



1966 Red Cross poster depicting Sir Francis Bacon, the Founding Forefathers and the Vox Populi

Sir Francis Bacon

"I have held up a light in the obscurity of Philosophy, which will be seen centuries after I am dead. It will be seen amidst the erection of Tombs, Theatres, Foundations, Temples, Orders and Fraternities for nobility and obedience — the establishment of good laws as an example to the World. For I am not raising a Capitol or Pyramid to the Pride of men, but laying a foundation in the human understanding for a holy Temple after he model of the World. For my memory I leave it to Men's charitable speeches, to foreign Nations and the next Ages, and to my own Country after some Time has elapsed." -- Francis Bacon, Advancement of Learning (1605), Bk II.

Sir Francis Bacon was a Utopian at heart who hoped to enlighten religion and increase education and the knowledge of science and thereby create the New JerUSAlem. Bacon proposed a blueprint for a new Golden Age through all allegorical novel called the New Atlantis, his magnum opus, published in 1627, shortly after the foundation of the English colonies in the New World. It describes the creation of a scientific institute within the American colonies along the lines of the Invisible College advocated in the Rosicrucian Manifestos. Sir Francis expressed his views on this subject several times, claiming that the New Kingdom on Earth which was Virginia exemplified the Kingdom of Heaven. He was more explicit in a speech to Parliament when he called for the establishment of Solomon's House or Temple in the new colonies. In this clear reference to King Solomon's Temple in a New JerUSAlem, Bacon stated that the founding of the colonies in Virginia in 1606 was a spiritual act as well as a political one. Even given the potential sensationalism of these views, the most enduring theory about Sir Francis Bacon suggests that he actually authored the works of Shakespeare and that his original manuscripts lay in a vault beneath the Bruton Parish Church of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia while some claim they lay buried in a vault up in Oak Island, Nova Scotia. Where they were deposited by the earliest privateers and Freemasons, who supported Bacon.



Sir Francis Bacon, 22 January 1561 – 9 April 1626

"For he [Solomon] sayeth expressly, the Glory of God is to conceal a thing, but the Glory of a King is to find it out [Proverbs xxv, 2]: as if according to that innocent and affectionate play of Children, the Divine Majesty took delight to hide his works, to the end to have them found out; and as if Kings could not obtain greater Honour, than to be God's play-fellows in that game; specially considering the great command they have of wits and means, whereby the investigation of all things may be perfected."
-- Francis Bacon, Advancement of Learning (1605), Bk I.

"Island Solomon house... whereby concealed treasures which now seem utterly lost to mankind shall be confined to so universal piety." -- Francis Bacon, New Atlantis

In his learned romance *New Atlantis*, Sir Francis Bacon supposes that a sailing vessel lands on an unknown island called Bensalem, over which a certain king Solomon reigned in days of yore. It has been established that the sailing vessels of the Phoenician King Hiram of Tyre and King Solomon were at sea for forty-two days before reaching the gold mines of Ophir. Thus, North America appears not only to be a good candidate for the location of his new King Solomon's mines and the land of Ophir (Treasures of El Dorado?), but also, in all probability, to be the private source of gold for both the Knights Templars and the Royal House of Stewart or Stuart who have always protected the royal Davidic bloodline. While the chancellor of England under the reign of King James the First, Sir Francis immersed himself in a mystical, hermetic philosophy and practiced alchemy as well. Once he wrote that alchemists were like the sons of the man who told them he had left gold buried in the Vineyard. After vigorous digging, they found no gold, but they had turned up the soil and mold around the roots of the vines and so produced a plentiful vintage the coming season. Thus;

"The quest for gold brought to light many useful inventions and advanced society in innumerable ways."
-- Sir Francis Bacon

In the ***Wisdom of the Ancients***, Francis Bacon also warned against:

". . .the commodity of wit and discourse that is able to apply things well, yet so as was never meant by the first authors." -- Francis Bacon

In other words, he posits that many people look to provide meaning where no meaning has ever existed and many people believe that a treasure lies hidden where no treasure has ever existed. Nevertheless, Bacon himself, as a self-described "latter-day symbolist of the pagan mysteries," deduced from the myths an extraordinary abundance of "concealed instruction and allegory," for:

"parable has ever been a kind of ark, in which the most precious portions of the sciences were deposited." -- Francis Bacon

Yet Bacon's largest and most enduring claim to fame is the theory suggesting that he wrote Shakespeare and that his original manuscripts lie in a Masonic Vault beneath Bruton Parish original church foundations in the parish church yard of Colonial Williamsburg, Va. This theory comes from those whom have done their homework, so to speak, and say that William Shakespeare could not have written the works to which he is credited; whereas Sir Francis Bacon possessed all the qualities and life's experiences that Shakespeare lacked. It is an interesting theory to say the least but, to associate it with the Bruton Vault and the vault on Oak Island, must be a clue to Bacon's at least partial understanding of the bigger picture of the founding of the New JerUSAlem or the New Atlantis.

Aside from Francis Bacon's literary and political contributions, there is overwhelming evidence that he was part of several European Secret Societies; starting in France as a young man, he joined the Love Society in Paris and was on his way. This would led him to be introduced to the Priory of Sion (Zion) or other underground Orders that were all dedicated to the guardianship of the Holy Royal Bloodlines of King David through Jesus and Mary Magdalen which contain within them the seeds of the New JerUSAlem or the New Atlantis. We know he participated in Rosicrucian Order and may very well have resurrected the dormant underground remains and history of the medieval Knights Templars whose sacred Old Jerusalem treasures lie buried with Ark of the Covenant and the Grail at Roselyn Chapel in Scotland not far from London where he was based during his career. Had he found the esoteric knowledge of the Knights Templars and their true mission while researching and rewriting the King James version of the bible? He was obsessed with codes and ciphers and initiated watermarks on paper, and why? Why then his great passion to resurrect King Solomon's Temple in the New JerUSAlem?

If we are to consider that the majority of the watermarks used in Bacon's time and after related to the unicorn, the Merovingian (Holy Royal Bloodline of Jesus and Mary Magdalen) bear, the snake or worm (the Shamir), the Grail, and the 2 Pillars of the Temple of Solomon, Bacon's role suddenly seems to loom much larger in the overall grandly designed puzzle of the Grand Master Sinclair and his Knights Templars and their presence in the New World up in Nova Scotia to prior Christopher Columbus sponsored by Spain. Could it just be that Bacon's New Atlantis was in fact Grand Master of the Knights Templars Prince Henry Sinclair's New JerUSAlem? Author Margaret Starbird considers the symbolism of the ancient water marks to be a political statement as well as doctrinal, and that the heresy to which many of them allude is related to that of the Holy Grail: During the twelfth century, the Cathars believed that Jesus was the earthly vessel of the spiritual of God and that his teachings about the ancient mysteries would lead them to personal enlightenment and transformation. Many of the watermarks were indeed heretical as far as the Catholic Church was concerned, indicating a belief in the bloodline of the married Jesus and Mary Magdalen who were the royal heirs the of King David in the Temple of Solomon in the Old Jerusalem of the Middle East.

"In which sort of things it is the manner of men, first to wonder that such a thing should be possible, and after it is found out, to wonder again how the world should miss it so long."

-- Francis Bacon, Valerius Terminus

Let it be known that through the heroic spiritual deeds of both Sir Francis Bacon and Prince Henry Sinclair have achieved something of the same status as the Egyptian Pharaohs of the Greek Man-Gods and why? They carry them in their own bloodlines going back through Jesus and Mary Magdalen and on to King David which goes on to the Annunaki Gods of Sumeria! For it is they who set the stage for the final chapter of fulfilling the ancient prophecies of the Bible and establish eventually a new temple of Solomon to bring about global unity of all within the bounds of the New JerUSAlem. It was the secreting of the great treasures that Prince Henry Sinclair was over seeing at his Roselyn Chapel in Scotland that led him to following the ancient mysteries ley lines or rose lines as many call them. These ley lines are earth meridians that in some important way figured largely in the founding of the New World events and still do. Sinclair had been appointed the Guardian of the Holy Grail by the Grail King Families of Europe and he was on a very spiritual quest as was Sir Francis Bacon who also

perpetuated the same spiritual intentions but separately as far as history knows. Bacon prepared the plans for a Masonic vault containing hermetically sealed copper cylinders containing ancient documents along side his own vast writings that were strategically placed in the vault in the ground at the Bruton Parish Church yard within the foundations of the original Masonic temple that was built when the vault was brought up from Jamestown to higher ground. Both of these very powerful, intelligent, courageous and spiritually awakened men were perpetrating a spiritual quest of the ages which is our legacy for all times and the time is now for all to be revealed! Their efforts inspired men such as Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and many many others. It is only a matter of time when these vaults and many other connecting vaults world wide will reveal the truth.

Francis Bacon's Life

A Brief Historical Sketch
Adapted from Peter Dawkins' outstanding research

Francis Bacon was born at York House, Charing Cross, London, on 22 January 1561. He was baptized at St Martin-in-the-Fields on 25 January 1561 as second son of Sir Nicholas and Lady Ann Bacon. His father was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England and his mother was one of the most highly educated and accomplished women of her time. As a child he showed more than unusual promise and attracted the attention of Queen Elizabeth, who called him her 'young Lord Keeper' and 'baby Solomon'.



Sir Nicholas Bacon and Lady Anne Bacon

Without a doubt, Francis was heavily influenced by his devoutly religious mother, Lady Anne Bacon, who had been well educated, and knew the Bible very well.

In April 1573, at the age of twelve, with the 'new star' blazing away in the heavens, Francis entered Trinity College, Cambridge University, accompanied by his brother Anthony. They were already learned in the Classics and could read, write and speak Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish fluently. They also knew Hebrew.

On 27 June 1576 Francis, aged fifteen, was entered as a law student at Gray's Inn, one of the four Inns of Court in London, to follow in his father's footsteps.

Francis did not immediately take up residence at Gray's Inn but, instead, went 'from the Queen's hand' to France

with Sir Amyas Paulet, the newly-designated English Ambassador, landing in Calais on 25 September 1576 and remaining in France with the French Court for nearly three years.

Francis' passion in life was literary and educational, and devoted to the realization of his Grand Idea. He had been both shocked and inspired by what he saw and experienced in France. The French Court was dissolute and its government was corrupt, but its culture otherwise was refined and glorious, whereas English culture at that time was uncouth and the English language still a sorry patchwork of almost incomprehensible dialects.



Sir Francis Bacon, 1st Viscount Saint Alban

"Francis' mission, therefore, was to create, with the help of others suited to the task, a magnificent English language and culture just as the French poets and philosophers had created theirs, but one that would promote virtue, not corruptness, and would be a vehicle for the new avenues of thought and discovery that he wished to encourage." -- Peter Dawkins

His design was, literally, a renovation of all arts and sciences based upon the proper foundations, and one which, by means of a special method that he was to test out and then teach, could spread to other countries for the benefit of the whole world. It was a truly grand concept.

For fifteen years Francis immersed himself in his writings and his study of human nature and the nature of all things, as well as studying law. From this time on, he began to ring the bell that 'called the wits together'—and there were many. Philip Sydney's scholarly circle of philosopher-poets (the English Areopagitae or 'Areopagus') was already in existence (from c.1574) and in the throes of developing English poetry. The Renaissance magus, Dr John Dee, was at the height of his influence and making available his magnificent library at Mortlake—the largest in England—to the philosopher-poets and mathematicians. The Earl of Leicester, still dear to the Queen, provided an enthusiastic patronage of the poets and artists, making his London house available to them as well as patronising his own company of actors. Then, from 1579 and onwards through the 1580's, the 'University Wits' began to appear, who raised the level of English drama and helped lay the foundations for the Shakespeare plays. The Areopagitae included Sir Philip Sydney, Gabriel Harvey, Edward Dyer, Daniel Rogers, Thomas Drant and, finally, 'Immerito' (supposedly Edmund Spenser), whilst the University Wits were, in order of appearance, John Lyly, Thomas Lodge, George Peele, Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe and Christopher Marlowe.

Cryptography was one of Francis' interests, and he assisted Burghley and Walsingham with decoding various correspondence.

"He also invented some new ciphers, one of his earliest creations being the Bilateral cipher which he invented in his youth whilst at Paris, which later became the basis of the Morse code and the binary code of all computer technology today." -- Peter Dawkins

In 1581 Francis began his thirty-six years of Parliamentary service as a Member of Parliament, and on 10 February 1586 he became a Bencher of Gray's Inn.



Sir Francis Bacon's statue at Gray's Inn

In 1593, just as 'Shakespeare' as a name was launched onto the public scene for the first time with the scholarly poem *Venus and Adonis*, Francis (as an MP representing Middlesex) dared to stand up in Parliament against an attempt by the Queen and Burghley to take away Parliament's vitally important prerogative of raising taxes. Thanks to Francis' oratory and arguments, the proposals of the Queen's Government were rejected on this constitutional issue. Elizabeth was furious and Francis was made to feel her displeasure, being denied access to her presence, which hitherto he had enjoyed with an unusual freedom. She told him 'that he must nevermore look to her for favour or promotion'



Sir Francis Bacon, and the "Virgin" Queen Elizabeth 1st

Queen Elizabeth was to go to her grave just two years later (24 March 1603), and in July 1603 King James VI of Scotland was crowned King James I of England.

The Stuart king soon came to rely on Francis' exceptional talents and to recognise them officially; but, as with Elizabeth, it was primarily in the highways and byways of law that he drew Francis' services to him, although Francis eventually became the principal adviser to the King on all matters. (Not that James always took notice of the advice: if he had done so more often, many unfortunate situations might have been avoided, including the mismanagement and rape of Ireland.)

Francis was knighted on 23 July 1603, along with three hundred others at Whitehall, two days before the coronation of King James and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, in Westminster Abbey. It was at this time that he

started writing the tracts that were the forerunners of his Great Instauration, and his first version of The Advancement of Learning, to be published in October 1605. He also met in 1603 Alice Barnham, a wealthy alderman's daughter, and on 10 May 1606, when she was fourteen and he forty-five, they married.

During the early Jacobean period Francis had become directly involved with the Virginia Company and its schemes to colonise North America, sitting on its council together with the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, and the Earl of Southampton. Moreover, Francis was largely responsible for drawing up, in 1609 and 1612, the two charters of government for the Virginia Colony. These charters were the beginnings of constitutionalism in North America and the germ of the later Constitution of the United States of America.

Ever a master of drama and symbolism, it was on Easter Day, 9th April 1626, that Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St Alban, died. He left copious manuscripts and letters, a library of books and a generous will. Upon his death tributes poured forth from many men of letters praising him not only as the greatest philosopher who had lived in many ages, but also as the Star of Poets, the Apollo who led not only the other writers and poets but the Muses themselves. From then on, as Ben Jonson remarked, 'wits daily grow downward'. The unique half-century of brilliant English Renaissance culture was over. The 'light' had vanished, but not the inheritance which it has left behind for us to enjoy.

In his book Instauration Magna, Francis Bacon wrote of a movement to:

"Reorganize the sciences and restore man to the mastery over nature that he was conceived to have lost by the fall of Adam." -- Sir Francis Bacon, Instauration Magna

For the Full Biography by Peter Dawkins, Please see his very [informative site](#).

Sir Francis Bacon's True Parentage



The "Virgin" Queen Elizabeth 1st and Nobleman Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester

Sir Francis Bacon was always accepted as the younger son of Sir Nicholas Bacon. However, there exists reasonable grounds to suggest that he was actually the secret son of Queen Elizabeth I and the Earl of Leicester, Robert Dudley (the Queen's favorite). Sir Robert Dudley was well known as a close friend and confidant of the Queen. Less well known to all but a few, was that Sir Robert Dudley was in fact the Queen's lover. "In a letter, dated April 18th, 1593, Anne wrote to Anthony Bacon (Francis' older brother, Lady Anne Bacon's first child): ' . . . it is not my meaning to treat him (Francis) as a ward: Such a word is far from my Motherly feeling for him. I mean to do him good.'

'When Queen Victoria was staying at Wilton House, the Earl of Pembroke informed her that in the Muniment Room was a document containing written evidence that the Queen was pregnant with Dudley's child, and that the two were secretly married in 1560. She demanded to see the document, and after reading it, threw it in the fire, saying: 'One must not interfere with history.' "

-- Archeological Conspiracy at Williamsburg, The Mystery of Bruton Vault, David Allen Rivera, 2007

It is believed that on September 12, 1560, Queen Elizabeth and Dudley were married at Lord Pembroke's house. By November, 1560, she was visibly pregnant, and in December, a secret dispatch by the Spanish Envoy revealed that the Queen was pregnant with Dudley's child. Elizabeth was told that if she would confirm the pregnancy by marrying Lord Leicester, France and Spain would combine their forces to remove her from the throne and replace her with a Catholic ruler.

Dr. William Rawley, Bacon's secretary and chaplain, wrote:

"Francis Bacon, the glory of his age and nation, the adorer and ornament of learning, was born in York House, or York Place." -- Dr. William Rawley

Although it may seem as though he really wasn't sure where he was born, he was actually elaborating on the rumors that existed, and indicating that he was a Royal Tudor. York House was in the Strand, near the Watergate, and was the home of Sir Nicholas Bacon; and York Place, a name no longer used, was the name used for Whitehall Palace, the home of Queen Elizabeth I.

"In 1562, Robert Brooks, of Devizes, was sent to prison for publishing the information that Elizabeth had children by Dudley; and in 1570, a man named Marsham, of Norfolk (or Norwich), was sentenced to have his ears cut off for saying: "My Lord of Leicester hath two children by the Queen."

-- Archeological Conspiracy at Williamsburg, The Mystery of Bruton Vault, David Allen Rivera, 2007

Lord Bacon's Muse: Pallas Athena

In Greek mythology Athena or Athene, also referred to as Pallas Athena/Athene, is the goddess of wisdom, civilization, warfare, strength, strategy, female arts, crafts, justice and skill. Minerva, Athena's Roman incarnation, embodies similar attributes. Athena is also a shrewd companion of heroes and the goddess of heroic endeavour. She is the virgin patron of Athens. The Athenians built the Parthenon on the Acropolis of her namesake city, Athens, in her honour (Athena Parthenos). Athena was known as "the Spear Shaker" or the "Shaker of the Spear."



Pallas Athena, Lord Bacon's Muse

"And when we have cleared these points, and made it plain what is the Nature of Things, and what that of the Mind, then we think we shall have prepared and decked the marriage bed for the Mind and the Universe, under the eye of Divine Goodness. Let the prayer of our bridal song be, that from this marriage may spring aids for mankind, and progeny of Inventions, which shall overcome, to some extent, and subdue our needs and miseries." --Francis Bacon, *Instauratio Magna* (1623), 'Plan of Work' (transl.),

This was the Goddess to whom Sir Francis Bacon plighted his troth when a youth. The members of a Secret, Literary Society which Bacon was a founding member of were centered around Pallas Athena as their muse. They were known as The Knights of the Helmet. They had a ritual created by Francis Bacon and were initiated with an elaborate ceremonial. The Initiate was capped with the Helmet of Pallas to denote he was henceforth an "Invisible" in the fight for Human Advancement. A large Spear was placed in his hand indicative of a pen for he was to 'Shake the Spear' of Knowledge at the Dragons of Ignorance. He thus became a "Spear-Shaker", and the head of the little band of "Spear-Shakers" was "Shake-Speare" himself, Athena's visible representative on earth, believed to be Sir Francis Bacon. His "Philanthropia" led him into the paths of an "Active Philosophy", so he termed it, as a social reformer and an ethical teacher. These were the touchstones by which he tested his personal actions. Thought had to be combined with action; otherwise the noblest thoughts were meaningless, insincere, and futile. It should lead essentially to practical results.



Goddess Pallas Athena with Pegasus and the Muses, Scot Gustafson

The Bacon Shakespeare Controversy



William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616)

"The most learned of works could not have been written by the least learned of men." -- Ben Johnson

William Shakespeare (whose last name is actually Shagspur), was born to illiterate parents in 1564. At the age of 16 he became an apprentice to a butcher. He was later employed by Nathaniel Bacon, the Earl of Leicester, as a groom, then finally recruited by Francis Bacon to be the "face" of their writings.

"As Father of modern science, remodeler of modern law, editor of the modern Bible, patron of modern democracy and one of the founders of modern Freemasonry, Sir Francis Bacon was a man of many aims and purposes. He was a Rosicrucian, some have intimated the Rosicrucian. Scores of volumes have been written to establish Sir Francis Bacon as the real author of the plays and sonnets popularly ascribed to William Shakspeare. The Bacon-Shakspeare controversy, as its most able advocates realize, involves the most profound aspects of science, religion and ethics; he who solves the mystery may yet find therein the key to the supposedly lost wisdom of antiquity." -- Manly P. Hall, Secret Teachings of All Ages, p.542

In 1857, both Delia Bacon and William Smith published books about the authorship of the Shakespeare plays. Delia Bacon's book, *The Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded*, expounded her thesis that a group of authors including Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh and Edmund Spenser were jointly responsible for the Shakespeare plays, the underlying philosophy of which was Bacon's. Smith's book, *Bacon and Shakespeare: An Inquiry Touching Players, Playhouses and Play-Writers in the Days of Elizabeth*, proposed Francis Bacon as the sole author of the plays.

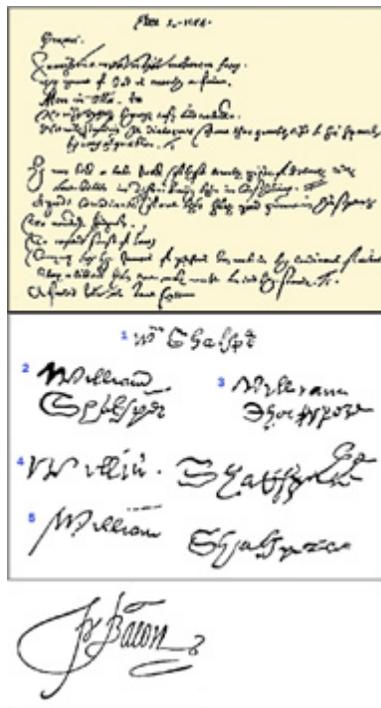
In her book *Foundations Unearthed*, Marie Bauer went even one step further by saying:

"William Shakespeare, the Stratford man most definitely could not have written them, because it has been proved, time and again, beyond the shadow of a doubt that William Shakespeare could not read or write." -- Foundations Unearthed, Marie Bauer Hall

Even contemporary American scholars and authors have weighed in on the controversy:

"It is the great discovery of the age. . .the world will ring with it. . .Francis Bacon, Bacon only had written the Shakespeare drama." -- Mark Twain, *Bigelow Biography*

Following is an example of Sir Francis Bacon's writings, followed by William Shakespeare's signatures, and finally the refined signature of Bacon:



"Dr. Orville Ward Owen found a considerable part of the first thirty-two degrees of Freemasonic ritualism hidden in the text of the First Shakespeare Folio. Masonic emblems are to be observed also upon the title pages of nearly every book published by Bacon. Sir Francis Bacon considered himself as a living sacrifice upon the altar of human need; he was obviously cut down in the midst of his labors, and no student of his New Atlantis can fail to recognize the Masonic symbolism contained therein. According to the observations of Joseph Fort Newton, the Temple of Solomon described by Bacon in that utopian romance was not a house at all but the name of an ideal state. Is it not true that the Temple of Freemasonry is also emblematic of a condition of society?" -- Manly P. Hall, Secret Teachings of All Ages

How many goodly creatures are there here!
How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world
That has such people in't.
Shakespeare, The Tempest

King James Version of the Bible

The 'King James' English translation of the Bible was published in 1611 under the auspices of James I of England. Of 54 scholars approved by James, 47 laboured in six groups at three locations for seven years, utilizing previous English translations and texts in the original languages. The resulting translation had a marked influence on English style and was generally accepted as the standard English Bible for more than three centuries.



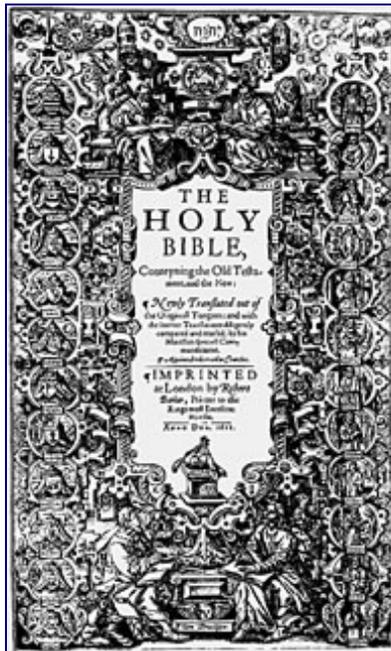
King James the 1st of England

On 25 June 1607, Sir Francis Bacon was appointed Solicitor-General and Chief Advisor to the Crown. He had presented new ideas to the Government for the Reformation of the church and was officially instructed to commence restructuring the Bible. Research in the Records Office of the British Museum reveals that original documents still exist which refer to important proceedings associated with Sir Francis Bacon's involvement with the editing of both the Old and New Testaments. They reveal that he personally selected and paid the revisers of the New Testament, who completed their task under the instructions of Bacon's long-time friend, Dr Andrews.

Upon its completion in 1609, a remarkable event occurred -- the translators handed over the revised manuscripts to King James for his final personal approval. However, it was well known that King James was not competent to check their work and edit it. It was also known that, at the completion of the editing, Sir Francis Bacon and King James I had a series of meetings to finalize editorial matters associated with the new Bible.

The first English language manuscripts of the Bible remained in Bacon's possession for nearly a year. During that time, it is believed by many scholars that Bacon honed the various styles of the translators into the "unity, rhythm, and music of Shakespearean prose", wrote the prefaces and created the whole scheme of the Authorized Version. Other historians contend that during this time numerous hidden ciphers, and Masonic and Rosicrucian symbols were added to the text and its illustrations.

"The 1611 King James Bible is ornamented with Bacon's symbols and in my own special copy of the record edition, also dated 1611, these symbols are Rosicrucianly marked to call the attention of the initiated to them and to tell them that the 1611 Bible is without possibility of doubt, one of Bacon's books. When Bacon was born, English as a literary language did not exist, but once he died he had succeeded in making the English language the noblest vehicle of thought ever possessed by mankind. This he accomplished merely by his Bible and his Shakespeare." -- Edwin D. Lawrence, from a lecture October 9, 1912 (author of Bacon is Shakespeare and The Shakespeare Myth)



Title Page, King James Version, Bible (Click for bigger version!)

Many researchers, authors and historians have come to the same conclusion:

"...there was only one writer of the period [Francis Bacon] who was capable of turning the phrases with that matchless style which is the great charm of the Shakespeare plays. Whoever that stylist was, it was to him that James handed over the manuscripts, which he received from the translators. That man made havoc of much of the translation, but he produced a result which, on its literary merits, is without equal." -- William Smedley, The Mystery of Francis Bacon

I have been able, quite recently, to clear up one point of possible doubt and at the same time to establish a claim for its certainty. It was in connection with that 46th Psalm, in which, in the Authorised Version, the 46th word from the beginning is "shake" and the 46th from the end is "spear." Such an arrangement--especially in the 46th Psalm--would be a most remarkable coincidence if it were not intentionally so arranged. In order to satisfy myself on the question, I sought an opportunity of comparing the wording in the Authorised Version with that in one of the earlier versions. I have now been able to satisfy myself that it was not a coincidence at all, but was plainly the result of deliberate planning. I give below, side by side, the wording of the first three and last three verses in the "Breeches" Bible and that in the Authorised Version. In the former the 47 words up to the word "Shake" and the 44 words from "Spear" to the end of the Psalm were altered to 46 in each case in the Authorised Version. -- A.E. Loosley, Francis Bacon and the James 1st Bible

"Bacon edited the Authorised Version of the Bible printed in 1611. Dr. Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, one of the chief translators, was Bacon's close friend. The MSS (original manuscripts) are missing. That Bacon revised the manuscripts before publication is certain. Neither Bilson nor Miles, to whom the MSS were entrusted for final revision, could have given the world such a literary masterpiece. We have their writings. They are mediocre, barren of style, lacking the creative touch." -- Alfred Dodd, Francis Bacon's Life- Story, 1986

Bacon's New Atlantis

Bacon's novel *New Atlantis*, published a year after his death in 1627 by his secretary William Rawley, represented his vision for a new "Golden Age." It was about a crew of shipwrecked sailors who arrived on the shores a mysterious, unknown land, whose people had a much higher developed culture and possessed a technology unlike anything they had ever seen. He talked about buildings a half a mile high, flying machines, underwater vehicles, and a government of philosopher-scientists working on behalf of an enlightened group of people who were committed to learning, and a higher level of achievement.

"This was the reason why The New Atlantis was issued with the Sylvarum, in order to identify Francis Bacon's 'Secret Order' with the Symbolism of Nature: for he that looketh attentively shall find that the Atlantis indeed discloses 'A Secret Order', but only a Mason can detect it. There are, however, other Secret Orders of a different kind in the Work not yet disclosed. The New Atlantis, which was afterwards published as The Land of the Rosicrucians, reeks with Masonic Symbolism. James Hughan, one of the leading Masonic authorities in his day, said 'The New Atlantis seems to be, and probably is, the key to the modern rituals of Freemasonry.'" -- Peter Dawkins

Manly Palmer Hall (1901-1990), founder of the Philosophical Research Society and one of the foremost experts in the realm of the metaphysical and the occult, authored over 200 books, and in six decades delivered more than 8,000 lectures. In his 1944 book *The Secret Destiny of America*, he revealed that even though Bacon's *New Atlantis* had been completed, the entire version was never published. He wrote:

"The final (unpublished) chapters revealed the entire pattern secret societies had been working on for thousands of years to achieve the ideal commonwealth in the political world." -- Manly Hall, Secret Destiny of America, 1944



Atlantis Rising

"There exists in the world today, and has existed for thousands of years, a body of enlightened humans united in what might be termed, an Order of the Quest. It is composed of those whose intellectual and spiritual perceptions have revealed to them that civilization has a secret destiny... The outcome of this 'secret destiny' is a World Order ruled by a King with supernatural powers. This King was descended of a

divine race, that is, he belonged to the Order of the Illumined for those who come to a state of wisdom that belong to a family of heroes - perfected human beings." -- Manly Hall, The Secret Destiny of America

Hail, happy **Genius** of this ancient pile!
How comes it all things so about thee smile?
The fire, the wine, the men! and in the midst,
Thou stand'st as if some Mystery thou did'st!
-- Ben Jonson, Ode for Lord Bacon's Birthday (1621)

Scientific Method

Long thought to be the Father of Modern Science and the Industrial Revolution, Sir Francis Bacon was the first man to enunciate a method for making the technological innovations that were beginning to change European life. The ancient Greeks had felt that deduction was sufficient to access all important information. Bacon criticized this notion. He put forth the hypothesis that valid information about a subject could only be obtained through scientific experimentation. Under Bacon's regime, phenomena was observed, hypotheses made based on the observation. Tests would be conducted based on hypotheses. If the tests produced reproducible results then conclusions could be made. These conclusions would spur additional questions and the process would begin again. Thus was born the modern "Scientific Method".



Francis Bacon, Scripta in Naturali et Universali Philosophia (1653)

The scientific method began to be applied to all technical areas from astronomy to farming. These advances made life easier and understanding broader. Through Bacon's belief that natural philosophy (what we call science) could be applied to the solution of practical problems, the idea of modern technology was born. In one of his most important works, the *Novum Organum*, Francis Bacon cites three world-changing inventions:

"Printing, gunpowder and the compass: These three have changed the whole face and state of things throughout the world; the first in literature, the second in warfare, the third in navigation; whence have followed innumerable changes, in so much that no empire, no sect, no star seems to have exerted greater power and influence in human affairs than these mechanical discoveries." -- Francis Bacon, Novum Organum, Liber I, CXXIX - Adapted from the 1863 translation

More than the greatest gains of the Renaissance, the Reformation, Scientific Revolution or Enlightenment, the Industrial Revolution implied that man now had not only the opportunity and the knowledge but the physical means to completely subdue nature. No other revolution in modern times can be said to have accomplished so much in so little time. The Industrial Revolution attempted to effect man's mastery over nature.

For Bacon, the problem was this: how could man enjoy perfect freedom if he had to constantly labor to supply the necessities of existence? His answer was clear -- machines. These labor saving devices would liberate mankind and would save time and labor, which then could be utilized elsewhere. "Knowledge is power," said Bacon, and scientific knowledge reveals power over nature.

Sir Francis Bacon's Secret Orders

"Truth, which only doth judge itself, teacheth that the enquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it, the knowledge of truth, which is the presence of it, and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature."
-- Sir Francis Bacon

Bacon's "Good Pens"



Bacon's Good Pens sitting around the faceless man who was Bacon no less!

In the above painting we see many of the highly educated and enlightened 'pens' that worked with Francis Bacon in Elizabethan England. Standing at left: William Camden, Sackville (Earl of Dorset), John Fletcher. Seated at left: Josuah Sylvester, John Selden, Francis Beaumont, Francis Bacon, Ben Jonson, John Donne, William Shakspere. Standing at right: Walter Raleigh, Henry Wriothesley (Third Earl of Southampton). Seated at right: Robert Cotton, Thomas Dekker.

"Were Bacon, Raleigh, and Dee working together in those perilous times in a Secret Society designed by Bacon to spread light and convey revelations to the distant future? What about the Duke d'Anjou, Johann Valentin Andrea, and Prince August, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, were they all connected in some way to this mystery? Quite possibly, but until someone stumbles across additional concealed

facts, additional details of the Spear-Shakers secret designs must remain concealed on the other side of midnight." -- Mather Walker

Francis Bacon and the Rosy Cross

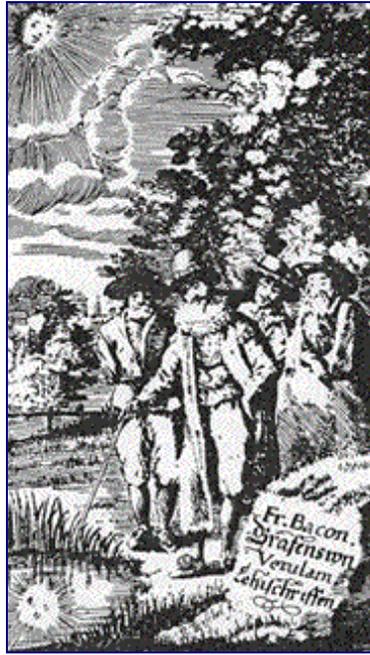
Much has been said of Bacon's connection with that influential Society which flourished in England in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, known as the Rosicrucian Society, whose very existence was so carefully concealed that few outside of its fellowship knew of its existence:

"Modern times have eagerly accepted, in the full light of science, the precious inheritance of knowledge bequeathed by the Rosicrucians. It is not desirable, in a work of this kind, to make disclosures of an indiscreet nature. The Brethren of the Rosy Cross will never and should not, at peril and under alarm, give up their secrets. This ancient body has apparently disappeared from the field of human activity, but its labors are being carried on with alacrity, and with a sure delight in an ultimate success." -- Beyond Masonic Cyclopadia. London, 1877



Rose Cross of the Rosicrucian Society

The title of the Brotherhood is derived from "Rosa-Crux", a red rose affixed to a cross, presumably of gold. To the Rosicrucians of the age of Elizabeth, it hardly seems questionable that the rose was the symbol of silence, as among the ancients it was originally derived from the pagan tradition that the God of Love made the first rose, which he presented to the God of Silence. From this tradition originated the custom of carving a rose on the ceilings of banquet halls, or rooms where people met for gayety and diversion, to intimate that under it, whatever was spoken or done was not to be divulged; hence our term "sub rosa" used to indicate secrecy. The Cross, of course, signified salvation, to which the Society of the Rose-Cross devoted itself by teaching mankind the love of God and the beauty of brotherhood, with all that they implied.



De Sapientia Veterum Liber (1654 German Translation), Sir Francis Bacon

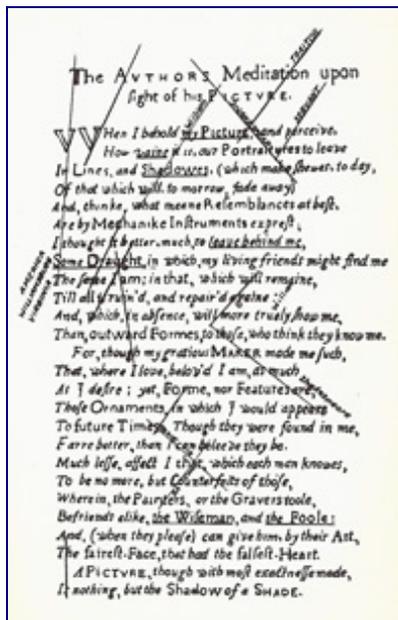
De Sapientia Veterum Liber translates as "Wisdom of the Ancients". In this treatise, Bacon expounded upon the hidden practical meaning embodied in ancient myths. Although initially written in 1609, the German translation half a century later depicts Francis Bacon as the titular head of the Rosicrucian Society.

Ciphers and Hidden Writings

An Englishman of noble birth, Sir Francis Bacon and his Rosicrucian fraternity developed many revolutionary works. They made use of several different kinds and types of cipher, some of them to sign various published works issued outwardly under different names or pseudonyms, and some of them to give messages or teachings. Francis himself was a secretive person both by choice and by necessity. He learnt the use of ciphers early in his youth when he was employed by Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Walsingham, on behalf of the Queen, on intelligence matters both at home and abroad.

Francis Bacon not only used cipher but also invented several ciphers of his own, one of which he describes in Book VI of the 1623 Latin edition of his *Advancement of Learning* (the *De Augmentis Scientiarum*, first published in English translation in 1640). This particular cipher he calls the Bilateral Cipher, which he says he invented in his youth whilst in Paris (1576-9). From the principles of this cipher, Morse Code was later developed and ultimately the binary system that computers use nowadays.

Sir Francis Bacon devised the aptly named 'Baconian Cipher', not to encrypt the content of his messages, but to disguise messages in the way in which another text (often called a coartext) is written. It was not so much a cipher as steganograph.



Marie B. Hall, from Foundations Unearthed (CLICK for book .pdf)

Marie B. Hall, in her quest for the Masonic Bruton Vault buried in a Williamsburg, Virginia Churchyard, discovered within a Shakespeare play cryptic references to the vault, including the exact location and dimensions of the long forgotten and lost foundations of the original Bruton church. For more information on Marie Hall's fascinating odyssey, please see our Bruton Vault page.

The simplest of the ciphers used by Francis Bacon and his Rosicrucian fraternity were numerical ones, wherein each letter of the alphabet has an equivalent numerical value. This is an ancient cabalistic cipher method, used in both the Hebraic Old Testament and the Greek New Testament for instance, but which has many possible variations. One which is recorded in Bacon's time is the Latin Cabala, adopted in Italy in 1621 by a circle of literary ecclesiastics, who established it on the occasion of the left arm of the blessed Conrad—a famous hermit—being brought with ceremony from Netina to Piacenza. (The record of this is in a rare pamphlet entitled Anathemata B. Conrado, issued in Placentia in 1621.)



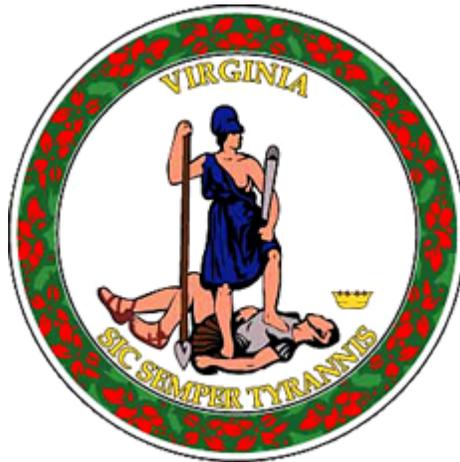
A Cryptic Headpiece

Many documents influenced by Baconian philosophy -- Or intended to conceal Baconian or Rosicrucian cryptogram -- use certain conventional designs at the beginning and end of chapters, which reveal to the initiated the presence of concealed information. The above ornamental scroll has long been accepted as proof of the presence of Baconian influence and is to be found only in a certain number of rare volumes, all of which contain Baconian cryptograms. These cipher messages were placed in the books either by Bacon himself or by contemporary and subsequent authors belonging to the same secret society which Bacon served with his remarkable knowledge of ciphers and enigmas. Variants of this headpiece adorn the Great Shakespearian Folio (1623); Bacon's Novum Organum (1620); the St. James Bible (1611); Spencer's Faerie Queene (1611); and Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World (1614). MPH

The codes and ciphers of yesteryear
have been unlocked and laid bare.
But only those with ears to hear
can unfold the Rosy Cross so near,
and know the secret spiritual truths
the Great Adept since 1604 has loosed.
-- William C. House

America's Secret Spiritual Destiny

*"Lord Bacon was the greatest genius that England,
or perhaps any country, ever produced."* -- Alexander Pope (1741)



Virginia State Seal: "Death to Tyrants"

The picture on the seal of Virginia's deep blue flag is portraying the state motto - Sic Semper Tyrannis - or, Thus Ever to Tyrants, in plain English. This is what always happens to unjust rulers. At the time of its flag design in 1776, Virginia and other colonies were fighting for independence from England, who to them were tyrants. The woman, virtue, represents Virginia. The man holds a whip and chain, indicating he is a tyrant. They have fought a battle, and the tyrant lies on the ground defeated, his fallen crown nearby.

Men bound by a secret oath to labor in the cause of world democracy decided that in the American colonies they would plant the roots of a new way of life. Brotherhoods were established to meet secretly, and they quietly and industriously conditioned America to its destiny for leadership in a free world.. ... Benjamin Franklin exercised an enormous psychological influence in Colonial politics as the appointed spokesman of the unknown philosophers; he did not make laws, but his words became law.



Sir Francis Bacon Passing the Torch onto a New Generation

The above image depicts Bacon's central influence on American ideals. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are present to represent American government. The red cross is the symbol of Rosicrucianism, which was at the core of Bacon's philanthropic beliefs. Three major objectives of the Rosicrucian were reformation of science, philosophy, and ethics; second, to discover the universal medicine or panacea for all forms of disease, and third; the abolition of all monarchical forms of government.

Colonization of the Western Hemisphere was largely motivated in the desire to pillage the fabulous treasures of the new world. The explorers, led on by legends of hoards of gold and silver, and palaces encrusted with jewels, formed expeditions often financed from their own purses but sometimes subsidized by the State.

Reasonably accurate accounts of the natural advantages and resources of the Americas were in time brought back by the explorers and adventurers who had opened the new territories of the West, and only then did the European nations give serious consideration to actual development of their newly acquired colonial empires. The French, the Dutch, and the English entered upon programs of establishing permanent settlements along the Atlantic seaboard. The English program was under the direction of Sir Francis Bacon, and it was his genius that gave purpose to the enterprise.

"Bacon quickly realized that here in the new world was the proper environment for the accomplishment of his great dream, the establishment of the philosophic empire. It must be remembered that Bacon did not play a lone hand; he was the head of a secret society including in its membership the most brilliant intellectuals of his day. All these men were bound together by a common oath to labor in the cause of a world democracy. Bacon's society of the unknown philosophers included men of high rank and broad influence. Together with Bacon, they devised a colonization scheme." -- Manly Palmer Hall, The Secret Destiny of America

Here men of right purpose could build a new way of life, free from the religious intolerance and political despotism that held Europe in its clutches.

Virginia Company

Chartered by King James I of England in April 1606 as a commercial trading company, the Virginia Company was formed with the object of colonizing the eastern coast of North America between latitudes 34° and 41° N. Its founders were a small group of men led by Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh. Francis Bacon is also listed on the Second Charter of the Virginia Company (May 23, 1609) as a member of its Ruling Council.



Sir Walter Raleigh

“And thy great genius in being concealed, is revealed.” -- Sir Walter Raleigh, speaking of Bacon

In December 1606 the Virginia Company sent out three ships carrying approximately 105 colonists led by Christopher Newport. In May 1607 the colonists reached Virginia and founded the Jamestown Colony at the mouth of the James River. After some initial hardships, the colony took root, and the Virginia Company itself was reconstituted on a broader legal basis. A new charter in 1609 reorganized its governing structure.

In 1619 the Virginia Company established continental America's first true legislature, the General Assembly, which was organized bicamerally. It consisted of the governor and his council, named by the company in England, and the House of Burgesses, made up of two burgesses from each of the four boroughs and seven plantations.

Despite increasing prosperity in Virginia over the following years, the company's role came under attack as internecine disputes among the shareholders grew and as the king himself became offended both by the trend toward popular government in Virginia and by the colony's efforts to raise tobacco, a “noisome” product of which he disapproved. A petition submitted to the king, calling for an investigation of conditions in the colony, led to a trial before the King's Bench in May 1624. The court ruled against the Virginia Company, which was then dissolved, with the result that Virginia was transformed into a royal colony.

Colonies however needed to be funded by businessmen and permitted by kings and queens. Royalty might be convinced by claims to glory, or at least to getting large tracts of land with names that would immortalize them, Virginia for Elizabeth, Jamestown to King James. Investors needed more concrete goals, which tobacco, sugar, rum, and slaves would provide. The secret societies had to keep their secrets.

Francis Bacon played a leading role in creating the British colonies in the New World, especially in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Newfoundland in northeastern Canada. In 1910 Newfoundland issued a postage stamp to commemorate Bacon's role in establishing Newfoundland. The stamp describes Bacon as:

"The guiding spirit in Colonization Schemes in 1610." -- Alfred Dodd, Francis Bacon's Personal Life Story



Newfoundland Postage with image of Sir Francis Bacon

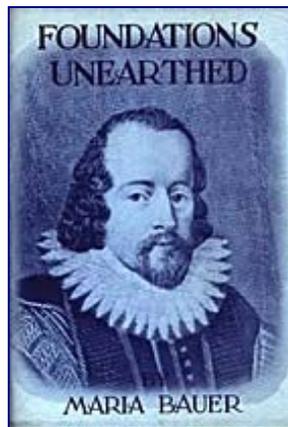
Bruton Vault of Colonial Williamsburg



Bruton Parish's 3rd Church, Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, established 1674

Evidence for the existence of the Bruton Vault in the Bruton Parish churchyard of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia is speculative. While no 'smoking gun' has yet to be discovered, a large body of empirical data, including ciphers incorporated into the tombstones of the parish churchyard that led to the uncovering of the long lost foundations of the original church structure, ground sonar tests, blueprints for the 1st brick church and much, much more all provide strong, circumstantial evidence that a Masonic Vault DOES in fact exist, and that it was placed in Williamsburg with the knowledge and participation of Sir Francis Bacon.

In 1938, an excavation initiated by Maria Bauer Hall took place, which revealed the foundations of the original Masonic Church in the Bruton Churchyard. While knowledge of the locations of these foundations had been lost for well over a century, Mrs. Hall was able to locate them easily through her and her husband's research into Elizabethan cipher's placed in the George Wither book and the Shakespearian play, Hamlet, which led to ciphers placed directly on gravestones in the Bruton graveyard itself!

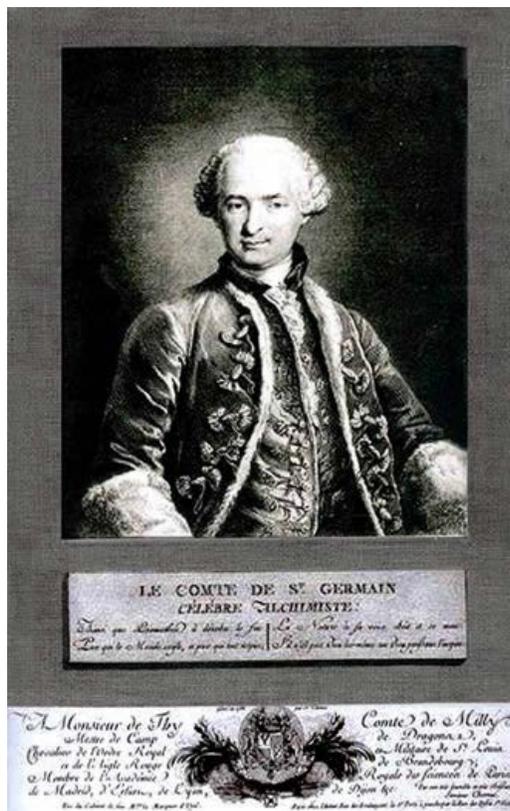


Foundations Unearthed, by Marie Bauer Hall

Unfortunately Mrs. Hall's excavation was halted by Church officials before she was able to complete an excavation for the Vault itself.

For an in-depth look at this amazing find, including the history of its discovery and details of two major attempts to excavate the vault and its contents, Please See Our Page on the Bruton Vault

Comte de Saint-Germain and Bacon



"A man who knows everything and who never dies" -- Voltaire

Among the more strange mysterious beings, with which the eighteenth century was so richly dowered, no one has commanded more universal comment and attention than the mystic who was known by the name of the Comte de St. Germain.

"He [St. Germain] taught that man has in him infinite possibilities and that, from the practical point of view, he must strive unceasingly to free himself of matter in order to enter into communication with the world of higher intelligences." -- Maurice Magre

"Whether beings love me or fear me is irrelevant. If beings give me their attention, I will take them to enlightenment and bliss." -- St. Germain

The Rosicrucians claim he was Sir Francis Bacon in a previous, or perhaps even extended life. New Agers count him among the Ascended Masters. He is strongly linked with the Freemasons, Rosicrucians and Knights Templar. He could allegedly astral travel or bilocate and produced an elixir of youth.

The Hungarian magus, Saint Germain was among the most famous Adepts of Europe. The Comte de St. Germain, "der Wundermann," is a legendary figure. Little historical fact is known of this Hungarian Adept, a genius or charlatan, depending on your point of view. He was an alchemist.

"Although alchemy is most often associated with the European Middle Ages, its roots stretch back to antiquity in the Near East and alchemical traditions existed in widely disparate cultures such as those of China, India and Egypt.

The core goal of alchemy was to create the Philosopher's Stone: a transmutation agent which could be used to turn base metals into gold and which, according to legend, had other properties, such as the ability to grant eternal life and perhaps to transmogrify the human form into some new type of androgynous perfection, blending the male and female into one. But there was a spiritual aspect to the alchemists' quest which is often not appreciated today. Indeed, some believe that what the alchemists sought was essentially spiritual perfection and that the messing around with potions and alembics was only the earthly analogue of this higher pursuit. Some alchemists believed that only angels could carry out the required transmutation and that their task was to invoke angelic assistance in the correct way. As a result, alchemical literature is often deeply obscure, infused with mystical allegories and the rich interplay of symbols.

The story of the alchemists represents a fascinating chapter in the history of Western thought. Alchemy uniquely mixed age-old spiritual and occult traditions with the rise of modern science; it pre-occupied some of the finest intellects who have ever lived. It still deserves our respect." -- Iona Miller

The self-styled Count has shadowy origins and his birth and death dates are unknown, as is his true identity. He was thought to be the love child of the widow of Charles II of Spain, or a Sephardic Jew from Portugal, although Theosophists glorify him as the son of Francis Racozi II, the prince of Transylvania.

The Count was an international spy, ringleader of secret societies, enlightened visionary and proponent of U.S. freedom, urging on the Founding Fathers, including Washington and Franklin, in their faltering moments. He worked behind the scenes for a United States of Europe. He carried much of Bacon's agenda and political philosophy forward in a rapidly changing world, ratifying the magical current of Roger Bacon, John Dee, Sir Francis Bacon, and himself.

Passing of a Star

Sir Francis Bacon 1561-1626

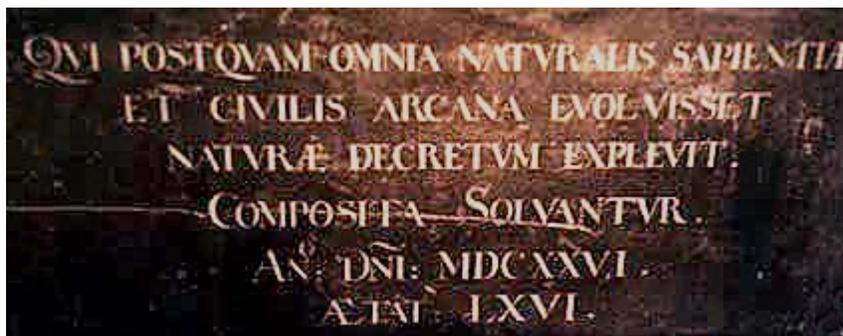
Many thanks to Lawrence Gerald for the following:



Statue on Tomb of Francis Bacon

The Tomb of Sir Francis Bacon is marked by this monument. Bacon is seen sitting in contemplation, with his left hand supporting his head. The marble tomb was erected by the care and gratitude of Sir Thomas Meauty's, Knight, Bacon's secretary. Here is Bacon's epitaph, written by Sir Thomas Wooton:

FRANCISVS BACON DE VERLA STA
ALBNI VICMS
SEV NOTIORIBVS ITVLIS
SCIENTIARVM LV MEN FACVNDIAE LEX
SIC SEDEBAT



Plaque on Bacon's Tomb

QVI POSTQVAM OMNIA NATVRALIS SAPIENTIAE
ET CIVILIS ARCANAE EVOLVISSET
NATVRAE DECRETVM EXPLEVIT
COMPOSITA SOLVANTVR
ANO DNI MDCXXVI
AETAT LXVI
TANTI VIRI
MEM.
THOMAS MEAVTYS
SVPERSTITIS CVLTOR.
DEFVNCTI ADMIRATOR
H.P.

Translation:

Francis Bacon
Baron of Verulan, Viscount St. Albans
or, by more conspicuous titles,
of Science the Light, of Eloquence the Law,
sat thus.

Who after all Natural Wisdom
And Secrets of Civil Life he had unfolded
Nature's Law fulfilled--Let Compounds be dissolved!
In the year of our Lord 1626, aged 66.
Of such a man, that the memory
might remain,
Thomas Meautys
living his Attendant, dead his Admirer,
places this Monument.

"At the age of 66 he had already far exceeded the average span of life in those days, and he had always been of a delicate constitution. The fact that he reached that age is quite surprising." -- Roderick Eagle, Baconian

That Bacon was buried, in accordance with his own wish, in St. Michael's Church is well attested by the desecration of his skull by Dr. King of St. Albans, when the remains were exposed at the funeral of Sir Thomas Meautys. (Bacon's secretary) The incident is recorded in The History of King Charles by H. L. Esquire in 1656. and also in Fuller's "Worthies, 1662". The occurrence is well authenticated, and provides sufficient proof that Bacon was buried in St. Michael's Church, and that Sir Thomas Meautys lies in an adjoining grave. Presumably Dr. King was the physician who had attended Meautys who died in 1649. Dr. King was one of the Governors of St. Albans School, and he was also a Justice of the Peace.

From John Aubrey's book Brief Lives, it is stated that,

"This October 1681, it rang over all of St. Albans that Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolles, had removed the coffin of this most renowned Lord Chancellour to make room for his owne to lye-in the vault there at St. Michael's Church." -- John Aubrey, Brief Lives

Even in reputed death, Francis Bacon continued a tradition long followed by the Knights Templars, Rosicrucians and other secret societies of using tomb and burial site markers to communicate hidden and arcane knowledge:

"The key to the cypher is therefore the inductive method by which all the riddles in nature may be resolved. Bacon wrote the key in his epitaph, 'Let compounds be dissolved.' The cypher is the compound; the master key to a master mind. The true reading of the hidden message depends upon a patient weighing of evidence and a constant elimination of long treasured non-essentials. The end of the code is the knowledge of hidden causes. The code apparently leads to Bacon, but his life, his work and his writings are parables grounded in hidden causes. It is a larger riddle concealed in a smaller one." --

Manly P. Hall, Francis Bacon and His Secret Empire, 1946

"While, as before stated, the principles of the Hiramic legend are of the greatest antiquity, it is not impossible that its present form may be based upon incidents in the life of Lord Bacon, who passed through the philosophic death and was raised in Germany." -- Manly P. Hall (op. cit.,p.241)

One of the most important visionaries of what the new science might entail was the English philosopher Sir Francis Bacon.(1561-1626) Francis Bacon spent his later years pursuing a literary career and developing a philosophy of science which was to prove an inspiration for many who would follow him. For Bacon the relationship between science and spirituality was clear-- science would serve the Christian faith. Through science, man would be restored to the state of grace which he had enjoyed in the Garden of Eden before the Fall, to the "sovereignty and power."...which he had hid in his first state of creation.

"According to Bacon, not only science would restore man to his rightful dominion over the Earth, it would also create the perfect moral Christian society. Bacon outlined this vision in his treatise, The New Atlantis (1627) In this he describes an idealized land where all people live in harmony without crime or promiscuity., "free from all pollution and foulness." Citizens of this "New Atlantis have access to all manner of technologies, including flying machines, submarines, and a huge range of medicines for healing the sick, and prolonging life. These wonders are made possible through the work of a group of 36 "fathers" who form the core of a scientific institute cum monastic colony known as Solomon's House. It was this fictional institution that inspired the founders of the Royal Society in 1660, an organization that continues to play an important role in the scientific community to this day." -- Katy Redmond

"Scientists are still perceived by many laymen as powerful, frightening and isolated figures, speaking a language and thinking thoughts accessible only to their colleagues. The noble scientist: Sir Francis Bacon's New Atlantis published in 1626 was the first literary work to portray the scientists in a positive light. In this work, Bacon attempted to revolutionise the image of of the scholar from one of mercenary pedant to that of an altruistic idealist, intent only on contributing to the common good. New Atlantis provided the motivation for the founding of the Royal Society of London in 1662". -- John L. Casti, Paradigms Regained, Abacus 2001

"This servant of posterity, as he prophetically called himself, sustained his mighty spirit with the confidence of his posthumous greatness . Ever were the times succeeding in his mind. He was, indeed, one of those men who, "build great mornings for the world." -- Isaac D'Israeli

"And those who have true skill in the works of the Lord Verulam, like great masters in painting , can tell by the design , the strength, the way of coloring, whether he was the author of this or the other piece though his name be not on it." -- Archbishop Tenison 1679

"In the Novum Organum Bacon refers to three kinds of idols. He calls these Idols of the Market Place, Idols of the Cave, and Idols of the Theatre. These idols are false appearances which deceive the mind. Could his Lordship have been referring to certain images or appearances which he himself had set up in different departments of life? The Idols of the Market Place are current fallacies sustained by popular tradition. This sounds a bit as though it described the Shakespeare myth, for the Stratford actor certainly engaged in buying, selling, and bartering. The Idols of the Cave are deep, subconscious things, hidden in the recesses of the intellect. Could this cavern be the vaulted tomb of the secret Adept of the Rosy Cross? The Idols of the Theatre are symbols or appearances parading upon a stage or acting out a drama. Is this a reference to the initiatory ritual of Freemasonry in which the members of the Lodge personify certain ancient and honorable masters of their Lodge?" -- Manly P. Hall, Francis Bacon and His Secret Empire

"Thus, seeking for clues to the discovery of the man whose genius inspired the Great Shakespearean Folio, we shall do well to remember that his Lordship's epitaph may reasonably apply the systems of ciphers contained in his plays: "Let compounds be dissolved." -- Manly P. Hall, Sages and Seers

"The real author of the widely and suddenly circulated printed pamphlets known as the Fama Fraternitatis that announced and brought about the Rosicrucian revival in a new cycle of birth in Germany in the 17th century, was none other than Sir Francis Bacon (Tudor), son of Queen Elizabeth I,

who was Imprimatur, or Ruler, King, High Priest for the Order in England, and various parts of Europe. The revival would never have become so popular nor attracted so much attention if it had not been that for the first time in the history of the Rosicrucian Order, the art of printing was freely used. As is natural with all of the ancient Rosicrucian literature, this authorship was veiled with symbolic name, in the German printing, as Christian Rosenkreuz, translated into our English meaning "a Christian of the Rosy Cross." The discovery of a "body" in the "tomb", or the finding of the "body" of a person known as C. R-C., is allegorical, and is not to be taken in a literal sense. The initials C. R-C., did not mean an actual person's name Christian Rosenkreuz, which was misinterpreted and taken of the German language translation of these words, but of the Latin words standing for Christus of the Rosy Cross." -- Neil R. Whary, Past Master, Philo Lodge #243, Fraternal Regards, and Best Wishes for Peace Profound to Sorors and Fraters

The Oxford English Dictionary credits Shakespeare with being the first to use about 3,200 words. This means that approximately one in every five words used by the author of the plays was a word he himself had coined. Parallel this with the known propensity of Francis Bacon for coining new words, witness the letter from Gosnold regarding the speech Bacon made arguing his first case in court. On the 5th and 9th of February 1594 Francis Bacon appeared in two cases. Harry Gosnold, a young lawyer of Gray's Inn, who heard him, left a report:

"That Francis Bacon retains his reputation gained, is not strange to any that knows him. The unusual words wherewith he had spangled his speech, were rather gracious for their propriety than strange for their novelty, and like to serve both for occasions to report and means to remember his argument. Certain sentences of his, somewhat obscure, and as it were presuming upon their capacities will, I fear, make some of them rather admire than commend him. In sum, all is as well as words can make it, and if it please Her Majesty to add deeds, the Bacon may be too hard for the Cook." -- Edward Coke

"There has been a great deal of scholarship gone into both sides of this issue. One of the things that has convinced me the most is that those who believe in Shakespeare don't seem to have the same kind of knowledge of facts and the depth of perception. They're mostly denying Bacon because, well, most people don't think so, therefore it isn't true. Shakespeareans are very defensive, often very superficial in their treatment of what is put out by Baconians." -- Arthur Middleton Young, Shakespeare/Bacon Controversy, 1987