligence and GCHQ (Government Communications Headquarters) and UKUSA (United Kingdom and United States of America Agreement) that also includes cooperation in Signals Intelligence (codes and ciphers) between Cananda, Australia and New Zealand, the full extent of its technical mastery over all mediums of communication around the globe, is only truly known to the invisible powers who secretly control and direct its operations.

All this has been achieved in considerably less than a century. When the United States of America found themselves being reluctantly dragged into the First World War it lacked an official cipher bureau necessary to fight modern wars. An ill-prepared government and military

intelligence turned for assistance to the philanthropic Colonel George Fabyan who had set up the Riverbank Cipher Department on his Riverbank estate in order to prove via the presence of ciphers in the Shakespeare works, that Francis Bacon was Shakespeare. His Riverbank Cipher Department was headed by William F. Friedman the man who was to become the most famous cryptologist of the twentieth century and whose career as the foremost cryptologist of his time would take him to the very pinnacle of US intelligence and culminate in him being appointed special assistant to the director of NSA, the most secretive intelligence organisation on earth.

In the early dark days leading up to the war and for some time after when the United States finally entered on 6th April 1917, the US military and various other government agencies and departments sent to the Riverbank Cipher Department, various encrypted intercepted messages for it to turn into clear text. It also sent its intelligence officers to be trained at Riverbank in the methods of cryptology, many of whom went on to serve the war effort as codebreakers under General Pershing (a Freemason) at GHQ in France. The facts regarding the critically important and indispensable contribution made by the Riverbank Cipher Department to the official and systematic beginnings of the cryptologic hegemony achieved by US military intelligence over the rest of the world only began to emerge, and only then to a very limited extent, in the latter part of the twentieth century, mostly with the publication of *The Codebreakers* by David Kahn.

For more than a century, a series of official military intelligence historians even in secretly commissioned works that were unknown and unavailable to the public, have deliberately and systematically concealed important facts and information about Riverbank. In the last decade of the twentieth century more information began to find its way into the public domain if only principally through the specialist *Cryptologia* quarterly journal and a relatively unknown book limited to a thousand copies published only in the United States. The full truth surrounding the Riverbank Cipher Department which carried out groundbreaking work on the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher deciphered by Elizabeth Wells Gallup from the Shakespeare works and the official work it secretly undertook for the US government and its military intelligence may never be known. However, the recent full-length work entitled *The Fraudulent Friedmans*: *The Bacon Ciphers in the Shakespeare Works* (2022), revealed for the first time new and unknown evidence, facts and information confirming that its Riverbank Cipher Department headed by Friedman proved the presence of the Bacon Bi-literal Cipher in the Shakespeare works confirming that Bacon is Shakespeare, which he and his wife Elizebeth S. Friedman fraudulently denied throughout their whole lifetimes, and continued to lie to the rest of the world about it, a secret they took to their graves, but not beyond it.[1]

Ordinarily, whatever security considerations there originally existed to obscure the historical links of the Baconian Riverbank Cipher Department with the genesis of modern US cryptologic intelligence, have surely longed ceased to exist. Surely, more than a century later it is no longer a matter of national security. However, what is not known to our conventional history and the current modern world, is its true importance stretches back to seventeenth century England. As a result of its decipherments the Riverbank Cipher Department became inextricably intertwined with the continuing secrecy surrounding the secret life and writings of Francis Bacon. Beginning with the fact that he was the secret concealed royal son of the so-called Virgin Queen Elizabeth I of England and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.[2] A State Secret that has been systematically suppressed for more than four hundred years by the British State (including MI5 and MI6) and the education and academic establishment. Secondly, that the illiterate/semi-illiterate William Shakspere of Stratford wrote the Shakespeare works, the greatest literary fraud of all time, as they were written by Bacon, which is also known to the British State (including MI5 and MI6) and the education and academic establishment.[3] Thirdly, that Francis Bacon (with his Rosicrucian-Freemasonry Brotherhood) was the Founding Father of the United States of America, a secret known to both the US and British States, US and British Intelligence, and the invisible elite of its education and academic establishments controlled and

directed by their invisible States and Intelligence Organisations.[4] The secret life and writings of Francis Bacon are carefully watched over by his invisible Rosicrucian-Freemasonry Brotherhood and the invisible elite of British and US Intelligence to the present day, including the same invisible powers that direct the NSA.

Until recently there had been no official recognition by the US government for the invaluable service rendered by the Baconian-Shakespearean Riverbank Cipher Department, the birthplace of US cryptology and forerunner of the National Security Agency (NSA), the central and most important arm of its Intelligence Services.

This quietly changed following the discovery of previously unknown documentary material at the modern Riverbank estate by John W. Kopec which along with the industry of Louis Kruh, editor of *Cryptologia*, finally prompted an official response from the mighty NSA.

The events leading up to it began in 1991 when Louis Kruh contacted John W. Kopec and arranged to visit Riverbank. The tour of the place took in the laboratory and museum, 'While we were in the museum, I surprised him with some letters and artifacts I had stored on codes and Colonel Fabyan. Kruh commented on the incredible significance that the letters and artifacts meant to the history of cryptology.'[5] Kruh subsequently wrote an account of his visit in his article 'A Cryptological Travelogue: Riverbank -1992' printed in the January1993 edition of *Cryptologia*: *A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Cryptology*.[6] For Louis Kruh the expert writer on cryptology his sojourn to the secretive Riverbank estate was a lifetime ambition, 'This almost mythical site, described by one writer as the cradle of cryptology, became the Shangri-la that I longed to visit.'[7]

His article provided a brief history of Riverbank and described the changes and development of the site after the death of Colonel Fabyan and his wife Nelle Fabyan. While researching his book Kopec had uncovered several artefacts of a cryptologic nature, 'All but one are related to the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy and consist of Baconian books published by Riverbank and a scroll with selected Shakespearean works glued to it, possibly used for quick scanning of the text.'[8] The Villa-museum also contained other items of cryptologic interest including two small white plaster puppies and a US Army device M-94 and four metal cipher disks. A white plaster puppy with a bi-literal cipher inscribed on its base was used in the story *Jerry and The Bacon Puppy* published by Riverbank, 'These few items are all that remain at Riverbank of the first institution in America that had a Department of Ciphers.'[9]

During his stay Kopec, 'also turned up several letters to Fabyan from various government officials. Three of the most interesting are given in the appendix.'[10] Precisely, how many other letters Kopec turned up, Kruh does not specify, nor does he describe their content. Unbeknown to any earlier investigator Fabyan had received 'three confidential letters from key United States officials' Secretary of State Lansing, Colonel Van Deman, Chief of Military Intelligence and Colonel Nolan, (later head of US Military Intelligence) thanking him for the patriotic service provided by Riverbank and its Cipher Department. Kruh cites the letter from Colonel Van Deman expressing his gratitude for the priceless service Colonel Fabyan and his Riverbank staff had provided for their country in its hour of need, 'at a time when all of us lacked operators capable of coping with the subject [cryptanalysis], you came forward with an offer to do for the Departments work which they were wholly unable to do for themselves, and with an unexampled generosity you have borne the entire expense of the proceedings.'[11] Before stating that, 'it is a source of regret to me that I am wholly unable to devise a method by which the sense of obligation by the Intelligence section in particular, may be fittingly evidenced.'[12]

Kruh who immediately realised the very important significance of these previously unknown letters and the historical importance of their content, shortly after wrote to the NSA and, 'pointed out that 1992 was both the 40th anniversary of NSA's founding and the 75th anniversary of Fabyan's cryptologic contributions to the United States.'[13] After citing Colonel Van Deman's regret at not being able to officially or openly express his and the country's

gratitude to Fabyan and Riverbank, Kruh suggested it would be most appropriate for the NSA to use the occasion of the joint anniversary to officially recognize the, 'invaluable assistance provided by Fabyan and fulfil the long delayed expression of appreciation by the government.'[14] A request to which the 'agency enthusiastically agreed.'[15] To mark the contribution of Colonel Fabyan and the staff of his Riverbank Cipher Department the NSA, 'created a handsome plaque which was presented to the present Riverbank Acoustical Laboratory where it will be displayed in a small museum they maintain.'[16]

In July 1993 John W. Kopec and Louis Kruh each received a letter from the National Security Agency. The letter addressed to Kopec is signed by the Director of the NSA Vice-Admiral J. M. McConnell with the other letter to Kruh signed by its Chief Historian David W. Gaddy. The handsome commemorative plaque from the NSA (codes & ciphers) displayed at the Riverbank Museum is reproduced on the front cover of the October 1993 issue of *Cryptologia*: *A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Cryptology*.

Befitting the NSA's unrivalled expertise in all matters of cryptological communications the letters and plaque commemorating the Baconian-Shakespearean Riverbank Cipher Department secretly contain several Baconian-Shakespearean-Rosicrucian ciphers.

The first letter from 'Dear Mr. Kopec' right down to final word NSA (hand-written signature excluded) has 251 words. The addition of the numbers 1+9+1+7+1+9+1+7=36: 251+36=287 Fra Rosicrosse in Bacon's Kay Cipher. It will be noticed that in the letter there are two examples of hyphenation: 'seventy-fifth' and 'citizen-cryptologists'. If the hyphenations are counted as 1 word each and with the 8 numbers subtracted from 287: 287-8-2=277 Francis Bacon/William Shakespeare in Bacon's Simple Cipher.

The second letter from 'Dear Mr. Kruh' to its final word 'Historian' (excluding 5 bracketed words) contains a total of 246 words. The 5 bracketed words consist of 36 letters: 246+36=282 Francis Bacon in Kay Cipher that minus the 5 words gives a total of 277 Francis Bacon/William Shakespeare in Simple Cipher and conversely plus the 5 words it produces a total of 287 Fra Rosicrosse in Kay Cipher. The final paragraph has 33 words: 33 Bacon in Simple Cipher. [Note. the letters VADM, JM, USN, NSA, W signify words].

The official plaque from the National Security Agency 'To The Memory Of George Fabyan From A Grateful Government' in recognition of the Riverbank Cipher Department has 17 block capital words with 91 letters, 57 ordinary roman words and 9 numbers 1+1+9+1+7+1+9+9+2: 91+57+9=157 Fra Rosicrosse in Simple Cipher. There are 67 words on the plaque under the crest: 67 Francis in simple cipher. The addition of the date 1+9+1+7+1+ 9+9+2=39 F. Bacon in Simple Cipher. The 9 numbers added to 91 letters gives us a total of 100 Francis Bacon in simple cipher and when the 100 is added to the 3 words of National Security Agency printed in large block capital letters: 100+3=103 Shakespeare in Simple Cipher.

The National Security Agency the most secretive arm of US Intelligence cryptically reveals and confirms to the initiated and those with eyes to see that they are privy to the secret Francis Bacon, Brother of the Rosy Cross, is Shakespeare.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

13 July 1993

Mr. John W. Kopec
Riverbank Acoustical Laboratories
P.O. Box 189
Geneva, IL 60134

Dear Mr. Kopec:

According to information brought to our attention by Mr. Louis Kruh of Merrick, New York, you hold letters from the Secretary of State and others, applauding the service of Colonel George Fabyan and his Riverbank staff at the advent of World War I. Attention was drawn especially to the November 1917 letter from Colonel Van Deman, the "father of military intelligence," which contained these words: "The services you have rendered are not to be estimated in terms of money, and it is a source of regret to me that I am wholly unable to devise a method by which the sense of obligation, by the Intelligence Section in particular, may be fittingly evidenced." The subject carefully avoided in the letter was that of cryptanalysis and cryptologic training, now among the responsibilities of this federal agency. Noting that the seventy-fifth anniversary year coincided with the fortieth anniversary of this agency, Mr. Kruh suggested that we might undertake to afford recognition to the memory of Colonel Fabyan and his Riverbank staff.

We are therefore delighted to convey to you, as curator of the Riverbank historical collection and memorabilia, a plaque recognizing these volunteer citizen-cryptologists of 1917 and their assistance to the government at a time of critical need. I trust that you will find an appropriate place to display it, and will bring this belated recognition to the attention of the various organizations and friends of the Fabyans and Riverbank.

J. M. McCONNELL
Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy
Director, NSA

Fig. 1 A Letter from The National Security Agency to John W. Kopec at Riverbank

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

19 July 1993

Mr. Louis Kruh
117 Alfred Road, West
Merrick, NY 11566

Dear Mr. Kruh:

On behalf of the Agency and our Director, VADM J. M. McConnell, USN, I am writing to express our appreciation for your suggestion that NSA fulfill a seventy-five year old debt to provide official recognition to Colonel George Fabyan and his Riverbank Laboratories staff. Your discovery that the modern Riverbank Laboratories held letters of appreciation (somewhat indirectly worded) from the secretary of state, the initial head of the army's World War I military intelligence organization, and his "overseas counterpart," as recounted in part in the January 1993 issue of Cryptologia, struck a responsive cord here. As a result, the Director has forwarded to Riverbank a letter (copy enclosed) conveying a plaque which I hope you will find acceptable for the goal you had in mind.

Under the seal of the National Security Agency, the plaque reads:

TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE FABYAN
FROM A GRATEFUL GOVERNMENT

In recognition of the voluntary and confidential service
rendered by Colonel Fabyan and his Riverbank
Laboratories in the sensitive areas of cryptanalysis and
cryptologic training
during a critical time of national need
on the eve of America's entry into World War I
Presented to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary

by the

National Security Agency
United States Department of Defense

1917-1992

It has been a distinct pleasure filling in yet another gap in the record of America's cryptologic past, generally unknown to the public at large. Many thanks for your initiative and your concern.

DAVID W. GADDY
Chief Historian

Encls: a/s

Fig. 2 A Letter from the National Security Agency to Louis Kruh editor of *Cryptologia*

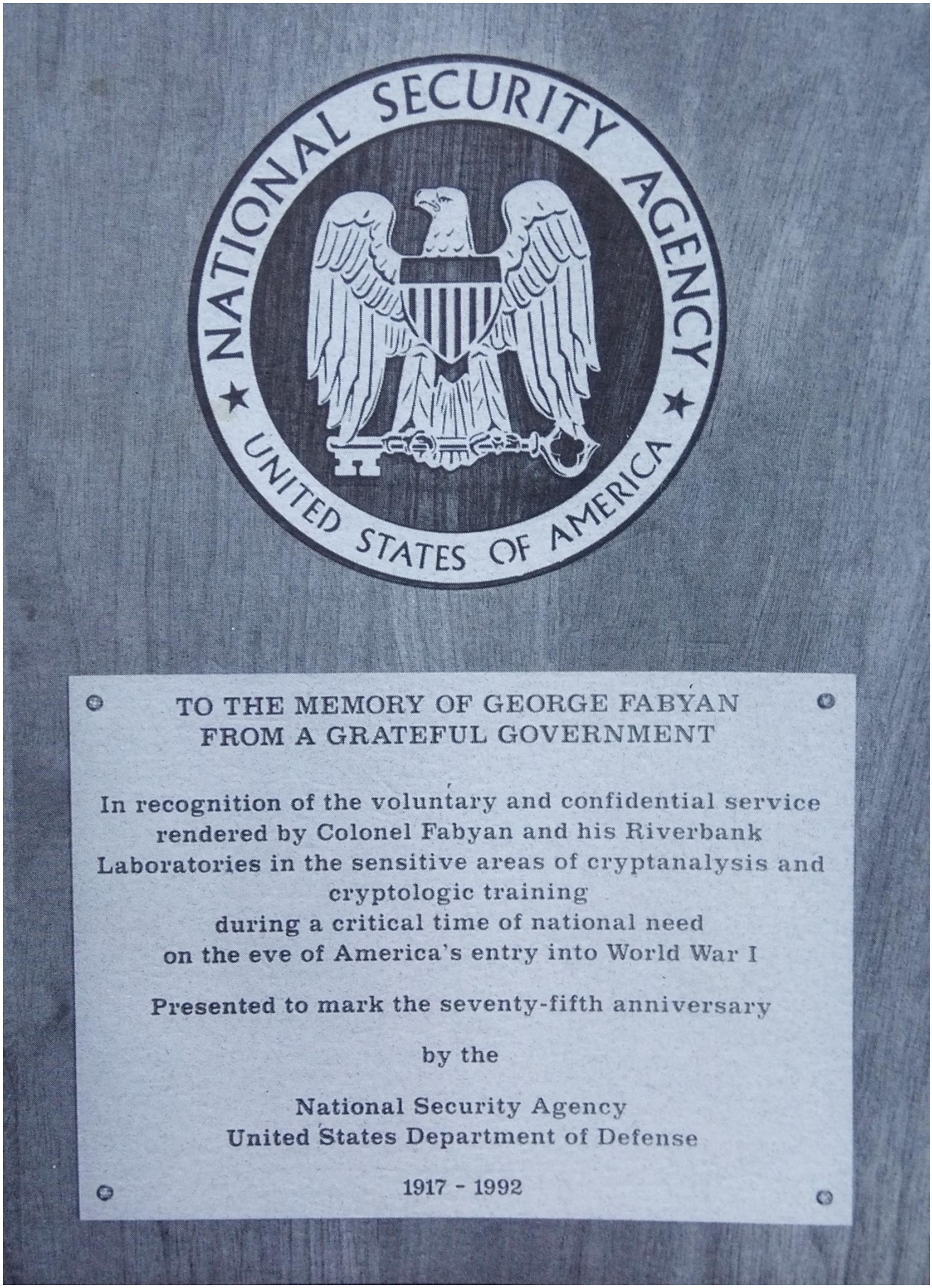



Fig. 3 The Plaque awarded by The National Security Agency to Colonel Fabyan and the Riverbank Cipher Department

## SIMPLE CIPHER

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

F B A C O N F R A N C I S B A C O N

6 2 1 3 14 13=39 6 17 1 13 3 9 18=67 2 1 3 14 13=33

W I L L I A M S H A K E S P E A R E

21 9 11 11 9 1 12=74 18 8 1 10 5 18 15 5 1 17 5=103

F R A R O S I C R O S S E

6 17 1 17 14 18 9 3 17 14 18 18 5=157

## KAY CIPHER

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

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

F R A N C I S B A C O N

32 17 27 13 29 35 18 28 27 29 14 13=282

F R A R O S I C R O S S E

32 17 27 17 14 18 35 29 17 14 18 1 8 31 = 287

## References

1. A. Phoenix, *The Fraudulent Friedmans*: *The Bacon Ciphers in the Shakespeare Works* (2022), *passim*.

2. A. Phoenix, 'The Pregnancy Portrait of Queen Elizabeth I and The Secret Royal Birth of Francis Bacon, Concealed Author of the Shakespeare Works', (2020), pp. 1-86.

This despite a considerable body of work produced by Baconian stretching back more than one hundred and thirty years. As it constitutes a relatively unknown and important body of work and lacks the benefit of a bibliography, I have thought it best to provide a list of the books and articles known to the present writer for the benefit of the reader and future researchers.

**The following list of books cover all aspects of the subject:**

Orville W. Owen, *Sir Francis Bacon's Cipher Story*, 5 vols., (Detroit and New York: Howard Publishing Company, 1894); Elizabeth Wells Gallup, *The Bi-literal Cypher of Sir Francis Bacon discovered in his works* (Detroit, Michigan: Howard Publishing Company: London Gay and Bird, 1899); Elizabeth Wells Gallup, *The Tragedy Of Anne Boleyn*. *A Drama In Cipher From In The Works Of Sir Francis Bacon* (Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.: Howard Publishing Company: London Gay and Bird, 1901); Elizabeth Wells Gallup, *The Bi-literal Cypher of Sir Francis Bacon discovered in his works Part II* (Detroit, Michigan: Howard Publishing Company: London Gay and Bird, 1901); Parker Woodward, *The Early Life Of Lord Bacon* (London: Gay and Hancock, Ltd, 1902); Harold Bayley, *The Tragedy of Sir Francis Bacon* (London: Grant Richards, 1902); Elizabeth Wells Gallup, *Concerning The Bi-Literal Cypher Of Francis Bacon Discovered In His Works Pros And Cons Of The Controversy Explanations*, *Reviews Criticisms and Replies* (Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.: Howard Publishing Co: London Gay and Bird, n.d.); Elizabeth Wells Gallup, *The Bi-literal Cypher Of Francis Bacon Discovered In His Works Deciphered Secret Story 1622 to 1671 The Lost Manuscripts Where They Were Hidden* (Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.: Howard Publishing Co: London Gay and Hancock, 1910); Granville C. Cunningham, *Bacon's Secret Disclosed In Contemporary Books* (London: Gay and Hancock, Ltd, 1911); Parker Woodward, *Tudor Problems Being Essays On The Historical And Literary Claims Ciphered And Otherwise Indicated by Francis Bacon* (London: Gay and Hancock, Ltd, 1912); Amelie Deventer Von Kunow, *Francis Bacon Last Of The Tudors*, *trans*., Willard Parker (New York: published by Bacon Society of America, 1921); C.Y. C. Dawbarn, *Uncrowned A Story Of Queen Elizabeth And The Early Life of Francis* "*Bacon*" *As Told In His Secret Writings And In Other Contemporary Records Of Her Reign* (New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1923); S.A.E. Hickson, *The Prince Of Poets And Most Illustrious Of Philosophers* (London: Gay and Hancock, Ltd, 1926); F. L. Woodward, *Francis Bacon And The Cipher Story* (Adyar, Madras, 1932); A. B. Cornwall, *Francis The First Unacknowledged King Of Great Britain And Ireland* (Birmingham: Cornish Brothers Ltd., 1936); Alfred Dodd, *The Marriage Of Elizabeth Tudor* (London: Rider and Co., 1940); James Arthur, *A Royal Romance* (Adyar, Madras: The Theosophical Publishing House, 1941); Comyns Beaumont, *The Private Life Of The Virgin Queen* (London: Comyns (Publishers) Ltd, 1947); Margaret Barsi-Greene, *I*, *Prince Tudor*, *Wrote Shakespeare An Autobiography From His Two Cipher In Poetry And Prose* (Boston: Branden Press, 1973); Peter Dawkins, *Dedication To The Light*, *The Bardic Mysteries The Love Affair of Elizabeth I and Leicester The Birth and Adoption of Francis Bacon* (Francis Bacon Research Trust, 1984); Jean Overton Fuller, *Francis Bacon A Biography* (London and The Hague: East-West

Publications, 1981); Alfred Dodd, *Francis Bacon's Personal Life-Story* (London: Rider & Company, 1986); Ross Jackson, *Shaker Of The Speare The Francis Bacon Story* (Sussex: Book Guild Publishing, 2005); Virginia M. Fellows, *The Shakespeare Code* ((Snow Mountain Press, 2006); Lochithea, *Sir Francis Bacon's Journals The Rarest of Princes* (New York: iUniverse, Inc, 2007); Deslie McClellan, *Prince of Our Dreams* (Emmaus, Pennsylvania, Playhouse Books, 2011).

**A list of articles on the subject published in *Baconiana*:**

William T. Smedley, 'The Mystery Of Francis Bacon', *Baconiana*, Vol. IX, No 33 (Third Series) January 1911 (London: Gay & Hancock, Ltd), pp. 5-34; Granville C. Cunningham, 'John Barclay's "Argenis" And Bacon's Secret Life', *Baconiana*, Vol. IX, No 35 (Third Series) July 1911 (London: Gay and Hancock, Limited), pp. 137-60; Granville C. Cunningham, 'Queen Elizabeth's Son', *Baconiana*, Vol. XI, No 41 (Third Series) January 1913 (London: Gay and Hancock , Limited), pp. 62-63; Anon., 'John Barclay's Argenis', *Baconiana*, Vol. XX. No. 78 (Third Series), February 1931 (London: The Bacon Society Incorporated Canonbury Tower, N. 1.), pp. 237-40; M. F. Bayley, 'Was Francis Bacon Crowned King Of England?', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXII. No. 86 (Third Series) July 1937 (London: The Bacon Society Incorporated Canonbury Tower, N. 1.), pp. 286-89; Parker Woodward, 'What Lady Dorset Knew', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXII. No. 86 (Third Series) July 1937 (London: The Bacon Society Incorporated Canonbury Tower, N. 1.), pp. 296-300; Henry Seymour, 'A Discovery Of A Numerical Cypher Key In John Barclay's *Argenis*', *Baconiana*, Vol. XX. No. 78 (Third Series), February 1931 (London: The Bacon Society Incorporated Canonbury Tower, N. 1.), pp. 241-49; R.J.A. Bunnett, 'John Barclay's 'Argenis'', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXVII. No. 109, October 1943 (London: published by the Bacon Society Incorporated), pp. 179-83; M. F. Bayley, 'The Royal Birth And Bacon's Reasons For Secrecy', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXII, Spring 1948, No. 127 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp. 93-95; James Arthur, 'The Royal Birth Theme', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXII, Summer 1948, No. 128 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp. 128-35; James Arthur, 'The Royal Birth Theme', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXII, Autumn 1948, No. 129 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp.85-91, 208; Comyns Beaumont, 'The Royal Birth Of Francis Bacon Confirmed Historically', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXIV, 1950 No. 134 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp. 21-28; Comyns Beaumont, 'The Royal Birth Of Francis Bacon Confirmed Historically', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXIV, 1950 No. 135 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp. 72-76; Edward D. Johnson, 'The Bi-literal Cypher Of Francis Bacon', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXIV, 1950 No. 135 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp. 93-103; Edward Johnson, 'The Bi-literal Cypher Of Francis Bacon', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXIV, 1950 No. 136 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp. 147-54; Comyns Beaumont, 'The Royal Birth Of Francis Bacon Confirmed Historically', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXIV, 1950 No. 136 (London: published by the Bacon Society), pp. 155-61; R. J. Gentry, 'Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester', *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 152 September 1955 (London: published by the Francis Bacon Society Incorporated at Canonbury Tower), pp. 64-71; Pierre Henrion, 'Secret Of State, *Baconiana*, Vol. XXXIX, No. 153 December 1955 (London: published by the Francis Bacon Society Incorporated at Canonbury Tower), pp. 105-8; Francis Carr, 'Was Bacon the Son Of Queen Elizabeth?', *Baconiana*, Vol. LXX No. 187 December 1987 (London: published by the Francis Bacon Society Incorporated at Canonbury Tower), pp. 40-45.

3. For the latest research confirming that Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespeare works see A. Phoenix's 4 books and 42 academic papers containing new and unknown evidence, facts and information, ranging across a wide spectrum of the subject:

https://aphoenix1.academia.edu/research

4. A. Phoenix, *The Fraudulent Friedmans*: *The Bacon Ciphers in the Shakespeare Works* (2022), pp. 173-88 and A. Phoenix, 'The Folger Shakespeare Library A Secret Baconian-Rosicrucian-Freemasonic Institution', (2022), pp. 4-19.

5. John W. Kopec, *The Sabines at Riverbank* (New York: Acoustical Society of America, 1997), p. 201. For a discussion of Kopec and his time at Riverbank see A. Phoenix, *The Fraudulent Friedmans*: *The Bacon Ciphers in the Shakespeare Works* (2022), pp. 121-27.

6. Louis Kruh, 'A Cryptological Travelogue: Riverbank-1992', *Cryptologia*: *A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Cryptology*, 17 (January 1993), pp. 80-94.

7. Ibid., p. 80.

8. Ibid., p. 85.

9. Ibid., p. 89.

10. Ibid., p. 86.

11. Ibid., p. 92.

12. Ibid., p. 92.

13. 'Riverbank's 1917 Cryptologic Contributions To The United States Officially Recognized as National Security Agency Adopts Editor's Suggestion', *Cryptologia*: *A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Cryptology*, 17 (October 1993), p. 406.

14. Ibid., p. 406.

15. Ibid., p. 406.

16. Ibid., p. 406.